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William Jenn

Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania

Genealogical and Personal Memoirs

EDITOR

WILFRED JORDAN

Former Curator of Independence Hall Philadelphia

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COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY FAMILIES OF PENNSYLVANIA







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THE TOPIN N SOLUTION TO ME HE & GO W. S. ian father made his will in 165 and it and him out. He resided



Hopkinson

Hopkinson, or Hopkynson, is an English surname and was applied originally to designate the son of Hopkin, or Hopkyn's son. Hopkins, or Hopkyns, in turn was derived from Robert through the nickname Hob, plus the diminutive kin. A family of Hopkynson, or Hopkinson, as it was later spelled, resided at Kirmington in the extreme north of Lincolnshire. The earliest representative of whom there is definite record was John Hopkynson, who was born about 1420. A second John Hopkynson, possibly the son of the earlier one, was born in 1440, and in 1505 was proved the will of a George Hopkynson, who had also resided in Kirmington. The family is still found in Lincolnshire, chiefly in Boston, Mablethorp, Alford, Burton-Coggles and Castle-Bythan. Many members of the Lincolnshire branch of the family later disappeared, however, from the local records and it seems plausible that they may possibly have removed to London, where James Hopkinson, of whom further, was born.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," pp. 3-5.)

(I) James Hopkinson was born about 1600. He was wagonmaster general for the Northern Association and took part in the capture of Pontefract Castle in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and of Scarborough Castle by the forces of the Commonwealth in July, 1645. He died prior to April 29, 1658, for on that date his widow, Anne, petitioned the council for money due her late husband. On April 11, 1660, she received £10. Among his children was Thomas, of whom further.

(G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," p. 607.)

(II) Thomas Hopkinson, son of James and Anne Hopkinson, was born about 1630. He resided in the parish of St. Olave, Jewry, and followed the profession of an apothecary. On December 18, 1650, he petitioned to be allowed to furnish medicaments for the army and there is record of warrants issued during the next three years for various sums due him. He died in 1679 and was buried in the Poplar Chapel. Thomas Hopkinson married Alice and they were the parents of a son, Matthew, of whom further.

(G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," pp. 7-8.)

(III) MATTHEW HOPKINSON, son of Thomas and Alice Hopkinson, was under age when his father made his will in 1665 and named him heir. He resided on the north side of Great Marlborough Street, parish of St. James, Westminster, and also owned a house in the Barbicon. Many deeds record his real estate transactions, the last being dated October 17, 1709. His business was that of scrivener. He died prior to December 6, 1710, when his will was recorded. Children:

 Matthew, Jr., born about 1678, also a scrivener in the parish of St. James, Westminster; will dated July 20, 1720, and proved in 1723, divided his property among his cousins and his nephew, Thomas; there is record of his having four children and it is therefore supposed that they died young. He was buried in Paddington Churchyard.

- 2. Isaac.
- 3. Thomas, of whom further,
- (G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," pp. 8-9.)
- (IV) Thomas Hopkinson, son of Matthew Hopkinson, resided in St. Anne Parish. According to family tradition, he was a merchant, but there is no record in the Guild Hall or other London libraries of a merchant of that name in the city. It is certain that he was a scrivener and engaged in many land transactions. He married, in St. James' Parish, Westminster, May 6, 1708, Mary Nicholls. They had a son:
 - 1. Thomas, Jr., of whom further.
 (Ibid)

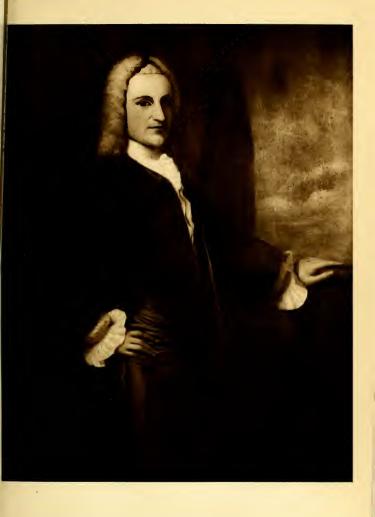
(The Family in America).

(1) Thomas Hopkinson, Jr., son of Thomas and Mary (Nicholls) Hopkinson, and founder of the Philadelphia family of Hopkinson, was born April 6, 1709. He is regarded as identical with the Thomas Hopkinson recorded in St. James' Parish, because the latter was baptized April 10, 1709, and because there is a record of his son, Francis Hopkinson, visiting the grave of his great-uncle, Matthew Hopkinson, in Paddington Churchyard. There is no record of Matthew Hopkinson having another nephew, Thomas.

According to family tradition, Thomas Hopkinson attended Oxford University, and later appeared in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his attendance at the first meeting of the Library Company, November 8, 1731, was recorded. The following spring he was appointed purchaser of books for this library, in which Benjamin Franklin was deeply interested. His rise in the legal profession was rapid. For several years after his arrival in America he was agent for a number of London firms. On October 6, 1741, he was elected a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia. On January 17, 1744, he succeeded Andrew Hamilton as Judge of Vice-Admiralty for the Province of Pennsylvania, which office he held until his death. Thomas Hopkinson was commissioned prothonotary of the court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, November 24, 1748, and on June 30, of the following year, became a justice of that body as well as of the Court of Ouarter Sessions of the Peace, and the Orphans' Court. His last important political appointment was on the commission to settle the boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1750. He was associated with Benjamin Franklin in many intellectual activities. In 1743, Franklin established an organization called the American Philosophical Society, of which Thomas Hopkinson was first president. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, of Philadelphia, which is regarded as the first Masonic lodge in America.

Thomas Hopkinson died November 5, 1751. His will was dated April 11, 1751, and proved November 21 of that year. He married, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, September 9, 1736, Mary Johnson, niece of the Bishop of Worcester. (Johnson—American Line—II.) Among their children was Francis, of whom further.

⁽C. P. Keith: "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," p. 266. G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," p. 27.)



Thomas Hopkinson







Francis Hopkinson

(II) JUDGE FRANCIS HOPKINSON, son of Thomas and Mary (Johnson) Hopkinson, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1737, and died May 9, 1791. He attended the College of Philadelphia, which later became the University of Pennsylvania. He was secretary of a conference between the chiefs of several Indian nations and representatives of the Pennsylvania Colonial Government held on the banks of the Lehigh River in 1761, about which he wrote the poem "The Treaty." In May, 1766, he sailed for England. After stopping in Londonderry and Dublin, Ireland, he reached London late in July and soon after his arrival visited his mother's uncle, James Johnson, Bishop of Worcester, at Hartlebury Castle. He returned home in October of the following year convinced that he could advance in life only by making a career for himself without depending on patronage and soon opened a retail store in Philadelphia. From 1769 to 1773, he was vestryman of Christ Church and warden in 1770. On May I, 1772, he received a commission as collector of customs for the port of New Castle. He removed to Bordentown, New Jersey, late in 1773, since he had married Anne Borden, a representative of a prominent family there. His home in Bordentown, known as the Hopkinson Mansion, which is still standing, was built in 1750 and remained in possession of the family until recently. On February 21, 1774, Governor Franklin, of New Jersey, appointed Francis Hopkinson justice of the peace of Burlington County, and in May of that year he was given a place on the Council. Although he had been admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1761, there is no record of his practicing until after his removal to New Jersey. About this time trouble was developing in Boston between the colonies and the English government, and in September, 1774, Francis Hopkinson wrote a small book, entitled "A Pretty Story," which was an allegory relating these events in a semi-humorous manner. In 1774, Mr. Hopkinson protested against the policy displayed toward Boston and the following year he exhorted his fellow-countrymen to courage and faith in the struggle for liberty, and boldly declared himself for separation early in 1776. On June 21 of that year he was elected to the New Jersey delegation in the Continental Congress and, arriving shortly before the vote on independence was taken, he asked to hear the arguments. John Adams summed them up and with his colleagues Mr. Hopkinson signed the Declaration of Independence. On the day of his arrival he was appointed a member of the commission to prepare a plan of confederation for the colonies. During the summer he served on other committees, including the Committee of Intelligence appointed to select and report authentic accounts of the state of the army and navy. In September, he was appointed an associate judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, but declined on account of his other duties. On November 18, 1776, he was appointed one of the three commissioners on what was known as the Continental Navy Board, the other members being John Nixon and John Wharton. He was appointed, July 16, 1779, judge of the Court of Admiralty of Pennsylvania, and the following year he became a member of the High Court of Errors and Appeals. Francis Hopkinson had long been interested in heraldry and in 1776 he designed the State Seal of New Jersey. In 1782, he did similar work for the College of Philadelphia, and when that institution became the University of Pennsylvania, he designed a new one. He also designed several seals for the United States Government, including those for the Board of the Treasury and the Admiralty, as well as the Great Seal of the government and several designs for continental currency. In presenting a bill for this he mentions the design of a flag of the United States. which in later correspondence he calls the great naval flag. The resolution of Congress, dated July 14, 1777, that the flag of the United States should be "thirteen stripes, alternate red and white," with "thirteen stars, white in a blue field," is preceded by two and followed by three resolutions reported by the Marine Committee. Mr. Hopkinson was at that time chairman of the Navy Board. Although his attempts to have the bill paid were blocked by the Board of the Treasury through technicalities, they did not deny that he had made the devices listed.

After the close of Revolutionary hostilities, Francis Hopkinson continued his work as admiralty judge of Pennsylvania until 1789. He was then appointed judge in the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. an office he held until his death. In 1786, he was a member of a commission to confer with representatives of other States on the improvement of navigation on the Susquehanna River. His correspondence at this time was voluminous and included letters to Franklin, Washington, and Jefferson. One of the subjects of his letters to Jefferson was aeronautics.

In 1783. Mr. Hopkinson made an improvement in the harpsichord by substituting tongues of sole leather and cork for the guill picks which had been used to produce the vibration of the strings. He was chairman of the Convention of 1780, which completed the organization of the Episcopal Church in this country as distinguished from the Established Church of England. During the last three years of his life he was vestryman of Christ Church and St. Peter's.

During the Revolution, and after it, he wrote many essays and political "souibs," "The Battle of the Kegs," in which he related the incidents occurring when kegs of powder were sent floating down the Delaware River against the English fleet, was one of the most popular ballads of the Revolution and the best known of his writings. In 1792 his "Miscellaneous Essays" appeared, which, however, contain only a portion of his writings. Selections from his musical works have frequently appeared on concert programs. May 28, 1010, the New York Symphony Orchestra gave a Hopkinson memorial concert and during the last six years the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames sponsored three recitals in which some of his songs were sung. His musical reputation is likely to grow, rather than diminish, in the future.

Francis Hopkinson married, September 1, 1768, Anne Borden. (Borden-American Line-V.) They had nine children, including Joseph, of whom further.

- (G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," pp. 43, 50, 63, 68, 118, 119, 156, 157, 196, 210, 216, 217, 238, 254, 257, 281, 319, 320, 326, 370, 371, 446, 449, 463.)
- (III) Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, son of Francis and Anne (Borden) Hopkinson, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1770, and was baptized at Christ Church, January 5, 1773. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1842. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1786 and studied law with James Wilson and William Rawle. He began practice at Easton, but soon returned to Philadelphia, and became one of the most brilliant members of the bar. He was counsel for Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in his impeachment trial before the United States Senate, and at the suggestion of Daniel Webster he



Joseph Hopkinson







O. Hyxinson

was retained as associate counsel in the Dartmouth College case. He was a member of the National House of Representatives from 1815 to 1819, and voted against the rechartering of the United States Bank. He had a very wide reputation as a public speaker. Sanderson, in his "Life of the Signers," referring to the impeachment proceedings against Judge Samuel Chase, said: "The speech of Mr. Hopkinson, then a very young man, has not been exceeded as a specimen of powerful and brilliant eloquence, in the forensic oratory of the country." He was appointed by President Adams, October 23, 1828, judge of the United States District Court, which office he filled until his death in 1842. He was vice-president of the American Philosophical Society and president of the Philadelphia Academy of the Fine Arts. In politics he was a Federalist. Joseph Hopkinson was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, in 1837. He was made a Doctor of Laws by Harvard College, in 1831. He served the University of Pennsylvania as secretary of the board of trustees in 1790-91, as trustee, 1806-19, and 1822-42. He was the author of various addresses and published articles on legal and ethical subjects. His authorship of the national song, "Hail Columbia," came about in rather a singular manner. In 1798, when war with France was thought to be imminent, Congress was in session in Philadelphia and political excitement on this subject ran high. A friend of Joseph Hopkinson connected with the theatre in Philadelphia was producing a benefit and realized that the only way to insure a full house was to introduce something of a political nature which would appeal to the public mind which was at that time so engrossed with political questions. The producer, therefore, appealed to his old friend and schoolmate, Mr. Hopkinson, for advice and assistance in securing a political song to be sung at his performance. Joseph Hopkinson suggested that his friend call the next afternoon and he would furnish him with a song. In the meantime he wrote "Hail Columbia" and it was an immense success at the benefit and was encored and repeated night after night for weeks. The audience joined in the chorus and it was sung in the streets, in large assemblies and processions, and in an incredibly short space of time was being sung and applauded in all parts of the United States.

Joseph Hopkinson married, February 27, 1794, Emily Mifflin. (Mifflin VI.) Their children included Oliver, of whom further.

(John W. Jordan, LL. D.: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1193-94. "Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927," pp. 1113-14.)

(IV) OLIVER HOPKINSON, son of Joseph and Emily (Mifflin) Hopkinson, was born in Philadelphia, July 24, 1812, and died in his native city, March 10, 1905. At a very early age he went to school at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, of which Rev. Dr. Brownlie was principal. He subsequently attended the academy of Dr. Wiltbank in Philadelphia, then the Rockhill Academy, conducted by Mr. Sams at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, where he remained two years. On the completion of his preparatory courses Oliver Hopkinson entered the University of Pennsylvania, Department of Arts, and received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1832 and the degree of Master of Arts in 1835. At his death he was the oldest living graduate. While at the university he was a member of the Zelosophic Society and took an active part in its exercises. Following his graduation he took up the study of law in the office of Hon. John Sergeant, but discontinued it and entered the corps of

civil engineers of Moncure Robinson, and under him was engaged for two years in surveys of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Among these surveys was the experimental survey for the Philadelphia & Reading Railway between Philadelphia and Reading. Mr. Hopkinson again resumed the study of law in the offices of William M. Meredith and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1837. He was assistant to Mr. Meredith, then United States District Attorney, and conducted before Justice Baldwin the memorable trial of Alexander W. Holmes.

Oliver Hopkinson was a member of the Volunteer Gravs, Captain Fritz, and subsequently a lieutenant in the Cadwalader Grays, Captain Scott, with which company he took part in the suppression of the riot in Queen Street, in Philadelphia, in 1844, when an attempt to burn a Catholic Church was frustrated. He served in the War of the Rebellion, as lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, Delaware Volunteers, and was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam. He resigned his commission on a surgeon's certificate of physical disability, but in 1863, when General Robert E. Lee invaded Pennsylvania, he was given command of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania (Second Coal Regiment), at whose head he remained during that regiment's term of service.

Oliver Hopkinson married, March 1, 1845, Elisa Swaim. (Swaim II.) They had a son:

- t. Edward, of whom further,
- (John W. Jordan, L.L. D.: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1195-97.)
- (V) EDWARD HOPKINSON, son of Oliver and Elisa (Swaim) Hopkinson, was born in Philadelphia, November 11, 1850. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with a degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1872, and received his Master of Arts degree in 1875. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1876. In the business world of Philadelphia, Mr. Hopkinson has attained prominence. He is president of the Philadelphia and Grays Ferry Passenger Railway Company; a director of the Insurance Company of North America, and a director of the Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway. He is a birthright member of the Society of Colonial Wars, belongs to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and is a director of the University Extension Society and the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind at Overbrook. He is an honorary life member of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and is associated with the Wistar Institute. In politics he is a Republican.

Edward Hopkinson married, in Philadelphia, November 11, 1884, Abbie Woodruff Dale, (Dale V.) Children:

- 1. Edward, Jr., of whom further.
- 1. Edward, J.F., of whom tulious.
 2. Richard Dale, born in Philadelphia, July 11, 1887; was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1900; graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1012; captain in the Medical Department of the United States Army during the World War; practices medicine in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania; married (first), in Philadelphia, in November, 1914, Florence A. Savage, who died December 17, 1924, daughter of Charles Gustav and Adele (Clayton) Savage; they were the parents of Richard Dale, Jr., Charles Savage, Abbie Dale, and Jean; he married (second),
 - April 24, 1929, Leona Davis.
- (John W. Jordan, LL. D.: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 96. Family records.)
- (VI) EDWARD HOPKINSON, JR., son of Edward and Abbie Woodruff (Dale) Hopkinson, was born in Philadelphia, September 29, 1885. He was graduated





Edward Hopkanson





from the William Penn Charter School in that city in 1903, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree at graduation in the class of 1907, and his Bachelor of Laws on graduation from the Law School in 1910. In athletic and non-athletic activities he achieved an excellent record as an undergraduate. In the distance swims he excelled also, being a member of the university swimming team for three years, serving as captain in his junior and senior years. In 1905 and 1906, he held the championship for the mile in the Atlantic Division of the American Athletic Union. He was indoor champion in the three hundred-yard and the six hundred-yard swims and intercollegiate champion in the three hundred-yard event. He was also on the water polo and cricket teams. He was editor-in-chief of "The Pennsylvanian," and president of the senior class. He was a member of the Sphinx Senior Society and Zeta Psi Fraternity. He was elected spade man by his classmates.

Mr. Hopkinson was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1910, and became a member of the law firm of Dickson, Beitler & McCouch, with whom he remained from 1910 to July, 1926, at which time he was invited to become a partner in the banking house of Drexel & Company in Philadelphia. On January 1, 1929, he was admitted to partnership in the international banking house of J. P. Morgan & Company, of New York, and its foreign firms, Morgan, Grenfell & Company, of London, and Morgan et Cie, of Paris. He also serves as manager of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society and Gerard Trust Company, and as a director of the Germantown Trust Company, the Keystone Watch Case Company, the Frankford and Southwark Philadelphia City Passenger Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, the United Gas Improvement Company, United Corporation, Second and Third Street Passenger Railway Company, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, Philadelphia Electric Company, and Philadelphia Electric Power Company.

On September 20, 1926, Mr. Hopkinson was elected a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Randal Morgan. Mr. Hopkinson was at that time the youngest graduate ever elected to membership on the board of trustees. He has served the University of Pennsylvania as consulting attorney on frequent occasions, and as a member of the executive board of the trustees and chairman of the law board. He is governor of the Investment Bankers' Association, president of the Philadelphia Bond Club, and chairman of the Eastern Pennsylvania Group of the Investment Bankers' Association. In political alliance Mr. Hopkinson is a Republican. His clubs are the Philadelphia, Rabbit, Rittenhouse, Philadelphia Cricket, Penn, Penn Athletic, University of Pennsylvania (New York), Sumybrook Golf, Pine Valley Golf, Boca Raton (Florida), Incogniti Cricket (England), Sharswood Law and Pennsylvania Varsity. His chief recreational sports are golf and cricket. He is a member and vestryman of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia.

Edward Hopkinson, Jr., married (first), October 9, 1911, May T. Sullivan, daughter of the late Jeremiah and Anne (Patterson) Sullivan, of Philadelphia. She died February 20, 1925, and Mr. Hopkinson married (second), March 6, 1928, Edith D. Sullivan, sister of his first wife. Children of the first marriage are:

I. Edward, 3d, born August 27, 1912.

^{2.} Ruth Ann, born March 23, 1914.

- 3. Francis, born September 20, 1915.
- 4. Joan, born October 9, 1918.
- 5. Martha, born December 19, 1921.6. James, born February 7, 1925.

Child of the second marriage:

John, born December 13, 1928.
 (Family records.)

(The Dale Line).

Dale is an English surname which originally designated a residence in a dale. Ralph and Thomas de la Dale were recorded in the Hundred Rolls of the County Suffolk, in 1273 A. D. The names of Johannes and Willelmus at Dale, and Thomas del Dale appeared in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, in 1379 A. D.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

- (1) JOHN DALE (or DALL), was probably born in England, and died near Jopa settlement in Harford County, Maryland, in July, 1778, where he was interred. He came by the nearest port at New Castle, Delaware, to Maryland with his brother, William, and his sisters, Anne and Margaret, about 1720. John "Dail" was a witness to the will of Joseph Alexander, New Munster, Cecil County, Maryland, December 13, 1726. He was a merchant and lived for a time at Newark in New Castle County, but later removed to near Joppa settlement in Harford County, Maryland, which adjoins Cecil County. John Dale married, in Delaware, in 1746, probably near Newark, Mary (Jones) Brown, widow of George Brown. They had a son:
 - 1. John, of whom further,
 - (J. Baldwin: "Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. VI, p. 195.)
- (II) Doctor John Dale, Jr., son of John and Mary (Jones-Brown) Dale, was born near Newark, Delaware, in 1747, and died at Joppa, Harford County, Maryland, in February, 1775, and was buried there. He was a physician. He married, at St. John's Church, in Joppa, April 11, 1767, Mary Colegate. (Colegate—American Line—III.) They had a son:
 - I. Richard Colegate, of whom further.

("Calendar of Wills, New Castle County," p. 88. Family records.)

(III) Doctor Richard Colegate Dale, son of Dr. John, Jr., and Mary (Colegate) Dale, was born in Joppa, Maryland, in August, 1770, and died in Wilmington, Delaware, May 10, 1818, and was buried there at Trinity (Old Swedes) Church. He was a captain in the First Delaware Militia Brigade, Second Regiment, in July, 1790. He was a member of the Third Regiment in February, 1800. On May 26, 1802, the Governor appointed him captain of a company of light infantry in the Second Battalion of the Third Regiment of Delaware Militia, and captain of the Eighth Company, May 3, 1808. He was a private in the Delaware Artillery, May 1 to May 29, 1813. Dr. Dale also served as a surgeon under General Wilkinson in the division commanded by General Andrew Jackson. At the end of the war he received a captain's commission in the regular army, which he resigned, however, to resume his practice in Wilmington, Delaware. He served as sheriff of New Castle County, and was a Master Mason. Richard Colegate

Dale was married by the Rev. John Burton, at Port Penn, Delaware, May 6, 1806, to Margaret Fitzgerald. (Fitzgerald of Kildare—American Line—II.) Among their children was Richard Colegate, Jr., of whom further.

("Delaware Archives, Military Records," Vol. IV, pp. 54, 73, 124, 129, 615. "Biographical and Genealogical History of Delaware," Vol. II, pp. 1142, 1144. Family records.)

(IV) RICHARD COLEGATE DALE, JR., son of Dr. Richard Colegate and Margaret (Fitzgerald) Dale, was born in New Castle County, Delaware, October 17, 1810, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was interred November 18, 1876. "Soldier Dick," as he was called, was only seven years old when his father died, but he seemed to feel that the responsibility of the family rested upon him. His mother, with her seven little children and two orphaned nieces, went to live with her father in Philadelphia, following her husband's death. Richard Colegate Dale attended Mr. Goodfellow's School in Philadelphia, but sacrificed a college education to go to work when he was fifteen years of age in order to help provide for the family. He became a large silk importer and in the course of his work travelled extensively in the South and West by stagecoach, horseback, or boat. Through his diligence and business integrity he acquired a large fortune, but it was swept away by the War Between the States.

Richard Colegate Dale, Jr., was married in Philadelphia, May 4, 1852, by the Rev. Albert Barnes, to Elizabeth Matilda Woodruff. (Woodruff VIII.) Children:

- 1. Richard Colegate, 3d, born March 29, 1853, died May 22, 1891; married, January 3, 1891, Maida Wade.
- 2. Anna Jones, born in 1854, died March 16, 1888.
- 3. Margaret Fitzgerald, born June 14, 1856.
- 4. Abbie Woodruff, of whom further.
- 5. Elizabeth Woodruff, born August 26, 1860.
- Mary Colegate, born June 1, 1863, died November 8, 1898.
 (Ibid.)
- (V) Abbie Woodruff Dale, daughter of Richard Colegate, Jr., and Elizabeth Matilda (Woodruff) Dale, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1858, and died there July 12, 1887. She married Edward Hopkinson. (Hopkinson V.)

(Ibid.)

(The Swaim Line).

According to family tradition, this family settled in the early seventeenth century in Connecticut where, according to John Warner Barber's "Connecticut Historical Collection," one of its members, William Swaim, served in the first General Court of Connecticut, "holden at Hartford," April 26, 1636. We find a William Swaine, who was commissioned among others by the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, to go as a judge to the new settlement on the Connecticut River in 1635. At the third General Court held at Hartford, September 1, 1636, there was a Samuel Swaine, who was a member of the General Court for many years, and who removed to Newark, New Jersey, as an early settler. He was of English ancestry and the son of William Swaine, who emigrated from London, England, to Massachusetts in 1635. His wife was supposed to be of Huguenot ancestry. The will of Johanna Swaine, the widow of Samuel, mentioned five daughters but no sons. However, there may possibly have been sons, who died prior to the writ-

ing of their mother's will, or perhaps had removed to some distant town. At all events, it seems probable that Samuel and Johanna Swaine may have been ancestors of William Swain, of whom further.

("Abstracts of New Jersey Wills," p. 449. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 236. W. Shaw: "History of Essex and Hudson Counties," p. 366.)

(I) William Swaim was born probably in New Jersey, February 7, 1781, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1846. The name of his father has not been ascertained, but his mother was Rebecca (probably Bogart, or Eustace.) She was born November 2, 1757, and died in New York City, February 1, 1831, and was removed to Philadelphia and buried in the family cemetery. She married (second) a Meyers, and they had a son, Peter D. Meyers, whom William Swaim mentioned in his will.

William Swaim served in the War of 1812 as a first lieutenant in Captain John Cooke's company, Third Regiment, New York State Artillery, having, on September 15, 1812, commenced his service which expired December 15, 1812. He was promoted to the rank of captain and served in Captain William Swaim's company, Third Regiment, New York State Artillery, from September 2, 1814, to December 3, 1814.

William Swaim was living in Philadelphia in 1820, at which time his occupation was that of "paper marbler." In 1822 he became known to the public as the "discoverer of Swaim's Panacea," a syrup for the cure of ulcers, scrofula and kindred diseases. In 1828, the Philadelphia County Medical Society investigated Mr. Swaim's prescription and published an adverse report. In reply William Swaim issued a pamphlet alleging unfairness in the society's report and quoting numerous testimonials from patients and physicians of high standing and also editorials from the "National Gazette" and the "New York Evening Post." Dr. Gibson, of the University of Pennsylvania, commended him for the generosity he had shown in the distribution of his medicine to the poor. The real value of the "Panacea" seems to be indicated by the number of fraudulent imitations placed upon the market. A record dated December 23, 1825, states that John C. Lohra sold to William Swaim, of Philadelphia, physician, a three-story brick tenement house and a two-story brick kitchen on the west side of Chestnut Street. In 1826. Mr. Swaim purchased land at the corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets for his residence, office and laboratory, adding later a public bathing establishment at Seventh and George streets. Among other properties which he acquired in that neighborhood was the Washington House.

William Swaim married (first) Fanny Stewart; and (second), December 11, 1817, Elizabeth Wilson, who died July 21, 1866. She was buried in the Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia with her husband and children. Child of the second marriage:

1. Elisa, of whom further.

(Laurel Hill Cemetery Records. Wescott: "Philadelphia Marriages." Bureau of Hellh, Philadelphia City Hall. Will Book XVIII, p. 417. Deed Book GWR-11, pp. 268-69. Pamphlets at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. War of 1812, New Jersey, Records, 96. Directory of Philadelphia, 1820-21; 1822. Poulson: "American Daily Advertiser." Record in office of the Adjutant-General in Washington, District of Columbia.)

(II) ELISA SWAIM, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Wilson) Swaim, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and died at Atlantic City in 1911. She married Oliver Hopkinson. (Hopkinson IV.)

(Ponlson: "American Daily Advertiser." Family records.)

(The Woodruffe Line).

Woodrooffe, Woodroffe, Woodruff, or the old English Woderove, is an English family name derived from the office of wood-reeve, or wood-bailiff.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

- (I) Thomas Woodrove resided at Fordwich, County Kent, England, in the reign of Henry VIII, and died there in 1553. A deed of 1538 makes him owner of two messuages comprising thirty acres of land, three gardens, five acres of meadow, and eighteen acres of forest, situated in Fordwich. He was a rider or envoy for the court, taking long journeys to summon different members of the court. He became a jurat in 1538 and a magistrate in 1539. He had a son:
 - 1. William, of whom further.
- (F. B. Lee: "Genealogical and Memorial History of New Jersey," Vol. I, p. 368. F. E. Woodruff: "The Woodruffs of New Jersey," pp. 11, 12.)
- (II) WILLIAM WOODROVE, son of Thomas Woodrove, was born at Fordwich, County Kent, and died there in 1587. He was keeper of the key of the town chest, an honor supposed to be conferred on the most responsible citizen of the town, having custody of the town records, deeds, wills, etc., and paid by fees. He was enrolled in a military company in 1573-74, a strict churchman, and in close association with the mayor of Fordwich, often acting in his stead. He had a son:
 - 1. Robert, of whom further.
 - (F. B. Lee: "Genealogical and Memorial History of New Jersey," Vol. I, p. 369.)
- (III) ROBERT WOODRUFF, as he spelled the name, son of William Woodrove, was born at Fordwich, County Kent, England, about 1547, and died there in 1611. He was prominent in the important affairs of Fordwich, a freeman 1580, and later a magistrate, and church warden in 1584. Robert Woodruff married, in 1572, Alice Russell, of Northgate. He had a son:
 - I. John, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

- (IV) JOHN WOODRUFF, son of Robert and Alice (Russell) Woodruff, was baptized at Fordwich, Kent, in 1574, and his will was proved October, 1611, soon after his death. John Woodruff married, in 1601-02, Elizabeth Cartwright, who married (second), October 24, 1611, John Gosmer. Child:
 - I. John, of whom further,

(Ibid.)

(The Family in America.)

(I) JOHN (2) WOODRUFF, only son of John and Elizabeth (Cartwright) Woodruff, was baptized in Northgate, Kent, England, in 1604, and died in Southampton, Long Island, in May, 1670. He returned to Fordwich with his mother and stepfather and served there as church warden. He was living in the parish of

Sturry, half a mile from Fordwich in 1637. John Woodruff married Anne Gosmer, possibly the daughter of his mother's second husband, and with his mother, his stepfather and his wife, Anne, came in 1639 to Lynn, Massachusetts; thence they went to Southampton, Long Island. In 1657, John Woodruff succeeded his stepfather in the whaling squadron, and July 29, 1660-61, he received from his stepfather goods, chattels, house and land. Among his children was John, of whom further.

(F. E. Woodruff: "Woodruffs of New Jersey," p. 13.)

- (II) JOHN (3) WOODRUFF, eldest son of John and Anne (Gosmer) Woodruff, was baptized at Sturry, County Kent, in 1637, and died at Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, in May, 1691. His name appears in the list of those able to bear arms April 30, 1659, and on February 20, 1659, he became a land owner of Southampton. In 1664, owing to the bitter feeling at Southampton, due to King Charles II transferring Long Island from the jurisdiction of Connecticut to that of his brother, James, Duke of York, as a part of New York, many Long Island settlers emigrated with Connecticut colonists to Elizabeth Town. Among them was John Woodruff, 3d, who sold his property in Southampton in 1665. In Elizabeth he had a town lot of one and one-half acres on the corner of the present Elizabeth Avenue and Spring Street, and also a farm of two hundred ninety-two acres, later known as Woodruff Farms. John Woodruff was chosen constable, December 11, 1674, and high sheriff, November 28, 1684; and was commissioned ensign of the Elizabeth Foot Company, under Lieutenant Lake Watson, for service from August 4, 1668, to October 31, 1670. He served again under Captain Knapp during the Dutch occupation of New York, September 14, 1673-74, and in the same company, December 3, 1683. The inventory of his estate was taken May 4, 1601. John Woodruff married, about 1659, Mary Ogden. (Ogden-American Line-II.) Child:
 - 1. John, of whom further.
- (F. E. Woodruff: "The Woodruffs of New Jersey," pp. 21-22. "New Jersey Archives," Series I, Vol. XXI, p. 186.)
- (III) John (4) Woodruff, son of John (3) and Mary (Ogden) Woodruff, was born in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, in 1665, and died there after 1749. He was one of the burgesses of the Colonial Legislature of New Jersey, and was appointed high sheriff of Essex County, May 30, 1697. He married, in 1683, Sarah Cooper. (Cooper III.) He had a son:
 - 1. David, of whom further.
 - (E. F. Hatfield: "History of Elizabeth, New Jersey," pp. 244, 545.)
- (IV) DAVID WOODRUFF, son of John and Sarah (Cooper) Woodruff, was born in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, February 27, 1695, and died before July 12, 1749, when his will was proved. He was a weaver, and married, in 1722, Eunice Ward. (Ward IV.) His children were all under age in April, 1749, when he wrote his will. Among his children was Elias, see further.

("Archives of New Jersey," Series I, Vol. XXIX, p. 545. Family records.)

(V) ELIAS WOODRUFF, son of David and Eunice (Ward) Woodruff, was born in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, in March, 1739, and died at Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey, May 1, 1802. He lived at Elizabeth Town until after 1774.

for he and Oliver Spencer were administrators on the estate of Uzal Woodruff, advertised on December 12, 1774, the advertisement appearing in the New York "Journal or General Advertiser," December 15, 1774, a sale of the effects of Uzal Woodruff. Elias Woodruff married, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, Mary Joline. (Joline III.) Child:

1. Aaron Dickinson, of whom further.

("Archives of New Jersey," Series I, Vol. XXIX, p. 545. Family records.)

(VI) AARON DICKINSON WOODRUFF, son of Elias and Mary (Joline) Woodruff, was born in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, September 12, 1762, and died at Changewater, New Jersey, June 24, 1817. He was graduated from Princeton College, where he was the valedictorian of his class in 1779. He was admitted to the bar in 1784. In 1791 he was elected to the Assembly from Hunterdon County, and in 1793 he was appointed Attorney-General of New Jersey, which office he held, except for a short period in 1811, until his death. He and his family lived at Trenton.

Aaron Dickinson Woodruff married, September 14, 1786, Grace Lowrey. (Lowrey II.) He had a son:

1. Elias de Cou Lowrey, of whom further.

(H. Race: "Historico-Genealogical Sketch of Colonel Thomas Lowrey," p. 14.)

(VII) ELIAS.DE COU LOWREY WOODRUFF, son of Aaron Dickinson and Grace (Lowrey) Woodruff, was born at Trenton, New Jersey, September 15, 1787, and died there September 14, 1824. He married, December 24, 1816, Abigail Ellis Whitall (Whitall VI.) Child:

1. Elizabeth Matilda, of whom further.

(H. Race: "Historico-Genealogical Sketch of Colonel Thomas Lowrey," pp. 14, 15.)

(VIII) ELIZABETH MATILDA WOODRUFF, daughter of Elias de Cou Lowrey and Abigail Ellis (Whitall) Woodruff, was born April 2, 1822, and died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, February 28, 1910. She married Richard Colegate Dale, Jr. (Dale IV.)

(Ibid.)

(The Mifflin Line).

(I) JOHN MIFFLIN, SR., was born in England in 1638, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1715-16. He came to America prior to 1679 from Warminster in Wiltshire. It is probable that he sailed in one of the five ships containing members of the Society of Friends which landed at Burlington, New Jersey, in 1677 or 1678. The first record of him in America is a petition signed by several of the Friends asking for land "between Mr. Pitter Alderridges' Plantation and the ffals of Dellowar River," dated June 23, 1679, at Burlington. On the 13th day of 8th month of the following year the court, sitting at Upland under the authority of Governor Andros, granted him one hundred and fifty acres of land. At the same time his son, John, Jr., also received a grant for the same amount. The date was two years prior to the arrival of William Penn and places the family among the earliest English settlers in Pennsylvania. Their property was located on the east bank of the Schuylkill River and is now a part of Fairmount Park. In 1684 their patent was confirmed by Pennsylvania.

John Mifflin married Eleanor, and they were the parents of:

- 1. John, of whom further.
- (J. H. Merrill: "Memoranda Relating to the Mifflin Family," pp. 5, 11.)
- (II) JOHN MIFFLIN, JR., son of John and Eleanor Mifflin, was born in England in 1661 and died after 1713, when he wrote his will. He accompanied his parents to America and in 1680 was granted one hundred and fifty acres of land on the Schuylkill River adjacent to his father's plantation in what is today Fairmount Park in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Society of Friends. John Mifflin married, February 6, 1683-84, Elizabeth Hardy. She was from Darby in Old England and came to America at the same time as William Penn, locating about five miles from the Mifflin home. Among their children was George, of whom further.
 - (J. H. Merrill: "Memoranda Relating to the Mifflin Family," p. 12.)
- (III) George Mifflin, son of John and Elizabeth (Hardy) Mifflin, was born at Fountain Green in 1688 and died in Philadelphia, "4 month 13, 1758." He resided at Philadelphia, where he was admitted freeman of the city in April or May, 1717. By his father's will he received a house and lot on the south side of High Street and subsequently purchased an adjoining one from his brother, John. He engaged in business as a merchant as early as 1726 and in 1731 was owner of a twelfth interest in the Colebrookdale Furnace, which is said to be the oldest in the State. In 1730, he was a member of the common council and also of the Governor's Council. His will was dated January 2, 1755, and proved May 16, 1758.

George Mifflin married, "11 month 29, 1713," Esther Cordery, who was born May 20, 1692, and died September 20, 1776, daughter of Hugh and Deborah Cordery. They had a son:

- 1. John, of whom further.
- (Ibid., pp. 14-15, 32.)
- (IV) JOHN (3) MIFFLIN, son of George and Esther (Cordery) Mifflin, was born in Philadelphia, January 18, 1714-15, and died there "2 month 10, 1759," and was buried in the Friends' Burying Ground. He was a wealthy merchant and prominent in civic affairs. In 1745, he was one of the two commissioners appointed by Act of the Assembly to spend £60,000 granted for the defense of the Province. He was a member of the common council in 1747; alderman in 1751; justice of the peace in 1752, and justice of the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court in 1752. In 1747, he was one of the signers of a petition to the Assembly for the erection of a hospital. On November 2, 1755, he was chosen to the Privy Council. He served as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania after 1749 and for twelve years was director of the Philadelphia Library, of which he was one of the incorporators. John (3) Mifflin married (first) Elizabeth Bagnell, and (second) Sarah Fishbourne, who was born October 20, 1733, and died May 16, 1816, daughter of William and Sarah (Roberts) Fishbourne. Sarah (Fishbourne) Mifflin later married October 8, 1776, John Beale Bordley. Of the children of the first marriage was Thomas, of whom further.
 - (J. H. Merrill: "Memoranda Relating to the Mifflin Family," pp. 16, 18.)

BORDEN

Arms—Azure, a chevron engrailed ermine, two pilgrims' staves proper in chief, a cross-trosslet in base or.

Crest—A hon rampant holding a battle-axe, proper, above the crest the word

"Excelsior."

Motto-Palma virtuti. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

JOHNSON.

Arms-Argent, a bend sable on a chief gules three woolpacks or.

Crest—A spur or, strap gules, between two wings gold.

(Burke: "General Armory,")

Motto Nunquam non paratus.

(Family records.)

MIFFLIN.

drus—Or, a chevron azure, in the sinister chief a star of six points gules.

Crest—A bird holding a twige

Motto—Nil desperandum.

(Bolton: "American Armory." Family records.)

WOODROFFE (WOODRUFFE).

Arms—Azure, on a chevron engrailed argent three bucks' heads couped gules, a chief per fess ermines and ermine.

Crest—A dexter arm embowed habited ermines, the cuff argent holding in the hand proper a like buck's head. (Burke; "General Armory,")

FITZGERALD.

drms - Argent, a saltire gules.

Grest—A monkey statant proper environed about the middle with a plain collar and chained or.

Supporters-Two monkeys environed and chained as the crest.

Motto-Crom a boo.

(Burke: "General-Armory.")

SWAIN (SWAIM).

Arms—Azure, a chevron between three pheons or, on a chief gules as many maidens' heads couped proper, crined of the second.

Crest-A maiden's head couped proper, crined or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

WHITEHALL (WHITALL).

Arms—Argent a less chequy gules and sable between three helmets proper.

Crest—Out of a mural coroner argent a demi-lion rampant or, holding in the dexter paw an oscrich's feather argent.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

FLEMING.

Arms-Vair, a chief chequy or and gules.

Crest—A mortar piece casting out a bomb with flames all proper chains and rings gold.

Motto-Nos victores.

(Family records.)

COLGATE (COLEGATE).

Arms-Argent, a chevron between three escallops sable.

Crest—A demi-wolf rampant, holding in the dexter paw a sword proper.

Motto—Omne bonum desuper. (Matthews: "American Armoury.")

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Irms-Azure, a chevron engraded ermine, two palgrims staves proper in
                              chief, a cross-crosslet in base or.
(rest—A lion rampant holding a bat le ave proper, above the crest the word
            and I franklighted the bend table on a thirt gules three woolpacks or.
                                         ... . World Nunghan non paratus.
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Arms—Or, a chevron agure, in the sinister chief a star of six points gules. word Crest—A bird holding a twig.

Mofilo—Vil desperahum.

Bolton

ndol value (WOODROFFE (WOODRUFFE).

lo 5978ms-Azure, on a chevron engrailed argent three bucks' heads couped ghles,

at Crest 1 dexter arm embowed habited ermines, the cuff argent holding in the hand proper a like buck's head. (Burke: "General Armory.")

drms-Argent, a sultire gules." Crest-A monkey statant proper environed about the middle with a plain col-

lar and chained or. Supporters—Two monkeys environed and chained as the crest.

bo (egg of SWAIN (SWAIN), both are not

is Arms-Azure, a chevron between three pheons or, on a chief gilles as many rumuy a c Helideris beads couped proper, crimed of the second. 2011 West - A malden's head couped proper, crined or.

(Burke: "General Armorivath" - 1

the man and the Manager of the Manag

us thrus-Argent a fess chequy gales and sable between three helmets moneth son Crest-Out of a nural coronet argent a demi-libn rampant or, holding in the dexier baw an ostrich's feather argent. (Burke: "General Armort,") 111

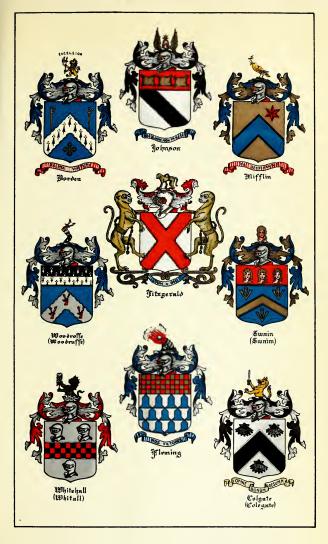
public of the major FLEMING.

Armsony Vair, a chief chequy or and gules.

Crest-A unortar piece casting out a bomb with sames all proper chains and Motto-Nos victores. (Family records.)

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three escallops sable

Crest-A demi-wolf rampant, holding in the dexter paw a sword proper.





(V) Major-General Thomas Mifflin, son of John (3) and Elizabeth (Bagnell) Mifflin, was born in Philadelphia, January 10, 1744, and died at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1800. He was sent abroad for a year in England and France, as part of his education following graduation from the University of Pennsylvania. Returning home he entered into a business partnership with his brother, George Mifflin, and was successful in the venture. His talent for public speaking and fitness for public life were early recognized and his election as one of the two burgesses to represent Philadelphia in the Provincial Legislature in 1771 was the beginning of a life devoted to public service. He strongly urged his fellow-citizens to support the cause of Boston when that port was closed on account of its resistance to the tea duty. He accepted a commission as major of one of the newly-organized regiments and accompanied Washington to Boston as aide-de-camp. He was in command of a body of militia which successfully repulsed a detachment of troops from the British Army who had been sent to Lechmire's Point to collect, and subsequently won the praise of the aged General Craig for personal bravery. Washington appointed him quartermaster-general in August, 1775, and he was shortly afterwards made adjutant-general. On May 19, 1776, after Boston had been evacuated by the British and most of the troops had returned home, he entered active duties in the field as brigadier-general and in the summer of that year took part in the operations on Long Island. He claimed for his brigade the honor of being last to leave in the memorable retreat from the island and stood at their posts while the main body of the army quietly embarked under cover of night. After a few months' further service in the Highlands he was chosen bearer of a confidential letter to Congress at Philadelphia. News of the battle of Trenton aided him in his addresses, which were made to arouse patriotism, and a wave of enthusiasm swept through the State. Thomas Mifflin then marched to New Jersey at the head of eighteen hundred men to take part in the battle of Princeton and on February 19, 1777, Congress conferred on him the rank of major-general. After the battle of Germantown he resigned and unfortunately became identified with the opponents of Washington, and then followed a time of bitterness and partisanship that unfortunately detracted from the well-earned reputation of General Mifflin. He probably realized it was the most serious mistake in his life. He still, however, had the confidence of his neighbors, who, in 1782, elected him to Congress. He presided over that body the following year as its president on the occasion of the resignation of Washington from his military command after the close of hostilities. In 1787 Thomas Mifflin was a delegate to the convention which gave the country the Constitution by which it has ever since been governed. From October, 1788, to December, 1790, General Mifflin was president of the Supreme Executive Council. In 1790 he was president of the convention which framed the Constitution of Pennsylvania which went into effect the same year. At the first election held under it, General Mifflin was chosen Governor. His term lasted from December, 1790, to December, 1799, and included two reëlections. He supported the administration of Washington and during the Whiskey Rebellion commanded the Pennsylvania troops. After his term as Governor expired he was elected to the Legislature, where he served for the short time that remained before his death.

General Thomas Mifflin married, at Fair Hill Meeting, March 4, 1767, Sarah Morris. (Morris IV.) They left no male issue, but did leave four daughters, mistakenly omitted by some writers. They were "all beautiful women," writes Benjamin C. Mifflin, in his memorial to his father, Charles Mifflin, M. D. (1876). "One died insane; another married Judge Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, and it is to her that Moore alludes in his hallad—

Alone by the Schuylkill a wanderer roved,

The third married a Southern gentleman, whose name I do not know (I believe he came from New Orleans); and the fourth married a Mr. Seibenstein, of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. Their descendants still live in the neighborhood, and are plain respectable country people. The tomb of certain members of the family can still be seen in St. Peter's Churchyard, Philadelphia."

(Family data.)

(VI) EMILY MIFFLIN, daughter of Major-General Thomas and Sarah (Morris) Mifflin, married Hon. Joseph Hopkinson. (Hopkinson III.)

(Ibid.)

(The Morris Line).

Morris, Morriss, Maurice, Morse, etc., is a common surname and may be traced to various sources. "Of the English families of that time," writes Burke, in his "Commoners," Vol. IV, p. 488, "there are two classes, those of native and those of foreign extraction. The latter came over with the Conqueror. Of the former, the most ancient are derived from Wales."

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

- (1) EVAN MORRIS was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, about 1654, and died in Abington, Pennsylvania, in 1708. In 1683, he was converted to the Quaker faith in Wales, and the account of his subsequent sufferings and imprisonment for his faith is recorded in Quaker documents. He came to Pennsylvania in 1690, bringing a certificate from the "Quarterly Meeting at Tydden y Garreg in ye County Merioneth," Wales, dated "6 mo. 8, 1690," and the certificate included the names of Evan Morris, wife Gainor, and two children, Morris and Catherine. He was a glover and carried on this business in Philadelphia before settling in Abington (now in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.) Evan Morris married, in Wales, Gainor. They had a son:
 - 1. Morris, of whom further.
 - (C. Roberts: "Early Friends in Upper Bucks County, Pennsylvania," pp. 389-91.)
- (II) Morris Morris, son of Evan and Gainor Morris, was born at Criketh, Carnarvonshire, Wales, 8 mo. 5, 1677, and died at Richland, Pennsylvania, 6 mo. 2, 1764. In 1690, he came to Pennsylvania with his parents. After a brief residence in Philadelphia the family settled in Abington Township, Pennsylvania. Morris Morris inherited his father's four hundred acres in Abington and resided there until about 1744, but he had already bought extensive land tracts in the Manor of Richland. He had land also in Milford Township and about 1,000 additional acres within the Manor of Richland. His wife was a minister of the Friends. Both, in later life, were of Richland Friends' Meeting, of which they were prominent organizers. Morris Morris married, 8 mo. 2, 1703, Susanna

Heath, daughter of Robert and Susanna (Woodrich) Heath. Their children included Morris, Jr., of whom further.

- (C. Roberts: "Early Friends of Upper Bucks County, Pennsylvania," pp. 389, 390-91. H. M. Jenkins: "Historical Collections Relating to Gwynedd, Pennsylvania," p. 135.)
- (III) Morris Morris, Jr., son of Morris and Susanna (Heath) Morris, was of Upper Dublin Township (now Montgomery County, Pennsylvania). He married, at Philadelphia, "1 mo. 22, 1743-44, Elizabeth Mifflin, born 3 mo. 19, 1727, buried December 17, 1760, daughter of Jonathan and first wife Sarah (Robinson) Mifflin." Among their children was Sarah, of whom further.
 - (J. H. Merrill: "Memoranda Relating to the Mifflin Family," p. 34.)
- (IV) Sarah Morris, daughter of Morris and Elizabeth (Mifflin) Morris, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, "4 mo. 5, 1747" (old style), and died August 1, 1790. She married Major-General Thomas Mifflin. (Mifflin V.)
- (J. H. Merrill: "Memoranda Relating to the Mifflin Family" (1890), pp. 21, 34, 45. C. P. Keith: "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," pp. 362, 364.)

(The Line of Fitzgerald of Kildare),

The statement is often made that the Fitzgerald family is of Italian origin and descended from one of the followers of Aeneas, who located at what is now Florence, after the siege of Troy. The only early evidence is the resemblance of the name to that of the Gherardini family of Florence. The earliest authentic record of the family of our interest is that found in the Domesday Book compiled in 1086. It shows that Walter Fitz Other held one and three-fourths hides of land and some woodland at Windsor "which King Edward had given his predecessor" out of the royal desmesne for custody of the forest. It was the Norman custom to add the prefix Fitz to the Christian name of the father to form a surname for the children. In early days sometimes the name was hyphenated as it properly was in the beginning, later usage generally making one word. In this case it would denote that Walter was the son of Other, in some accounts spelled Otto, but the predecessor at Windsor was not necessarily his father. This statement of land at Windsor belonging to a predecessor of Walter is the origin of the story that the family preceded William the Conqueror to England and that Otto (or Other) was one of those foreigners so favored by Edward the Confessor as to excite the jealousy of the native Anglo-Saxon nobles.

- (J. H. Round: "Origin of the Fitzgeralds' Ancestor," Vol. I, pp. 119-21, 122-23.)
- (I) Walter Fitz Other, in addition to owning land at Windsor was, according to the Domesday Book, tenant in chief, holding the manor of the King in Berkshire, Bucks, Middlesex, Surrey and Hants. He also held Winchfield in Hampshire under Chertsey Abbey. As tenant in chief his barony was reckoned at fifteen or twenty knights' fees, of whom fifteen knights were owed as a castle guard at Windsor. The Abingdon Cartulary shows that he was living as late as 1100 and that the name of his wife was Beatrice. The Duke of Leincester, in his "Earls of Kildare," and Burke's "Peerage" both gave the name of his wife as Gladys, daughter of Rhiwallon ap Cynfyn, Prince of North Wales. It is possible that he married twice. His children included:
 - 1. Gerald, of whom further. (Ibid., Vol. I. pp. 91-97.)

- (II) Gerald Fitz Walter, son of Walter Fitz Other and Gladys (or Beatrice), his wife, was appointed constable of Pembroke Castle by Henry I and was later made president of the county of Pembroke. In 1094, he defended the castle when it was besieged by the Welsh. He married Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Ruffydh ap Tudor Mawr, Prince of South Wales, and widow of Stephen, constable of Cardican. He had a son:
 - I. Maurice, of whom further.
 - (C. W. Fitzgerald: "Earls of Kildare," pp. 3-4.)

(III) MAURICE FITZ GERALD, son of Gerald Fitz Walter and Nesta, his wife, was the first of the family to locate in Ireland. Dermot Mac Nurrough, King of Leinster, had been driven from his kingdom by Roderick O'Connor, King of Ireland, and went to England, where he was hospitably received by David Fitz Gerald, Bishop of St. Davids. While in England he obtained the aid of some of the Norman nobles to regain the kingdom and offered Maurice Fitz Gerald and his half-brother, Robert Fitz Stephen, the town of Wexford and two baronies in its neighborhood. They accepted the offer and, in 1169, landed in Ireland. Maurice accompanied Dermot when he took Dublin and was in that city in 1171 when it was besieged by Roderick O'Connor. The siege was broken when Maurice, with a force of six hundred men, attacked the much more numerous troops of O'Connor and put them to flight in great confusion. In April of the following year Henry II of England landed in Ireland and appointed Maurice Fitz Gerald and Robert Fitz Stephen wardens of Dublin under Hugh de Lacy, chief governor of Ireland. Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, surnamed Strongbow, had also played an important part in the invasion, but became so jealous of Maurice that he retired into Wales as soon as de Lacy was recalled. In 1176, Strongbow found that he could not maintian his position without the aid of Geraldines and granted Maurice the barony of Offaly. It included Rathangen and the territory of Offelan in which Maynooth and Naas were located. He also obtained the castle Wicklow in place of the promised grant at Wexford, which the King claimed for himself. In defense of his property Maurice built the Castle of Maynooth. He died at Wexford in September, 1177, and was buried in the Abbey of Grey Friars.

He married Alice de Montgomery, daughter of Arnulph, fourth son of Roger de Montgomery. He had a son:

1. Gerald, of whom further.

(C. W. Fitzgerald: "Earls of Kildare," pp. 5-10.)

(IV) Gerald Fitz Maurice, son of Maurice and Alice (de Montgomery)
Fitz Gerald, was with his father at the siege of Dublin in 1171 and distinguished
himself in the sortie. Soon after the death of his father he was induced to
exchange the Castle of Wicklow for that of Ferns in Wexford. He is said to have
been Lord Justice of Ireland and was the first to use the title Baron of Offaly. In
1205 he was summoned to Parliament as holding that barony which was located in
the county of Kildare. He died the same year. Gerald Fitz Maurice married
Catherine de Valois, daughter of Hamo de Valois, a gentleman of Suffolk, who
had been Lord Justice of Ireland in 1107. He was the father of:

1. Maurice, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 10-11.)

(V) MAURICE FITZ GERALD, son of Gerald and Catherine (de Valois) Fitz Maurice, was second Baron of Offaly. He received, in 1216, a royal grant of the Castles of Croom and Dungarvan, the latter of these being resumed by the crown after his death, and in 1260 granted to John Fitz Thomas, ancestor of the Earls of Desmond. Maurice Fitz Gerald introduced into Ireland the Order of the Franciscans in 1215, and in 1216 that of the Dominicans. In 1232 he was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland and was later reappointed to that post after commanding a large force to aid the King overseas. He built two abbeys in 1236, that of the Franciscans at Youghal in 1232 and the Dominican Abbey at Sligo. Among the military campaigns in which he participated was that of reducing the province of Connaught to submission in 1235. In 1246, he advanced to Tyrconnell, and in 1248 into Tyrone with the same results against the native chiefs, O'Donnell and O'Neill. In addition to his already large gifts to the church he founded the preceptory of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem at Kilted in the County Kildare and granted the chapel at Maynooth to the Cathedral of St. Patrick and the church of Tachtodh (or Taghadoe) to the monastery of All Saints near Dublin. The last years of his life were spent in the monastery at Youghal which he had founded and where, after assuming the habit of the Franciscan Order, he died in 1257.

Maurice Fitz Gerald married Juliana de Cogan, daughter of John de Cogan, who was Lord Justice in 1247. He had a son:

I. Thomas, of whom further.

(C. W. Fitzgerald: "Earls of Kildare," pp. 11-19.)

(VI) Thomas Fitz Maurice, third son of Maurice and Juliana (de Cogan) Fitz Gerald, like his father, was generous in his gifts to the church. He founded the Franciscan Abbey at Castledermot, the ruins of which remain, and the Trinitarian Abbey at Adare, which is still used as a chapel. Thomas Fitz Maurice married (first) Rose de St. Michael, daughter of Richard de St. Michael, Lord of Rheban and heiress of Athy and Woodstock. He married (second) Margaret Mandeville, daughter of Thomas Lord Mandeville, and (third) Mary Walter, daughter of Theobald Walter. Child:

1. John, of whom further.

(C. W. Fitzgerald: "Earls of Kildare," pp. 19-21.)

(VII) JOHN FITZ THOMAS FITZGERALD, son of Thomas Fitz Maurice and Rose (de St. Michael) FitzGerald, because neither of his cousins had issue, was the last surviving male descendant of Gerald, first Baron of Offaly, and succeeded to that title. He later gained that of the first Earl of Kildare. According to a tradition in the family, when he was a child in the Castle of Woodstock, there was an alarm of fire and in the confusion the child was forgotten. When a search was made the room in which he had been was in ruins. A noise was soon heard on one of the towers and an ape was found holding the child in his arms. He afterwards in gratitude adopted the monkey for his crest. One of his neighbors was William De Vesci, Lord of Kildare, but on account of the contiguity of their estates they were constantly quarreling. Each accused the other of being a traitor to the King, who summoned them to his court in England. Fitz Thomas challenged his adversary to combat and the King fixed the day. DeVeser, instead of appearing, fled to France and the King fixed the day. DeVeser, instead of appearing, fled to

Vesci had left in Ireland. In this way he gained possession of the manor and town of Kildare. In 1294 the Irish, under Calvagh, brother of O'Connor Faly, invaded the Pale or that part of Ireland under English control, and seized the Castle of Kildare. Fitz Thomas defeated them and invaded Connaught. In 1206. he took his forces to Scotland to assist King Edward I and he later returned to Scotland twice for the same purpose. For many years there had been disputes between the Geraldines and the deBurghs, Earls of Ulster, which were settled in 1298 through the interference of Sir John Wogan, Lord Justice. It was agreed that the Earl of Ulster should give his daughter in marriage to Thomas, the Baron's son, while Lord Offaly should pay 3,000 marks indemnity, including Sligo Castle. In 1315, when the Scotch invaded Ireland, the Baron of Offaly and other lords of Leinster and Munster led in the opposition. Fitz Thomas received the title Earl of Kildare, May 14, 1316, the patent being granted by Edward II, and died September 10 of that year at Maynooth, or Laraghbryan, and was buried in the Grey Abbey at Kildare. John Fitz Thomas married Blanche Roche, daughter of John Baron, of Fermov. Of his children was Thomas, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 22-28.)

(VIII) Thomas Fitzgerald, second Earl of Kildare, son of John Fitz Thomas and Blanche (Roche) Fitzgerald, succeeded his father in 1316. At the end of the same year he was appointed by the King to *command an army of 30,000 raised to oppose the Scots. The office of sheriff of Kildare was granted to Thomas Fitzgerald in 1317, and was still possessed by his descendant, the ninth Earl, in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1320 he was Lord Justice of Ireland. Two years later he was reappointed and held the office until his death at Maynooth April 9, 1328. Thomas Fitzgerald married, in 1312, Lady Joan de Burgh, daughter of Richard, Earl of Ulster. They had a son:

Maurice, of whom further.
 W. Fitzgerald: "Earls of Kildare," p. 31.)

(IX) MAURICE FITZGERALD, fourth Earl of Kildare, son of Thomas and Joan (de Burgh) Fitzgerald, was born in 1318. During his minority King Edward III, as guardian, granted the family lands to Sir John Darey, his stepfather. In 1339, Maurice Fitzgerald became of age and took possession of the lands at Kildare, Maynooth, Croom, Adare, and Estgrene. The same year Kildare was invaded by the O'Dempseys, but the young Earl pursued them so closely that many were drowned in the River Barrow and he brought back to Dublin the greatest booty ever taken at that time in Ireland. Edward III, in 1342, issued an ordinance that Englishmen alone should hold office in Ireland, with the result that there were serious dissensions between the "English by blood" and the "English by birth." The Earl of Kildare with other Anglo-Irish lords called an assembly at Kilkenny, which petitioned the King, who returned an answer which allayed the discontent. The Lord Justice Sir Ralph Ufford determined to restrain the increasing power of the Earl of Kildare, and for a time imprisoned him in Dublin Castle. Soon after his release he was summoned to England and from there he accompanied the King to France, where he was present at the siege of Calais. For his gallant conduct as leader of the Irish Division he was knighted by Edward III. He was appointed Justiciary of Ireland in 1357 and in March, 1371, Lord Deputy and Custor of the Realm. He died August 25, 1390, and was buried in the Church of the Holy Trinity, now Christ Church Cathedral in Dublin.

Maurice Fitzgerald married Elizabeth Burghersh, daughter of Sir Bartholomew Burghersh, Knight of the Garter. He had a son:

1. Gerald, of whom further.

(C. W. Fitzgerald: "Earls of Kildare," p. 35.)

(X) Gerald Fitzgerald, succeeded his father in 1390. He was taken prisoner by Calvagh, son of Murrogh O'Connor Faly, and held for ransom. In June, 1400, he with two others, was appointed keeper and supervisor of the peace for the counties of Cork, Limerick and Kerry and was deputy to the Lord Lieutenant for one year. His chief military engagement was in 1407, when he defeated O'Carroll in the battle of Callan in Kilkenny. The fifth Earl died in 1410 and was buried with his ancestors in the Grey Abbey at Kildare. Gerald Fitzgerald married Margaret Rochfort, daughter and heiress of Sir John Rochfort. Their son was:

1. John, of whom further.

(Ibid., p. 37.)

(XI) JOHN FITZGERALD, sixth Earl of Kildare, son of Gerald and Margaret (Kochfort) Fitzgerald, succeeded his father in 1410. He was arrested and imprisoned in the Castle of Trim in 1418 "for having communicated with the Prior of Kilmainham," but it is not known what the offense really was. He seems to have quickly gained the favor of the government, for two years later he received twenty marks to defray the expenses he had incurred in resisting the enemies on the frontiers of the Pale. He strengthened and enlarged the Castles of Maynooth and Kilkea. The former of these was the principal residence of the earls for more than a century and was described as "one of the largest and richest earl's houses in Ireland." John Fitzgerald married Margaret de la Herne. They had a son:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(Ibid., p. 38.)

(XII) Thomas Fitzgerald, seventh Earl of Kildare, son of John and Margaret (de la Herne) Fitzgerald, succeeded his father in 1427. From 1454 to 1459 he was Lord Deputy to Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and in 1460 he was made Lord Justice. In January, 1463, he was appointed Lord Chancellor for life. He established the Order of the Brothers of St. George, consisting of thirteen persons of the highest rank and loyalty belonging to Dublin, Kildare, Meath, and Louth. Its object was to resist Irish enemies and English rebels. It was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1494. The seventh Earl died March 25, 1477, and was buried in the Monastery of All Hallows, near Dublin. Thomas Fitzgerald married Lady Joan Fitzgerald, daughter of James, sixth Earl of Desmond. (Fitzgerald of Desmond XI.) Their son was:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(C. W. Fitzgerald: "Earls of Kildare," pp. 38-42, 43, 48, 71, 77.)

(XIII) THOMAS FITZGERALD, son of Thomas and Lady Joan (Fitzgerald) Fitzgerald, was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1484. Like his brother,

Gerald, the eighth Earl of Kildare, and many of the nobility of Ireland, he championed the side of Lambert Sinnel, who claimed he was the last Earl of Warwick, and joining in the invasion of England, was slain at the battle of Stoke. Thomas Fitzgerald married Joan Fitz Gibbon. They were the ancestors of the Fitzgeralds of Lackagh, Kilbrush and Narraghbey, all in the County Kildare.

(Burke: "Peerage and Baronetage," p. 448.)

- (XIV) John Fitzgerald, according to the "Ancestry of Richard Colgate Dale," is the next in line, although Irish records do not appear to mention this. He resided at Dromana, Waterford County, Ireland, and married Ellen Fitz Gibbon there, and had a son:
 - 1. Patrick, of whom further,
 - (W. Dickinson: "Ancestry of Richard Colgate Dale.")
- (XV) PATRICK FITZGERALD, son of John and Ellen (Fitz Gibbon) Fitzgerald, resided at Dromana, County Waterford. He married Ann Fitzgerald, and they had:
 - 1. James, of whom further.
 - (W. Dickinson: "Ancestry of Richard Colgate Dale.")
- (XVI) James Fitzgerald, son of Patrick and Ann (Fitzgerald) Fitzgerald, married Margaret Garrett, and they had Garrett, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(XVII) Garrett Fitzgerald, second son of James and Margaret (Garrett) Fitzgerald, was of County Waterford, Ireland, in 1616.

(Ibid.)

- (XVIII) JOHN FITZGERALD, second son of Garrett Fitzgerald, died in 1675. (Ibid.)
- (XIX) RICHARD FITZGERALD, son of John Fitzgerald, died in 1692. He had at least four sons, the fourth being Andrew, of whom further.

(W. Dickinson: "Ancestry of Richard Colgate Dale.")

- (XX) Andrew Fitzgerald, son of Richard Fitzgerald, died in 1750 He had a son:
 - I. Garrett, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

- (XXI) Garrett Fitzgerald, son of Andrew Fitzgerald, died in 1792. He married Johanna O'Brian (O'Bryan), and they had:
 - 1. Thomas, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(The Family in America.)

- (I) Thomas Fitzgerald, son of Garrett and Johanna (O'Brian) Fitzgerald, was born in Farnane, Waterford County, Ireland, in December, 1749. In 1767 he sailed for America and located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he died December 30, 1822. He married, August 5, 1777, Catharine Francis, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Cornogg) Francis, and they had a daughter:
 - 1. Margaret, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(II) MARGARET FITZGERALD, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Francis) Fitzgerald, was born October 3, 1783, according to family records, although given as 1793 in the "Ancestry of Richard Colgate Dale." The former appears to be the logical date. She died August 28, 1865. She married Dr. Richard Colegate Dale. (Dale III.)

(W. Dickinson: "Ancestry of Richard Colgate Dale.")

(The Line of Fitzgerald of Desmond).

Generations I-III are the same as generations I-III of the Fitz Gerald of Kildare Line.

- (IV) Thomas Fitz Maurice, son of Maurice and Alice (de Montgomery) Fitz Gerald, was the ancestor of several branches of the Fitz Gerald family, including the Earls of Desmond, the White Knight, the Knight of Glyn, the Knight of Kerry, the Fitz Maurices, the Lord of Kerry and the present Marquis of Lansdowne. He was given five knights' fees in the Tuath of Elevri in the Cantred of Fontemel, five knights' fee in the Tuath of Huamerith in Thomond on the Shannon and a burgage within the walls of Limerick by the King, September 6, 1199. He died in 1213 or 1214. Authorities differ as to his marriage. Some claim he married Eleanor, daughter of Jordan and sister of Geoffrey de Marisco (or Moryson), Lord Justice. The Fine Rolls show that Sabina, late wife of Thomas Fitz Maurice, paid 600 marks for custody of his land and his heir:
 - I. John, of whom further.
- (Burke: "Peerage and Baronetage," p. 1448. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage" (1919), Vol. IV, p. 233.)
- (V) John Fitz Thomas, son of Thomas Fitz Maurice and Sabina, his wife, succeeded to his father's estate. He was slain July 23, 1261, in battle with the MacCarthys of Carbery at Callen in the County Kerry and was buried in the Dominican Friary at Tralee in the same county, which friary he had founded. John Fitz Thomas married Margery Fitz Anthony, daughter of Thomas Fitz Anthony, Seneschal of Leinster, who had received from the King lands of Decies and Desmond, comprising most of the county of Waterford and the southern part of the County Tipperary. Since Thomas Fitz Anthony died without male issue his estate was divided among his daughters and in 1259 came into the hands of John Fitz Thomas. He had a son:
 - 1. Maurice, of whom further.
 - (G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage" (1919), Vol. IV, pp. 233-34.)
- (VI) MAURICE FITZ JOHN, son of John Fitz Thomas and Margery Fitz Anthony, his wife, was slain at the battle of Callan at the same time as his father. He married Maud de Barry, and they had:
 - 1. Thomas, of whom further.
 - (Ibid., p. 234.)
- (VII) THOMAS FITZ MAURICE, Lord of Decies and Desmond, son of Maurice Fitz John and Maud de Barry, was only a few months old at the time of the death of his father and his grandfather. He received the lands at Decies and Desmond, together with the custody of the Castle of Dungarvan from the King, February 6, 1291-92. In 1294, he was summoned for military service by Edward I and the fol-

lowing year was justiciar of Ireland. He died June 4, 1298, at Knicking, County Limerick, and was buried at the Dominican Friary at Tralee. He married Margaret de Berkeley, daughter of Sir Thomas de Berkeley by Joan, daughter of William de Ferrers. Earl of Derby. He had a son:

1. Maurice, of whom further.

(Ibid., p. 236.)

- (VIII) Maurice Fitz Thomas, first Earl of Desmond, son of Thomas Fitz Maurice and Margaret de Berkeley, was born in 1293. On account of the death of his elder brother he became heir of his father and in 1314 did homage to the King for his property and in 1329 was made Earl of Desmond. Maurice Fitz Thomas married (first) at Green Castle, County Down, August 5, 1312, Katherine de Burgh, sixth daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster. She died November 1, 1331, and he married (second) Margaret O'Brien, daughter of Conor O'Brien, of Thomand, and (third) prior to April 20, 1344, Aveline, daughter of Nicholas Fitz Maurice, of Kerry. He had a son:
 - 1. Gerald, of whom further.
 - (G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage" (1919), Vol. IV, p. 237.)
- (IX) Gerald Fitz Maurice, third Earl of Desmond, son of Maurice Fitz Thomas and Aveline Fitz Maurice, was given custody of the family lands in 1358. He was a commissioner to make inquiries regarding the oppressions caused by the King's ministers in 1363, and in 1366 was appointed Justiciar of Ireland besides holding many other offices of trust. He was a poet, a chronicler and a mathematician. Like many others interested in science at that time he was accused of being a magician. His renown was so great that, although he died in 1398, three hundred years later, when the Irish were besieged at Limerick in 1691, they expected he would come to their assistance. In 1359 Gerald Fitz Maurice married Alianore, daughter of James, Earl of Ormond by Elizabeth, daughter of John Darcy, of Knaith, County Lincoln. They had a son:
 - 1. James, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 243, 244, 245.)

- (X) James Fitzgerald, sixth Earl of Desmond, son of Gerald Fitz Maurice and Alianore, was appointed justice and guardian of the peace in the counties of Waterford, Cork and Limerick. In 1462 he died at Mocollop and was buried at Youghal. James Fitzgerald married Mary Burk, daughter of Ulick Mac Rickard Burk. They were the parents of:
 - I. Joan, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 246-47.)

- (XI) JOAN FITZGERALD, daughter of James, sixth Earl of Desmond, and Mary (Burk) Fitzgerald, married Thomas Fitzgerald, seventh Earl of Kildare. (Fitzgerald of Kildare XII.)
 - (G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage" (1919), Vol. VIII, p. 229.)

(The Whitall Line).

Whitall, which is of English derivation, has three probable sources of origin, the English forms being Whittall, interchangeable with Whittle, and designating "Dweller at the White Hall," or the Old English derivative which is "hwt and h(e)all." Another interesting phase of this surname comes from the English Whittle, signifying "belonging to Whittle," "the White Hill" and "the White Nook" or "Corner." The third corruption of Whitall is found in Worcester County during the thirteenth century in the surname Whithale or "Wita's Hall."

- (H. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")
- (I) James Whitall, who came to this country from a section near Litchfield, Staffordshire, England, about 1688, and located at Timber Creek, Gloucester, New Jersey, died between July 22, 1714 (date of his will), and August 7, 1714 (date of inventory of his estate). The hundred-acre tract, called "Upton," on which he made his first home, he sold in 1700, and purchased four hundred and eleven acres of land on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River. Fort Mercer, later constructed on the edge of this property, was the scene of a hard fought battle during the Revolution. The Whitall farm is now the property of the Federal Government, with the exception of twenty acres, which have been transferred to the County of Gloucester, New Jersey. James Whitall married Hannah Ogden. They had a son:
 - 1. Job, of whom further.
- ("Descendants of Thomas French," Vol. II, p. 312. Stockton Manuscripts in the New Jersey Historical Society. J. Clement: "Sketches of Newtown, New Jersey," p. 65. "Archives of the State of New Jersey," ist Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 507.
- (II) JOB WHITALL, son of James and Hannah (Ogden) Whitall, resided at Red Bank, New Jersey, where he died between May 15, 1722 (the date of his will), and October 15, 1722 (the date of its probation). He married, October 4, 1716, Jane Siddon, and they were the parents of:
 - 1. James, of whom further.
- (H. Stanley Craig: "Gloucester County, New Jersey, Marriage Records," p. 241. "Archives of the State of New Jersey," 1st Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 507.)
- (III) James Whitall, son of Job and Jane (Siddon) Whitall, was born September 4, 1717, and died September 29, 1808. He resided at Red Bank, New Jersey. In 1748, he built a house of imported brick, which is still standing, and is the property of the county. James Whitall married, at Haddonfield (Friends) Meeting, November 23, 1739, Ann Cooper, the daughter of John and Ann (Clarke) Cooper, who was born June 23, 1716, and died at Philadelphia, September 22, 1797. She was also a granddaughter of William and Mary (Bradway) Cooper and great-granddaughter of William and Margaret Cooper, who came to Burlington, New Jersey, in 1678, from Coleshill, Warwickshire, England. Her mother, Ann Clarke, was a daughter of Benjamin, Jr., and Ann (Giles) Clarke. James Whitall was the father of:
 - 1. Benjamin, of whom further,
- ("Descendants of Thomas French," Vol. II, pp. 310-13. F. H. Stewart: "Notes on Old Gloucester County," p. 315. Gloucester County Historical Society: "Ann C. Whitall, Heroine of Red Bank," pp. 1-10.)
- (IV) LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN WHITALL, son of James and Ann (Cooper) Whitall, was born October 3, 1747, and died from yellow fever on September 14, 1797. In spite of his training as a Friend, he served during the Revolutionary War. On January 10, 1776, he applied to the Committee of Safety for a command

in Colonel Maxwell's regiment and was made a second lieutenant in the artillery company, March 2 of that year. He was later promoted to first lieutenant and captain lieutenant. Benjamin Whitall married Elizabeth Hopper, who died December 11, 1808. They had:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

(Stockton Manuscripts in the New Jersey Historical Society. F. H. Stewart: "Notes on Old Gloucester County," p. 256.)

- (V) SAMUEL WHITALL, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hopper) Whitall, was born at Red Bank, New Jersey, March 15, 1775, and died at Georgetown, District of Columbia, May 14, 1856. He married (first) Sarah Ellis. (Ellis V.) He married (second), October 15, 1807, Lydia Newbold. He had a daughter:
 - 1. Abigail, of whom further.

(Stockton Manuscripts in the New Jersey Historical Society.)

(VI) ABIGAIL ELLIS WHITALL, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Ellis) Whitall, died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1865. She married Elias de Cou Woodruff. (Woodruff VII.)

(Stockton Manuscripts on the New Jersey Historical Society).

(The Ellis Line).

In the whole range of family nomenclature, there is perhaps no name which admits of more variety of origin or a greater number of differing forms than Ellis. "Elles or Ellis in British," says Hals, in D. Gilbert's "Cornwall" (iii, 420), "is a son-in-law by the wife, and Els or Ells, a son-in-law by the husband." Ella, or Aella, is a well-known regal name of Anglo-Saxon times, and its genitive form would in later days become Ellis. From these two sources some of our very numerous families of Ellis may have sprung, but there is little doubt that the surname Ellis has, for the most part been formed from the Scripture name, Elias, which does not occur as an Anglo-Saxon name, but which was in use in France as early as the days of Charlemagne as a baptismal designation, and afterwards gave name to several families of Elis.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) Thomas Ellis was probably a resident "of Wooddale," inasmuch as it is stated by an historian of the descendants of his son, Simeon, that "Simeon Ellis, son of Thomas of Wooddale, presented certificate dated 1st 4 mo., 1683," at Newton, New Jersey, Friends' Meeting. Evidently Wooddale, New Castle County, Delaware, was meant. Although presumably of Welsh ancestry, the identity of this Thomas Ellis has not been established.

Thomas Ellis, "of Wooddale," had a son:

1. Simeon, of whom further.

(Frank H. Stewart: "Stewart's Genealogical and Historical Miscellany," No. I, p. 17.
The Jerseyman' (1901), Vol. VII, p. 14-)

"The Jerseyman' (1901), Vol. VII, p. 14-)

(II) SIMEON ELLIS, son of Thomas Ellis, "of Wooddale," died in 1715. He presented certificate to Newton Friends' Meeting, Gloucester County, New Jersey, "4 mo. 1, 1683." In 1691, he bought two hundred acres from Francis Collins on the north side of the north branch of Cooper's Creek, in old Gloucester County,

New Jersey. His place was called "Springwell." He bought other considerable tracts of land in the vicinity. Simeon Ellis was of Springwell, Gloucester County, when he married at the old Newton, New Jersey, Friends' Meeting House, "4 mo. (June) 16, 1692," Sarah Bates, daughter of William Bates, of Newton. They had a son:

1. Jonathan, of whom further.

(Frank H. Stewart: "Stewart's Genealogical and Historical Miscellany," No. I (1918), p. 17. "New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XII, p. 672. "Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey," Vol. III, p. 64; Vol. IV, p. 128.)

- (III) Jonathan Ellis, "yeoman," son of Simeon and Sarah (Bates) Ellis, was born at Springwell, Gloucester County, New Jersey, and died a resident of Waterford, Gloucester County, in 1754. In his will, Jonathan Ellis disposed of real estate consisting of his home farm and of another farm bought of Richard Hains and also of personal property. Jonathan Ellis married, at Haddonfield, New Jersey, at the Friends' Meeting, "1 mo., 1737," Mary Hollingshead, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Adams) Hollingshead. Their son was:
 - I. Joseph, of whom further.
- ("New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XXVIII, p. 207; Vol. XXXII, p. 104; Second Series, Vol. II, p. 151. "The Jerseyman" (1901), pp. 14, 15. "Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey," Vol. III, p. 08.)
- (IV) Joseph Ellis, son of Jonathan and Mary (Hollingshead) Ellis, was doubtless born in Gloucester County, New Jersey, between 1733 and 1740, as he was a minor in 1754 and was married by 1760. On November 1, 1768, he was appointed administrator of the estate of Jacob Hinchman, yeoman, of the same county, who had died intestate. His fellow-bondsman was William Hugg, of Gloucester. Joseph Ellis was a prominent citizen of Gloucester County, New Jersey, and served as a colonel in the second battalion of the county militia. From 1781 to 1785 he was a member of the House of Assembly, and from 1787 to 1794 he was a member of the Legislative Council. Joseph Ellis married (first) by license dated January 1, 1760, Mary Hinchman, of Gloucester, daughter of Jacob and Abigail (Harrison) Hinchman. He married (second) Abigail (Clement) Blackwood, widow of Samuel Blackwood. He had a daughter:
 - 1. Sarah, of whom further.

("New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XXII, p. 124; Vol. XXXII, p. 104; Vol. XXXIII, p. 193; Second Series, Vol. I, p. 557; Vol. III. Stockton Manuscript in the New Jersey Historical Society. "The Jerseyman," Vol. VII, p. 14 (1901.)

(V) SARAH ELLIS, daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Clement-Blackwood) Ellis, was born December 20, 1778, and died December 6, 1804. She married Samuel Whitall. (Whitall V.)

(Stockton Manuscript in the New Jersey Historical Society. Family records.)

(The Borden Line).

Kent seems to have been the earliest home of the Borden family in England, the family taking its name from the parish of Borden in Kent, known as the garden county of England. The family of Borden was possessed of good estates in this part of Kent and were distinguished persons among the landed gentry.

(H. B. Weld: "Historical and Genealogical Record of the Descendants as Far as Known of Richard and Joan Borden," pp. 24-25.)

- (I) Henry Borden was born about 1370-80 in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England, and is mentioned as dead in 1469. He appears to have held land both in the parish of Hedcorn and at Borden, and was doubtless a descendant of the Bordens of Borden. His grandson, John, left a request that a priest sing in the Church of Hedcorn for the soul of Henry and his wife, Robergia, for two years. Henry Borden married, in Hedcorn, Robergia. They had:
 - 1. Thomas, of whom further.
 - (T. A. Glenn: "Pedigree of Richard Borden," pp. 3-4.)
- (II) Thomas Borden, son of Henry and Robergia Borden, was born in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England, and died before April 26, 1469. Thomas Borden married Isabella. They had a son:

1. John, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 4-5.)

(III) JOHN BORDEN, son of Thomas and Isabella Borden, was born in Hed-corn Parish, County Kent, England, and died there. He made his will April 26, 1469, and left a sum of money to all of his grandchildren and also a sum of money for an "honest Priest" to sing for the souls of his parents and grandparents as well as for one Thomas Saunder, for two years. ("Archæological Cantina," Vol. II, folio I, Latin.) John Borden married Benet Torner, daughter of Thomas Torner. They had:

1. William, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 5-7).

(IV) WILLIAM BORDEN, son of John and Benet (Torner) Borden, is recorded as under age April 26, 1496. He died in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England; will dated February 11, 1531, and proved September 25, 1531. He left quite a good sized estate to his wife and children, both in money and in land. In his will he mentions Sir Edward Wooten, Knight, as his overseer. ("Archæological Cantina," Vol. XIX, Section 10.) William Borden married (first) Joan; (second) Thomasin; (third) Rose, who survived him. Among his children was Edmund, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 7-10.)

(V) Edmund Borden, son of William Borden, was born in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England, and died there, in 1539, probably in or about the month of June. His will, dated April 13, 1539, and proved June 18, 1539, requested that he be buried in the churchyard at Hedcorn. ("Archæological Cantina," Vol. XXI, Section 9.) Edmund Borden married Margaret. They had a son:

1. William, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(VI) WILLIAM BORDEN, son of Edmund and Margaret Borden, was born in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, and died in or about the month of June, 1557. His will was proved June 8, 1857, and by it he left over £60 in money to his wife and children, as well as considerable real and personal property. ("Archæological Cantina," Vol. III, Section 3.) William Borden married Joan, and they had:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(T. A. Glenn: "Pedigree of Richard Borden," pp. 10-11.)

(VII) THOMAS BORDEN, son of William and Joan Borden, was born in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England, and died there and was buried April 21, 1592. The will of Thomas Borden is dated April 13, 1592, and was proved April 26, 1592. ("Archæological Cantina," Vol. XLVIII, folio 279.) Thomas Borden's first wife was buried May 20, 1581. He married (second) Margaret, who was buried September 25, 1880. He was the father of:

1. Matthew, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 11-12.)

(VIII) MATTHEW BORDEN, son of Thomas Borden, was born in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, and died there October, 1620. He was churchwarden of Hedcorn in 1598. His will is dated September 26, 1620, and proved October 27, 1620. He was a well-to-do man, having several farms, a number of houses and leaving over £116 in money to three of his children. Matthew Borden married Joan. He had a son:

1. Richard, see further.

(The Family in America).

(I) RICHARD BORDEN, son of Matthew and Joan Borden, was baptized in Hedcorn Parish, County Kent, England, February 22, 1595-96, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, May 25, 1671. When the proposition of forming a settlement on Rhode Island was made to him he entered into it with all his heart and to it devoted all his energies. On June 10, 1638, Richard Borden was granted five acres at Bristol Ferry in which to place his cottage and his cabbage and turnip yard. In 1638 he was appointed to survey town lots and lay out farming lands in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. In 1653-54 he was assistant or senator; in 1654-55, he was general treasurer; in 1654-56-57 he was commissioner, and in 1667-70 he was deputy. He bought sixty acres of land in Providence, near Newtonkonut Hill, and in 1667 was one of the original purchasers of land in New Jersey. He was a Quaker and as a devout Christian gained high esteem. Richard Borden married, September 28, 1625, Joan Fowle, born February 15, 1604, died July 16, 1688, "aged 84 years, 6 months," daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Fowle. They had a son:

1. Benjamin, of whom further.

(H. B. Weld: "Historical and Genealogical Record of Richard and Joan Borden," pp. 33-36, 37-40, 43-57. J. O. Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," p. 23. W. H. Jennings: "Genealogical History of the Jennings Families," pp. 545-47. T. A. Glenn: "Pedigree of Richard Borden," pp. 13-14-)

(II) Benjamin Borden, son of Richard and Joan (Fowle) Borden, was born in May, 1649, and died in Burlington County, New Jersey, in 1718. In 1672 he removed to Middletown, New Jersey. As his legacy from his father's estate was only £40 he was dependent on his own efforts for a livelihood. Benjamin Borden married, September 22, 1670, Abigail Grover, daughter of James Grover, surveyor and secretary of the Gravesend Land Company. Among his children was Joseph, of whom further.

(H. B. Weld: "Historical and Genealogical Record of the Descendants as Far as Known of Richard and Joan Borden," pp. 57, 83-85.)

- (III) JOSEPH BORDEN, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Grover) Borden, was born May 12, 1687, and died in 1765. He is buried in the cemetery which he himself selected at Bordentown, located on the banks of the Delaware River. He resided at Nottingham, Burlington, New Jersey, where he is frequently mentioned in land transactions being found in deeds as early as 1731. About 1750 he removed to what is now known as Bordentown, located on the Delaware River of New Jersey and is regarded as its founder. Joseph Borden married, in 1717, Ann Conover. They had a son:
 - Joseph, Jr., of whom further. (*Ibid.*, pp. 85, 99, 103.)
- (IV) Joseph Borden, Jr., son of Joseph and Ann (Conover) Borden, was born August 1, 1719, and died April 8, 1791. He was thirty years of age at the time his father commenced the settlement of Bordentown and aided him in that work. Soon after locating there he established a new line of stage coaches to transport passengers, mail and merchandise between Philadelphia and New York. In 1765, he was elected with two others to represent New Jersey at the Congress of the colonies held at New York. Joseph Borden was a member of the New Jersey Committee of Correspondence in the period prior to the outbreak of Revolutionary hostilities and in 1775 was chosen to the Council of War of that Colony. He and his son were both attached to the New Jersey line and took part in most of the battles fought in the State. His commission was that of colonel. In retaliation for his leadership Lord Cornwallis used the home at Bordentown as headquarters and made life miserable for the wife and daughter of the colonel.

Joseph Borden, Jr., married Elizabeth Rogers. (Rogers II). They had a daughter:

- 1. Anne, of whom further.
- (Ibid., pp. 99-103. G. Ward and L. Richards: "Sketch of Some of the Descendants of Samuel Rogers," pp. 5-7.)
- (V) Anne Borden, daughter of Colonel Joseph and Elizabeth (Rogers) Borden, was born at Bordentown, New Jersey. She married Judge Francis Hopkinson. (Hopkinson—American Line—II.)
- (G. Ward and L. Richards: "A Sketch of Some of the Descendants of Samuel Rogers," p. 7. H. B. Weld: "Historical and Genealogical Record of the Descendants as Far as Known of Richard and Joan Borden," p. 131.)

(The Rogers Line).

Roger (or Rogers) was a personal name unknown here before the Conquest. Many persons called Roger and Rogers were mentioned as tenants in Domesday. The fact that Samuel Rogers was a Church of England man strongly points to the English origin of the family, rather than Scotch-Irish, which would naturally be Presbyterian.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) Samuel Rogers, American progenitor of this family, was born in 1692 and died September 17, 1756, aged sixty-four years. He is believed to have come to New Jersey from Ireland about 1731. He brought with him servants and household effects and settled in Allentown, Upper Freehold Township. Being a staunch Church of England man, he gave a lot of land for the first Allentown Protestant

Episcopal Church, together with a cemetery plot in Allentown in 1750. In 1734, he bought three hundred and twenty-three acres on Crosswicks Creek, about eight miles from Bordentown, New Jersey, for £500 sterling. In his will, dated August 6, 1756, and proved September 22, 1756, he named his children, excepting James, who was then deceased. He called himself "Shopkeeper." Conveyances show him to have been an extensive landowner. Samuel Rogers married Mary, who was born in 1690 and died April 14, 1738, aged forty-eight years. They had a daughter:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.

(Ward and Richards: "A Sketch of Some of the Descendants of Samuel Rogers," pp. 5-12. "New Jersey Archives," Series I, Vol. XXXII, p. 273. F. Ellis: "History of Monmuth Comty, New Jersey," p. 621.)

(II) ELIZABETH ROGERS, daughter of Samuel and Mary Rogers, was born July 10, 1725, and died November 2, 1807. She "was a woman of great ability and fine Christian character." She made her will September 15, 1798, and it was proved, November 5, 1807. Among her legates mentioned in her will were her daughter, Ann Hopkinson, and the latter's three daughters: Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of Isaac Rogers, "my brother lately deceased"; also her grandson, Joseph Hopkinson, who had the use and occupancy of the old brick family mansion, still retained by his descendants in Bordentown, New Jersey. A Mary Rogers is buried in the plot near the Bordens, and Hopkinson in what is called the Hopkinson Cemetery, in Bordentown, New Jersey. Elizabeth Rogers married Joseph Borden, Jr. (Borden IV.)

("New Jersey Archives," Series I, Vol. XXXII, p. 273. H. B. Weld: "Historical and Genealogical Record of the Borden Family," pp. 99-100.)

(The Colegate Line).

- (I) JOHN COLGATE, who died in 1639, resided at East Greenwich, Kent County, England. He married Christian Cripps, and they had one child:
 - 1. Michael, of whom further.
 - (W. Dickinson: "Ancestors of Richard Colgate Dale.")
- (II) MICHAEL COLGATE, son of John and Christian (Cripps) Colgate, died in September, 1638. He resided at Uckfield, County Sussex, England, and had one son:
 - 1. Henry, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(III) HENRY COLGATE, son of Michael Colgate, was born in 1599. He resided at Cranbrook, County Kent, and married, September 16, 1625, Mary Taylor. They had one son:

1. John, of whom further.

/Th: 4 \

(IV) JOHN COLGATE, son of Henry and Mary (Taylor) Colgate, was born in 1626 and resided at Cranbrook. He married, May 5, 1651, Bridget Nipson, and they had one son:

I. Robert, of whom further,

(Ibid.)

C. & R. 1-3

- (V) ROBERT COLGATE, son of John and Bridget (Nipson) Colgate, was born in 1652 and resided at St. Peter's, Canterbury. He married, November 11, 1674, Rebecca Wymarke, and they had a son:
 - 1. Richard, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(The Family in America).

- (I) RICHARD COLEGATE, as he spelled the name, son of Robert and Rebecca (Wymarke) Colgate, was baptized September 11, 1675. He came to the New World and located in Maryland, where he died on January 18, 1722. Richard Colegate married, in 1700, Rebecca Harcourt, whose name appears in some records of the family as Herbert. They had a son:
 - 1. Richard, Jr., of whom further,

(Ibid.)

- (II) RICHARD COLEGATE, JR., son of Richard and Rebecca (Harcourt, or Herbert) Colegate, was born in Maryland, March 10, 1710, and died in June, 1759. He married, in 1735, Bridget Garretson, daughter of Hendrick and Elizabeth (Cantwell) Garretson. They had a daughter:
 - 1. Mary, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(III) MARY COLEGATE, daughter of Richard, Jr., and Bridget (Garretson) Colegate, was born in 1744, and died at Middletown, Delaware, June 8, 1790. She married Dr. John Dale, Jr. (Dale II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Lowrey Line).

Lowrey and its variations, Lowry, Laurie, Laury, Lawrey, Lory and Lorey were derived from the personal name Lawrence. In the lowlands and on the borders it was popularly called Lowrie or Laurie, whence the many North English and Scottish variations of this name.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." John Lodge: "The Peerage of Ireland," by Rev. M. Archdall, Vol. VII, p. 193.)

(I) COLONEL THOMAS LOWREY was born in Ireland, September 3, 1737. When he was ten years years old he came to America, accompanied by his widowed mother and her brother, Thomas Patterson, who later became the father of Governor William Patterson. Thomas Lowrey was brought up and educated under the kindly direction of his uncle, Thomas Patterson. In 1750, Thomas Lowrey purchased from his father-in-law, Samuel Fleming, six hundred fifty square feet of land on which he built the first store in what was then a hamlet known as Fleming's. The enterprise seems to have been successful. On June 12, 1762, Mr. Lowrey purchased of Henry Grave and Adam Dietz, executors of David Eveland, one hundred forty-seven acres of land in and around the present Flemington, New Jersey, and associated himself with Christopher Marshall, apothecary; James Eddy, merchant; William Morris, Jr., merchant, all of Philadelphia, and Ghershom Lee, carpenter, of Amwells. The company formed by this group surveyed and laid out the part of their land adjoining the Trenton Road and sold a number of lots. William Morris, Jr., soon after died and on June 2, 1767, the rest of the

partners agreed to divide the remaining lots. Colonel Lowrey and Mr. Eddy gave half an acre for a Baptist church lot. Colonel Lowrey removed to Philadelphia, probably between 1782 and 1785. In 1775, he was elected a member of the Provincial Congress from Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and in 1791 and 1792 a member of the Legislative Assembly from Hunterdon County. On June 18, 1776, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in Colonel David Chambers' Third Regiment of Militia of the State Troops, belonging to the brigade of Major-General Dickinson. He was promoted to the rank of colonel, but was never in active service. In 1791-1803, he served as United States Marshal for the District of New Jersey. It is thought that he was the first to hold the office in the State, for he enjoyed the confidence and friendship of President Washington, who had been a guest at his house in Flemington during the Revolution. In 1708 Colonel Lowrey purchased the Burnt Mills property of three hundred thirty-three acres, on and near the present site of Milford, and built a frame gristmill by the river. The locality was for a short time called Lowrey town, but about 1803-04, became known as Milford. Colonel Lowrey sold several lots in Trenton to his son-in-law, Aaron Dickinson Woodruff, for \$2,000, in 1800. He was a stockholder in the Bank of North America. On November 10, 1806, Colonel Lowrey's active and useful life ended at the age of seventy-two years and seven months, at Milford, New Jersey, and he was buried in the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church of Kingwood, formerly called the Old Stone. Colonel Thomas Lowrey married Esther Fleming. (Fleming II.) Among their children was Grace, of whom further

- (H. Race: "Historico-Genealogical Sketch of Colonel Thomas Lowrey and Esther Fleming, His Wife" (1892), pp. 3, 4, 8, 11-16. "Burlington Records," Book A, p. 132.)
- (II) Grace Lowrey, daughter of Colonel Thomas and Esther (Fleming) Lowrey, was born February 28, 1766, and died at Trenton, New Jersey, June 23, 1815. She married Aaron Dickinson Woodruff, of Trenton. (Woodruff VI.)
- (H. Race: "Historico-Genealogical Sketch of Colonel Thomas Lowrey and Esther Fleming, His Wife" (1892), p. 14.)

(The Johnson Line). 162077.5

The Scottish family of Johnstone originated from the estate of Johnstone in County Dunfries, with Hugo de Johnstone proprietor of large estates in East Lothian in the reign of Alexander II, King of Scotland (1214-49). He had a son, Sir John de Johnstone, who made a donation of lands to the monastery of Soltra in 1285. John de Johnstone, son of Sir John de Johnstone, was witness to a charter of lands in Annandale granted by Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, before 1332.

- (B. Burke: "Genealogical History of Dormant, Obeyant, Forfeited and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire," p. 300.)
- (I) JOHN JOHNSTON, of Annandale, Scotland, emigrated to England in 1603, in the suite of James VI of Scotland, who then succeeded to the throne as James I of England. John Johnston settled in Wiltshire and acquired considerable property. His children included William, of whom further.
- (G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," p. 16. "Transactions, Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society," Vol. III, Part II, pp. 324, 337.)

- (II) WILLIAM JOHNSTON, son of John Johnston, of Annandale, died in March, 1663. He purchased of the Earl of Westmoreland, in April, 1662, Bowden Park, Wiltshire, which had been a part of the property of Lacock Nunnery. His portrait, painted by Lely, descended to the Rev. Edward Frederick Johnson, rector of Hinton Blewett about 1820. William Johnston married Elizabeth (Hyde) Low. (Hyde XIV.) They had a son:
 - 1. George, of whom further.
- ("Transactions, Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society," Vol. VIII, Part II, pp. 324-25. G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," p. 17.)
- (III) George Johnson, eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Hyde-Low) Johnston, seems to have been the first to drop the t from his name. He was born in Lacock Parish, Wiltshire, about 1620, and died May 28, 1683, and was buried in the St. Cyriack, Lacock. With his father he purchased, in Wiltshire, the estate known as Bowden Park, which came into his possession on the death of his father in 1663. He was called to the bar November 24, 1654, and became a bencher of the Middle Temple on October 28, 1670. On July 3, 1677, he became a sergeanta-law, and on August 15, 1677, he was granted by Charles II the reversion of the office of Master of Rolls in succession to Sir Harbottle Grimston, but died two years before the death of Grimston. In 1681 he was a Member of Parliament for Devizes. He built the old house at Bowden, which became the family seat. George Johnson married Mary D'Oyle, daughter of James D'Oyle (or D'Ociles), a merchant from Flanders. Among their children was Baldwin, of whom further.

(Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," p. 17. "Transactions, Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society," Vol. VIII, Part II, pp. 325-26, 339.)

(The Family in America.)

- (I) Baldwin Johnson, fourth son of George and Mary (D'Oyle) Johnson, was born in Lacock, Wiltshire, and was baptized October 25, 1672. He died in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, where his will of February 28, 1720, was proved March 6, 1721. For a time he was a merchant of Bristol, England, but while a young man emigrated to the island of Antigua, in the West Indies, where he acquired considerable property. He later removed to the Lower Counties on the Delaware, settling in New Castle County. Baldwin Johnson married Jane (Eyre) Dyer, widow of William Dyer, of County Kent, England, and daughter of Ann Eyre. They had a daughter:
 - 1. Mary, of whom 'urther.
- (G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," p. 19. V. L. Oliver: "History of Antigua," Vol. 1, pp. 72, 76, 77; Vol. II, p. 113; Vol. III, p. 33. "Calendar of Delaware Wills," pp. 23, 24,
- (II) MARY JOHNSON, daughter of Baldwin and Jane (Eyre-Dyer) Johnson, was born in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, August 4, 1718, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1804. Her brother, Edward, died young and she was sole heir to her father's estate in Antigua, but was unable to collect any of it. An attorney for the estate was brought to Boston as a prisoner during the Revolution, and when he was interviewed declared there was no possibility of finding its boundaries. Mary Johnson was known for her strength of character and religious piety. Mary Johnson married, at Christ

Church, Philadelphia, Thomas Hopkinson, Jr. (Hopkinson—American Line—I), whom she outlived more than fifty years.

("National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. VII, p. 249. Keith: "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania," p. 265. G. E. Hastings: "Life and Works of Francis Hopkinson," pp. 31-41.)

(The Joline Line).

The house of Goulaine, Anglicized Joline, was among the most ancient and illustrious houses of Brittany, and during the years of the French monarchy was allied to the sovereign house of Brittany. The names Jean and Geoffrey Goulaine appear as early as the twelfth century.

- (D. Mailhol: "Dictionnaire de la Noblesse Française," Vol. I, p. 1341. E. and E. Haag: "La France Protestante," Vol. V, pp. 325-28.)
- (I) Andre (Andrew) Joline came to this country from Saint Palais, a seaport in Saintonge, France. He was a firm believer in the Huguenot faith and on account of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV, in 1685, was obliged to leave home or change his religion. August 6, 1686, he obtained denization in New York City and was naturalized April 15, 1693. In 1688, he was a member of the Huguenot Church of New York City known as Église de St. Esprit, or simply as the French Church. He was master of the sloop "Woodbridge," which sailed between Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, and also made trips to Rhode Island. Benjamin Trotter, of Elizabeth Town, Essex County, New Jersey, in his will, dated October 27, 1716, bequeathed him one hundred acres of land. At that time Andrew Joline was residing at Elizabeth Town and engaged in business as a cooper. In 1739, he signed a petition for the incorporation of the town and when it was granted he was elected one of the first aldermen. In the same year he was on the committee to settle the boundary line with Newark. His will, dated June 18, 1741, and proved February 13, 1742, mentions his wife, Mary; a daughter, Mary, and a son, John. Andre Joline married (first) Madeleine Poupin, who died later than 1701. He married (second) Mary (probably Mary Trotter), born in 1654, daughter of William Trotter, of Newbury, Massachusetts, and subsequently of Elizabeth Town, New Jersey. He had a son:
 - 1. John (Jean), of whom further,

(Baird: "Huguenot Emigration to America," Vol. II. "New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XI, pp. 112, 114, 116, 124, 127, 138; Vol. XXII, p. 472. "Register of Eglise de Set Esprit.")

(II) John (Jean) Jolline, son of Andrew and Madeleine (Poupin) Jolline, soborn July 19, 1701, and was baptized at Église de St. Esprit, New York City, July 23, of that year. He resided at Elizabeth Town, Essex County, New Jersey. When John Graham, of Elizabeth Town, acquired an inn known as the "Sign of the Marquis of Granby," in 1764, it was described as formerly belonging to John Joline. He died about 1767. John Joline married Phebe Price. Among their children was Mary, of whom further.

("Register of Église de St. Esprit." "New Jersey Archives," Vol. XXXIII. "Presbyterian Church Records, Westfield, New Jersey." "St. John's Church Records, Elizabeth Town, New Jersey." Stockton MSS. in New Jersey Historical Society.)

(III) MARY JOLINE, daughter of John (Jean) and Phoebe (Price) Joline, was born December 5, 1741, and died at Trenton, New Jersey, August 1, 1815. She married Elias Woodruff. (Woodruff V.)

(The Ward Line).

The Ward family appears at an early date at Branford, Connecticut. Two families of the name located there and were probably related; descendants of both being among the founders of Newark, New Jersey. Joyce Ward, who was a widow of Richard Ward, of Stretton, County Rutland, England, resided at Wethersfield, Connecticut, and made her will there on November 15, 1640. Her son, John Ward, also resided there until 1661, when he removed to Branford; later joining a group of his fellow-townsmen who founded Newark, New Jersey. His children were: John, Sarah, Phebe, Nathaniel, Abigail, and Josiah. Since some of these names occur in the other family at Branford, who descended from George and Lawrence Ward, the two families may have been related and this family also may, therefore, have come from the vicinity of Stretton, County Rutland, England. One of the Wards, who resided in England, was the father of Lawrence, who came to New Haven as early as 1639 and removed to Branford and later to Newark, New Jersey, where he died in 1670; Isabel, wife of Joseph Baldwin, and George, the progenitor of our line.

- (J. R. Hutchinson: "Ward of Connecticut." "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XLIX, p. 264.)
- (I) George Ward, a ship carpenter, who died at Branford, Connecticut, April 7, 1653, came to New England and resided at New Haven, Connecticut, as early as 1639, at which time he signed the Covenant, in 1641; his land included fifteen acres in the first division, fourteen in the second, three and a half acres of meadow and a tract in the Neck. Later on he became the proprietor of a lot on East Water Street, fronting the harbor. He had a son:
 - 1. John, of whom further.
- (J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 407. Atwater: "History of Colony of New Haven," pp. 111, 129, 219.)
- (II) JOHN WARD, son of George Ward, who died in 1683-84, accompanied his father to Branford, Connecticut. Since John Ward, son of Widow Joyce Ward, was residing there and also removed to Newark, it is difficult to find which John is meant when the name occurs on early records. John, son of George Ward, was called John, Jr., and his occupation was that of a turner.

John Ward married Sarah Hills. (Hills II.) Their children included Nathaniel, of whom further.

(Shaw: "History of Essex and Hudson Counties, New Jersey," Vol. I, p. 367. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 420. Stoddard: "Manuscripts of New Jersey Historical Society,"

- (III) NATHANIEL WARD, son of John and Sarah (Hills) Ward, died December 20, 1732. He married Sarah Harrison. (Harrison IV.) They had:
 - 1. Eunice, of whom further.

(Stoddard: "Manuscripts of New Jersey Historical Society." Shaw: "History of Essex and Hudson Counties," pp. 362, 366.)

(IV) EUNICE WARD, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Harrison) Ward, married David Woodruff. (Woodruff IV.)

(Stoddard: Manuscripts of New Jersey Historical Society.)

WARD.

Arms-Azure, a cross flory or

Crest-A wolf's head erased proper, langued gules.

Mottoes—(1) Non nobis solum! (2) Sub crice salus.

(Matthews: "American Armoury.")

HERBERT

Arms Argent, a cinquefoil azure, on a chief gules a lion passant or.

(Burke: "General Armory"

Merbert

FRANCIS

Francis

Arms-Gules, a saltire between four crosses formée or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

PRICE.

Arms-Argent, a chevron between three spear heads sable.

(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry."

DALE.

Arms-Argent, two lions passant in pale azure

Burke: "General Armory.")

मा मिलार

Arms—Argent, on a cross sable five escallops or; in the first quarter a spearlead azure. (Burke: "General Armory.")

COOPE

Arms—Azure, a saltire or, on a chief of the last two chevrons paleways, point to point, of the first.

Crest—On a wheat sheaf a pelican vulning herself proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

DORSEY.

Arms—Azure, semec of crosses crosslet and three cinquefoils argent.

Grest—On a chapeau gules turned up ermine a bull sable.

Motto—Un Dieu un Roi.

American Armory.")

MOUNIER.

Arms - Vert, a saltire between three roses, one in chief and two in flanks, and a fish in base all or. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

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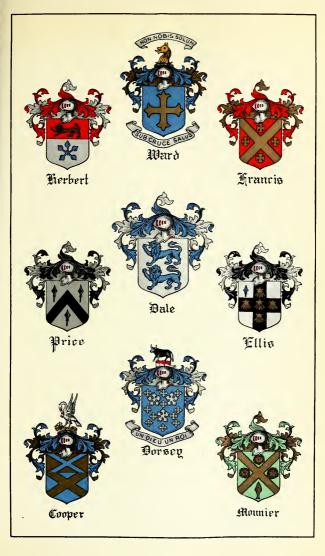
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Was to demarch on yasaorium to he hair

Arms-Azure, senice of crosses crosslet and three ciriling foils argent. "Cristication a chapeau gules turned up ermine a bull stable.

Motto—Un Dien im Rot. (Bolton: "American Armory.") TOTAL STATE OF THE STATE OF THE

Irms—Vert, a saltire between three roses, one in chief and two in flanks, and a fish in base all or





(The Cooper Line).

Cooper, or Couper, is an English surname which belongs to that great class of messed serived from an occupation. A cooper was originally a cask, barrel, or tub maker, or seller. The name appeared at an early date in England, where we find in the Hundred Rolls of 1273 the following recorded: Alan le Cupere in the County Cambridge, Henry le Cupper in Notts County, and Richard le Cupare and Jordan le Cupere in Oxford. In the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, in 1379, were listed the names of Willelmus Couper and Willelmus Milner, couper.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Lower: "Patronymica.")

- (I) Thomas Cooper was born in England in 1617 and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, October 5, 1675, when the Indians burned that town. He sailed for New England in the ship "Christian," which arrived in Boston in 1635. He went to Winston in 1641 and two years later removed to Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1645, he built the first meetinghouse there and received fourscore pounds for this service. For seventeen years he was a member of the Board of Selectmen and in 1668 he was elected deputy to the General Court. Thomas Cooper had a son:
 - 1. Timothy, of whom further.
- (H. M. Burt: "First Century of Springfield, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 37; Vol. II, pp. 553-56. Stoddard: Manuscripts of New Jersey Historical Society.)
- (II) TIMOTHY COOPER, son of Thomas Cooper, was born April 26, 1644, and died in September, 1679. He succeeded to his father's home-lot in Springfield. Timothy Cooper married, October 19, 1664, Elizabeth Munson, who died in Stamford, Connecticut, in December, 1706, daughter of Thomas Munson, who was born in England in 1612, and who died at New Haven, Connecticut, March 7, 1685-86. Timothy and Elizabeth (Munson) Cooper had:
 - 1. Sarah, of whom further.
- (H. M. Burt: "First Century of Springfield, Massachusetts," pp. 555-56. Stoddard: Massachusetts of New Jersey Historical Society. D. L. Jacobus: "Families of Ancient New Haven," Vol. VI, p. 1285.)
- (III) SARAH COOPER, daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth (Munson) Cooper, was born March 17, 1666, and died June 3, 1727. She married John (4) Woodruff. (Woodruff III.)
- (H. M. Burt: "First Century of Springfield, Massachusetts," p. 556. W. O. Wheeler & E. D. Halsey: "Inscriptions on Tombstones and Monuments in the Burying Grounds of the First Presbyterian Church and St. John's Church at Elizabeth, New Jersey, 1664-1892," p. 276.)

(The Ogden Line).

Oakden, or Ogden, is an English surname which was derived from a dean or valley, in the parish of Rockdale in southern Lancashire. John de Okedon is in the Hundred Rolls of the County York, A. D. 1273; and Richard de Okeden was recorded in 1332. The earliest date that the spelling Ogden was recorded was about 1500 A. D.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) ROBERTUS OGDEN is first found on record in 1453 A. D., when he appeared as a witness to a grant of land in Nutley, Hampshire, England. He again appeared

with others in 1457, in connection with a post-mortem search concerning lands in Nutley, which had belonged to one Joan Ogden of Ellingham, County Southampton. As it was customary for the nearest relative to settle the estate of deceased persons, and as the two sons were named, it is a fair presumption that Joan Ogden was the wife of Robertus Ogden. He had a son:

- 1. Ricardus, of whom further,
- (W. O. Wheeler: "The Ogden Family in America." "Elizabethtown Branch and Their English Ancestry" (1907), pp. 6-10.)
- (II) RICARDUS OGDEN, son of Robertus Ogden, married, before March 8, 1503, Mabel de Hoogan, daughter of Johannes de Hoogan, of the parish of Lyndhurst, Hants, as appears from an instrument dated September 19, 1513, which recites that Mabel, the wife of Richard Ogden, then released to Thomas Delavale, of Lyndhurst, land which she had from her father, Johannes de Hoogan, late of Lyndhurst, deceased. Ricardus Ogden had a son:
 - 1. Wilhelmus, of whom further.
 - (W. O. Wheeler: "The Ogden Family in America," p. 7.)
- (III) WILHELMUS OGDEN, son of Ricardus and Mabel (de Hoogan) Ogden, died before July 10, 1569. He married, May 9, 1539, Abigail Goodsall, daughter of Henry Goodsall, of Bradley Plain, Hampshire. On July 10, 1569, Abigail, widow of Wilhelmus Ogden, confirmed to Edward Ogden, her oldest son, and to Margaret, his wife, all her lands and tenements in Bradley Plain and Umstead. Among their children was Edward, of whom further.

(Ibid., p. 8.)

(IV) EDWARD OGDEN, son of Wilhelmus and Abigail (Goodsall) Ogden, was born in Bradley Plain, September 5, 1540. He married, at Bradley Plain, December 16, 1563, Margaret Wilson, daughter of Richard and Margaret Wilson. Their children included Richard, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 8-9.)

- (V) RICHARD OGDEN, son of Edward and Margaret (Wilson) Ogden, was born at Bradley Plain, Hampshire, May 15, 1658. He appears to have lived in Wiltshire, England, and had lands in New Sarum and Plaitford, Wiltshire. Richard Ogden married and among his children was John, of whom further.
 - (W. O. Wheeler: "The Ogden Family in America," p. 10.)

(The Family in America).

(1) JOHN OGDEN, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Huntington) Ogden, was born in Bradley Plain, Hampshire, England, September 19, 1609, and died in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, May, 1682. He had acquired in Bradley Plain, Hampshire, a garden, an orchard, four acres of pasture and two acres of woodland, which he conveyed October 18, 1639, to Ezekiel Howard, of Bradley Plain. Shortly after John Ogden's marriage, in 1637, he and his wife sailed to America, where the first mention of his name is in connection with his taking up residence in Southampton, Long Island. April 17, 1640, he was granted the tract known as Shinnecock Hill, which adjoined Southampton on the west. He was chosen one of the three magistrates of Southampton, October 7, 1650, and was reëlected October than the control of the control of the three magistrates of Southampton, October 7, 1650, and was reëlected October 10, 1650, and was reëlected October 10, 1650, and was reëlected October 10, 1650, and 1650, 1650, and 1650,

MORRIS.

Arms—Sable a lion passant or, between three scaling ladders argent.

(Burke: "General Armory."

ROGERS.

Very Argent a mullet gules on a chief or, a fleur-de-lis of the second

LOWRY (LOWREY),

Arms—Sable, a cup argent with a garland between two laurel branches, all issuing out of the same vert.

Crest—A garland of laurel between two branches of the same, proper Motto—Floreant lauri. (Burke "Encyclopædia of Heraldry")

GOULAINE (JOLINE)

Arms—Per pale, 1st, gules three lions passant guardant in pale or; 2nd, azure, three fleurs-de-lis or. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

OGDEN,

Arms Gyronny of eight argent and gules, in dexter chief an oak branch fracted proper.

Grest-An oak tree proper, a lion rampant supporting it,

Motto-Et si ostendo non jacto. (Matthews: "American Armoury.")

HYDE.

Arms-Azure a chevron between three lozenges or.

Crest—An eagle, wings endorsed sable beaked and membered or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

HARRISON.

Arms-Azure three demi-lions rampant or.

Crest-A demi-lion rampant argent holding a laurel branch vert.

(Burke: "General Armory."

BOND.

Arms—Argent on a chevron sable three bezants.

Crest-A demi-pegasus azure winged and semée of estolles or.

Motto-Non sufficit orbis. (Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry."

NICHOLLS.

Arms—Sable, three pheons or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

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"SIRRIGIZ"

. Irms—Sable a lion passant or, between three scaling ladders argent and 1 b a deart red (flugke; "General Armory")

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Arms-Sable, a cup argent with a garland between two laurel branches, all

issuing out of the same vert.

nebglit airougildreamt leder! " thurke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.") Hem (1560, Abigail, IOLINE) GOUTAINE (IOLINE) ot bushshifts—Fer pale 1st, gules three lions passant guardant in pale or , 2nd, azure, healthelfs or . (Rieistap: "Nrmortal General" of Health or .

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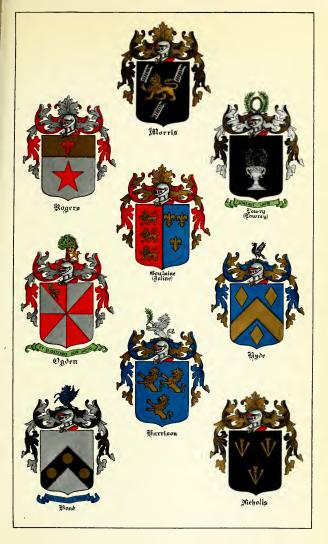
HARRISON.

dyng Azure three demi-lions rampaut or. ni bell est. A dein flon rannaut argent holding a laurel branch vert. u cair ber 11, 100), and uau in the rich ber 11, 100), and uau in the rich ber 11, 100). The rich ber 11, 100 in the rich ber Junelboow is a west ROXD. nisl^Q trus Trus Trus a chevron sable three bezants. siron and Admir pegasus aziro winged and sende of estoiles or.

sonology with a discount of the sender of stoiles or.

(Butke: "Encyclopadia of Heraldry.")

so work form other reson saw H w XICHOLLS. h s Arms—Sable, three pheons or, (Burke: "General Armory")





ber 6, 1651, 1657, and 1659. He was the representative from Southampton to the General Court of Connecticut in May, 1650, and in the Upper House in May, 1661. He decided a little later to remove to New Jersey, and on April 12, 1664, sold to his cousin, John Ogden, of Rye and Stamford, Connecticut, his house and home-lot with all the land at the rear and fifteen acres at Long Springs; and sold the rest of his Long Island lands in Southampton to John Rose, September 6, 1665, and fifty acres of common to John Langton, September 8, 1666. Mr. Ogden settled, in August, 1665, in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where he was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Philip Corbett, October 26, 1665, and Deputy Governor November 1, 1665; and elected Burgess of the Legislature, constituted at Elizabethtown, May 26, 1668. He was made sheriff during the temporary possession by the Dutch, on September 1, 1673, and was virtually Acting Governor of the English towns in possession of the Dutch in New Jersey until they turned the territory over to the English in November, 1674. John Ogden married, at Bradley Plain, Hampshire, England, May 8, 1637, Jane Bond. (Bond II.) Their children included Mary, of whom further.

- (W. O. Wheeler: "The Ogden Family in America," p. 40.)
- (II) MARY OGDEN, daughter of John and Jane (Bond) Ogden, married John(3) Woodruff. (Woodruff II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Bond Line).

Bond came into use as a surname from Anglo-Saxon bonda, a householder, proprietor, husbandman. There are several people called Bonde in the Domesday Book, one of whom is somewhat contradictorily called "liber homo." In the Hundred Rolls of 1273 was recorded an Emma le Bonde, resident of the County Hunts, and a Robert le Bonde, who lived in Worcester County. Numerous other references to the name in the annals of England show that members of the family were scattered throughout the island.

- (Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")
- (I) JONATHAN BOND lived at Bradley Plain, Hampshire, England. He had a daughter:
 - 1. Jane, of whom further.
 - (W. O. Wheeler: "The Ogden Family in America," p. 40.)
- (II) Jane Bond, daughter of Jonathan Bond, married at Bradley Plain, John Ogden (Ogden I), whom she accompanied to the American Colonies. Jane (Bond) Ogden survived her husband and was made the executrix of his estate, September 10, 1682.
 - (W. O. Wheeler: "The Ogden Family in America," p. 40.)

(The Hyde Line).

A Hyde, or Hide, from whence came this patronymica, was a feudal portion of land of uncertain, extent, according to its quality. It was generally so much land as "with its house and toft, right of common and other appurtenances, was considered to be sufficient for the necessities of a family." ("Archaeologia," Vol.

XXXV, p. 470.) A hide of land, in reality was about one hundred twenty acres, or as much land as could be tilled with one plough, according to Bosworth.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

 Mathew de Hyde lived in the time of John or of Henry III and probably was Lord of a portion of the Manor of Hyde.

(Ormerod: "History of Cheshire," Vol. III, pp. 810-11.)

(II) ROBERT DE HYDE was Lord of half the Manor of Hyde and of Halghton and Denton in County Lancaster. Between 1209 and 1228 he received a grant of Norberie Neuton, Hetun, and Sakeloros and of Fernilee in County Derby. He married Agnes de Herdislee, sister of Richard de Norbury, and cousin and heir of Thomas de Norbury.

(Ibid.)

(III) SIR ROBERT DE HYDE, Lord of Hyde and part of Norbury, and son of Robert de Hyde, was granted lands in Bredbury by Sir Robert de Stokport. They were exchanged in 1260 for lands belonging to the donor's heir in Romiley. Sir Robert de Hyde married Margery, daughter of Sir Robert de Stokport. Their children included John, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(IV) John de Hyde, Lord of Norbury and half of Hyde, and son of Sir Robert de Hyde, married Isabel Legh, of Adlington. They had three sons, including John, of whom further.

(Ormerod: "History of Cheshire," Vol. III, pp. 810-11.)

(V) Sir John de Hyde, Lord of Norbury, Halghton and half of Hyde, and son of John de Hyde, was knighted before 1348 and served in France under the Black Prince. He married (first) Margery Davenport, daughter of Thomas Davenport, of Wheltrogh. Some authorities claim she was a daughter of Sir John Davenport. He married (second) Alice. Children of the first marriage included Robert, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(VI) ROBERT DE HYDE, son of Sir John and Margery (Davenport) Hyde, was the heir of his brother, William, and thus inherited Norbury and half of Hyde. He married Margaret (or Elizabeth) Stavelegh, daughter of Robert de Stavelegh. They had a son:

1. Robert, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(VII) ROBERT DE HYDE, JR., son of Robert and Margaret (Stavelegh) Hyde, inherited Norbury and half of Hyde. He was wounded at Nether Alderley. The name of his wife is unknown, but they were the parents of a son:

I. John, of whom further,

(Ibid.)

(VIII) John Hyde, son of Robert Hyde, Jr., was Lord of Norbury in 1439 and also came into possession of a part of the Manor of Hyde. He died in 1460. John Hyde married (first) Matilda Massie, daughter of Hanno Massie, of Rixton, County Lancashire, and (second) Katherine Stanley, daughter of Sir William Stanley. By his first marriage he had:

1. Hamon, of whom further.

(Ormerod: "History of Cheshire," Vol. III, pp. 810-11.)

(IX) Hamon Hyde, son of John and Matilda (Massie) Hyde, died in or before 1476. He inherited Norbury and the part of Hyde which had long been in the family. On September 26, 1455, he had a license for oratories in his manors of Norbury and Halghton and was collector of a subsidy. He married (first) Margaret Davenport, daughter of Thomas Davenport, of Hendbury, and (second) Joan. Children of the first marriage included Thomas, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

- (X) Thomas Hyde, son of Hamon and Margaret (Davenport) Hyde, was born in 1454. He was the heir of his brother, John Hyde, thus inheriting Norbury and Hyde. In 1511, he was exempted from serving on juries and was living as late as 1523. Thomas Hyde married Margaretta Kynveton, of Underwode, County Derby. They had a son:
 - 1. Robert, of whom further.
- (Ormerod: "History of Cheshire," Vol. III, pp. 810-11. J. J. Hammond: "Notes on Hydes of Wilts and Cheshire." "Wiltshire Notes and Queries," Vol. VI, pp. 337, 344.)
- (XI) ROBERT Hyde, son of Thomas and Margaretta (Kynveton) Hyde, inderited Norbury and Hyde, where he resided and died in 1528. The inquisition post-mortem of his estate took place in 1531. He married (first) Margaret Holond, daughter of Richard Holond, of Denton, County Lancashire; and (second) a daughter of Robert Skargill, of County Yorkshire, or of Robert Scaregill, citizen and skinner of London, and (third) Katherine Boydell, daughter of John Boydell, of Pulcroft, County Chester. Of the second or third marriage was:
 - 1. Lawrence, of whom further,
- (J. J. Hammond: "Notes on Hydes of Wilts and Cheshire." "Wiltshire Notes and Queries," Vol. VI, pp. 337-44.)
- (XII) LAWRENCE HYDE, son of Robert Hyde, resided for a time at Hauneferne in the parish of Gussage, St. Michael, which he held of the Queen as of her
 Duchy of Lancaster by the fortieth part of a fee value £7. A few years previous
 to this he received a lease from William, Earl of Pembroke, of Wardour Castle
 and Park, for twenty-one years at a rental of £30 6s. 8d. He was placed as a
 clerk in one of the auditors' offices of the Exchequer, where he gained considerable
 experience under Sir John Thynne, but only continued there for a year. He took
 part in local affairs and attained a position of considerable influence, and it was
 probably due to him that several of the family removed from Cheshire to Wilts.
 He was buried June 15, 1590, at Tisbury. Lawrence Hyde married (first) Mary
 Hartgill, daughter of William Hartgill, of Somt, and (second) Anne (Sibell)
 Colthurst, daughter of Nicholas Sibell, and widow of Mathew Colthurst. She
 was buried March 2, 1605-06. Children of the second marriage included Henry,
 of whom further.
- (J. J. Hammond: "Notes on Hydes of Wilts and Cheshire." "Wiltshire Notes and Queries," Vol. VI, pp. 337-44, 502-03.)

- (XIII) HENRY HYDE, son of Lawrence and Anne (Sibell) Hyde, was educated at Oxford and at the time of his father's death was a student of law at Middle Temple. After traveling in Germany and Italy he returned home and located at Dinton, where his mother gave him her share of the rectory; purchasing it from his elder brother, Lawrence. He represented some neighboring boronghs in various parliaments, but after the death of Queen Elizabeth ceased doing so and, although he lived thirty years after that time, he was never in London again. He removed from Dinton to Pirton, in North Wilts, about 1625, and died at Salisbury, September 29, 1634. Henry Hyde married Mary Langford, daughter of Edward Langford, of Trowbridge, County Wilts. Their children included Elizabeth, see further.
- (J. J., Hammond: "Notes on Hydes of Wilts and Cheshire." "Wiltshire Notes and Queries," Vol. VI, pp. 428-33.)
- (XIV) ELIZABETH HYDE, daughter of Henry and Mary (Langford) Hyde, was baptized April 26, 1599, and died in October, 1664. She married (first) a Low, and (second) William Johnston. (Johnson II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Harrison Line).

The surname Harrison has quite a simple derivation from Henry through Harry to Harris to Harrison. Harry is not a nickname, but an English representative form of Henri. The kings of England were popularly known as Harry in their own times. The practice of styling them Henry is quite modern. The first Harry was born on English ground, and for that reason was more favorably regarded than the Conqueror's older sons.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

- (I) RICHARD HARRISON, American progenitor of this family, came from West Kirby, County Chester, England, and died in Branford, Connecticut, October 25, 1653. He took the oath of allegiance at New Haven, Connecticut, August 5, 1644. In 1653, he settled in Branford, where he spent the last year of his life. The record of his marriage cannot be found. He had a son:
 - 1. Richard, of whom further.
- ("American Ancestry," Vol. IX, p. 91. "MSS. Collection for Harrison Genealogy," p. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXX, pp. 69-70. D. L. Jacobus: "New Haven Genealogical Magazine," Vol. III, p. 721.)
- (II) Richard Harrison, Jr., son of Richard Harrison, was born in England and died in Newark, New Jersey, before 1691. On July 1, 1644, Sergeant Richard Harrison, Jr., took the allegiance oath at New Haven, Connecticut. He, with others, of Branford, Connecticut, sold his belongings there, because of church difficulties and removed with his family to Newark, New Jersey, in May, 1666. He was one of the founders of Newark. Richard Harrison married Sarah Hubbard. (Hubbard II.) They had a son:
 - 1. Samuel, of whom further.
- ("American Ancestry," Vol. IX, p. 91. J. H. Condit: "Genealogical Record of the Condit Family," p. 365. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXX, p. 69. "MSS. Collection for Harrison Genealogy," p. 79. "New Jersey Historical Society Collection's Supplement," Vol. VI, pp. 119, 120.)

- (III) Samuel Harrison, son of Richard and Sarah (Hubbard) Harrison, made his will January 7, 1712-13, and it was proved December 12, 1724. He owned land on Orange Mountain, but never lived on it. His son, Samuel, was active in the development of the community's interests, and appears often in Newark records. Samuel Harrison married Mary Ward, who died in 1738, daughter of Sergeant John Ward, Sr., and granddaughter of Joyce Ward, widow, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. They had a daughter:
 - 1. Sarah, of whom further.
- (W. H. Shaw: "History of Essex and Hudson Counties, New Jersey," Vol. I, p. 367; Vol. II, pp. 721 and 722. "New Jersey Historical Society Collection's Supplement," Vol. VI, pp. 119, 722, 730. "MSS. Collection for Harrison Genealogy," p. 4. "Wills," p. 42. Condit: "Genealogical Record of the Condit Family," pp. 365-66.)
- (IV) SARAH HARRISON, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Ward) Harrison, was born in 1678, and died October 26, 1771, aged ninety-three years. She married Nathaniel Ward. (Ward III.)
 - (J. H. Condit: "Genealogical Record of the Condit Family," pp. 365-66.)

(The Hubbard Line).

The surname Hubbard dates from the first use of family names in England, and was doubtless in earlier times a personal name. Some writers state that it is a modification of Hubba, a name made famous by the Danish sea-king, who conquered a large part of England two centuries before the coming of William the Norman. For many centuries the Hubbards have been numerous and common in England, and many branches of the family have borne titles, been members of Parliament, and some have been allied by marriage with the many aristocratic families of the country.

(I) George Hubbard is said to have been born in the southeastern part of England, and to have come first to Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1633, but records indicate that if he came at that time his stay there was very short. "In the summer of 1635, a few explorers from Watertown established themselves where Wethersfield at length grew up. October 15, 1635, about sixty men, women and little children went by land toward Connecticut with their cows, horses, and swine, and, after a tedious and difficult journey, arrived safe there." With these migrators went George Hubbard, his family; his father-in-law, John Bishop, and his family; also another George Hubbard, a Thomas Hubbard, and a William Hubbard-relationships unknown, if any existed. The winter of 1635-36 was a bitterly cold one. Snow and ice surrounded their poorly-constructed habitations, and their furniture and provisions, sent by ships, did not arrive, being frozen up in the Connecticut River; so that they had to subsist that winter upon "acorns, malt and grain." In 1636, George Hubbard and Samuel Wakeman were authorized by the General Court of Connecticut, assisted by "Ancient" (Thomas) Stoughton, "To consider the bounds and survey the breadth of Dorchester (Windsor) towards the Falls, and of Watertown (Wethersfield) towards the mouth of the River." He represented Wethersfield at the first Colonial General Court under the Constitution of 1639. Wethersfield originally comprised a parallelogram of land extending east and west nine miles, north and south six miles, and was divided north and south by the Connecticut River, so as to leave three miles by six miles of territory upon its eastern bank. This strip of fifty-four square miles was bounded on the north by what was afterward the Hartford line, upon the south by what was afterward the Mattabesett or Middletown line, on the east by the wilderness, and on the west by Tunxis, or Farmington. The tract upon which Wethersfield stands was purchased from Sowheag, sachem of the Mattabesetts, Wongunks, or Black Hill Indians. The original deed is not on file. George Hubbard was acquainted with the particulars of the transaction, however, and to confirm and strengthen the title of this purchase the General Court placed upon file his deposition, which he forwarded from Guilford, at the court's request.

George Hubbard lived about three years in Wethersfield and then went southward to the shore of Long Island Sound and settled in Milford, being assigned Milford Island as his grant. Before 1650 he sold Milford Island to Richard Bryan, and removed with his son-in-law, John Fowler, to Guilford, where his wife's parents, John and Anne Bishop, had preceded him. Mr. Hubbard was a deputy of the Hartford and New Haven colonies for many years. In May, 1670, the court invested him with authority to "joyne persons in marriage." "He was a man of high standing and prominent in the politics of his times," and died in Guilford in January, 1682. George Hubbard married Mary Bishop, who died in Guilford, Connecticut, September 14, 1675. Among their children was Sarah, of whom further.

(Bond: "Watertown, Massachusetts." L. K. Sewart: "Hubbard Memorial." Harlan Page Hubbard: "One Thousand Years of Hubbard History.")

(II) Sarah Hubbard, daughter of George and Mary (Bishop) Hubbard, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1635. She married Richard Harrison, Jr. (Harrison II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Fleming Line).

Fleming belongs to that group of surnames with a geographical origin and it was first applied to a Fleming or inhabitant of Flanders. The family probably descended from William Flandrensis, who lived in the twelfth century, and witnessed a charter of William I to the monks of Kelso. Sir Malcolm Fleming, probably a son of William, was sheriff of Dunbarton. He was the father of Robert Fleming, who was a follower of Robert Bruce, and an active participant in the wars against Edward I of England. Robert Fleming died previous to 1314 and left two sons, Patrick and Malcolm. The latter was made Earl of Wigton and was one of the characters in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Castle Dangerous." The title Earl of Wigton was used by many generations of his descendants.

Quite close to Wigton, on the bay of Ayr and twenty miles southwest of Glasgow, lies the town of Larges, where a branch of the family resided early in the seventeenth century. About 1643 some of its members removed to Moneymore, County Derry, Ireland. Moneymore is about five miles from Cookstown, County Tyrone, where the name Fleming was found as late as 1882. The earliest authentic record of the New Jersey family of Flemings is that of Malcolm Fleming, who resided at Cookstown, in the parish of Derryloran, county of Tyrone. Little record of him is found except in a deed dated August 7, 1736, which was a settlement of his estate. James Bigger transferred the estate to Rev. John Strong for £23, to be held in trust for Thomas, Andrew, and William Fleming, orphans of Mal-

colm Fleming, "as their portion of the goods and effects whereof their father died possessed." Since their mother was also dead the word portion may indicate that there were other children besides those mentioned. This is believed to be the case and that Samuel Fleming, of Flemington, New Jersey, was also a son. The children mentioned in the will are: I. William, born between 1715 and 1730; deacon of the Presbyterian Church at Cookstown in 1751; came to America about that time and located at Bethlehem, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, died in 1794; married Eleanor Rutledge. 2. Thomas, born in 1720; came to America; located in Hunterdon County, and later at Vienna, Warren County, where he died prior to August, 1784; married Mary. 3. Andrew, born at Cookstown; came to America with his brothers, locating at Bethlehem, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and later settling in Warren County; died about 1802.

- (P. Lawson: "Baird and Other Families," pp. 1-2, 10-12, 15-17, 24-30, 99-101, 110. W. Hunter: "Biggar and House of Fleming," p. 468.)
- (I) Samuel Fleming, son of Malcolm Fleming, was born at Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, April 2, 1707, and died at Flemington, New Jersey, February 10, 1790. Although not mentioned in the deed referred to above, he is regarded as a son of Malcolm, because he resided near the three known children of Malcolm Fleming, namely, William, Andrew, and Thomas, at Bethlehem, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Nancy Fleming, granddaughter of Thomas, lived to an advanced age and told her nephew, Elisha M. Fleming, that Samuel was a fourth brother. On June 11, 1756, he purchased one hundred and five acres of land at Amwell, where he had previously had a license from the court to keep a hotel. The house which he erected there and used as a tavern is still standing "and is located on the north side of Academy street in Flemington." The place was at first called Flemings, as may be seen on old maps, but it is now called Flemington and is the county seat of Hunterdon County. Samuel Fleming married Esther Mounier (de Monie), of Bordeaux, France, born January 6, 1714, died July 6, 1797. Among their children was Esther, of whom further.
- (P. Lawson: "Baird and Other Families," pp. 112-13-23. H. Race: "Historico-Genealogical Sketch of Colonel Thomas Lowrey," p. 8.)
- (II) ESTHER FLEMING, daughter of Samuel and Esther (Mounier) Fleming, was born April 15, 1739, and died at Milford, New Jersey, October 13, 1814. H. Race, in his "Historico-Genealogical Sketch of Colonel Thomas Lowrey," describes her as "brought up by a pious and intelligent mother, whose example, instruction and influence had a beautiful and lasting impression on the mind and character of her daughter." She was a person of "amiability and refinement, and in her family, an affectionate wife and mother. The people whom she called around her at her home and those with whom she associated at Trenton and other places, were among the best class of the period." During the Revolution she was an ardent patriot and in 1780 was member of a committee of ten women to solicit contributions for the relief of the soldiers. They collected \$15,408 in twelve days. In April, 1789, she was one of the matrons in charge of the reception to General Washington in Trenton. In the later part of her life she enjoyed relating her pioneer experiences at Flemington, telling how wolves were often seen prowling around the house at night and how an Indian village near the foot of Mullin Hill

was suddenly deserted by its occupants. Esther Fleming married Colonel Thomas Lowrey. (Lowrey I.)

(H. Race: "Historico-Genealogical Sketch of Colonel Thomas Lowrey," pp. 8-9.) (The Hills Line).

Research by those interested in tracing the origin of the family name has produced the belief that the name was derived from the place known as Saint Margaret Hills, in England. One authority says in his report of the surname "Hills," "I have, I think, conclusively shown that the confused in individual instances by careless scribes or illiterate branches, the name Hills is a distinct one, separated from Hill, and traceable always, when far enough sought, to the County of Kent, in which shire it has always been, as it still is, a prominent one."

(W. S. and Thomas Hills: "The Hills Family in America," Introduction XIV.)

Two of the name came early to New England, William Hills and Joseph Hills, and family research in England has pointed out the strong probability that they had a common ancestor who was living about two hundred years before they came to America.

(W. S. and Thomas Hills: "The Hills Family in America," Introduction, p. I.)

(I) WILLIAM HILLS was born in County Essex, England, in all probability, December 27, 1608. There has always been reason to believe that William Hills was born about the year 1600, as his first wife, Phillis Lyman, was born about 1611, at High Ongar, and in the old register at Upminster, a distance of only about four miles, are the following entries:

Marriages: 1596, October 16, Thomas Hills and Jane Scarbarrow. Baptisms: 1598, September 17, Hane Hills. 1600, October 12, Robarge Hills. 1601-02, April 6, Elizabeth Hills.

1603, April 8, Blanche Hills. 1603-04, March 4, Marye Hills.

1606, June I, Thomas Hills ye sonne of Thomas Hills and Jane, his wife. 1608, December 27, William Hilles, the sone of Thomas Hilles and Jane, his wife.

1610-11, March 1, Anthony, son of Thomas Hill(s).

As he is the only William found in all Essex, whose date of birth comes near the probable birth date of the William of Hartford, and as that William had a brother, Thomas, it is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that William Hills was born in Upminster, Essex, on the above date.

The first record positively relating to William Hills shows that he was a passenger in the ship "Lyon," William Pearce, master, which sailed from Bristol, June 24, and entered the harbor of Boston, September 16, 1632. The next record concerning him proves that as a resident of Roxbury, he was admitted a freeman of that town, May 14, 1634. The Rev. John Eliot, sometimes called the Apostle to the Indians, says of an emigrant of the year 1632, "William Hills, a manservant, he came over in the year 1632, he married Phillice Lyman, daughter of Richard Lyman, he removed to Hartford on Conecticott, where he lived several years without giving such good satisfaction to the consciences of saints." Rev. Eliot's record also shows "Thomas Hills, a manservant, he came in the year 1633, he lived among us in goodly esteem and godly and dyed about 11th or 12th month, 1634," etc. William and Thomas were brothers. They came from Essex, in England, the home of Rev. Mr. Eliot. William Hills doubtless left Roxbury for Hartford, October 15, 1635, with Richard Lyman, the father of his wife, Phillis; joining at that time the church of Cambridge, which emigrated as a body and originated the first church of Hartford. In the "Historical Catalogue of the First Church of Hartford," the name of William Hills appears among those of the early and original members in connection with the words, "dismissed July, 1683, moved to Hadley." William Hills bought a large tract of land at Hocannum (East Hartford) and resided there for many years. From it he deeded to sons and sons-in-law. That he had not moved to that place in October, 1669, is clear, for the Colonial records show that he with his sons, William and John, "were freemen residing in the south side of Hartford" at that date. It is a matter of some doubt if his death in 1683 occurred in East Hartford, or in Hadley, the early home of the wife of his old age.

William Hills married (first) Phillis Lyman, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Osborne) Lyman, who emigrated from High Ongar, Essex County, England, in 1631. He married (second) the widow of Richard Risley, who died prior to October 17, 1648. The date of her death is unknown. He married (third) Mary (Warner) Steele, widow of John Steele, Jr., of Farmington, who died there 1653-1654, and daughter of Andrew Warner, of Hadley, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, who was living in 1681. Among William Hills' children was Sarah, of whom further.

(W. S. and Thomas Hills: "The Hills Family in America," pp. 4-5.)

(II) SARAH HILLS, daughter of William Hills, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and died in Newark, New Jersey, in 1691. She married John Ward. (Ward II.)

(Ibid. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 420.)



Wharton

Few lines of descent are as full in content of interesting details as that of the late Joseph Wharton, a foremost Philadelphian, whose name is synonymous with industrial advance in America. His Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry follows:

- (I) Thomas Wharton, founder of the American branch of the old Wharton family, was a son of Richard Wharton, of Kellorth, County of Westmoreland, England, and about 1685 emigrated to the Province of Pennsylvania, taking up his abode in Philadelphia. As the years went on he became a man of substance, and at his death, in 1718, was numbered among the most prosperous residents of the infant city. He married, January 20, 1688 (O.S.), Rachel Thomas, of Philadelphia.
- (II) JOSEPH WHARTON, son of Thomas and Rachel (Thomas) Wharton, became a successful merchant and large landowner, at whose country place, Walnut Grove, was held, after his decease, the Meschianza, that famous ball given by the British officers shortly before Lord Howe and his army evacuated Philadelphia.
- (III) Charles Wharton, son of Joseph Wharton, also a successful and wealthy merchant, died in 1838, aged over ninety-five years.
- (IV) WILLIAM WHARTON, son of Charles Wharton, having by inheritance a sufficiency of this world's goods, which was supplemented by the considerable fortune of his wife, engaged in no business, but devoted himself to the care of his family and the exercise of hospitality, being also actively associated with many important trusts and charities. Mr. Wharton married Deborah Fisher, a descendant of John Fisher, who, with his son, Thomas Fisher, came from England with William Penn on his first voyage in the ship "Welcome" in 1682. William and Deborah (Fisher) Wharton were the parents of ten children.
- (V) Joseph Welarton, fifth child of William and Deborah (Fisher) Wharton, was born March 3, 1826, in the family home on Spruce Street, below Fourth, Philadelphia, and received his earliest education in the Friends' School. Subsequently, he pursued a preparatory course in a private school conducted by Fredcrick Augustis Eustis, with the intention of entering Harvard University. His health, however, being somewhat impaired, he went, at the age of sixteen, to a farm in Chester County, owned by Joseph S. Walton, in whose family he remained for three years, rising at four o'clock in the morning and working long hours in the field. During the three winter months he lived in Philadelphia, studying in Boye's Laboratory and acquiring the foundation of that knowledge of chemistry which in time caused him to be regarded as one of the foremost non-professional scientists of Philadelphia. His evening hours were devoted to the study of French and German.

At the age of nineteen, Joseph Wharton entered the dry goods house of Waln and Learning in order that he might acquire a knowledge of commercial methods.



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He worked without wages, being the first to arrive at the store in the morning for the purpose of sweeping out the office, but during the two years of this discipline he was becoming familiar with business methods and acquiring a thorough mastery of the art of bookkeeping, eventually keeping eight hundred ledger accounts. In 1847, being then twenty-one years of age, Mr. Wharton joined his eldest brother, Rodman Wharton, in the establishment of the large white lead manufactory which they sold a few years later to John T. Lewis & Brothers.

But still Joseph Wharton had not really begun his individual career, and it was only after all this that he seized upon an obscure opportunity, which soon proved the stuff that was in him. In 1853, some friends and himself took a horseback trip through the eastern portion of Pennsylvania, visiting, incidentally, a zinc mine at Friedensville. This mine was being worked by the Lehigh Zinc Company, and furnished the ore for Gilbert and Wetherill's white paint establishment in South Bethlehem. Becoming interested, he made arrangements to undertake the management of the mine and business for \$3,000 a year. The salary was afterward raised to \$5,000. He was instrumental in obtaining a new and more advantageous charter, and when the company succumbed to the widespread financial panic of 1857 he leased the entire establishment for a few months, carrying it through the hard winter of 1857-58, and afterward resuming, on a wider basis, its management for the company. Within a short time Mr. Wharton had acquired \$30,000 for himself, and also handed over large profits to the company.

There had been several attempts in America to make metalic zinc, or spelter, as commercial product, but all unsuccessful. In 1850, Mr. Wharton determined that this could and should be done. So he proposed to the Lehigh Zinc Company that he try the experiment himself, getting ore from them, and this plan was adopted. He imported from Belgium experienced workmen, whose confidence he won by his ability to speak their language and his friendly interest in their personal affairs, and the business went on like clockwork from the start. He put up sixteen furnaces at his own risk, which ran day and night, making big profits to the astonishment, if not the envy, of all zinc makers. When his lease terminated in 1863, he had produced 9,000,000 pounds of spelter, a unique accomplishment in this country. He offered to continue managing the works on a salary, but the company thought they could do without him, thereby keeping all the profit. This proved to be like the play of Hamulet with Hamlet left out, for the works quickly degenerated and were eventually sold by the sheriff.

Just after the closing of this episode in his career, Mr. Wharton turned his attention to the manufacture of nickel, having been advised by a friend that the United States Government was in need of it for the Philadelphia mint, and could not depend upon a regular supply from Europe. Within a year he had bought the old works at Camden, New Jersey, with which he achieved the first success in American nickel-making. He also bought the only American nickel mine, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, which produced in his hands more ore than any other nickel mine in the world.

Dr. Theodore Fleitmann was his partner for two years. Then the factory was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Wharton bought out Dr. Fleitmann's interest, continuing the business alone on a larger scale. He manufactured cobalt from the ore,

and he originated the making of nickel magnets for ships. Nickel had always been regarded as a brittle metal, incapable of being worked alone. But after some experiments, he succeeded in producing malleable nickel—the first of its kind in the world. The government having ceased, temporarily, to use nickel for coinage, it was for some time hard to keep the plant running, and it was after the Franco-Prussian War that Mr. Wharton made his first large profits in securing the contract to supply the Prussian mint with the nickel for a new uniform coinage. For advances in the art of nickel making he received several medals, particularly the gold medal of the Paris Exposition of 1878, for malleable nickel in divers forms, a display so novel that the jury at first doubted its reality. As early as 1876 Mr. Wharton made magnets of pure nickel, and in 1888 the increased magnetic momentum of forged nickel by the addition of tungsten was demonstrated from bars made by him for that purpose. He was the largest manufacturer of nickel in America.

The notable sagacity and foresight displayed by Joseph Wharton in all business affairs was especially conspicuous in his investment in the stock of the Bethlehem Iron Company, in which his interest dated from its inception. He purchased its stock from time to time, until he held more than any other person. He eventually became a director, and the result of his influence was immediately seen, in the impetus imparted to the business. Here, again, his initiative came into play. Joseph Wharton was the pioneer in the manufacture of armor plate used on the warships of the United States. When the United States Government first considered making armor plate, the Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, consulted him as to possible facilities. It was arranged that Bethlehem should undertake the venture, so Mr. Wharton went abroad to investigate the systems recently started in England and France. This resulted in the building of Bethlehem's vast steel plant, which has produced the armament for our modern war vessels. In 1901, a syndicate interested in the manufacture of steel endeavored to negotiate for the purchase of the Bethlehem Steel Works, and while the company was willing to consider the proposition, Mr. Wharton was invested with absolute authority for the conduct and completion of the transaction, and Charles M. Schwab became the purchaser. Mr. Wharton's advocacy of the manufacture, by the Bethlehem Iron Company, of steel forgings, has resulted in a vast steel-making establishment producing steel and nickel-steel armor plates, gun forgings, shaftings, cranks, and similar articles of unrivaled excellence but for which the modern navy of the United States or the new ship-building industry in this country would have been well-nigh impossible. To him belongs the distinction of having been one of the few business men who were the first to discern the possibilities of the development of the manufacture of steel in Pennsylvania, possibilities since so maryelously realized.

Constantly enlarging the scope of his activities, Mr. Wharton bought extensive property in Northern New Jersey and built at Port Oram (renamed Wharton), in that State, furnaces with a capacity of 1,000 tons of iron daily. His own iron mines, coal mines, and coke ovens supplied these furnaces, whose working made him the largest individual ironmaster in America. His ore lands aggregated 5,000 acres, and he was also the owner of 7,500 acres of coal land in Indiana

WHARTON

County, Pennsylvania, and 24,000 acres of coal land in West Virginia and Northern New York.

It has been said that every year of his adult life was one of giant activities, and while this is true it is also true that versatility was one of his marked traits, and that he sought exercise for his energies not only in great but in diversified enterprises. In addition to his interests in iron, nickel, and gold, Mr. Wharton owned copper lands on Lake Superior, having early in his business career become a stockholder in the Pennsylvania Copper Mine there. Having expressed his disapproval of the company's management, he was asked to visit the mine and investigate, the company paying his expenses. It was not long before he was president of the corporation, spending money in the development of the mine and erecting a stamping mill and other buildings. Later the company's name was variously changed, becoming the Delaware Mining Company and the New Jersey Mining Company, and also assuming other forms. Mr. Wharton purchased the land of the New Jersey Company, amounting to about 2,300 acres. He possessed large holdings of gold lands in the West, and originated and owned the Menhaden Fisheries of the Atlantic Coast, operating from Maine to Florida, possessing fleets of fishing boats and having factories for producing fertilizers and otherwise using the products of the deep.

Joseph Wharton came to be recognized as one of America's eminent financiers, and yet his business, extensive and important as it was, represented to him but one phase of existence. He was as widely known as a scientist and philanthropist. He studied the sciences as few men have ever done with the exception of those who have made them a particular branch of their life work, and for every process followed in the production of iron and steel he could give a scientific reason; chemistry and metallurgy, even in their most far-reaching phases, being to him matters of the utmost familiarity. It should be said, moreover, that there was in his extraordinary successes nothing of chance or speculation, but they were, on the contrary, chiefly the results of long and patient original study in the metallurgical field. He gauged precisely the needs for the products, the demands for them, and the conditions which his own manufacture would eventually create. One who knew him well when he was active in the conduct of his mammoth iron industry said that his operations were planned with untiring application to things that most men would be likely to consider too trivial for their personal attention, and added: "Joseph Wharton used to work night and day in getting to the bottom of a question and there was nothing left of it to investigate after he had gone through it."

A career devoted to the manufacture of so many native products inevitably drew Mr. Wharton's attention to the importance of a protective tariff. And when the business men of Philadelphia united to form the Industrial League, he was appointed chairman of a committee for promoting the protection of industries, the other members being William Sellers and Henry C. Lea. He always remained firm in his protest against a low tariff, and in his allegiance to the Republican party. Yet with characteristic modesty he declined all public offices, except when he headed the electoral ticket which cast the Republican vote for President McKinley in his first term. In reference to his attitude toward a protective tariff a Philadelphia paper said:

Free trade he regarded as mere sentimentalism, or the folly of crude or untrained thought. He spoke and wrote of it as a doctor might in describing some malignant disease. He early adopted the philosophy of Henry C. Carey as an expositor of the protective principle, and believed that the education of the people in that school of political economy was one of the foremost duties to which an enlightened stateman could apply himself. When the spirit of the foremost duties to which an enlightened statesman could apply himself. When the spirit of the "tariff reform" reaction, which sprang up in the 'seventies through the Wood bill in Congress and afterward in the Morrison bill and finally reached its highest point after the advent of Grover Cleveland, spread over the country, he assumed much of the direction of a propaganda for staying its spread and for bringing forward the doctrine that protection is a need for the permanent maintenance of the home market, even after an industry has been established. He quietly organized various protective forces for the circulation of economic literature, for reaching the press, and for counteracting what the tariff reformers called their "campaign of the reaching the press, and for counteracting what the tariff reformers called their "campaign of the properties of the counteracting what the tariff reformers called their "campaign of the properties of the counteracting what the tariff reformers called their "campaign of the properties of the counteracting of the counteraction of the counteraction of the counteraction of the properties of the counteraction of the counteraction of the counteraction of the counteraction of the properties of the counteraction of the counteraction of the counteraction of the counteraction of the properties of the counteraction of the counteraction of the counteraction of the counter can be a counteraction of the counter can be a counteraction of the counter can be a counteraction of the counter can be considered to the counter can be compared to the counter can

With equal thoroughness Mr. Wharton understood all that he undertook in the field of philanthropy. He had no sympathy with charity that tended to make men dependent, but in all his benefaction, and particularly in the bestowal of his bounty on the University of Pennsylvania and the College of Swarthmore, the controlling thought was to fit them for work, for business, for useful industry, so that they might be trained into the best efficiency of which each individual is capable. In May, 1881, he founded the Wharton School of Finance and Economy (the name afterward being changed to the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania) to which he gave \$500,000, and he also presented to the astronomical observatory of the university a reflex Venus tube, an instrument for calculating latitude which is duplicated only at the observatory at Greenwich, England. Another gift to the university was a plot on Woodland Avenue, opposite the Wistar Institute, which he purchased only a short time before his death.

The Wharton School of Finance and Commerce-The purposes for which the income of the property is to be applied are those expressed by the founder-Joseph Wharton-in his deed of gift dated the twenty-second day of June, 1881, to wit: That the school shall offer facilities for obtaining:

(1) An adequate education in the principles underlying successful civic government.

(2) A training suitable for those who intend to engage in business to undertake the management of property.

In carrying out these two purposes, the general tendency of instruction shall inculcate:

(a) The duty of every one to perform well and cheerfully his part as a member of the community whose prosperity he thus advances and shares.

(b) The immorality and practical inexpediency of seeking to acquire wealth by winning it from another rather than by earning it through some sort of service to one's fellowmen. (c) The necessity of system and accuracy in accounts, of thoroughness in whatever is undertaken and of strict fieldlity in trust

(d) Caution in contracting private debt directly or by endorsement, and in incurring obligation of any kind; punctuality in payment of debt and in performance of engagements. Abhorrence of repudiation of debt by communities, and commensurate abhorrence of lavish

Additional and additional and additional add whether private or public, and of such management as will cause the first to exceed (even if but slightly) the second. In national affairs this applies not only to the public treasury, but also to the mass of the Nation, as shown by the balance of trade,

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(f) The necessity of rigorously punishing by legal penalties and by social exclusion those persons who commit frauds, betray trusts, or steal public funds, directly or indirectly. The fatal consequences to a community of any weak toleration of such offenses must be most distinctly pointed out and enforced.

(g) The fundamental fact that the United States is a Nation, composed of populations wedled together for life, with full power to enforce internal obedience, and not a loose bundle of incoherent communities living together temporarily—without other bond than the humor

the moment.

(h) The necessity for each Nation to care for its own, and to maintain by all suitable means its industrial and financial independence; no apologetic or merely defensive style of instruction must be tolerated upon this point, but the right and duty of national self-protection must be firmly asserted and demonstrated.

From 1883 to near the close of his life, when his health was impaired, Mr. Wharton was president, latterly called chairman of the board of managers of Swarthmore College, of which he had been one of the founders. He presented to the college the building known as Wharton Hall, a dormitory, the cost of which was \$150,000 (\$100,000 of this by bequest), and he also gave \$40,000 for the endowment of a Chair of Economics and Political Science; \$10,000 toward the endowment of the library; about \$15,000 for the erection of the Friends' Meeting House, and \$10,000 toward the erection of Science Hall. To the very last he was active in good works, offering to the city, but a few days prior to his decease, about twenty-five acres of forest land near Fernrock Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. This land was to be used as a park provided the city would properly maintain it as such. His wishes were fulfilled by his daugthers after his death.

Joseph Wharton greatly desired to give the city of Philadelphia good drinking water, and with this in view, he employed experts to examine the resources of his lands in New Jersey with references to obtaining a pure and adequate supply of drinking water for Philadelphia and Camden. Everything proved satisfactory, and although he would have supplied the water to Philadelphia at a cost far below that obtained from any other source, the Philadelphia city councils would not accept the water from New Jersey. To the present time Philadelphia's water supply is thus limited and not good.

Among the numerous scientific bodies in which Mr. Wharton was enrolled was the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the American Philosophical Society, before both of which he frequently read papers on astronomy, and he also prepared many papers on metallurgy and on gens, which he delivered before similar organizations. In a strong, logical and convincing argument in the "Atlantic Monthly," Mr. Wharton responded to the attack of Gideon Welles, then Secretary of the Navy, upon the protective tariff. His writings frequently took on poetic form, but his verses were usually reserved for the pleasure of his intimate friends.

Mr. Wharton married, June 15, 1854, Anna C. Lovering, daughter of the late Joseph S. and Ann (Corbit) Lovering, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of the following children:

I. Joanna, wife of J. Bertram Lippincott, of Philadelphia. Their children are: i. Joseph Wharton Lippincott, born February 28, 1887; married, Otcober 29, 1913, Elizabeth Schuyler Mills, and their children are: Joseph Wharton, Jr., born October 2, 1914; Montgomery Schuyler Roosevelt, born September 3, 1916; and Elizabeth Schuyler, born March 1, 1918. ii. Mariana Lippincott, born September 9, 1890; married William Paul O'Neill, on August 6, 1914; their children are: William Paul, Jr., born July 18, 1915; Sarah Lippincott, born February 7, 1917; Bertram Lippincott, born September 22, 1919; Hugh, born August 12, 1923; and Marianna, born January 15, 1928. iii. Sarah Lippincott, born July 14, 1895; married, on February 11, 1915, Nicholas Biddle, and their children are: Joanna Wharton, born

December 27, 1915; Nicholas, Jr., born August 4, 1917; Sarah-Lee, born August 9, 1922; John Scott, born June 7, 1925; Wharton, born May 6, 1928. iv, Bertram Lippincott, born November 18, 1897; married, on January 7, 1922; Elsie DuPuy, Griffirst, and their children are: Bertram, Jr., born November 20, 1922; Elsie DuPuy, born June 25, 1924; Barton Hirst, born July 26, 1925; and Joanna Wharton, born March 11, 1931.

2. Mary Lovering, deceased, formerly of Philadelphia.

3. Anna, wife of Harrison S. Morris, of Philadelphia. They have one child, Catharine Wharton Morris, born January 26, 1899; married, on February 28, 1925, Sydney L. Wright, Jr.; and they have low children: i. Anna Wharton, born December 25, 1925. ii. William Redwood, born September 17, 1927. iii. Harrison Morris (twin), born October 6, 1928. iv. Ellicott (twin), born October 6, 1928.

Mr. Wharton built two homes: "Ontalauna," his Philadelphia residence, on the Old York Road at Chelten Avenue; a summer home at Jamestown, Rhode Island; and rebuilt another, situated on a large estate in New Jersey. He was the owner of about 116,000 acres in the southern part of that State.

Mr. Wharton was by birth a member of the religious Society of Friends, and he himself always remained an active member of that body, affiliating with the more liberal and less Trinitarian branch, the Hicksites, in whose meetings he was, during the later years of his life, a frequent speaker. He was also a profound and intelligent student of the Bible.

With remarkable preservation of physical and mental powers, Mr. Wharton enjoyed life to the full until his last year. When eighty years of age he went abroad. After his return from this, his last European trip, his health declined, and on January 11, 1909, he breathed his last. One of the Philadelphia papers said of him, editorially:

He was among the foremost men of his time in the development of one of the greatest sources of Pennsylvania wealth; he conceived and carried out many enterprises of magnitude in business and finance, and to perhaps no other man in this part of the country could have been more fittingly applied in its full and legitimate sense the now much abused term "cutain of industry." His influence was felt far and wide in his own State and largely beyond it, in the shaping of one of the cardinal policies of the Nation, and in cultivating for it the good will and support of his countrymen. For more than half a century he was a thinker and a planner in affairs of pith and moment in American industrial life. . . . He never courted popularity or applause. He was far, however, from isolating himself, in the years of the fulness of his strength from those endeavors which originate in the beneficence of useful or practical public spirit. . . . With the severity and sobriety of his intellect in the process of reasoning out his conclusions there was united keenness of foresight, and also, when the time would come for putting them into action, the zest and fireshness of a concentrated vigor that went straight to the mark of his purpose. He loved and enjoyed work not alone for the money that it brought him and for the health which he thought it imparted to a man of clean habits, but because of the satisfaction of contemplating the opportunities which his plans and enterprises gave to thousands of men of all kinds to work for their own good. In his view modern business was a science which required no less preparation, when properly pursued, than the professions, and was entitled to no less respect.

The many-sidedness of Mr. Wharton's nature was a fact which comes into bolder relief with the passage of years. To his gifts as a writer of both prose and verse, he added those of a speaker, and great as was the development of his business abilities and his talents as a scientist, his social qualities sought and found expression in abundant hospitality and the

various offices of friendship.

Joseph Wharton always remained true to the noble traditions of a virtuous and highminded ancestry. His career was the culmination of generations of lofty living, and he stands before the world an illustrious example of the possibilities of great powers consecrated to farreaching uses and having for their end the progress and enlightenment of race and the relief and education of humanity.

The heritage of a rich family background and a record of notable achievement were bequeathed to those who have survived this fine upstanding citizen and business leader, and who either perpetuate the name or its splendid tradition.

Pepper

The family of Pepper, long an honorable and influential name in Pennsylvania affairs, has a worthy representative in the former United States Senator, George Wharton Pepper, widely known Philadelphia lawyer, scholar and author. The family is of Irish origin. Early in the eighteenth century a son of the Pepper name emigrated from Ireland to Alsace, where he settled near Strassburg, changed the name to Pfeffer, and married an Alsatian girl. Their son, Johann Heinrich Pfeffer, was the founder of the Philadelphia branch of the family, which assumed again the original name of Pepper.

(I) JOHANN HEINRICH PFEFFER was born near Strassburg, January 5, 1739, and died in Philadelphia, March 11, 1808. With ninety-one other Germans and Palatinates he left Rotterdam in the "Minerva," commanded by Captain Thomas Arnott, and reaching Philadelphia he qualified as a subject of the English crown, October 13, 1769. For some years he made his home at Schaefferstown, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, but in 1774 he established himself permanently in Philadelphia. Gifted with foresight and business acumen he acquired a great deal of valuable real estate, and eventually became one of the leading business men of the city, His will, dated December 17, 1807, and proven May 18, 1808, devised to his children and grandchildren houses and lots in different parts of the city, a brewery in Lyconing County and valuable real estate elsewhere. In the life and records of the city he had become generally known as Henry Pepper.

Johann Heinrich Pfeffer married Catharine, who survived him and was devised the house where he dwelt. They were the parents of the following children:

- I. Catharine, named in her father's will as "eldest daughter" and wife of Jonathan Miller.
- 2. Philip, deceased at date of his father's will.
- Elizabeth, named in father's will as his second daughter and wife of George Thomson.
 Sarah, named in father's will as deceased wife of "late Adam Seybert."
- 5. George, of whom further.
 - 6. Margaret, named in father's will as his youngest daughter.
 - (Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 1088.)
- (II) George Pepper, second son of of Johann Heinrich and Catharine Pfeffer (or Pepper), was born in Philadelphia, March 15, 1779, and died there January 6, 1846. While yet very young his father procured him a connection with the well-known firm of Willing and Francis, where, as apprentice in the counting house, he learned the details of business. This training, wholly compatible with his inborn talents, helped to make him one of the keenest men of the business world. He engaged in mercantile ventures for himself and became one of the wealthiest men of Philadelphia. For many years, also, he maintained substantial interests in the brewing business, and was the owner of several breweries, besides other valuable real estate in various sections of the city. His city residence was on Chestnut Street, while his summer home, "Fairy Hill," an extensive estate, was on the site which is now part of Laurel Hill Cemetery. His wealth was left in

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trust for the benefit of his children and grandchildren. His holdings were constantly improved. So great was the value advance of his properties, due to the city's growth, that only one other man's possessions exceeded the Pepper estate. Hospitals, free public libraries, and many other civic benefits have redounded to Philadelphia from the Pepper wealth.

George Pepper married, May 13, 1802, Mary Catharine Seckel, born in Philadelphia, June 7, 1780, died June 21, 1861, daughter of John David Seckel, and granddaughter of George David Seckel, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, who died in 1797, and his wife, Mary Catharine. George and Mary Catharine (Seckel) Pepper were the parents of the following children:

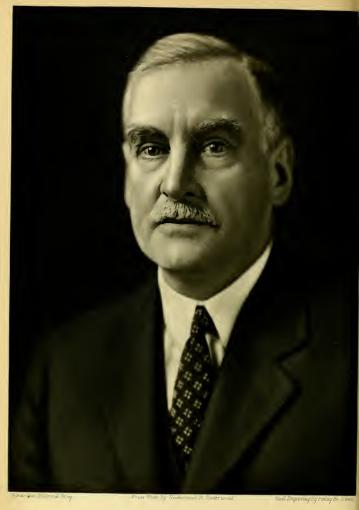
- Henry, born in April, 1803; married, February 11, 1841, Sallie Norris, daughter of Joseph Parker and Elizabeth Hill (Fox) Norris.
- 2. David, born August 6, 1805, died in 1840; married Emily Platt.
- 3. Mary, born December 3, 1806; married, May 18, 1830, Isaac Norris.
- 4. George Seckel, born June 11, 1808, died May 2, 1800; was interested in many philan-thropic enterprises; trustee with nephew, Dr. William Pepper, and William Platt Pepper, of Henry Seybert fund for care of indigent children; left large estate, greater part of which was dedicated to public benefactions, principal one being establishment of Free Public Library of Philadelphia.
- 5. William, of whom further.
- 6. Charles, born January 20, 1812, died February 22, 1812,
- Catharine, born February 20, 1813, died April 5, 1883; married (first) Charles Rockland Thompson; married (second) E. B. Gardette.
- 8. Frederick Seckel, born December 20, 1814, died January 14, 1891; married Adeline Worrell.
- 9. Charles (a twin), born March 11, 1817, died May 3, 1887; married Margaret Lamb.
- 10. Edward (a twin), born March 11, 1817, died March 1, 1892; married Sarah H. Cave.
 11. Lawrence Seckel, born at Philadelphia, October 28, 1819, died there September 10,

(Ibid., pp. 1088, 1089.)

1886; became a doctor.

(III) Dr. William Pepper, son of George and Mary Catharine (Seckel). Pepper, was born in Philadelphia, January 21, 1810, and died there October 15, 1864. When, in 1829, he was graduated from the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University), he came away with first honors. He then absorbed himself in the study of medicine, under Thomas T. Hewson, M. D., and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated with his medical degree in 1832, and was about to start for Paris for further study, when a cholera epidemic developed in Philadelphia. He deferred his going to devote himself to the patients in the pesthouse, and he remained in the city until the disease was entirely eradicated. Under the best doctors in Paris he worked for two years to deepen and to broaden his knowledge for his chosen field. Toward the end of the year 1834 he began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, and his reputation as a doctor of exceptional capability grew quickly. As a consultant in serious cases he soon stood as a recognized leader. For twenty-six years he was attached as doctor to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and for some years to Will's Eye Hospital. In 1860 he was elected professor of the theory and practice of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, which post he retained until 1864, when failing health forced him to resign. He was a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, of the various medical organizations, and of the American Philosophical





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Society. That he should be called from his worthy work at the apex of his career was a shock to the world in which he moved. One who knew him wrote:

At the early age of fifty-five years he died, just in the maturity of his mental ability and of his capacity for usefulness; at the period when the arduous labors of a lifetime would have shown their best results; when the richest fruits of large study and ripe experience were about to be gathered, giving still higher honor to him and greater benefits to the community.

Dr. William Pepper married, June 9, 1840, Sarah Platt. They were the parents of two distinguished sons:

I. George, of whom further.

2. William, born in Philadelphia, August 21, 1843, died July 28, 1898; noted as physician, scientist and scholar; was for twenty years provost of the University of Pennsylvania; married, June 25, 1873, Frances Sargeant Perry, daughter of Christopher Grant and Frances (Sargeant) Perry, the former a son of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, by his wife, Elizabeth Champhin Mason, and the latter daughter of the Hon. Thomas Sargeant, of Philadelphia, by his wife, Sarah Bache, a grand-daughter of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1091-92.)

(IV) George Pepper, M. D., elder son of Dr. William and Sarah (Platt) Pepper, was born April 1, 1841, and died September 14, 1872. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, college department, in 1862, and from the medical department in 1865. Having enlisted as a private for service in the Civil War, September 15, 1862, he was assigned to the Sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was promoted to lieutenant, but, having been disabled, May 22, 1863, he was honorably discharged. Under his distinguished father he took up the study of medicine and won distinction, even though his career was lamentably brief, for he was only thirty-two when he died. In the founding of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society he was the chief promotor, and served it as secretary until prevented from doing so by his last illness. He was affiliated with a number of medical and learned associations and societies. Shortly before his death he was elected accoucheur to the Philadelphia Hospital.

Dr. George Pepper married Hitty Markoe Wharton, daughter of the Hon. George Mifflin and Emily (Markoe) Wharton. She married (second) Ernest Zantzinger. Dr. George and Hitty Markoe (Wharton) Pepper were the parents of two children.

1. George Wharton, of whom further.

 Frances, born November 19, 1869; married, November 4, 1896, J. Alison Scott, and their children were: i. Frances Wharton, born September 3, 1897; ii. Joseph Alison, born January 21, 1900. iii. Ernest N., born December 25, 1903.

(Ibid., pp. 1091, 1092.)

(V) George Wharton Pepper, elder child and only son of Dr. George and Hitty Markoe (Wharton) Pepper, was born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1867. He received his degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Pennsylvania upon graduation in the class of 1887, and his Bachelor of Laws degree at the same institution in 1889. Honorary degrees have been conferred upon him as follows: Doctor of Laws, University of Pennsylvania, 1907; Yale University, 1914; University of Pittsburgh, 1921; Lafayette College, University of Rochester, and Pennsylvania Military College, 1922; Kenyon College, 1924. Doctor of Civil Law, University of the South, 1908; Trinity College, 1918. From 1893 to 1910

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he was Algernon Sydney Biddle Professor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1015, Lyman Beecher Lecturer at Yale.

Mr. Pepper's public career began in January, 1922, with appointment as United States Senator from Pennsylvania as successor of the late Boies Penrose. He was elected for the term ending in 1927. In the Senate he distinguished himself as one of the most learned members of that body, being also a loyal supporter of the administration, and influentially active on the floor of the chamber and in committee work. He is a member of the Republican National Committee and exerts not a little influence in the proceedings of that body. Since his return to private life he has given his time to his exacting law practice as the senior member of the firm of Pepper, Bodine, Stokes and Schoch.

Besides his national reputation as an exponent of the law and as a legislator, Mr. Pepper has made a further name for himself as the author of books that have received wide and favorable reading, including treatises on the law that have won recognition as authoritative. A list of his works includes:

"The Borderland of Federal and State Decisions," 1889; "Pleading at Common Law Under the Codes," 180; "Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania," 1700-1001; "Digest of Decisions and Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Law," 1754-1808 (with William Draper Lewis); "The Way," 1909; "A Voice from the Crowd," 1915; "Men and Issues," 1924; "In the Senate," 1930: "Family Quarrels, the Prosedent, the Senate, the House," 1931.

He has served as receiver of the Bay State Gas Company, among other numerous court designations. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and has been for years a member of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, serving also as a deputy to its General Convention.

Senator George Wharton Pepper married, November 25, 1890, Charlotte R. Fisher, daughter of Professor George P. Fisher, of Yale University. Their children were:

- I. Adeline Louise Forbes, born March 11, 1802; married Theodore S. Paul.
- 2. George Wharton Pepper, Jr., of whom further.
- 3. Charlotte Eleanor, born May 30, 1897, died in June, 1930; married F. Eugene Newbold.
- (VI) George Wharton Pepper, Jr., second child and only son of George Wharton and Charlotte R. (Fisher) Pepper, was born in Philadelphia, January 14, 1895. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1916 and his degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture in 1919. During the World War he served as a first lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps. He is a member of the firm of Tilden, Register and Pepper, architects, with offices in Philadelphia, and is active in the interests of the University of Pennsylvania, and various church and other philanthropic enterprises. He is a member and vestryman of St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church, Radnor, Pennsylvania, which he represents as a delegate to the Diocesan Convention.

George Wharton Pepper, Jr., married Marion Twiggs Myers. They have five children:

- 1. George Wharton, 3d, born May 4, 1917.
- 2. Heyward Myers, born November 1, 1918.
- 3. Charlotte, born April 30, 1920.
- 4. William Sargeant, born July 11, 1922.
- 5. Marion Twiggs, born September 6, 1924.

(Family data.)





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Morris

- (1) The American progenitor of the Morris family was ANTHONY MORRIS, 2D, a member of the Society of Friends, who came from England to Burlington, New Jersey, in 1682. He moved to Philadelphia in 1683. There he promptly became a leader and rendered valuable public service as presiding justice of the Court of Common Pleas of the city, as justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from 1693 to 1698, as mayor of Philadelphia from 1703 to 1704, as provincial councillor in 1696, and as representative in the Assembly of the Province from 1698 to 1704. Anthony Morris was four times married. In 1676, he married (first) Mary Jones, who died in 1688; (second), in 1689, Agnes Barr, who died in 1692; (third) Mary Coddington, who died in 1699; (fourth) Elizabeth Watson.
- (II) Актноку (3) Мовяв, son of Anthony (2) and Mary (Jones) Morris, was born in 1681, and died in 1763, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His public service took the form of membership in the Pennsylvania Assembly, alderman and associate justice of the City Court of Philadelphia. He married Phebe Guest.
- (III) ANTHONY (4) MORRIS, son of Anthony (3) and Phœbe (Guest) Morris, was born in 1705 and died in 1780, in Philadelphia. He married Sarah Powell.
- (IV) Their son, Captain Samuel Morris, born in 1743, died in 1812, was captain of the First City Troop of Philadelphia Light Horse, and was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly for many years. Captain Samuel Morris was governor of a club, the "State in Schuylkill," and he married Rebecca Wistar, daughter of Caspar Wistar.
- (V) Their son, Israel Wistar Morris, born in 1778, died in 1870, was a commission merchant in Philadelphia. He married Mary Hollingsworth.
- (VI) Caspar Morris, son of Israel Wistar and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris, was born in 1804, and died in 1884. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1826 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and soon became preeminent in Philadelphia as physician, philanthropist, and writer on medical subjects. He was greatly beloved throughout the city, where he founded and manged many charitable institutions. Dr. Caspar Morris married, in 1829, Anne Cheston, who was born in 1870, and died in 1880. They were the parents of:
 - 1. James Cheston Morris, born May 28, 1831.
 - 2. Israel Wistar Morris, of whom further.
 - 3. Mary Hollingsworth Morris, born in 1835, died in 1919, who married Henry M. Murray.
 - 4. Galloway Cheston Morris, born in 1837, who married Hannah Perot.
 - 5. Cornelia, born in 1840, died in 1842.
 - 6. Daniel Corrie Morris, born in 1842, and died in 1845.
- (VII) ISRAEL WISTAR (2) MORRIS was born June 1, 1833, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Caspar and Anne (Cheston) Morris. His education was supplemented by a thorough business training in the firm of Morris, Tasker & Com-

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pany, iron pipe manufacturers, and in early manhood he became interested in the development of the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. He devoted his talents as an engineer to that industry and became recognized as a leader. He operated mines in Schuylkill County prior to the Civil War, and at the time when anthracite coal for domestic purposes was unknown west of the Allegheny Mountains made an introduction of its use in Cincinnati, Ohio. During the progress of the Civil War. Mr. Morris became associated with Robert Hare Powel in both the anthracite and bituminous coal trade, and spent much time in Washington in connection with the preparation of tariff bills bearing upon the industry. Subsequent to the war, he became president of the Locust Mountain Coal Company, and a number of lesser companies connected with the operations of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He made an examination of coal properties for the railroad and purchased for that company many of their most valuable holdings. Mr. Morris remained in charge of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's coal properties until he had reached the age of seventy years, when he retired from active business. In politics, Mr. Morris was first a Whig and later a Republican. He was earnestly interested in all enterprises for the improvement and social culture of his city, and actively aided a number of associations by his influence.

Upon his retirement from business life, Israel Wistar Morris thereafter devoted his time to historical research, writing, the management of his private affairs, and to active participation in philanthropic work. He had a wonderful knowledge and memory regarding all local historical matters of interest to Philadelphians, and had long been a collector of books, prints and data relating to the history of the city. His library included a unique copy of Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia," extended from the original two volumes, as published, to six volumes by the insertion of rare engravings, prints, and illustrations of all sorts, of the history of the city. He was one of the most active and interested members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, serving on its board of councillors and making daily visits to its headquarters. He belonged to the American Philosophical Society, the Society of Mining Engineers, and various other literary and scientific organizations. He was also a director of The Girard Trust Company.

Always a man of fine presence, the appearance of Israel Wistar Morris in his later years was strikingly courtly. He was just short of six feet in height, and of dignified bearing; his head was crowned with iron-gray hair and his strong features were accentuated by a white moustache, side whiskers and beard.

On December 3, 1855, Israel Wistar Morris married his cousin, Annie Morris Buckley, daughter of Effingham Lawrence and Hannah (Morris) Buckley, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Morris were the parents of a son:

1. Effingham Buckley, of whom further.

The death of Mrs. Israel Wistar Morris occurred March 6, 1915.

The death of Israel Wistar Morris, which occurred December 18, 1909, deprived Philadelphia of one of her leading citizens, whose influence was always exerted in behalf of justice, and who had ever, in the various relations of life, set an example in all respects worthy of emulation.

(VIII) EFFINGHAM BUCKLEY MORRIS, chairman of the board of managers of The Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsyl-



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vania, August 23, 1856, son of Israel Wistar and Annie Morris (Buckley) Morris. He received his early education in the classical school of Dr. John W. Faires, of Philadelphia, and then entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the Department of Arts in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the Department of Law in 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On February 22, 1928, fifty years after his graduation from the Law Department, his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He entered upon the practice of his profession in association with P. Pemberton Morris, LL. D., professor of practice and pleading at law and equity in the University of Pennsylvania, and upon the retirement of Professor Morris succeeded to his practice. He was from 1881 general attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and general counsel for The Girard Trust Company from 1885 until 1887, and has been counsel for various other corporations.

In 1887, Mr. Morris was asked as counsel for The Girard Trust Company to act as president, when his predecessor, John B. Garrett, became financial vicepresident of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He agreed to do so on May 17, 1887, supposing his term of service was to be merely until the board could find a permanent successor to Mr. Garrett, as Mr. Morris had then no thought of giving up the active practice of his profession. However, he became so much interested in the development of the company that these supposedly temporary duties have now lasted forty-three years, and during this time practically all those who were heads of the banks and trust companies and savings fund societies of Philadelphia when Mr. Morris became president of The Girard Trust Company in 1887 have since then either died or retired from work. In 1928, Mr. Morris withdrew as president of The Girard Trust Company to become chairman of its board of managers, which position, with that of manager, he now holds. He was succeeded as president by A. A. Jackson.

The Girard Trust Company is, with one exception, the oldest of its kind in Pennsylvania. Under Mr. Morris' direction it has grown to be the largest in extent of its business in the State. In 1887, when he was elected president, The Girard Trust Company had a capital of \$500,000, deposits of about \$1,000,000, and trust funds of perhaps \$10,000,000. Its entire office force, including officers, was less than a dozen persons. The capital, surplus and undivided profits of The Girard Trust Company in 1930 exceeded \$20,000,000; its deposits, subject to check, are over \$68,000,000; its trust funds are over \$758,000,000; and its corporate trusts are over \$1,500,000,000. The banking house of The Girard Trust Company, at the northwest corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, with its large armor-plate safe deposit and other similar vaults, cost \$1,500,000, and the entire amount was charged off the books, the cost having been defrayed out of current surplus profits, over and above dividends, made during the three years occupied in construction of the building, prior to the occupation of it in 1908. The property is carried by the company as an asset at the cost of the bare ground only. In 1923 a seven-story addition to the office was made on South Penn Square, and its entire cost similarly charged off the books. In 1930 The Girard Trust Company purchased the West

End Trust Office Building, at the corner of South Penn Square and Broad Street, Effingham B. Morris was chairman for many years of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and also of the Cambria Steel Company, employing some twenty thou-

which was converted into offices for the trust company.

sand men, until the sale of these companies to the Bethlehem and Midvale Steel companies, respectively, in 1916. He has been for thirty-three years a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and of its allied lines, also of the Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and other corporations. He is a trustee of the estate of Anthony I. Drexel, deceased.

The political service of Mr. Morris, in Philadelphia, has been limited to one term as member of the Common Council of Philadelphia, to which he was elected as a candidate of the "Committee of One Hundred," in the Eighth Ward in 1880-81. He was a trustee for the holders of Philadelphia city bonds secured on city gas works from 1882 until 1887, defeating David H. Lane in the election by the councils for that position. By appointment of the United States courts, in 1886, he became receiver of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and in 1888 arranged for the settlement of its affairs in the reorganization of the Reading Railway. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania for ten years, resigning in 1921. In March, 1917, Mr. Morris was appointed treasurer of the Council of National Defense and Committee of Public Safety of Pennsylvania, of which George Wharton Pepper was chairman, and was in active service with that committee during the entire World War.

Effingham B. Morris is a life member of the Union League and University clubs; a member of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Penn Athletic and other clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, Colonial, and other societies, and of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City. Politically, he is a Republican.

On November 5, 1879, in Philadelphia, Mr. Morris married Ellen Douglas Burroughs, the youngest daughter of H. Nelson and Caroline (Mitchell) Burroughs, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Morris died April 30, 1925. She was a descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller, who made the historic voyage on the "Mayflower," and was the first physician in New England. Mr. and Mrs. Morris were the parents of the following children:

- I. Rhoda, widow of George Clymer Brooke, of Philadelphia, who married, after his death, Trenchard E. Newbold, of Philadelphia. Her children are: Rhoda M. Brooke, now Mrs. John Gardiner, Jr., of Philadelphia; George Clymer Brooke, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Trenchard E. Newbold, Jr.
- Eleanor Burroughs, wife of Stacy B. Lloyd, of Philadelphia (q. v.). Her children are: Ellen Douglas Lloyd, who married Austin Dunham, of Hartford, Connecticut; Stacy B. Lloyd, Ir., and Morris Lloyd.
- Caroline, wife of J. Frederic Byers, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her children are: Alexander M. Byers, John Frederic, Jr., Nancy Lee Byers, and Buckley Morris Byers.
- 4. Effingham Buckley, Jr., whose biography follows.
- (IX) Effingham Buckley Morris, was born August 26, 1890, in Ardmore, Pennsylvania. He attended Haverford School, graduating in 1907. In the autumn of that year he entered Yale University, and in 1911 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving Yale he entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1915. The same year he was admitted to the bar, and in association with Harry Ingersoll, entered immediately upon the practice of law. This was interrupted by the entrance of the United States into the World War. On May 10, 1917, Mr. Morris received a commission as second lieutenant of cavalry, having since 1912 been a member of the First Troop of Philadelphia City



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Cavalry, which he joined just one hundred years after the death of his ancestor, Captain Samuel Morris, who commanded the troop during the Revolution, and died in 1812. On August 15, 1917, at the training camp at Fort Niagara, he received his commission as captain of cavalry and was assigned to duty with the infantry at Camp Meade, Maryland, where he commanded Company K, Three Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, Seventy-ninth Division. On July 8, 1918, he sailed for France with the Expeditionary Forces, and from September 13 to October 15 saw active service in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, where his company, under his command, was one of the two assault companies leading the attack of the Three Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment on the town of Montfaucon, September 26, 1918, which was captured September 27, 1918. On September 27, 1918, he was wounded in the leg, but remained on the field and took command of the Third Battalion, Three Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry, after the battalion commander, and the ranking captain who succeeded him, had both been wounded and evacuated. On October 20, 1918, he was given his majority. He returned to the United States in command of the Second Battalion, Three Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry, and on June 25, 1919, received an honorable discharge. For his conduct at Montfaucon, Major Morris was awarded the distinguished Service Cross of the United States Army, and was subsequently awarded the Croix de Guerre wth Palm by Marshal Petain, of the French Army. He was also created a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur of France, and awarded the cross of that order.

Following his return to Philadelphia, Mr. Morris practiced his profession until May 17, 1928, at which time he was elected a vice-president of The Girard Trust Company, which office he now holds. He is a member of the Board of City Trusts, a director of the United Gas Improvement Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad, First National Bank of Philadelphia, and other corporations. His clubs are the Philadelphia, Racquet, Penn Athletic (of which he is a founder member and vice-president), Merion Cricket, University Barge, Whitemarsh Valley Hunt, and Pickering Hunt. He was a member of Alpha Delta Fraternity and the Scroll and Key Society, of Yale University.

On February 19, 1917, Mr. Morris married, in Philadelphia, Julia Peabody Lewis, daughter of Francis Draper and Mary Humphreys (Chandler) Lewis, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Morris are the parents of the following children:

- 1. Effingham Buckley (3d), born November 20, 1917.
- 2. Julia Pemberton, born January 15, 1922.

These children represent the sixth generation of the Morris family in continuous occupation of the old Morris house, No. 225 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, where their parents live.



Lloyd

Lloyd and Howell are names that connote Welsh ancestry and a notable place in the ancient and modern history of Wales, with an equal prominence in Pennsylvania's Colonial development.

STACY BARCROFT LLOYD, of this record, vice-president of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and a member of the Philadelphia bar, was born August I, 1876, in Camden, New Jersey, and is a son of the late Malcolm and Anna (Howell) Lloyd.

Malcolm Lloyd, the eldest son of John and Esther Barton (Malcolm) Lloyd, was born at Philadelphia on July 18, 1838, and died at his country home at Devon, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1911. He married, July 10, 1869, Anna Howell, daughter of Richard W. and Mary T. (Carpenter) Howell, of Camden, New Jersey.

Mr. Lloyd was descended from ROBERT LLOYD, a member of the Society of Friends, who emigrated from Wales about 1684, and who, with his brother, Thomas Lloyd, took up a considerable tract of land in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County. This tract was part of the extensive area known as "Merion in the Welsh Tract," acquired by members of the Society of Friends from William Penn before he came to Pennsylvania, and subsequently located to the west of Philadelphia between the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers.

This Robert Lloyd married Lowry Jones, at the Old Merion Meeting House, on August 13, 1688. The ancestry of each may be traced through a long line of Welsh progenitors. Robert Lloyd died in 1714, while still a young man, having been active in the religious and political affairs of the new colony. In direct line of descent from him there followed Richard, Isaac, John, and Malcolm Lloyd.

While in the beginning the colony was entirely controlled by the Quaker element, the beliefs of the Society of Friends were strongly opposed to warfare, and recognizing the incompatibility of these tenets with the practical necessities of a small community open to attack from settlements of other nationalities and constantly threatened by Indian uprising, the Friends voluntarily relinquished their political control and declined to accept offices that would impose upon them duties repugnant to the dictates of conscience. From 1750 onwards, therefore, few members of the Society of Friends are to be found in military or political office. During the Revolutionary period, however, many of them found it possible to be of assistance to the cause, and the gristmills at Chester owned by Richard and Isaac Lloyd helped to supply the Continental Army. Through his mother, Esther Barton (Malcolm) Lloyd, Mr. Lloyd was descended from John Malcolm, an officer in the naval forces during the French and Indian wars; and from a number of the earliest settlers in New England. Her grandfather, Dr. Henry Malcolm, served with distinction in the Continental Navy, and was later appointed, by President Washington, Collector of the District of Hudson. His wife, Rebecca Olney, LLOYD

was the daughter of Captain Joseph Olney, who commanded the brig "Cabot," and later the frigate "Queen of France," during the Revolutionary period. Among her ancestors in the Paget, Olney, Checkley, Brown, and Whipple lines were numbered founders of Providence Plantations, incorporators named in the original charter granted the Colony of Rhode Island, and others who played an active and important part in laying the foundations of New England in early Colonial days.

Anna (Howell) Lloyd, wife of Malcolm Lloyd, was born September 12, 1848, and died in Philadelphia, January 24, 1913. She was the daughter of Richard Washington and Mary Tonkin (Carpenter) Howell. Mrs. Lloyd was seventh in descent from John Howell, who came to Philadelphia from Wales in 1697.

Jacob Howell, son of John Howell, was a member of the Provincial Assembly

of Pennsylvania, and removed to Chester in 1707.

John Ladd Howell, the fourth in line, born in 1739, and died in 1785, through inheritance from his mother, Katharine (Ladd) Howell, became heir to "Candor Hall," an extensive property in New Jersey. His son, Colonel Joshua Howell, acquired considerable additional tracts in New Jersey, and in the early part of the eighteen hundreds, built "Fancy Hill," overlooking the Delaware, which for upwards of a hundred years remained the home of the family. This Colonel Howell commanded a regiment of New Jersey militia during the War of 1812. In 1786, he married Anna Blackwood, whose grandfather, John Blackwood, came from Scotland to this country and gave his name to Blackwoodtown, New Jersey.

Mary Tonkin (Carpenter) Howell, the mother of Mrs. Lloyd, was descended from Samuel Carpenter, the first treasurer of the Province of Pennsylvania, a friend of William Penn, and the most prominent merchant of his day. He died in 1717. Through Hannah Preston, who married Samuel Carpenter, Ir., in 1711, she was descended from Thomas Lloyd, the first Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania appointed by Penn, 1684-88 and 1600-93. Through the Strattons, Clements, Harrisons, Collins, Tonkins and other lines, she was descended from those who were among the first to settle in Long Island, the Jerseys, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

The children of Malcolm and Anna (Howell) Lloyd were:

I. Howell.

2. Malcolm, Jr.

3. Stacy B., of this review.

4. Francis V.

5. Anna Howell, who married Nathan Hayward.

6. Esther, who married Arthur V. Morton.

7. Mary C., who married L. Caspar Wister,

At the age of sixteen, after a good common school education, Malcolm Lloyd entered the employment of Caleb Cope & Company, one of the old Quaker merchart firms of Philadelphia, and with them obtained his preliminary business training. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Grey Reserves. While his regiment was not involved in the more protracted campaigns, it was called out at the time of Lee's advance to Antietam and again at the time of Gettysburg.

At the conclusion of the Civil War Mr. Lloyd became interested in what was then the new industry of oil refining. In 1867, he built a refinery at Gibson's Point, on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, below Bartram's Gardens. This 68 LLOYD

was known as the Phenix Works, and soon attained an important position in its field of operation. It was purchased by The Atlantic Refining Company in 1887, and in 1900 Mr. Lloyd became the acting head of the last-named company, and so continued until his retirement from active business.

Mr. Lloyd was a director of the Girard National Bank, the Trust Company of North America, the Delaware Insurance Company, the Atlantic Refining Company, and various corporations engaged in the oil industry. For many years Mr. Lloyd was one of the Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, and rendered important public service in furthering the measures necessary for an adequate development of the harbor and port of Philadelphia.

Throughout his life Mr. Lloyd took an active interest in the affairs of the Episcopal Church. For thirty years he was a member of the vestry of St. Luke's Church (now the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany), and throughout that period served either as accounting warden or as rector's warden. He was a member of the vestry of the Church of the Crucifixion, a trustee of the Philadelphia Divinity School, a member of the Board of the Seaman's Missionary Association, and other religious and charitable organizations. True to all of the obligations of family, upright in all business relationships, generous in his service to the general welfare, he enjoyed to a marked degree the respect and affection of those with whom he was associated, and exercised in his community an extensive and beneficent influence.

STACY B. LLOYD was educated at the Penn Charter and Lawrenceville (New Jersey) schools, and at Princeton University, graduating in 1898. In 1901, he graduated from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and for five years was associated in the general practice of law in Philadelphia with the firm of Reed & Pettit, afterwards entering the legal department of the Pennsylvania Railroad as assistant general solicitor, subsequently becoming assistant general counsel. In July, 1921, he resigned from the railroad and became a vice-president of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, the oldest institution of its kind in the United States. He is a director of the Philadelphia National Bank, the Merchants' Fund and the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a manager of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society.

Politically, Mr. Lloyd is a Republican. During the World War he was associate counsel of the Food Administration in Pennsylvania, resigning this office to enter the army as major judge advocate, in which capacity he served overseas from July, 1918, to June, 1919. His clubs number the Philadelphia, Princeton, Gulph Mills Golf, Merion Cricket, and the Ivy, of Princeton. He is a member of the Church of the Redeemer, of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

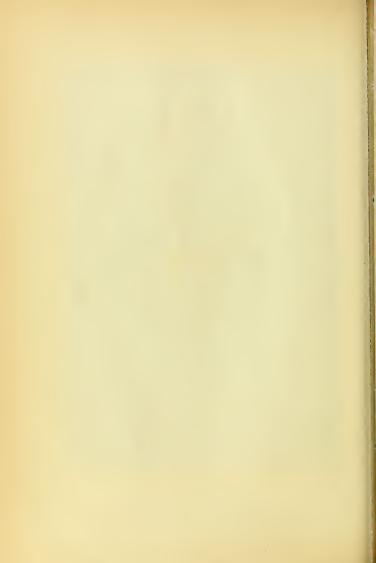
Mr. Lloyd married, October 25, 1902, Eleanor Burroughs Morris, daughter of Effingham B. and Ellen Douglas (Burroughs) Morris. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd are the parents of the following children:

Ellen Douglas, born August 7, 1903; educated at St. Timothy's School, Catousville,
Maryland; married, October 18, 1924, Austin Dunham, of Hartford, Counceticut.
 Stacy Barcroft, Jr., born July 8, 1908, educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New
Hampshire; a graduate of Princeton, and now attending the University of Pennsylvania Law School

 Morris, born April 20, 1913; graduated from Montgomery School, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania.



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Biddle

Distinguished service in several generations has been rendered to the Nation through various professional and business occupations by representatives of the family of Biddle, of which the late Thomas Alexander Biddle, well-known Philadelphia banker, was a member, and whose Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry follows:

(I) WILLIAM BIDDLE, pioneer ancestor of the Biddle family of Philadelphia, was born near London, England, about 1630, and left that city in July, 1681, for New Jersey, in the American Colonies. He is said to have been an officer in the Parliamentary Army during the Civil War in England, but soon after its close joined the Society of Friends. The names of William, Esther and Thomas Biddle appear on a list of Quakers sent to Newgate Prison for adherence to their faith. William is also said to have been imprisoned by Mayor Brown for attendance at "non-conformist" meetings. Esther Biddle, possibly his mother, an eminent Friend, suffered persecution for "truth's sake" at different periods.

William Biddle purchased, in 1676, of William Penn and others a one-half share of the lands of West Jersey, and became one of the Proprietaries of that Province. His subsequent purchases brought his total holdings in the Province to 43,000 acres. As late as September 26, 1682, he and his family resided in Burlington. In December of that year he acquired possession of the island called "Sepasswick," later known as "Biddle's Island," in the Delaware River, "over against Burlington," and containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres; and in January, 1681-82, five hundred acres on the Delaware, "over against Seppassinck Island." He named this plantation "Mount Hope," and made it his residence. It remained the home of his descendants for many generations. He and his wife were prominent as Friends. He held various offices as follows: Justice of Burlington County, one of the ten members of the Governor's Council, one of the trustees selected by the Proprietors to conduct the business of the Proprietorship, later serving as president of the board; a representative in the General Assembly of the Province. He died at "Mount Hope" in 1712.

William Biddle married, 12 mo. 7, 1665, at Bishopgate Street Friends' Meeting, Sarah Kemp, born in 1634, died in New Jersey, 2 mo. 27, 1709. They were the parents of five children, of whom was William (2), of whom further.

(II) WILLIAM (2) BIDDLE, only surviving son of William and Sarah (Kemp) Biddle, was born December 4, 1669, died at Mount Hope, New Jersey, in 1743. He, like his father, was prominent in the affairs of West Jersey, and in 1703 was appointed by the Council of Proprietors to treat with the Indians for lands above the "Falls." At the death of his father he inherited 12,905 acres of land in the Lotting Purchase. He died about 1743. He married, about 1695, Lydia Wardell, granddaughter of Eliakim Wardell, successively sheriff of Monmouth County, member of the House of Deputies and member of the General Assembly; and great-granddaughter of Thomas Wardell, French Huguenot, who settled in New

England about the middle of the seventeenth century. William (2) and Lydia (Wardell) Biddle had six children, of whom was John, of whom further.

- (III) JOHN BIDDLE, third son and youngest child of William (2) and Lydia (Wardell) Biddle, was born at the family's ancestral home, "Mount Hope," New Jersey, in 1707, and left there with his brother, William, in 1730, and located in Philadelphia, where he was a successful business man for many years. He married, March 3, 1736, Sarah Owen, daughter of Owen Owen, a wealthy farmer and a descendant of the family of Owen, of Dolly Sene, Wales, one of the most ancient in Great Britain. To John and Sarah (Owen) Biddle there were born five children, of whom was Clement, of whom further.
- (IV) CLEMENT BIDDLE, second son of John and Sarah (Owen) Biddle, was born at the Biddle homestead, Market Street, between Second and Third streets, Philadelphia, May 10, 1740. In association with his father and brother, Owen, he engaged in the shipping and importing business until the outbreak of the Revolution. During that war nearly his whole time was given to the service of his country. He was one of the signers of the Non-Importation Agreement of 1765. He was one of the organizers of the "Quaker Light Infantry," originally formed to defend the Conestoga Indians from the Paxton boys, 1763-64, and served in the Jersey campaign of 1776-77. He was appointed, July 8, 1776, deputy quartermaster-general of the Flying Camp, composed of the militia companies of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with rank of colonel. On October 15, 1776, General Greene, then at Amboy, appointed Colonel Biddle on his staff as aide-de-camp, and during November, 1776, he was stationed at Fort Lee on the Hudson, but returned to the Delaware in time to participate in the battle of Trenton, when he was deputed by Washington to receive the swords of the Hessian officers who had surrendered. He participated in the battles of Princeton, Germantown, Brandywine and Monmouth, and shared the sufferings of the camp at Valley Forge, where he was accompanied by his wife. He was appointed by President Washington United States Marshal of Pennsylvania, and was quartermaster-general of Pennsylvania Militia for many years, officiating as such during the Whisky Insurrection of 1794. He was appointed prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, September 3, 1788, and served until made judge of the Common Pleas Court, in 1791. He died in Philadelphia July 14, 1814. He married (first), June 6, 1764, Mary Richardson, daughter of Francis Richardson, who died in 1773. Their only child, Francis, died in infancy. He married (second), August 18, 1774, Rebekah Cornell, only daughter of Gideon Cornell, Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of Rhode Island at the time of his death, 1765. Clement and Rebekah (Cornell) Biddle were the parents of thirteen children, of whom was Thomas, of whom further.
- (V) Thomas Biddle, second and the oldest surviving son of Clement and Rebekah (Cornell) Biddle, was born in Philadelphia, May 20, 1776. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1788 and graduated in the class of 1791. He held the degree of Master of Arts. He was a broker and banker in Philadelphia, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1837 to the time of his death, June 3, 1857. He was an active member of the American Philosophical Society. He married, February 12, 1806, Christine Williams, daughter of General Jonathan Williams, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1752, and was





Thomas A. Biddle

a nephew of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. In his youth he made several commercial voyages to the West Indies and Europe. In 1773, he went to Europe with important messages and communications. In 1777, as commercial agent of the United States Government, he went to France, and remained there until 1785, returning to the United States with Franklin. He was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia for several years. On February 16, 1801, he was appointed major of artillery; on December 4, 1801, inspector of fortifications and superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point; on July 8, 1802, lieutenant-colonel of engineers; on February 23, 1808, colonel; on July 31, 1812, general of New York Militia. In 1814, he was elected to Congress from Philadelphia. He was vice-president of the American Philosophical Society. He was the author of "Memoir on the Use of the Thermometer in Navigation," "Elements of Fortification," "Kosciusko," and "Movements for Horse Artillery." Of the five children of further.

(VI) Thomas Alexander Biddle, second son of Thomas Biddle, A. M., and Christine (Williams) Biddle, was born in Philadelphia, August 22, 1814. From the fine family background that was his he inherited many desirable qualities of mind and manner, to which he added personal attainments of culture and character. Among his outstanding endowments was a pronounced business acumen which was manifested in the development of his financial undertaking as a broker and in the formation of the banking firm of Thomas A. Biddle & Company. The soundness of his business policies and the excellent judgment exercised by him in the management entered into the foundation of the house which bears his name, and which still is in existence as a monument to his wisdom, foresight and sagacity.

Although Thomas A. Biddle & Company, under this style, was established by Thomas Alexander Biddle, the house is the successor of several firms, the earliest record of a partnership being that of John Biddle & Company, dated 1764, while there are a number of private account books of this John Biddle running back to 1735. It is believed that this banking business was known as Clement Biddle & Company from 1764 to 1814. Books for two or three years cover operations of Biddle and Wharton. The style became Thomas Biddle & Company in 1818 and so continued until 1867, and it was in the latter year that Thomas Alexander Biddle brought into existence the firm of Thomas A. Biddle & Company, this being the present title of the business. During the operating period of the business, father and son were partners all the way down, as were other members of the Biddle family, and occasionally persons outside the family were received as partners. The first transaction in the book dated 1764 is one in gold, and while at that period there were no such things as stocks and bonds and stockbrokers in this country, the deals were made as merchants, and these developed into a brokerage business. Following the Revolution, the firm handled all the various kinds of United States Government and State bonds, currencies, etc. The partners of the present firm believe that, since one firm has succeeded another, and all have been within the same family, the original firm was established in 1764 and thus Thomas A. Biddle & Company is, to all intents and purposes, the oldest private banking house in the United States.

Thomas Alexander Biddle's salient characteristics, intellectuality, geniality, and benevolent disposition, are depicted in his portrait, which shows him a man of fine appearance as he was known to his numerous friends and business associates. His is a likeness that ought never to be absent from any record of his notable contributions to the financial structure of Philadelphia and of his great value to the citizen body of this his native city.

Mr. Biddle married, July 1, 1845, Julia Cox, daughter of John Cox by his wife, Martha, daughter of General William Lyman, of Massachusetts, United States Consul at London, England. John Cox, A. M., was born in Philadelphia, January 24, 1788, died in that city, February 6, 1864, son of James S. and Charlotte (Sitgreaves) Cox, the former president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, of Philadelphia, 1822-29 and 1841-44. Children of Thomas Alexander and Julia (Cox) Biddle:

- John Cox, born April 21, 1846, died January 29, 1865.
- 2. Henry Williams, born April 7, 1848, died July 2, 1923.
- 3. Anna Sitgreaves, born January 31, 1850; married, in 1872, Andrew A. Blair, son of General Francis P. Blair.
- 4. Alfred, born December 15, 1851, died December 21, 1884.
- 5. William Lyman, born October 8, 1853, died July 5, 1920.
- 6. Francis, born October 31, 1855, died January 17, 1887.
- Julia, born May 16, 1858; married, November 18, 1880, Arthur Biddle, son of George W. Biddle and grandson of Colonel Clement C. Biddle.
- 8. Frances, born in 1861, died in infancy.

The death of Thomas Alexander Biddle, which occurred on February 1, 1888, removed from the city of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania a business leader of unusual ability, a man of broad vision, and one who worthily upheld the honor of an ancient name to which his own career brought additional prestige.



Biddle

Of more than immediate family interest is the Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Letitia Glenn (Mrs. Charles) Biddle, of Philadelphia, who is well known as a director of charitable work among hospitals in her home city.

- (I) WILLIAM BIDDLE, pioneer ancestor of the well-known Biddle family of Philadelphia, was born near London, England, about 1630, and left that city in July, 1681, and came to New Jersey. He is said to have been an officer in the Parliamentary Army during the Civil War in England, but soon after its close joined the Society of Friends. His name appears among the list of persons imprisoned by Mayor Brown, 1660-61, for attending "non-conformist" meetings. He became one of the Proprietaries of West Jersey, and his purchase of land gave him title to 43,000 acres. The family lived at "Sepasswick," or Biddle's Island, in the Delaware River, for many generations. He served at different times as a justice of Burlington County, a member of the Governor's Council, a trustee of the West Jersey Proprietorship, president of the board of trustees, and a representative in the General Assembly of the Province. He died at "Mount Hope" in 1712. He married, 12 mo. 7, 1665, Sarah Kemp, born in 1634, died in New Jersey, 2 mo. 27, 1709. Of their children was William (2), of whom further.
- (II) WILLIAM (2) BIDDLE, only surviving son of William and Sarah (Kemp) Biddle, was born December 4, 1669, died at "Mount Hope," New Jersey, in 1743. He acted for the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey to treat with the Indians concerning lands. He inherited more than twelve thousand acres from his father's estate. He married, about 1695, Lydia Wardell, granddaughter of Eliakim Wardell, who served at different times as sheriff of Monmouth County, member of the House of Deputies and member of the General Assembly; and great-grand-daughter of Thomas Wardell, French Huguenot, who settled in New England about the middle of the seventeenth century. Of the children of William (2) and Lydia (Wardell) Biddle was William (3), of whom further.
- (III) WILLIAM (3) BIDDLE, eldest son and child of William (2) and Lydia (Wardell) Biddle, was born about 1697, and prior to 1730 removed to Philadelphia, where with his brother, John, he engaged in the mercantile business. Through business reverses, he lost nearly all his fortune prior to his death, which occurred in 1736. He married, in April, 1730, Mary Scull, a descendant of Sir John Scull, a Norman, one of twelve Norman knights mentioned in Burke's "Landed Gentry," who accompanied Newmarch into North Wales and eventually conquered that country. She was the daughter of Nicholas Scull, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, by his first wife, Abigail Heap.
- (IV) Charles Biddle, fourth surviving son of William (3) and Mary (Scull) Biddle, was born in Philadelphia, December 24, 1745. He started to learn the mercantile trade, but left it three years later to follow the sea. He crossed to Spain, and later was made second mate in the West Indies trade. Having become

the owner of a ship, he sailed as its captain, and followed the sea in that capacity from 1767 to 1775. When the Revolutionary War was impending, he threw his lot in with the Continental Government, served on the sea, later as an infantryman, and again as an ordinary seaman. He rose to acting sergeant of the "Ouaker Light Infantry." After sailing from Philadelphia in the "Greyhound," for Port au Prince, he was taken prisoner with all on board and held captive for several months. He finally escaped, purchased a half-interest in a vessel at Jamaica and arrived at Beaufort, North Carolina, where he met for the first time his future wife. Hannah Shepard. He distinguished himself in the naval service and took an active part in the organization of the militia for defense of the coast and in the erection of fortifications at Newbern, North Carolina. He was made a member of the North Carolina General Assembly. Having returned to Philadelphia for a visit, he determined to renew his residence in Pennsylvania, and lived in this State the rest of his life. He again went to sea, with his old shipmate, Captain Decatur, was captured and afterward exchanged. After further sea ventures, he returned to port and was made a member of the Supreme Executive Council, then vice-president, with Benjamin Franklin as president, in whose stead Captain Biddle often served as presiding officer. This position made him the active chief executive of the State of Pennsylvania.

Captain Biddle was elected to the Legislature, but before taking his seat resigned to be clerk of the Supreme Executive Council, serving as such until the new Constitution became effective. He was elected prothonotary of Common Pleas Court, Philadelphia, and later served several terms as a member of the State Senate. He was appointed by the President to sign the treasury notes issued by the government, served as a member, later as vice-president of the State Board of Property, and was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, which he at one time served as treasurer. He was a director of the Bank of Pennsylvania for many years. During the French agitation, in 1799, he assisted in organization of a militia company for preservation of order at home. He was an intimate friend of Colonel Aaron Burr, and while the colonel was under a cloud by reason of the killing of Alexander Hamilton in a duel, he spent some time at the house of Captain Biddle in Philadelphia. Captain Biddle died at his home in the Quaker City, April 4, 1821.

Captain Charles Biddle married, November 25, 1778, Hannah Shepard, at Beaufort, North Carolina, and of their children, ten in number, was Nicholas, of whom further.

(V) NICHOLAS BIDDLE, fifth child and son of Captain Charles and Hannah (Shepard) Biddle, was born in Philadelphia, January 8, 1786. He was an intelectual prodigy, and completed his course at the University of Pennsylvania at the age of thirteen, and took his degree at Princeton University in his fifteenth year, dividing first honors with a much older classmate. Too young for admission to the bar, he went to Europe as secretary to General Armstrong, United States Minister to the Court of France, and was present at the coronation of Napoleon as Emperor in Paris. He was afterwards detailed to matters winding up the Louisiana Purchase, and later became secretary to James Monroe, then United States Minister at London.





PHOTO- CRAFTERS PHOTO

Charles Biddle

On his return to Philadelphia, he took up the practice of law and devoted much time to literary pursuits. He served in the Legislature, both Assembly and Senate, and as a member of the latter body was of great aid in the government bringing the War of 1812 to a successful conclusion. Universal attention was attracted to his State paper, the reply to the address of the Hartford Convention. He was elected a government director of the Bank of the United States and later made its president. He was the first president of its successor, the United States Bank. In matters of internal improvement and commerce he was declared to have been one of the most far-seeing statesmen of his age. He was president of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia for many years, and gave much attention to the development and improvement of the country residence, "Andalusia," inherited by his wife. The first to introduce the breeding of Alderney cattle, he also greatly encouraged cultivation of the grape, then a new industry in Pennsylvania. Governor Packer wrote of him that "he was twenty years in advance of the age in which he lived." He died at "Andalusia," February 27, 1844.

Nicholas Biddle married, in 1811, Jane Margaret Craig, daughter of Captain John Craig, and they were the parents of six children, of whom was Charles John,

of whom further.

(VI) Charles John Bidle, second son of Nicholas and Jane Margaret (Craig) Biddle, was commissioned a captain in the United States Army, February 16, 1847, and served with distinction in the Mexican War. He was made major by brevet, September 13, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious services at the storming of Chapultepec." His regiment was disbanded, August 29, 1848. He was commissioned colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, United States Volunteers, June 21, 1861, but resigned his commission, December 11, 1861, having been elected to Congress, in which he served one term. He died September 28, 1873.

Colonel Charles John Biddle married Emma Mather, who was of English descent, and they had children:

- 1. Emma, married Thomas F. Dixon; they had six children, two sons and four daughters.
 - Charles, of whom further.
 John Craig, married Delia Sturgess, and had a daughter, Delia.

4. Dillon, married Anna Everly.

- 5. Adèle; married Samuel Hinds Thomas. (See an accompanying genealogy.)
- Alexander Mercer, married Harriet Fox, and had children, Harriet, A. Mercer, Jr., and Sydney.
- 7. Katherine Craig.

(VII) Charles Biddle, second child and eldest son of Colonel Charles John and Emma (Mather) Biddle, was born at the family's country seat, "Andalusia," Pennsylvania, September 20, 1857. His early schooling was received at the old Andalusia Academy, and after graduation from the Central High School, he elected the law for his profession. His legal training was received in the office of George W. Biddle, in Philadelphia, and after admission to practice he rose to a position of leadership at the Quaker City bar.

He was chosen counsel for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and for various large financial institutions, serving in this capacity many years. He was a solicitor for the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, of which he was also a director, and served in similar capacities for the Philadelphia Contributionship for Insurance of Houses Against Loss by Fire.

The scope of Mr. Biddle's interests was represented by his active participation in their furtherance. He was president of the Athenaeum Library and the Philadelphia Society to Protect Children from Cruelty. He was a member of the board of managers of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and at one time was a director of the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Episcopal Hospital. Politically he was a Democrat. During the World War, he served as a director of the enforcement division of the Hoover Food Administration for Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Indiana, and Michigan.

Mr. Biddle married, April 4, 1888, at Baltimore, Maryland, Letitia Glenn, born at Hilton, Catonsville, Maryland, October 12, 1864, daughter of John Glenn, of a prominent family of that State. (Glenn IV.) She finished her education at the well-known Miss Hall's School in Baltimore, Maryland, and all her married life has been active in missionary and charitable enterprises. She is especially interested in promoting the aims and purposes of the Indian Rights Association, and for forty years has given much time and thought to missionary work among the American Indians. Hospitals of Philadelphia know her for her generous and sustained sympathy for the sick and injured, and her charities are wisely placed. Her politics is of the Democratic faith, which was that of her father, and her clubs are the Acorn and Garden clubs.

Of the marriage of Charles and Letitia (Glenn) Biddle, there is a son: Charles J. Biddle, named for his distinguished grandfather, Colonel Charles John Biddle, who was the commander of the famous Pennsylvania "Bucktails" Regiment in the Civil War. The younger Charles John inherited something of the martial spirit that animated his forebear, and he enlisted in the air service of the French army during the World War. After ten months of service with the French, a part of which was with the Escadrille Lafayette, he was transferred in January, 1918, to the United States Air Service with the rank of captain. He was later promoted to major and was first the commanding officer of the Thirteenth Pursuit Squadron and later of the Fourth Pursuit Group, American Expeditionary Forces. He was also an Ace. He was twice cited by General Pershing, the commander-in-chief, and decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross, the Legion of Honor, the Croix de Guerre with four palms, and the Order of Leopold of Belgium. Charles J. Biddle married, February 10, 1923, Mrs. Katharine Legendre Keep, and they have two children:

- 1. Charles, born August 15, 1925.
- 2. James, born July 8, 1929.

When it became known, on July 11, 1923, that Charles Biddle, of this memorial, had closed his earthly career, the city of his professional triumphs and civic devotion shared with his family the deep sorrow with which they had been inflicted. Members of every class in the community mourned his passing. Everywhere prevailed the profound conviction that Philadelphia had lost one of its most valued citizens and the legal profession a member whose career had adorned the proceedings of the bar. He inherited a name famous in the history of Philadelphia, and his record imparts to it additional luster.

(The Glenn Line).

The Glenn family in America was originally of Schenectady, New York, where the old mansion "Scotia" is still standing.

(I) ALEXANDER GLENN, thrice great-grandfather of Mrs. Letitia (Glenn) Biddle, fought in the French and Indian wars.

- (II) Hon. Elias Glenn, son of Alexander Glenn, became a judge of the United States District Court at Baltimore City, Maryland. He married Ann Carson.
- (III) Judge John Glenn, son of Judge Elias Glenn, presided over the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, having followed in his father's steps and in the honors which he held. He was long a principal figure in the so-called "Court House Group" of leading lawyers who held political sway over the Whigs in Maryland. He built up a large and lucrative law practice. At the time of his death, in 1853, he was still a member of the court. He married Henrietta Wilkins. (For a more complete record of the life of Judge John Glenn see an accompanying biography.)
- (IV) John (2) Glenn, son of Hon. John and Henrietta (Wilkins) Glenn, was born in 1820. He was a graduate of Harvard. He was engaged in the real estate business, and rose to a position of prominence and influence in his community. He was chairman of the executive committee of the Charity Organization Society, and one of the founders of the present system. Mr. Glenn was a leader in the affairs of his locality until his death, which occurred March 30, 1896. He married, in 1859, Anna Correy Smith, granddaughter of Dr. William Smith, and daughter of John Correy Smith. The children of John (2) and Anna Correy (Smith) Glenn are:
 - 1. John, Jr., born March 29, 1863, a leading lawyer and business man, of Baltimore, Maryland.
 - 2. Letitia, who married Charles Biddle, a leading attorney and counselor-at-law of Philadelphia, as hereinbefore mentioned. (Biddle VII.)



Thomas

Personal service on his own part, and distinguished records achieved by his forebears, make of particular interest the Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of the late Samuel Hinds Thomas, well-known lawyer and outstanding philanthropist, of Philadelphia.

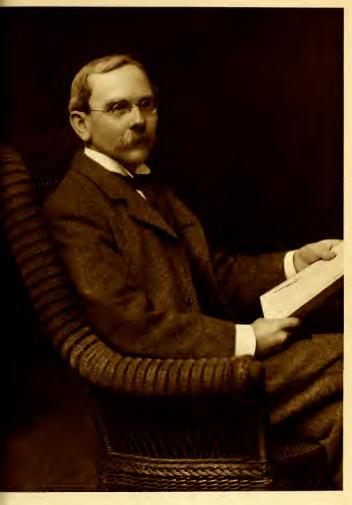
- (I) EDWARD THOMAS, grandfather of Samuel Hinds Thomas, was born on the Island of Barbardos, British West Indies, in 1789, and died in Bristol, England, October 18, 1853. He was a planter. He married, January 7, 1815, Mary Anna Grasett, who died at Weymouth, England, in May, 1856, daughter of Elliott Grasett, born in 1742, died April 13, 1803, the owner of Golden Grove Plantation in Barbados. Elliott Grasett was a member of the House of Assembly of Barbados. He was thrice married, his second wife, Mary Anna Prescod, being the mother of Mary Anna. Edward and Mary Anna (Grasett) Thomas were the parents of six children, of whom was William Grasett, of further mention.
- (II) WILLIAM GRASETT THOMAS, third son and child of Edward and Mary Anna (Grasett) Thomas, was born on the Island of Barbados, British West Indies, Easter Sunday, April 7, 1822. He was educated at the Hurlburt Private School in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, having come to that city at the age of twelve years in the care of a cousin, Rev. William Prescod Hinds, who had been a clergyman in Barbados.

On attainment of manhood, Mr. Thomas assumed charge of the family affairs and also of the Hinds estate (that of his wife's family). He was highly gifted as a linguist, having mastered Greek and Latin, and being also familiar with Spanish, German and Italian. His literary bent led him to the translation of a number of minor poems of Goethe, which was published in 1859. On the shelves of his library were works in many languages. He was an expert chess player, devoted to arboriculture and the care of the beautiful estate of Hindsbury.

Mr. Thomas and his wife became naturalized Americans, and in the Civil War period he was an earnest adherent of the United States Government. He joined the Republican party, and for many years was a councillor of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was extremely interested in genealogy, and devoted much time to developing the Thomas, Hinds, and Grasett lines, all of which trace back to ancient origin.

William Grasett Thomas married, May 21, 1850, at the Church of the Ascension (now the Diocesan Church of St. Mary), Philadelphia, Ann Hinds, daughter of Rev. William Prescod Hinds and Emily (Hinds) Hinds, of Barbados, where Mrs. Thomas was born November 24, 1826. She died at the country home of the family on the Hindsbury estate, near Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1897. Her husband passed away at Bryan Mawr, November 19, 1910. They were the parents of nine children, of whom was Samuel Hinds, see further.

(III) SAMUEL HINDS THOMAS, eldest son and second child of William Grasett and Ann (Hinds) Thomas, was born May 24, 1852. He received his



Januel Hinds Thomas



THOMAS

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early training under the very capable preceptorship of his learned father, and took a year's post-graduate course in chemistry as a special student at the University of Pennsylvania. He then went abroad and pursued further study at St. John's College, Cambridge, England. From the University of Cambridge he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877 and his Master's degree in 1884. He subsequently made an intensive study of the law and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia County in 1880. Before he returned to the United States, he spent much time in observation and travel in the British Isles and on the Continent of Europe, but he always loved Philadelphia best of all the cities, because it was the seat of his alma mater and the academic home of his class (1872), in whose interest he expended much time and thought.

Mr. Thomas practiced law many years with notable success, but his legal attainments were virtually exercised in behalf of the philanthropies with which he was closely identified over a long period. The cause of the poor and needy was much on his mind and heart, and his charities were consistently and generously disbursed. He loved all people, and to those in actual distress did his affection go forth in a practical manner that was characteristic of the man. It might be said in all truth that he gave his life to charitable performances, and among the offices he filled was manager of the Children's Hospital and manager of the Howard Hospital. He was also a firm friend of dumb creatures, and for thirty years served as treasurer of the Antivivisection Society. His religious zeal found expression through his services in the office of warden of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and of All Saints' Church at Torresdale. He was a member of the Rittenhouse Club, and in politics in his latter years he was an enthusiastic member of the Republican party, although in earlier life he had not clung tenaciously to partisan lines.

Samuel Hinds Thomas married, April 23, 1884, at Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, Adèle Biddle. (Biddle VII.)

The death of Mr. Thomas, which occurred on November 24, 1930, removed from Philadelphia one of its most useful and deeply loved citizens. His life had meant more to the real issues of life than the spoken or written word could adequately convey. Endowed with learning more profound than that which could be boasted by many men, he never vaunted his mental gifts in an unseemly manner. People admired his quiet, unobtrusive personality; he was a likeable—yes, a lovable—man, one who translated into action that spoke louder than words the beautiful traits with which a rich ancestry had endowed him.

(The Biddle Line).

(I) WILLIAM BIDDLE, pioneer ancestor of the well-known Biddle family of Philadelphia, was born near London, England, about 1630, and left that city in July, 1681, and came to New Jersey. He is said to have been an officer in the Parliamentary Army during the Civil War of England, but soon after its close joined the Society of Friends. His name appears among the list of persons imprisoned by Mayor Brown, 1660-61, for attending "non-conformist" meetings. He became one of the Proprietaries of West Jersey, and his purchases of land gave him title to 43,000 acres. The family lived in "Sepasswick," or "Biddle's Island," in the Delaware River, for many generations. He served at different times as a

THOMAS

justice of Burlington County, a member of the Governor's Council, a trustee of the West Jersey Proprietorship, president of the board of trustees, and a Representative in the General Assembly of the Province. He died at "Mount Hope," in 1712. He married, 12 mo. 7, 1665, Sarah Kemp, born in 1634, died in New Jersey, 2 mo. 27, 1709. Of their children was:

- 1. William (2), of whom further.
- (II) WILLIAM (2) BIDDLE, only surviving son of William and Sarah (Kemp) Biddle, was born December 4, 1669, died at "Mount Hope," New Jersey, in 1743. He acted for the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey to treat with the Indians concerning lands. He inherited more than twelve thousand acres from his father's estate. He married, about 1695, Lydia Wardell, granddaughter of Eliakim Wardell, who served at different times as sheriff of Monmouth County, member of the House of Deputies and member of the General Assembly; and great-grand-daughter of Thomas Wardell, French Huguenot, who settled in New England about the middle of the seventeenth century. Of the children of William (2) and Lydia (Wardell) Biddle was:
 - 1. William (3).
- (III) WILLIAM (3) BIDDLE, eldest son and child of William (2) and Lydia (Wardell) Biddle, was born about 1697, and prior to 1730 removed to Philadelphia, where with his brother, John, he engaged in the mercantile business. He lost nearly all his fortune through business reverses prior to his death, which occurred in 1756. He married, April 3, 1730, Mary Scull, a descendant of Sir John Scull, a Norman, one of the twelve Norman knights mentioned in Burke's "Landed Gentry," who accompanied Newmarch into North Wales and eventually conquered that country. She was the daughter of Nicholas Scull, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, by his first wife, Abigail Heap.
- (IV) CHARLES BIDDLE, fourth surviving son of William (3) and Mary (Scull) Biddle, was born in Philadelphia, December 24, 1745. He started to learn the mercantile business, but left it three years later to follow the sea. He crossed to Spain and later was made second mate in the West Indies trade. Having become the owner of a ship, he sailed as its captain, and followed the sea in that capacity from 1767 to 1775. When the Revolutionary War was impending, he threw his lot in with the Continental Government, served on the sea, later as an infantryman, and again as an ordinary seaman. He rose to acting sergeant of the "Quaker Light Infantry." After sailing from Philadelphia in the "Greyhound," for Port au Prince, he was taken prisoner with all on board and held captive for several months. He finally escaped, purchased a half-interest in a vessel at Jamaica and arrived at Beaufort, North Carolina, where he met for the first time his future wife, Hannah Shepard. He distinguished himself in the naval service and took an active part in the organization of the militia for defense of the coast and in the erection of fortifications of Newbern, North Carolina. He was made a member of the North Carolina General Assembly. Returning to Philadelphia for a visit, he determined to renew his residence in Pennsylvania, where he lived the rest of his life. He again went to sea, with his old shipmate, Captain Decatur, was captured and afterward exchanged. After further sea ventures, he returned to port and



Arms—Per pale: First half—Quarterly: 1 and 4, argent a chevron gules between three Cornish choughs rising proper; 2 and 3, gules a chevron between three hinds trippant or. Second half—Argent three brackets sable.

Crest—A unicorn sejant argent the dexter paw resting on an escutcheon or.

Motto—Certain pete finem.

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was made a member of the Supreme Executive Council, then vice-president, with Benjamin Franklin as president, in whose stead Captain Biddle often served as presiding officer. This position made him the acting Chief Executive of the State of Pennsylvania.

He was elected to the Legislature, but before taking his seat, resigned to be secretary of the Supreme Executive Council, serving as such until the new Constitution became effective. He was elected prothonotary of Common Pleas Court, Philadelphia, and later served several terms as a member of the State Senate. He was appointed by the President to sign the Treasury notes issued by the government, served as a member, later as vice-president of the State Board of Property, and was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati, which he at one time served as treasurer. He was for many years a director of the Bank of Pennsylvania. During the French agitation, in 1799, he assisted in organization of a militia company for preservation of order at home.

Captain Biddle was an intimate friend of Colonel Aaron Burr, and while the colonel was under a cloud by reason of the killing of Alexander Hamilton in a duel, he (Burr) spent some time at the house of Captain Biddle in Philadelphia. Captain Biddle died at his home in Philadelphia, April 4, 1821.

Captain Charles Biddle married, November 25, 1778, Hannah Shepard, at Beaufort, North Carolina, and of their children, ten in number, was Nicholas, of whom further.

(V) Nicholas Biddle, was born in Philadelphia, January 8, 1786. He was an intellectual prodigy, completing a course at the University of Pennsylvania at the age of thirteen, and taking his degree at Princeton University in his fifteenth year, dividing first honors with a much older classmate. Too young to be admitted to the bar, he went to Europe as secretary to General Armstrong, United States Minister to the Court of France, and was present at the coronation of Napoleon as Emperor in Paris. He was afterwards detailed to matters winding up the Louisiana Purchase, and later became secretary to James Monroe, then United States Minister at London.

Returning to Philadelphia, he took up the practice of law and devoted much time to literary pursuits. He served in the Legislature, both Assembly and Senate, and as a member of the latter body, aided the government greatly in bringing the War of 1812 to a successful conclusion. Universal attention was attracted to his State paper, the reply to the address of the Hartford Convention. In 1819, he was elected a government director of the Bank of the United States, and later was elected president of this institution. In matters of internal improvement and commerce he was declared to be one of the most far-seeing statesmen of his age. For many years he was president of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, and devoted much attention to the development and improvement of the country residence, "Andalusia," inherited by his wife. He was the first to introduce the breeding of Alderney cattle, and greatly encouraged the cultivation of the grape, then a new industry in Pennsylvania. Governor Packer wrote of him that "he was twenty years in advance of the age in which he lived." He died at "Andalusia," February 27, 1844.

Nicholas Biddle married, in 1811, Jane Margaret Craig. (Craig—Line One—III.) They were the parents of six children, of whom was Charles John.

(VI) Charles John Bidle, second son and child of Nicholas and Jane Margaret (Craig) Biddle, was commissioned a captain in the United States Army, February 16, 1847, and served with distinction in the Mexican War. He was made a major by brevet, September 13, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious services at the storming of Chapultepec." His regiment was disbanded August 29, 1848. He received the rank of colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, United States Volunteers, June 21, 1861, but resigned his commission, December 11, 1861, having been elected to Congress, in which he served one term.

Charles John Biddle married Emma Mather, of Nottingham, England, and they had children:

- I. Emma: married Thomas F. Dixon.
- 2. Charles; married Letitia Glenn.
- 3. John Craig; married Delia Sturgess, and had a daughter, Delia.
- 4. Dillon.
- 5. Adèle, of whom further.
- Alexander Mercer; married Harriet Fox, and had children: Harriet, A. Mercer, Jr., and Sydney.
- 7. Katherine Craig.
- (VII) ADÈLE BIDDLE, fifth child and daughter of Colonel Charles John and Emma (Mather) Biddle, was born at "Andalusia," the family's country seat, June 15, 1863. She was educated in private schools and St. Agnes' School, where she graduated. She is intensely interested in charitable work, and during the World War period was actively engaged in Red Cross and other welfare movements. She was a member of the board of the University Hospital, and is on the board of the Polyclinic Hospital. An earnest and practical friend of dumb creatures, she is president of The Animal Rescue League of Philadelphia, and is a member of the Acorn Club.

Miss Biddle was married to Samuel Hinds Thomas, as hereinbefore mentioned.

(The Craig Line-One).

- (1) James Craig was born in Scotland, about 1717, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1793. He is buried in the Craig and Biddle family vault in St. Peter's Churchyard, Philadelphia; a marble tablet was there erected to his memory "by his affectionate son." James Craig came from Scotland and settled in Philadelphia before 1760, as his son, John, was born in that city. He was a well-known merchant and in 1791 he and his son. John, were owners of a warehouse that stood at No. 12 Dock Street, Philadelphia. James Craig married Janet, who was born about 1722, died in Philadelphia. September 5, 1807, and was buried with her husband in St. Peter's Churchyard. Children (exact order not known):
 - 1. John, of whom further.
 - 2. William.
 - Ann, born about 1757, died August 26, 1838, aged eighty-one years; unmarried; buried in the Craig and Biddle vault.
 - Jane, born about 1759, died December 7, 1845, aged eighty-six years; unmarried; buried in the same place.



Arms—Ermine on a fesse sable three crescents argent.

Crest—A chevalier on horse-back, his broken spear in bend all proper.

Motto—Vive Deo ut vivas.



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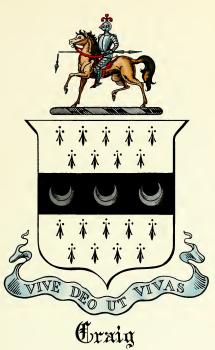
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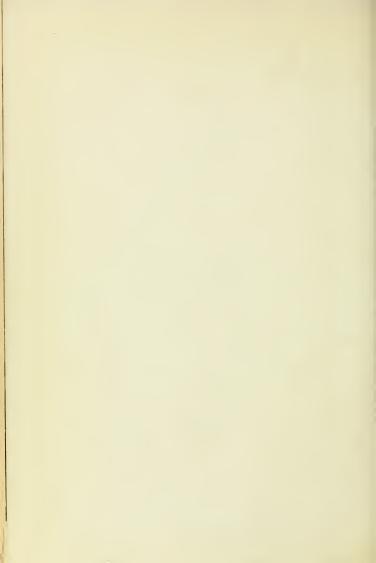
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Catherine, born about 1761, died at New Orleans, Louisiana, February 17, 1841, aged eighty years; married Mr. Sarmiento, a Spanish gentleman of good family; chil-dren: James, married Mary Rogers, and Julia, married Edward Barry.

(Townsend Ward: "The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. IV, p. 97. "Second Street and the Second Street Road and Their Associations." Charles R. Hildeburn (Camden, 1879): "The Inscriptions in St. Peter's Churchyard, Philadelphia" (copied) by Rev. William White Bronson), pp. 28-29. Family data.)

(II) JOHN CRAIG, son of James and Janet Craig, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, probably before 1757, or after 1761, and died in Philadelphia, May 29, 1807. He was buried in the Craig and Biddle vault in St. Peter's Churchyard in Philadelphia. Below his name on the tablet erected to his memory are the words:

> 'Tis needless to record his worth. He who best knows it, will reward it.

Prior to 1788 he resided on the Island of Tobago, which is one of the Windward group of the British West Indies, but the length of his residence there is not known. Following the career of a merchant, in 1791, he is recorded as part owner, with his father, of the warehouse at No. 12 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1793, he located permanently in Philadelphia. "His beautiful country seat on the Delaware River was name 'Andalusia' by Commodore James Biddle, * who was at the time living in Andalusia, Spain. By John Craig's daughter's marriage with the late Nicholas Biddle, it became their place of country residence, and

John Craig married, in 1780, Margaret Murphy Craig. (Craig-Line Two-

"Cot. + Res. din . of Br.

1. James, born about 1787, died January 28, 1832, aged forty-four years; buried in the

3. John, died in infancy, November 25, 1796, and was buried in the family vault.
4. John Charles, born about 1802, died September 8, 1837, at Milan, Italy, while traveling abroad. He is buried in the family vault in St. Peter's Churchyard; married Jane Josephine Sarmiento, and had a son, James, who died in infancy, May 10, 1837; and a son, John, who survived his father.

(III) JANE MARGARET CRAIG, daughter of John and Margaret Murphy (Craig) Craig, was born April 6, 1793, and died at Andalusia, August 11, 1856. She is buried in the Craig and Biddle vault in St. Peter's Churchyard in Philadel-

is still (1880) occupied by their descendants."

John Craig married, in 1780, Margaret Murphy Craig. (Craig—Line T II.) Children:

1. James, born about 1787, died January 28, 1832, aged forty-four years; buried in Craig and Biddle vault, in St. Peter's Churchyard, Philadelphia.

2. Jane Margaret, of whom further.

3. John, died in infancy, November 25, 1706, and was buried in the family vault.

4. John Charles, born about 1802, died September 8, 1837, at Milan, Italy, while the ing abroad. He is buried in the family vault in St. Peter's Churchyard; may Jane Josephine Sarmiento, and had a son, Janes, who died in infancy, Ma 1837; and a son, John, who survived his father.

(Ibid.)

(III) Jane Margaret Craig, daughter of John and Margaret Mu (Craig) Craig, was born April 6, 1793, and died at Andalusia, August 11, 1 She is buried in the Craig and Biddle vault in St. Peter's Churchyard in Philaphia. She married, at Andalusia, in 1811, Nicholas Biddle. (Biddle V.)

(Ibid.)

(The Craig Line—Two.)

(I) CHARLES CRAIG was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, March 16, 17, and died February 20, 1804. His will, dated May 9, 1799, bequeaths his when the exception of certain legacies, to his two daughters. He see to have owned considerable real estate in Monaghan County, Ireland, which involved in law suits. During the latter years of his life he lost his eyesight. Charles Craig had two brothers and one sister. Caldwell Craig, one of brothers, called himself Caldwell Craig of the Island of Tobago, Planter. He is partly in England and partly in Tobago. (I) CHARLES CRAIG was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, March 16, 1727, and died February 20, 1804. His will, dated May 9, 1709, bequeaths his whole estate, with the exception of certain legacies, to his two daughters. He seems to have owned considerable real estate in Monaghan County, Ireland, which was

Charles Craig had two brothers and one sister. Caldwell Craig, one of his brothers, called himself Caldwell Craig of the Island of Tobago, Planter. He lived partly in England and partly in Tobago. He married, in 1774, Mary Kirkpatrick Hiskell, who was born July 20, 1755. Caldwell Craig died in 1795, leaving no issue. His widow married again, in December, 1796, Alexander Campbell.

THOMAS

Catherine Craig, sister of Charles Craig, married the Rev. William Montgomery, of Bally Easton, who died April 24, 1819. They left one son and three daughters, all of whom died unmarried.

Hugh Craig, another brother of Charles, according to Caldwell Craig's will, married and had a son and several daughters.

Charles Craig married a Miss Gordon and had three children:

I. Margaret Murphy, of whom further.

1. Margaret Mulphy, 0. month and the control of the

(Family data.)

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(II) MARGARET MURPHY CRAIG, daughter of Charles Craig, was born about 1763, and died January 28, 1814, in her fifty-third year. She was buried in St. Peter's Churchyard in Philadelphia. She was brought up and very highly educated by her uncle, Caldwell Craig, of Tobago. Her intimate friends called her "Murphy." Margaret Murphy Craig married John Craig. (Craig—Line One—II.)

(Ibid.)



Biddle

The Biddle family from which Mrs. Arthur Biddle (Julia Biddle) and her late husband, Arthur Biddle, descend, has contributed since early pioneer days to the life of the country, serving it loyally in times of war and peace through many generations.

(I) WILLIAM BIDDLE, pioneer ancestor of the Biddle family of Philadelphia, was born near London, England, about 1630, and died at "Mount Hope" in 1712. He left London in July, 1681, and came to New Jersey. He is said to have been an officer in the Parliamentary Army during the Civil War in England, but soon after its close joined the Society of Friends. His name appears among the list of persons imprisoned by Mayor Brown, 1660-61, for attending "non-conformist" meetings. He purchased, on January 23, 1676, of William Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Nicholas Lucas, and Edward Byllynge, a one-half share in the lands of West Jersey, and became, therefore, one of the proprietaries of that Province. His later purchases, as shown by the early records of the Province, made in all one and three-quarter shares of the sixteen shares into which the Province was divided by the original purchasers, entitling him to 43,000 acres.

William Biddle and his family, on their arrival in New Jersey, probably at once took up their residence at the site of the town of Burlington, where he occupied a house as late as September 26, 1682. On this plantation, which he named "Mount Hope," he took up his residence, and it remained the home of his descendants for many generations. It was situated about midway between Burlington and Bordentown. He and his wife were prominent members of the Society of Friends and Quarterly Meetings of the Society were held at his house at "Mount Hope." He was a justice of Burlington County from 1682 until his death; was one of the ten members of Governor's Council in 1682 and reelected 3 mo. 15, 1683. He was one of the trustees selected by the Proprietors to conduct the business of the Proprietorship, February 14, 1687, and regularly reelected thereafter, serving as president of the board of trustees, 1706-07. He was a representative in the General Assembly of the Province at Perth Amboy, in 1703.

William Biddle married, at Bishopgate Street, Friends' Meeting, 12 mo. 7, 1665, Sarah Kemp, born in 1634 and died in New Jersey, 2 mo. 27, 1709, in her seventy-fifth year. Children, all born in London:

- 1. Elizabeth, born June 25, 1668, died in childhood.
- 2. William, of whom further,
- 3. John, born December 27, 1670, died in childhood.
- 4. Joseph, born February 6, 1672, died in childhood.
- Sarah, born December 2, 1678, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1705; married (first), October 21, 1695, William Righton; married (second), March 14, 1703, Clement Plumstead, of Philadelphia.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 161, 162.)

(II) WILLIAM (2) BIDDLE, son of William and Sarah (Kemp) Biddle, died intestate about 1743. He was, like his father, prominent in the affairs of West

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Jersey. He was appointed by the Council of Proprietors on November 2, 1703, to treat with the Indians for lands above the Falls, and at his father's death inherited 12,005 acres of land in the Lotting Purchase.

William Biddle married, about 1695, Lydia Wardell, granddaughter of Eliakim Wardell, who purchased lands at Nevesink of the Indians, in 1666; was sheriff of Monmouth County, in 1683; a member of the House of Deputies, in 1688; and a member of the General Assembly in 1692. She was great-granddaughter of Thomas Wardell, French Huguenot, who settled in New England about the middle of the seventeenth century. She was a member of the Friends' Meeting at Shrewsbury. Children:

- William (3), born about 1697, died at Philadelphia in 1756; married, in April, 1730, Mary Scull.
- 2. Elizabeth.
- 3. Sarah.
- 4. Penelope, married a Whitehead.
- Joseph, married (first) Lydia Howard; married (second) Sarah Rogers. He remained in New Jersey.
- 6. John, of whom further.

(Ibid., p. 162.)

(III) JOHN BIDDLE, son of William (2) and Lydia (Wardell) Biddle, born at the ancestral home of the family, "Mount Hope," New Jersey, in 1707, left there with his brother, William, in 1730, and located in Philadelphia, where he was a successful business man for many years.

John Biddle married, at Quaker Meeting, March 3, 1736, Sarah Owen, daughter of Owen Owen, a wealthy farmer in the present limits of Montgomery County, a descendant of the family of Owen, of Dolly Sene, Wales, one of the most ancient in Great Britain. Children:

- Owen, born in Philadelphia in 1737, died March 10, 1799; married, September 29, 1760, Sarah Parke.
- 2. Clement, of whom further.
- 3. Ann, married General James Wilkinson, United States Army.
- Sarah, married (first) James Penrose; married (second) John Shaw; married (third) Rudolph Tellier.
- Lydia, married Dr. James Hutchinson, born in Bucks County; surgeon in Revolutionary War and later distinguished physician in Philadelphia.

(Ibid., p. 172.)

(IV) CLEMENT BIDDLE, son of John and Sarah (Owen) Biddle, was born at the Biddle homestead, Market Street, between Second and Third streets, May 10, 1740, and died in Philadelphia, July 14, 1814. He engaged in the shipping and importing business with his father and brother, Owen, which continued until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, during the continuance of which nearly his whole time was given to the service of his country. He was one of the signers of the Non-importation Agreement of 1765. He was one of the organizers of the "Quaker Light Infantry," originally formed to defend the Conestoga Indians from the Paxton boys, 1763-64, and served in the Jersey campaign of 1776-77. On July 8, 1776, he was appointed deputy quartermaster-general of the Flying Camp, composed of the militia companies of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with the rank of colonel. On October 15, 1776, General Greene, then at Amboy, appointed

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Colonel Biddle on his staff as aide-de-camp, and during November, 1776, he was stationed at Fort Lee on the Hudson, but returned to the Delaware in time to participate in the battle of Trenton, when he was deputed by Washington to receive the swords of the Hessian officers who had surrendered. He participated in the battles of Princeton, Germantown, Brandywine, and Monmouth, and shared the sufferings of the camp at Valley Forge, where he was accompanied by his wife. He was appointed by President Washington, United States Marshal of Pennsylvania, and was quartermaster-general of Pennsylvania Militia for many years, officiating as such during the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794. He was appointed prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, September 23, 1788, and served until made Judge of Common Pleas Court in 1791.

Clement Biddle married (first), at Arch Street Friends' Meeting, June 6, 1764, Mary Richardson, daughter of Francis Richardson. She died in 1773. He married (second), August 18, 1774, Rebekah Cornell, only daughter of Gideon Cornell, Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice of Rhode Island at the time of his

death in 1765. Child of first marriage:

1. Francis, died in infancy.

Children of second marriage:

2. Francis R., born May 20, 1775, died June 16, 1775.

- 3. Thomas, born June 4, 1776, died June 3, 1857; married, February 12, 1806, Christine Williams.
- George Washington, born February 21, 1779, died at Macoa, China, August 16, 1812.
 Mary, born January 12, 1781, died March 13, 1850; married, June 25, 1804, General Thomas Cadwalader (q. v.).
- Rebeckah, born November 7, 1782, died September 2, 1870; married, September 1, 1808, Professor Nathaniel Chapman, M. D.

7. Clement Cornell, of whom further.

Anne, born December 24, 1785, died July 21, 1786.
 Lydia H., born May 12, 1787, died March 5, 1826.

10. Sarah T., born October 21, 1789, died August 11, 1805.

- Anne Wilkinson, born June 12, 1791, died in 1878; married, June 2, 1822, Thomas Dunlap.
 John Gideon, born June 10, 1793, died August 30, 1826; married, May 22, 1820, Mary Biddle, daughter of Hon. Charles Biddle.
- James Cornell, born December 29, 1795, died August 30, 1838; married, March 2, 1825, Sarah Cadwalader Kepple.

14. Edward Robert, born February 7, 1798.

- (John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 181-82. "Colonel Clements Hiddle" with a Genealogy of the Biddle Family (reprinted from Boogher's Repository), pp. 3-4.)
- (V) CLEMENT CORNELL BIDDLE, son of Colonel Clement and Rebekah (Cornethel) Biddle, was born October 24, 1784, and died August 21, 1855. He entered the United States Navy as midshipman February 12, 1799, but resigned March 30, 1804. Returning to Philadelphia, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced some years. Believing that a war with England would immediately result from the Chesapeake outrage, 1807, he entered the regular army of the United States as captain of a company in the Regiment of Light Dragoons, was commissioned May 3, 1808, but when the affairs was amicably settled he sent in his resignation, dated September 30, 1809, and resumed the practice of his profession. When the war did break out, in 1812, he raised a company known as "State Fencibles," of which he was elected captain, and took them into the service. He

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was, however, soon commissioned colonel of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war. After the close of the war, he devoted much time to the study of political economy, and became an eminent authority on that subject.

Colonel Clement Cornell Biddle married, March 10, 1814, Mary Searle Barclay, daughter of Hon. John and Mary (Searle) Barclay. Children:

I. Dr. John Barclay, born January 3, 1815, died January 19, 1879; married, November 7, 1850, Caroline Phillips.

2. George Washington, of whom further.

- Colonel Chapman, born January 22, 1822, died December 9, 1880; married, August 14, 1849, Mary Livingston Cochran, daughter of Captain Walter Livingston Cochran. (John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 186.)
- (VI) George Washington Biddle, son of Colonel Clement Cornell and Mary Searle (Barclay) Biddle, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1818, and died in the spring of 1897. He was educated in St. Mary's College, Baltimore, Maryland, and admitted to the bar, January 11, 1839. He was a lawyer of international reputation, and devoted almost his entire time to his very extensive private practice. Among the few public positions which he consented to accept were those of school director, member of common council, trustee of the gas works of the city of Philadelphia, and member of the Fourth Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania in 1872 and 1873. In this last-named body he was particularly prominent, representing the First Senatorial District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth and Twenty-sixth wards of the city of Philadelphia. He regularly attended its sessions, in which he was a frequent, powerful and earnest speaker, more particularly in the discussions on the subject of the "Judiciary"; he also served on the Committee on Impeachment and Removal from Office, of which he was the chairman, and on that of Executive Departments. Politically, he was a Democrat. He was one of the founders of the Biddle Law Library, and he and his family were members of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

George Washington Biddle married Maria McMurtrie, daughter of William

McMurtrie. Children:

I. George, born August 21, 1843; married Mary Hosack Rodgers, daughter of F. Kearney Rodgers of New York.

2. Algernon Sydney, born October 11, 1847; married, June 28, 1879, Frances Robinson.

3. Arthur, of whom further.

(Ibid., p. 187. Family data.)

(VII) ARTHUR BIDDLE, son of George Washington and Maria (McMurtrie) Biddle, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1852. He received his preparatory education in Dr. Fairies' School, afterward entering Yale University and graduating in 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later, he received his Master's degree, and for the following eighteen months studied law in Europe. On his return home, Mr. Biddle read law in his father's office, and then associated himself with H. La Barre Jayne, and later Mr. Biddle and Mr. Jayne became associated with George W. Biddle in the practice of law, the son maintaining the latter connection as long as he lived, the firm name being Biddle and Ward. From the first he showed himself admirably fitted for the profession he had chosen. In unraveling the most difficult problems which the law presented to him he took



Arthur Biddle



BIDDLE

genuine delight, and as a speaker he possessed a clarity of diction, a sequence of thought, and a lucidity of expression rarely met with in lawyers of far greater experience. With such precision were his facts set in order and so cogently were his ideas presented as to make it apparent that his viewpoint was the result of long study. As a contributor to the literature of his profession, Mr. Biddle was widely and favorably known, being the author of several valuable works, among them: "The Law of Stockbrokers," "The Law of Insurance," "Warranties in the Sale of Chattels," the latter used as a textbook at Harvard College Law School.

A Democrat in political principle, Mr. Biddle was always keenly public-spirited, but would never accept any office with the exception of school director. He was an organizer and director of the Philadelphia Free Library, and the aid he extended to charitable causes and institutions, though very quietly bestowed, was both liberal and discriminating. Mr. Biddle and his family were members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Possessing as he did an intellect luminous and vigorous, Mr. Biddle combined with it a genial, kindly disposition and a rare modesty. He seemed, in fact, anxious to hide behind a very lovable personality the great wealth of character and learning which commanded the admiration of the legal profession and the public at large.

Arthur Biddle married, November 18, 1880, Julia Biddle, born May 16, 1858, daughter of Thomas Alexander and Julia (Cox) Biddle, granddaughter of Thomas and Christine (Williams) Biddle, and great-granddaughter of Clement and Rebekah

(Cornell) Biddle. Children:

1. Edith Frances, born October 8, 1881.

2. Julia Cox, born December 16, 1882, died same day.

Alfred Alexander, born December 19, 1885.
 Julian Cornell, born April 19, 1890, killed in France August 18, 1917, while serving as a pursuit pilot in the Escadrille Lafayette.

On March 8, 1897, Mr. Biddle died, being then in the prime of life and in the full maturity of his remarkable powers. The Philadelphia bar mourned the loss of one of its brightest ornaments, and men in all classes of society sorrowed for a citizen whose public and private life had presented an example of every virtue. Had it been given to Arthur Biddle to attain to greater fullness of years, his career would, undoubtedly, have equalled in brilliancy that of his father. Even as it was he left behind him work which will live, and a reputation both as lawyer and citizen which embodied the best traditions of the old name of Biddle.

(Ibid., p. 187. Family data.)



Cadwalader

Prominent among the distinguished Philadelphians of the last seventy-five years was the late John Cadwalader, a typical lawyer of the old school, a brilliant man of affairs, and a courtly gentleman. Mr. Cadwalader was always a staunch supporter of Democratic principles, and during the first Cleveland administration held the office of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

- (I) JOHN CADWALADER, founder of the American branch of this ancient family, was born about 1677, in County Merioneth, Wales, and in 1697 came to the Province of Pennsylvania, bearing testimony from the Friends of Pembrokeshire in regard to his proficiency as a scholar and his excellent character. He settled on the "Welsh Tract," near Philadelphia, and on December 26, 1699, married Martha Jones, daughter of Dr. Edward and Mary (Wynne) Jones, the latter a daughter of Thomas Wynne, a physician who came with William Penn on the "Welcome." Dr. Edward Jones came from Wales in 1682, being one of the first immigrants from that country. After his marriage John Cadwalader settled in Philadelphia, where he was first an instructor and later a merchant. In 1718 he was elected a member of the common council, and in 1729 a member of the Central Assembly. His death occurred July 23, 1734.
- (II) THOMAS CADWALADER, son of John and Martha (Jones) Cadwalader. became a noted physician, receiving his professional education for the most part in England. After practicing for a time in Philadelphia, he took up his abode in Trenton, New Jersey, becoming, in 1746, its first burgess under the charter granted to Governor Belcher. In 1750 he returned to Philadelphia and there rose to eminence in his profession, also serving in many positions of honor and trust. He was an ardent patriot and is known in history as Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, the "Councillor," having served with Chew and Mifflin as a member of the Provincial Council from November 2, 1755, until the Revolution. He also served from 1751 to 1774 as a member of the Philadelphia Common Council. He was one of the original incorporators of the Philadelphia Library Company, founded in 1731, and served as a director in the years 1731-32-33, 1739, 1752, 1769, 1773-74. He married, June 18, 1738, Hannah Lambert, daughter of Thomas Lambert, of New Jersey, and their two sons, John, mentioned below, and Lambert, both attained distinction in business, military and official life. Their daughters married distinguished men of their day, the only exception being the youngest, Elizabeth, one of the flower girls at General Washington's reception in Trenton, in 1780, who died unmarried ten years after that event, aged twenty-nine years. Mrs. Cadwalader died in Philadelphia, in 1786, aged seventy-four, and was interred in the Friends' Burying Ground at Sixth and Arch streets. Dr. Cadwalader, at the age of seventytwo, died November 14, 1779, at his farm, Greenwood, about one mile from Trenton, New Jersey.

(III) JOHN CADWALADER, son of Thomas and Hannah (Lambert) Cadwalader. was born January 10, 1742, and was a merchant in Philadelphia in association with his brother, the firm being known as John and Lambert Cadwalader. In 1771 he erected a large double house on Second Street, below Spruce, with gardens extending to Third Street. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he was captain of the company of Philadelphia, an organization familiarly known as the "Silk Stocking Corps," many members of which became officers of the Continental Line. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, colonel of a city battalion and brigadier-general in command of Pennsylvania troops. He led one of the divisions of General Washington's army that crossed the Delaware, December 26, 1776, remaining on the New Jersey side, fought at Princeton, January 2, 1777. and won from General Washington the encomium: "A man of ability, a good disciplinarian, firm in his principles and of intrepid bravery." In 1777 he declined the appointment of brigadier-general and a later appointment by Congress of brigadier-general of cavalry of the United States, believing the war practically over and preferring to remain in command of Pennsylvania troops. Later, at General Washington's request, he organized the militia of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, joined the army under General Washington, fought at Brandywine and Germantown as a volunteer, and performed valiant service at the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778. Not long after he fought a duel with General Conway. characterized by General Washington as a "dangerous incendiary." General Cadwalader was uninjured, but wounded his adversary. In 1779, he succeeded his father as trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and returned to his home in Maryland, becoming a member of the Assembly of that State. He married (first) Elizabeth Lloyd, daughter of Edward Lloyd, of Wye House, Talbot County, Maryland, and (second) Williamina Bond, daughter of Dr. Phineas Bond, of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of John Moore, Judge of the Admiralty in Pennsylvania. His daughters by both wives married men of distinction and rank. General Cadwalader died February 10, 1786, at Shrewsbury, Kent County, Maryland.

(IV) THOMAS CADWALADER, son of John and Williamina (Bond) Cadwalader, was born October 29, 1779, being the only son to survive infancy. His father, who was the possessor of great wealth, gave him every advantage of education, and in 1705 he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar, but on becoming trustee of the Penn and other large estates he withdrew from active practice. In 1700, he served with the cavalry sent to quell an insurrection in Pennsylvania caused by resistance to the enforcement of a law levying a tax to defray the expenses of the French War. In the War of 1812 he was a lieutenantcolonel of cavalry, being also in command of the "advanced light brigade" and later major-general, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia. Though solicited by President Monroe to accept the diplomatic appointment of Minister to England he declined that and other civic positions. In 1826 he was appointed with General Scott and Colonel (afterward President) Taylor to revise the tactics of the United States Army. He published numerous articles in various journals, and his house at Ninth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, was a resort of the most accomplished scholars of the country. He married, June 25, 1801, Mary Biddle, daughter of Colonel Clement Biddle (g. v.), assistant guartermaster-general of the Revolutionary Army from Pennsylvania, and United States Marshal, and they were the parents of five sons:

1. John, mentioned below.

George, brevetted major-general in the United States Regular Army for gallant conduct
at Chapultepec, Mexico, and major-general of volunteers for service during the
Civil War, a large landowner and man of affairs, died February 3, 1879, in
Philadelphia.

3. Thomas, died in 1844.

4. Henry, an officer in the United States Navy, died in 1844.

5. William, died in 1875.

General Cadwalader died October 31, 1841.

(V) JOHN CADWALADER, son of Thomas and Mary (Biddle) Cadwalader, was born April 1, 1805, in Philadelphia, and in 1821 graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At the age of sixteen he began the study of law, and on September 20, 1825, was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, albeit he had not yet arrived at legal age. Not long after he became solicitor for the Bank of the United States, and was soon conspicuous even among the brilliant men of that day who composed the Philadelphia bar. He was retained by the Government in the famous Blackburne "Cloth Cases," and with Walter Jones and Daniel Webster represented the complainants in the Girard will case. When twentyeight years old he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, and from 1833 to 1853 he was vice-provost of the Philadelphia Law Academy. In 1844 he commanded a well-known company of Philadelphia militia that served during the riots and disturbances of that year. He was active in securing the consolidation of the several districts of which Philadelphia was formerly composed, and in 1854 was elected to Congress after a hotly contested canvass in the Fifth District, then composed of Montgomery County and Kensington. He served with honor, but declined renomination. In 1858, he was appointed by President Buchanan to succeed Judge John K. Kane, deceased, as Judge of the United States District Court for Eastern Pennsylvania, a position which he held to the close of his life. During the Civil War the jurisdiction of the court was greatly extended and afterward, by the internal revenue acts and the bankrupt law, its scope was still further enlarged. In 1870 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon Judge Cadwalader the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1867 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society. In politics he was a Democrat.

He married (first), in 1828, Mary Binney, daughter of Horace and Elizabeth (Cox) Binney, and their children were:

- 1. Mary Binney, married William Henry Rawle.
- 2. Elizabeth Binney, married George Harrison Hare.

Mrs. Cadwalader died in 1831. In 1833, Judge Cadwalader married (second) Henrietta Maria (Bancker) McIlvaine, widow of Bloomfield McIlvaine, and daughter of Charles N. Bancker, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia. By this marriage Judge Cadwalader became the father of the following children:

- 1. Sarah Bancker,
- 2. Frances.
- 3. Thomas, died in childhood.





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- 4 Charles Evert, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts; enlisted in 1861 in the First City Troop and later was first lieutenant, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the staff of General Meade.
- 5. Anne, married the Rev. Henry J. Rowland.
- 6. John, mentioned below.
- 7. George, died young.

Judge Cadwalader died January 26, 1879.

(VI) John Cadwalader, son of John and Henrietta Maria (Bancker) Cadwalader, was born June 27, 1843, in Philadelphia, and received his preparatory education in schools of his native city. In 1862 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving, in 1865, that of Master of Arts. In 1912 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1864 he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar and thenceforth was, for half a century and upward, actively connected with the legal profession, practicing in all State and Federal courts of the district. During his long career as lawyer and man of affairs, Mr. Cadwalader acquired large financial interests and was identified with many Philadelphia institutions, philanthropic, patriotic and social. From 1890 to 1897 he was president of the Trust Company of North America, and from 1891 to the date of his death, was president of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Steamboat Company. He was president and manager of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, and also president of the Chapin Home for the Aged Blind, and from 1895 to 1885 served as school director.

In his younger days Mr. Cadwalader took an active interest in politics, and while his activities were relinquished with advancing years his interest remained unabated in governmental affairs and questions of public policy. He was proud of his Jeffersonian Democracy and at various times was a candidate of his party for city council, State Legislature, Congress and other offices. He was president of the Young Men's Democratic Association, the leading Democratic organization from 1880 to 1800. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland Collector of the Port of Philadelphia and held that office until 1880, when the administration became Republican. He was jury commissioner, United States Circuit Court, and in all things honorable, upright and honored. During President Cleveland's second term it was understood that the appointment of Mr. Cadwalader as Ambassador to Italy was under consideration. In 1881 he refused the Democratic nomination for mayor of Philadelphia. He held several war-time posts of responsibility. He served as chairman of the Appeal Board for the First District of Philadelphia under the Draft Act and risked his health during the hot summer of 1917, when far from well, in performing this very onerous duty.

For upward of a century and a half each succeeding generation of the Cadwalader family, except his father, who declined the honor, has been represented on the board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Cadwalader, in due course, occupied this position. In 1876, he served as chairman of the legal committee of the Philadelphia Centennial.

Through the distinguished services of his ancestors, Mr. Cadwalader gained admission to the patriotic orders, being president-general of the Society of the War of 1812 and of the Pennsylvania Society of the same name, and also belonged to the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He held membership

in the American Philosophical Society and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and in 1018 was elected president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. His clubs were the Metropolitan of Washington, the University of Philadelphia (president, since 1896), the Rittenhouse, Art, Penn and Philadelphia Country and the Reform and Manhattan clubs of New York. He was president of the York Harbor Reading Room, and the York Country Club, also affiliating with the Delta Phi and the Phi Kappa Beta fraternities, and the Philomathean Society. Mr. Cadwalader was a regular communicant of the Episcopal Church, a vestryman for forty-two years of St. Peter's, one of the three original parishes of the Province, and was a trustee of Trinity Church, York Harbor, Maine. He was a delegate to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania for many years, and took an active part in all matters connected with the church.

For more than a century the name Cadwalader has been synonymous with social leadership in Philadelphia, and Mr. Cadwalader, despite his staunch Jeffersonian Democracy, was an acknowledged leader of society in that city. He was related by blood or marriage to the prominent families of New York, Boston, Washington, and Baltimore. He was a member and had been one of the managers of the Philadelphia Assembly, but in recent years had waived most society functions by reason of advancing age.

Mr. Cadwalader married, April 17, 1866, Mary Helen Fisher, daughter of Joshua Francis Fisher and Eliza (Middleton) Fisher, and a descendant of James Logan, and their children are:

- 1. Sophia.
- 2. Mary Helen.
- 3. John.
- 4. Thomas Francis, of Baltimore.

It had long been Mr. Cadwalader's wish to die, as he expressed it, "in harness," and his wish was granted. On the evening of March 11, 1925, he attended a meeting of the board of directors of the Mutual Assurance Society held at No. 240 South Fourth Street, the house in which he had been born nearly eighty-two years before, and while there suffered a heart attack. Half an hour after he was removed to his home, No. 1519 Locust Street, he passed away. Never had his native city a more devoted son. A member of one of Philadelphia's oldest and most distinguished families, associated long before the Revolution in the management of Pennsylvania affairs, his life invested with additional luster the pages of his ancestral record.

Among the many tributes offered to the character and work of Mr. Cadwalader was the following editorial which appeared in the "Philadelphia Ledger":

It may be overflattering to the community which he dignified and adorned to rate John Cadwalader as quintessentially Philadelphian. Certain it is, however, that those attributes of character, those qualities of seasoned culture, matured discernment, taste, inherited breeding and responsiveness to the humanities which the city would like to regard as typical were in this

responsiveness to the numanities which the city volum has to regard as typical write in his honored gentleman long unaffectedly represented.

To the wide circle of his friends, John Cadwalader was, of course, more than a symbol. The range of his activities, conducted almost up to the very day of his death, was broad and his contacts with the worthiest of the phases, artistic, intellectual, political and social, of the life about him was invariably responsive and subby stimulating. The individualistic side of his engaging personality was revealed in his loyal and consistent attachment to the basic principles of the Democratic party. If the handful of his fellow-partisans in this city failed often to sustain these ideals, John Cadwalader did not waver in his

philosophical allegiance. Politically he was a Jeffersonian of the old school, a rarity as seldom encountered today as that blend of true aristocracy of intellect and courtliness for which he will be affectionately remembered.

The tribute which follows was published in the "Philadelphia Inquirer" and expresses with peculiar felicity the popular feeling:

In the death of John Cadwalader, Philadelphia loses one of its most eminent citizens. Of distinguished ancestry, he was never unmindful of the obligations his position imposed upon him. He had a long and honorable career as a member of the bar, observing scrupulously the best traditions of the profession. Nor was his interest confined to his legal work. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of which he was president, and he took an active part in various patriotic bodies. He was a man of fine culture. No phrase better describes him than that well-worn one, a gentleman of the old school.

As a Democrat he had practically no opportunities for political preferment, though President Cleveland made him Collector of the Port. But his influence in public affairs was not circumscribed by party lines. His opinions had the weight his character gave them, and those who differed from him most widely respected his moral sincerity and his intellectual ability. He was a strong champion of the Allies in the early years of the war, despite the fact that his attitude compelled him to criticise a Democratic President. All that was best in the life of one of America's historical cities was typified in him, and he was a force for good that will long be missed.

Many long years will roll by and successive generations pass away ere these words cease to find an echo in the heart of every Philadelphian.



Baird

Much of intense interest attaches to the Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of O. Hopkinson Baird, of Philadelphia, a well-known railroad executive, which is as follows:

- (1) On the maternal side, O. Hopkinson Baird is descended from Thomas Hopkinson, founder of the Philadelphia family of that name, born in London, England, April 6, 1700, died in Philadelphia, November 5, 1751. He was a law-yer and a man of high scholastic attainments, and served in a number of important provincial and Philadelphia public offices of a legal and governmental character. He was one of the originators of the Philadelphia Library, an original trustee of the College of Philadelphia (later the University of Pennsylvania), and the first president of the American Philosophical Society. From the time of his arrival in Philadelphia, he was prominently identified with the political and social life of the Quaker City. Thomas Hopkinson married Mary Johnson, born in New Castle, August 4, 1718, died in Philadelphia, November 9, 1804, daughter of Baldwin and Jane (Dyer) Johnson. They were the parents of eight children, of whom was Francis, see further.
- (II) Francis Hopkinson, eldest child and son of Thomas and Mary (Johnson) Hopkinson, was born in Philadelphia, September 21, 1737, died May 9, 1791. His home life and education were developed in an environment of culture and refinement. His academic training having been finished in the College of Philadelphia. he took up the study of the law in the office of Benjamin Chew, noted Philadelphia barrister, and was admitted to practice in 1761. He was of caliber fitted for public service, into which he was called in his early manhood. As secretary of a commission to negotiate a treaty with the Indians in 1761, he showed marked ability. While in this office he was inspired to write the poem, "The Treaty," which afterwards was published. He was secretary and librarian of the Philadelphia Library for a time. As a composer of music and performer upon the harpsichord he became very proficient. It is said that he was the first native poetcomposer of the United States. He wrote and composed a number of hymns, and was but seventeen when he produced his "Ode to Music." From a year's study in Ireland and England, where he made the acquaintance of a number of notables, he returned to the United States, to be commissioned later as Collector of Customs for Newcastle.

Again settled in Philadelphia, he practiced law and conducted a store. Having been made a member of the Provincial Council of New Jersey, he resigned that office and all offices under the Crown that he might accept a delegateship in the first Continental Congress. He was a member of the committee to draft articles of federation; he voted for independence of the American Colonies; and was signally honored by selection as one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence for New Jersey. During the Revolution he contributed a number of satires which were considered as extremely serviceable in the cause of independence.



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ence. Among these was his famous "Battle of the Kegs," written in 1778. His literary efforts were of a high order and enduring value. He was actively interested in naval affairs as head of the Navy Department, and served as treasurer of the Continental Loan Office. Among his songs printed for the public were: "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free"; "The Garland"; "With Pleasure I Have Passed My Days"; "The Twenty-third Psalm," and "An Anthem from the 114th Psalm." "Washington's March in G Major" is ascribed to him by some authorities.

Francis Hopkinson married, September 11, 1768, at Bordentown, New Jersey, Anne Borden, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Rogers) Borden, the latter the daughter of Samuel and Mary Rogers. The great-great-grandparents of Mrs. Hopkinson, Richard and Joan Borden, settled at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, prior to 1638, and their son, Benjamin, born at Portsmouth, May 16, 1649, married, at Hartford, Connecticut, September 22, 1681, Abigail Glover, daughter of Henry Glover, and removed to Shrewsbury, New Jersey, where their seventh child, Joseph Borden, grandfather of Mrs. Hopkinson, was born, March 12, 1687. He was the founder of Bordentown; married Ann Conover, and died September 22, 1765, leaving one son, Joseph, father of Mrs. Hopkinson, and a daughter, Mary, wife of Chief Justice Thomas McKean. In 1774, Francis Hopkinson became a resident of Bordentown, thus becoming a citizen of New Jersey. To Francis and Anne (Borden) Hopkinson were born nine children, of whom was Joseph, see further.

(III) Joseph Hopkinson, second son and child of Francis and Anne (Borden) Hopkinson, popularly remembered as the author of "Hail Columbia," was born in Philadelphia, November 12, 1770, died January 15, 1842. He became one of the leading members of the bar of Philadelphia County and city, acting as counsel in many celebrated cases, among which were the impeachment proceedings against Justice Chase, in which Mr. Hopkinson especially distinguished himself. He was a member of the National House of Representatives, 1815-10. In 1828, he was appointed by President Adams to be Judge of the United States District Court, an office held by his father at the time of his death, and he, too, filled it until his death, fourteen years after his elevation. He was a Federalist in politics, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837, vice-president of the American Philosophical Society and president of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. He was the author of various addresses and articles on legal and ethical subjects. His authorship of the national song, "Hail Columbia," came about after this manner: In 1798, when war with France seemed imminent, excitement ran very high, especially in Philadelphia, where Congress was in session. A friend of Mr. Hopkinson connected with a theatre in Philadelphia was given a benefit, and, realizing that the only way he could fill the house was to present something of a political nature, since the public mind was so taken up with political questions, he appealed to his old friend and schoolmate, Judge Hopkinson, for advice and assistance in securing a patriotic song to be sung at his benefit. Judge Hopkinson told him to call the following afternoon, and he would provide him with a song. "Hail Columbia" proved to be an immediate success, it was given as encores and repeated night after night for weeks, the audiences joining in the chorus, and it was sung in the

streets, in large assemblies and in processions, and within an incredibly short time it was being sung and applauded in all parts of the United States.

Judge Joseph Hopkinson married, February 27, 1794, Emily Mifflin, daughter of General Thomas Mifflin, and they were the parents of fourteen children, of whom was Oliver, see further.

(IV) OLIVER HOPKINSON, son of Judge Joseph and Emily (Mifflin) Hopkinson, was born in Philadelphia, July 24, 1812, died in that city March 10, 1905. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1832 and his Master's degree in 1835. From a preliminary study of the law, he entered service in an engineering corps. From the latter profession he again turned his attention to the law, completed his studies therein and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1847.

As a lieutenant of the Cadwalader Grays, Mr. Hopkinson participated in the suppression of a riot in Queen Street, Philadelphia, in 1844, when an attempt to burn a Catholic Church was frustrated. The following night he commanded a detachment assigned for the protection of St. John's Church and of the arsenal opposite the church. He was lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, Delaware Volunteers, in the Civil War, and was wounded at the battle of Antietam. He was an expert drillmaster and skillful leader of skirmishing forces. While his regiment was encamped at Old Point Comfort, Virginia, he was a witness of the famous fight between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac." For reasons of physical disability he resigned his commission, but in 1863, when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, he accepted the command of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania (Second Coal) Regiment, and was at its head during that regiment's term of service. He was an ådept at playing the violin, and his home in Philadelphia was a mecca for many years for music lovers and artists. Among his earliest recollections was that of Joseph Bonaparte, who lived at Bordentown, New Jersey, and was a frequent visitor at his father's house.

Oliver Hopkinson married, in 1845. Eliza Swaim, daughter of William Swaim, who was a captain in the War of 1812, and of Huguenot descent, whose ancestors settled in Connecticut early in the seventeenth century. One of Mrs. Hopkinson's ancestors was a member of the first General Court of that colony, held at Hartford, April 26, 1636. Of the eleven children born to Oliver and Eliza (Swaim) Hopkinson was a daughter, Elizabeth Borden, of whom further.

(V) ELIZABETH BORDEN HOPKINSON, fourth child and eldest daughter of Oliver and Eliza (Swaim) Hopkinson, was born in Paris, France, March 7, 1852. She is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She married, June 4, 1878, in Philadelphia, Richard Loper Baird, of whom further.

(The Baird Line).

- (I) James Baird, the first of this line to come to America, was born near Belfast, Ireland, July 5, 1871; he married, June 3, 1809, in the Presbyterian (First) Church, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Catharine Mercer, daughter of Bernard and Sarah (Gardner) Mercer. Their children were:
 - 1. Margaret, born June 10, 1810.

- 2. William Mercer, of whom further.
- 3. Sarah Ann, born February 9, 1814.
- 4. Catharine, born February 17, 1816.
- (II) WILLIAM MERCER BAIRD, son of James and Catharine (Mercer) Baird, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1812, died September 17, 1879. He was a prominent shipping merchant and director of several large steamship corporations, including the Hartford Line and the Despatch and Swiftsure Transportation Company. For a number of years he was a member of the city council. He married Susan I. Cooper, daughter of Francis and Frances (Bowman) Cooper. Their children:
 - 1. James.
 - 2. William M., Jr., born July 28, 1846.
 - 3. Catharine Frances, born June 17, 1848, died December 4, 1914; married Joseph Hopkinson.
 - 4. R. Loper, Jr., of whom further.
 - 5. Francis Cooper, born January 3, 1853, died April 27, 1903.
 - 6. Margaret Loper, married George Fox.

(III) RICHARD LOPER BAIRD, father of O. Hopkinson Baird, of this review, was born in Philadelphia, December 4, 1850, and died February 2, 1920, a son of William Mercer and Susan I. (Cooper) Baird, his father an operator of steamships plying between Philadelphia and other Atlantic ports and for years a member of the Philadelphia City Council. At the end of the Freshman year at the University of Pennsylvania, the son, R. Loper, entered the Philadelphia Polytechnic Institute, from which he was graduated in 1870 with the degree of Civil Engineer. After a stay abroad, he returned to take up the study of law, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In that year he was admitted to the bar, and in association with his brother-in-law, Joseph Hopkinson, formed the firm of Baird and Hopkinson, which agreement continued in effect until the death of Mr. Hopkinson. The firm became one of the most important in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania legal circles.

In politics Mr. Baird was a recognized leader of the Democratic party. He was deputy collector of customs, as chief of the law division of the Philadelphia Custom House, in 1889. He served as secretary of the board of examiners of the Civil Service Commission for the customs district of Philadelphia. In 1801, he was appointed State clerk by the Philadelphia city treasurer, and in that capacity conducted the investigations into the methods and conduct of the then mercantile appraisers of the city of Philadelphia, which resulted in their indictment, arrest and dismissal from office by the court. From 1893 to 1896, he served, under appointment from President Cleveland, as assistant appraiser of merchandise for the district of Philadelphia. On April 1, of the latter year, he was appointed successor to the appraiser, and held that office until April 20, 1897, when he retired from office, having tendered his resignation to President William McKinley. Thereafter he gave all his attention and energy to the practice of law. He attained great fame as a lawyer of unusual abilities, quiet, simple, forceful, logical, effective, and singularly successful in the handling of his cases and in office practice. He belonged to the Young America Cricket Club, from which emerged the Germantown Cricket Club. In 1874, he was one of the eleven which won the Halifax

Cup, and he also played against some of the most expert cricketers. He was a member of the University Barge Club, served on the Executive Committee for a number of years, and later was elected an honorary member.

R. Loper Baird married, as before stated, Elizabeth Borden Hopkinson, and to them were born three children:

1, Oliver Hopkinson, of whom further,

2. Elizabeth Biddle, who married Charles E. Shull.

3. R. Loper, Jr., who married, December 12, 1906, Catherine Sterck, who came here from England in 1900, daughter of Charles Weaver Sterck, of London, England, and Catherine Fife (Stoddart) Sterck, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. R. Loper Baird, Jr., have two children: Catherine Borden, born October 26, 1911, and Richard Loper, 3d, born November 20, 1918.

(IV) O. (OLIVER) HOPKINSON BAIRD, eldest child and only surviving son of R. Loper and Elizabeth Borden (Hopkinson) Baird, was born in Philadelphia, March 22, 1879. His education was received at the Friends' Select School, William Penn Charter School, the Bordentown Military Institute, Temple College, and the University of Pennsylvania. On leaving the university he became associated with the Public Ledger Company of Philadelphia. Subsequently he was connected with the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad. He then was employed in the treasury department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and later was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Bellefonte Railroad Company, in which offices he has ever since served. The political preference of Mr. Baird is Republican. He is well-connected socially and prominent in learned and patriotic organizations. During the World War he was chief clerk, O. G. Department, Emergency Fleet Department, and was a member of the Home Defense Reserves. He is secretary of the Society of Descendants of Signers of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. He belongs to the Philadelphia Cricket Club and the Philadelphia Barge Club. His chief recreation is tennis, and his religious fellowship is with the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is with justifiable pride that Mr. Baird, on both sides of his house, points to forebears who distinguished themselves in war and in peace, in the cultivation of patriotism and the refinements of life.





O. Hopkinson Bail



Dan Renggelaer

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Alexander Van Rensselaer, well known in the social, philanthropic and business circles of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, comprises one of the most interesting lines in American life.

The Van Rensselaer family, representatives of which in later years have become residents of and identified with important activities in Philadelphia, was the first of the early Dutch families of the Colonial era to acquire a great landed estate in America under the "Patroon" system, and among the first, after the conquest of the Dutch by the English, to have their possessions erected into a "Manor," and was a family of much antiquity in Holland. The family, which is traced four generations back of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the first Dutch Patroon in America, was early seized of, and derived its family name from Rensselaer Manor, three miles southeast of Nykerk, in Guelderland, originally a Reddergoed, a possession carrying with it a title to nobility. Here the family became quite numerous; there is hardly a church in Guelderland that does not have tombstones or memorials to dead and gone Van Rensselaers, many of them inscribed with the arms of the family. In the Orphan Asylum of Nykerk, established in 1638, is still preserved a picture representing the founders and first regents of the institution, among whom was Jonkheer Jan Van Rensselaer, attired in the dress of the Dutch nobility of that period, and above his head is engraved the family arms.

- (I) Hendrick Wolters Van Rensselaer married Sivone Van Indyck, of Hemegseet, and had children, of whom was:
 - 1. Johannes Hendrick.
- (II) JOHANNES HENDRICK VAN RENSSELAER, eldest son of Hendrick Wolters and Sivone (Van Indyck) Van Rensselaer, married Derykebia Van Luxoel, and they had two sons:
 - 1. Kiliaen, of whom further.
 - 2. Wolter Jans.
- (III) KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER, elder son of Johannes Hendrick and Derykebia (Van Luxoel) Van Rensselaer, married Nelltje Van Vrenoken, and they had children, of whom was:
 - 1. Hendrick Kiliaen, of whom further,
- (IV) Captain Hendrick Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, eldest son of Kiliaen and Nelltje (Van Vrenoken) Van Rensselaer, was a captain in the Dutch Army and was killed at the siege of Ostend, June 9, 1602; his brother, Johannes, who held similar rank, was killed February 7, 1601, and a monument to their memory is erected in the Protestant Church at Nykerk. The family was long prominent in the civil affairs of Holland, many of the name having served as burgomasters, treasurers, etc., in different towns in Guelderland. Captain Hendrick Kiliaen Van Rensselaer married and had a son:
 - 1. Kiliaep, of whom further,

(V) Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, was born in Guelderland, Holland, near Nykerk, about 1595, and was but seven years of age at the death of his father. He succeeded to the titles and estates of the family and became a man of great influence in the councils of his native country. He engaged in the pearl and diamond trade in Amsterdam and became one of the wealthiest citizens of that city. He was one of the organizers of the Dutch West India Company, chartered in July, 1621, "to establish an efficient and aggressive Atlantic maritime power in the struggle with Spain" and to colonize, develop and rule the Dutch American dependencies, of which the country, discovered by Captain Henry Hudson, in 1609, was known as "New Netherland" and comprising the present states of New York and New Jersey, was the most important. He was a member of the directorate and the executive board of the former to administer the affairs of the company and to arrange and transact the concerns of New Netherlands.

The name of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, from the time of the organization of the Dutch West India Company, was conspicuously identified with all its policies and measures, especially the original settlement of Manhattan Island in 1623. He placed at the disposal of the company several of his vessels and twice advanced large sums of money to save its credit. As the active promoter of the scheme of "Freedom and Exemptions," for the encouragement of emigration to New Netherlands, he availed himself promptly of its privileges. He employed Sebatiaen Jansen Cool, an officer of the Dutch West India Company in command at Fort Orange (now Albany, New York), to purchase lands of the Indians, and in 1630 he secured all the land on the west side of the Hudson from twelve miles south of Albany to the mouth of the Mohawk River and stretching back "two days' journey into the interior," which was erected into the patroonship of "Rensselaerwyck," confirmed to Van Rensselaer, January 8, 1631, by the "Assembly of XIX." Later purchases included a tract of about the same dimensions on the east side of the Hudson, south of Albany and "far into the wilderness," the two purchases embracing practically all of the counties of Albany and Rensselaer, and extending far into the present limits of Massachusetts. Subsequent purchases included Schenectady, Columbia and part of Greene counties. The total, exceeding 700,000 acres, was erected into three patroonships, Rensselaerwyck, Pavonia and Swaanendael, the last two eventually reverting to the West India Company.

Rensselaerwyck, the greater part of which remained in the exclusive ownership of the Van Rensselaer family for more than two centuries, was at once placed by its proprietor, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, on the basis of a fully acquired estate, and he took active measures for its development, settlement and improvement. He manned the post with his own soldiers, and his own flag flew from its staff. The colonists took the oath of allegiance to him, and justice was administered in his own home. It is not known that he ever visited Rensselaerwyck, although tradition has it that he paid it a brief visit in 1637. The affairs of the colony were managed by capable men as co-directors.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer died in Holland in 1646. He married (first) Hillegonda Van Bylaer, and (second) Anna Van Wely, daughter of Johannes and Leentje (Hackens) Van Wely. The line is through his son, Jeremias, by the second wife, and of whom further.



Arms—Quarterly; 1st, gules a cross (crusader's) argent; 2d, argent, a fess embattled counter embattled gules; 3d, azure, three ducal crowns or; 4th, azure, three chevronels argent.

Crest-A basket argent flames issuing therefrom proper

Mottoes-Niemand zonder.

-Omnibus effulgior.

(K. S. Baxter: "A God-Child of Washington.")



Hankensselver

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Hankensselaer



(VI) JEREMIAS VAN RENSSELAER, son of Kiliaen and Anna (Van Welv) Van Rensselaer, was born in Holland in 1632 and came to America in 1658 to assume the directorship of Rensselaerwyck, filling that position and that of the nominal head of the family in America for sixteen years. Under Dutch rule the colony was a distinct one, not in any manner subject to the political control or jurisdiction of the general administration of New Netherlands. When converted into an English colony, in 1664, it was erected into a manor with no material abridgment of its rights and privileges; the manor or lordship being set aside as a separate political entity with powers and privileges of police power, appointment of necessary officials, and the control and administration of justice, and right to send a special deputy to the General Assembly of the province. The latter position, invariably filled by the head of the family, was first held by Jeremias Van Rensselaer, the third patroon, who represented the family and colony in the Assembly from 1664 to 1674. It was he who was the ancestor of the later line of the Lords of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck and of the American family of the name. Under his able administration as the first resident director of the family, the colony continued to flourish appreciably.

Jeremias Van Rensselaer died in 1674. He married, July 12, 1662, Maria Van Cortlandt, sister of Stephanus Van Cortlandt, the founder of Cortlandt Manor. She was born in 1645, died January 20, 1680. Of their son, Kiliaen, see further.

(VII) KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER, second Lord of the Manor, eldest son of Jeremias and Maria (Van Cortlandt) Van Rensselaer, was born at Rensselaerwyck, August 24, 1663, and became the head of the family on the death of his cousin and brother-in-law of the same name in 1687. He received a new patent for the manor, in his own name, May 20, 1704, from Queen Anne, but released to his brother Hendrick, Claverack Manor, 60,000 acres in Columbia County, which with other lands then vested in the younger branch of the family, descendants of Hendrick. He also settled large tracts of land on his sister, the wife of Peter Schuyler. He was continuously in public life from 1691 to 1719, serving as a member of the General Assembly from 1691 to 1703, when he was elevated to the Governor's Council, of which he was a member until his death, which occurred in 1710. For many years he was also Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In this connection it should be emphasized that the attitude of the Van Rensselaer family towards the Indians was always conciliatory, friendly and just; and, while other colonies and settlements suffered depredations from hostile tribes, Rensselaerwyck was always free from their rayages.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer married, October 15, 1701, Maria Van Cortlandt, his cousin, daughter of Stephanus and Gertrude (Schuyler) Van Cortlandt, of Van

Cortlandt Manor. Of his son, Stephen, see further.

(VIII) Stephen Van Rensselaer, son of Kiliaen and Maria (Van Cortlandt) Van Rensselaer, and the fourth Lord of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, was born March 23, 1707. He was in feeble health and participated very little in public affairs, but held the family office of Provincial Commissioner of Indian Affairs until his death in June, 1747. He married, July 5, 1729, Elizabeth Groesbeck, who died December 31, 1756. Of their seven children was Stephen (2), see further.

(IX) Stephen (2) Van Rensselaer, sixth child of Stephen and Elizabeth (Groesbeck) Van Rensselaer, was the fifth Lord of the Manor, born June 2, 1742. His father having died when he was five years of age, the affairs of the manor and estate were administered by his brother-in-law, Abraham Ten Broeck, who had married his elder sister, Elizabeth, and was for several years the family representative in the Assembly.

Stephen (2) Van Rensselaer built the manor house in 1756. He died in 1769, aged twenty-seven years. He married, in January, 1764, Catharine Livingston, daughter of Philip Livingston, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Christina (Ten Broeck) Livingston. She married (second) Elisdrus Westerlo.

Stephen (2) Van Rensselaer was the father of three children:

- 1. Stephen (3), of whom further.
- 2. Philip Schuyler.
- 3. Elizabeth; married John Bradstreet Schuyler, son of General Philip Schuyler.

(X) STEPHEN (3) VAN RENSSELAER, eldest child and son of Stephen (2) and Catharine (Livingston) Van Rensselaer, and the sixth and last Lord of the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, was born in New York City, November 1, 1764. He was graduated from Harvard College, class of 1782, and assumed the direction of the great family estate, adopting a policy of energetic improvement of the vast property, he being the eldest male representative of the family. Though the law of primogeniture had been abrogated a half century prior to his birth, he was the real head of the family and the holder of its lands and wealth. He greatly reduced the rents of the lands and greatly encouraged the material development of the landed estate. He became a member of the Assembly in 1789 and served in that body until 1791, when he was elected to the State Senate, of which he was a member until 1706. He was elected lieutenant-governor in 1795, and held that office until 1708, and was a candidate for Governor in 1801, and again was a member of the Assembly, 1808-10. He was one of the first advocates of the construction of the Erie Canal, from the Hudson River to the Great Lakes, and in 1810 he was named commissioner to view the proposed route, making a tour of inspection, the result of which he submitted in 1811. The War of 1812 delayed further activity in that line, and he entered the military service. He had been commissioned a major of infantry in the New York Militia in 1786; was made colonel in 1788, and major-general in 1801. At the outbreak of the War of 1812, he was appointed to the command of the United States forces in New York with the rank of majorgeneral, and fought the battle of Oueenstown Heights, October 13, 1812. He soon afterward resigned the command and participated in the war no further. With the resumption of peace he resumed the agitation in favor of the Erie Canal, and the first ground in its construction was broken on the Nation's birthday, July 4, 1817.

Stephen (3) Van Rensselaer again was elected to the Assembly in 1818; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821; was a member of the National House of Representatives, 1823-29; was regent and chancellor of the University of the State of New York; president of the State Agricultural Society of New York; the first president of the Albany Savings Bank, incorporated in 1820, the second oldest institution of its kind in the country. He was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws by Yale University in 1825. In 1824 he founded Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, the first of its character in the

United States, liberally endowing it, and maintaining it at his own expense for fourteen years. He was the last of the family to retain Rensselaerwyck in its entirety. He was known as the "Old Patroon," while his eldest son and principal successor was known as the "Young Patroon."

Stephen (3) Van Rensselaer married (first), in 1783, Marguerite Schuyler, daughter of General Philip and Catharine (Van Rensselaer) Schuyler. He married (second), May 17, 1802, Cornelia Patterson, born in 1780, died in 1844, daughter of Hon. William Patterson, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Cornelia (Bell) Patterson. By his first wife, who died in 1801, he had three children, of whom the two eldest died in infancy; the third was Stephen (4) Van Rensselaer, his father's principal successor at Rensselaerwyck. By the second marriage he had eight children, of whom was Cortlandt, of whom further.

(XI) Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, D. D., seventh child of Stephen (3) and Cornelia (Patterson) Van Rensselaer, was born in the Manor House at Rensselaerwyck, May 26, 1808. He was graduated from Yale University in 1827, studied law and was admitted to the New York State bar in 1830. Having altered his program of life, he elected the ministerial profession and studied at Union Theological Seminary. In 1837 he was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Burlington, New Jersey. He afterwards resided in Washington, District of Columbia, and had pastoral charge of two Presbyterian churches. In 1843 he undertook the task of raising an endowment fund for Princeton Theological Seminary; starting the subscription with a personal gift of two thousand dollars, he secured the desired sum of \$100,000.

From 1847 until his death, which occurred in Burlington, New Jersey, July 25, 1860, Dr. Van Rensselaer was corresponding secretary and the principal executive officer of the Presbyterian Board of Education. He introduced new methods of administration and extended the scope of educational work of the church: founded and edited "The Presbyterian Magazine" and "The Home, the School and Church." He was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University of the State of New York in 1845. Selections from his writings were published, in 1861, under the title of "Sermons and Addresses," including an address made by him at the centennial celebration of the battle of Lake George. He was a prolific writer on the subject of education.

Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, D. D., married, September 13, 1836, Catharine Ledyard, born September 22, 1811, at Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of Dr. Mason Fitch and Mary Austin (Ledyard) Cogswell. Her father was descended from the Cogswell family, which came to New England from County Wilts, England, and his mother, Alice Fitch, belonged to the famous Fitch family of Connecticut. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's mother, Mary Austin Ledyard, was a granddaughter of John Ledyard, who came from England in 1700. Children of Rev. Dr. Cortlandt and Catharine Ledyard (Cogswell) Van Rensselaer:

- 1. Captain Cortlandt, an officer of the Civil War.
- 2. Philip Livingston, a major of cavalry in the Civil War.
- 3. Charles Chauncey.
- 4. Ledyard, a physician.
- 5. Alice Cogswell; married Edward B. Hodge, of Philadelphia.
- 6. Elizabeth; married General Edward Burd Grubb, of Edgewater Park, New Jersey.
- 7. Alexander, of whom further,

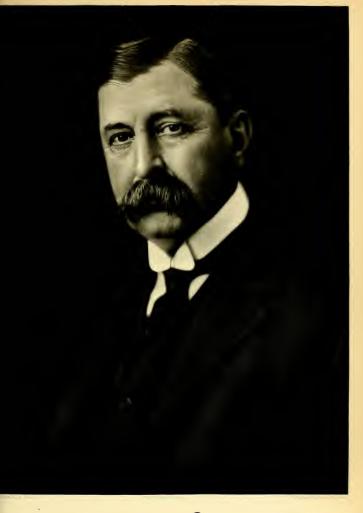
(XII) ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER, youngest and only surviving child of Rev. Dr. Cortlandt and Catharine Ledyard (Cogswell) Van Rensselaer, was born October 1, 1850. He was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1871, and for many years has been prominent in the cultural life of the Quaker City. Coming to Philadelphia shortly after his marriage, more than thirty years ago, he made a place all his own in the social, philanthropic and business circles of the city. Especially was he interested in the promotion of the refinements of life from the time of making his residence there. The fact continued to be given notable emphasis through his leadership in the affairs of the Philadelphia Orchestra, which he was instrumental in founding, and of which he has ever since been the president. Therefore, it may be truly said that to the musical arts his contributions of executive administration and financial support, in this connection, constitute an invaluable service to the Philadelphia community.

Mr. Van Rensselaer has all his life been doing fine things in a large way, as becomes one of his standing and position. He and Mrs. Van Rensselaer had a common interest in their devotion to splendid charities of the most practical sort—fresh air excursions to their beautiful country place at Little Orchard, near Fort Washington, where children by the hundreds from the city's congested areas were given holiday; the taking of the city's poor on the Van Rensselaer yachts for cruises on the Delaware. In the making of these happy occasions, and many others of a similar nature, the two rejoiced exceedingly, seeking always to impress upon every one that he was not an object of charity, but one among the many hundreds of guests who were making their host and hostess glad by their presence.

Among other things for which Mr. Rensselaer has a penchant is yachting, in which he has attained considerable note. In 1898, during the Spanish War, shortly after the American soldiers had invested Porto Rico, the Van Rensselaers' yacht "May" was offered to carry relief to the men in the heated atmosphere of the island. The National Relief Commission accepted the offer, and the "May" cleared from the Port of Philadelphia with eighty tons of supplies and the National Relief Commissioners abroad. Mrs. Van Rensselaer accompanied her husband. In the performance of this patriotic and humanitarian service husband and wife were ardently helpful and enthusiastic.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer entertained in regular fashion at their town house in Philadelphia and at their country home, "Camp Hill Hall," at Fort Washington. Among their guests on different brilliant occasions were persons of international prominence, and they themselves, on more than one occasion, had been entertained by royalty. In 1910, during a trip around the world, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer were guests of the Japanese Imperial family, and were entertained later by the Viceroy of India and the Rajah of Singapore. They both had been presented at the Court of St. Iames's also.

Alexander Van Rensselaer married, January 27, 1898, at "Camp Hill Hall," Fort Washington, Sarah (Drexel) Fell, widow of John R. Fell, and daughter of Anthony Joseph Drexel, of the well-known banking house of Drexel and Company, of Philadelphia, and Ellen (Rozet) Drexel The wedding, which was one of the outstanding events of the time, united two of the most prominent of the families of New York and Philadelphia, respectively. It was at "Camp Hill Hall," the beautiful country estate, that Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer spent much of their time, and more continuously during the days of her decline in health and until she passed away there, February 3, 1929, in the sixty-minth year of her age.



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Mister

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of L. Caspar Wister, a well-known member of the younger group of investment bankers of Philadelphia, is of especial interest as connected with an old and distinguished family of Pennsylvania.

- (I) John Wüster, second son of Hans Caspar and Anna Catharina Wüster, was born in Hilspach, Rhenish Palatinate, November 8, 1708, died in Philadelphia, January 31, 1789, arrived in the Quaker City in September, 1727, and there joined his brother, Caspar. He became a large merchant in choice wines and invested heavily in property in Germantown; on a large tract on Shoemaker's Lane and Germantown Road, he built, in 1744, the old mansion, christened "Grumblethorpe," ever since owned by his descendants. Having joined the Society of Friends on his marriage, he took no military part in the Revolutionary War, but there is evidence that he was in sympathy with the Colonists' struggle for independence. John Wister (here the surname changed to its commonly accepted form) married three times; his second wife, Anna Catharine Rubenkam, born in Wanfried, Germany, died in Philadelphia, May 17, 1770, daughter of Rev. John Philip Rubenkam, of Wanfried, having borne her husband five children, of whom was Daniel, see further.
- (II) Daniel Wister, eldest son of John and Anna Catharine (Rubenkam) Wüster, was born in Philadelphia, February 4, 1739 (N. S.), died in Germantown, 10 mo., 27, 1805. He became one of the prominent merchants of Philadelphia. Both he and his father were signers of the Non-importation Agreement, but like his father, Daniel took no active part in the Revolution. Daniel Wister married, in 1760, Lowry Jones, born in Lower Merion, 10 mo., 30, 1742, died 2 mo., 15, 1804, daughter of Owen and Susanna (Evans) Jones. She was a granddaughter of Jonathan and Gainor (Owen) Jones, the great-granddaughter of Dr. Edward Jones, the pioneer of the colony of Welsh settlers in Merion and Haverford townships, who came from the neighborhood of Bala, Merionethshire, Wales, in 1682. The wife of Dr. Edward Jones was Mary Wynne, daughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne, of Caerways, Flintshire, Wales, an early minister among Friends, who with his second wife, Elizabeth Mode, came to Pennsylvania with William Penn, in the ship "Welcome," in 1682, and became Speaker of the first Pennsylvania Assembly. While Daniel Wister was of pure German descent, his wife, Lowry Jones, was of pure Welsh stock, and descended through a long line of worthy ancestors from the ancient princes of Britain. Her grandmother, Gainor Owen, was a daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Humphrey) Owen, of Merion, who came from Fron Goch, Merionthshire, to Pennsylvania, in 1690, and who was a descendant of the twelfth century chieftain, Rhirid Flaid. Her mother, Susanna Evans, born in 1719, died in 1811, was a daughter of Hugh and Lowry (Williams) Evans, and a granddaughter of Rees John Williams, who with his wife, Hannah Price (ap Rhys), a descendant of Owen Glendower Tudor, and of Edward I, came to Pennsylvania, in 1684, and settled near Gwynedd. Hugh Evans, maternal

WISTER

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grandfather of Mrs. Wister, was born in 1682, died in 1772, was a representative in the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly for many years, and a son of Thomas and Ann Evans, who came from Wales, in 1689, and settled at Gwynedd; and a descendant of Owen, Prince of Gwynedd and of Bleddyn, Prince of Wales. Daniel and Lowry (Jones) Wister had seven children, of whom was Charles Jones, see further.

- (III) Charles Jones Wister, second son of Daniel and Lowry (Jones) Wister, was born in Philadelphia, April 12, 1782, in the old Wister house on Market Street, which is the dwelling upon which Benjamin Franklin erected his first lightning rod. He was at first a merchant and later became interested in chemistry and mineralogy, and later assisted in the preparation of the first work on the subject of mineralogy ever published in America. He was one of the group of mutual friends, calling themselves the Twilight Club, from which, it is said, sprang the foundation of the Academy of Natural Science, instituted in 1815. He was an active member of most of the important literary, scientific and other cultural organizations of the early Philadelphia that have their well-known representatives of the present day. He was an ardent student of botany and an authority on local flora. The plant named in his honor, Coralerhiza Wisteriana, was a discovery of Mr. Wister's. He died July 23, 1865. Charles Jones Wister married twice, his first wife, Rebecca Bullock, having died September 20, 1812. They were the parents of two children, of whom was William Wynne, see further.
- (IV) WILLIAM WYNNE WISTER, eldest son of Charles Jones and Rebecca (Bullock) Wister, was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, March 25, 1807, died there December 16, 1898. He was a finished student of the Greek and Latin languages, and taught also the German language, which he spoke fluently. He was known as the "Grand Old Man" of Germantown, where he lived to be ninety years old. He was president of the National Bank of Germantown from 1862 until his death in 1898. William Wynne Wister married, October 23, 1830, Hanna Lewis Wilson, and they were the parents of six children, of whom was Alexander Wilson, see further.
- (V) Alexander Wilson Wister, second son and third child of William Wynne and Hanna Lewis (Wilson) Wister, was born March 28, 1840. He enlisted in the Eighth Pennsylvania (Emergency) Regiment, in 1862, for the Civil War, and saw service in the Antietam campaign. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and one of the organizers of the Germantown Cricket Club. Alexander Wilson Wister married, December 3, 1862, Susan A. Wilson, and they were the parents of four children, of whom was Lewis Wynne, see further.
- (VI) Lewis Wynne Wister, eldest child and son of Alexander Wilson and Susan A. (Wilson) Wister, was born January 21, 1864, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1885. He was engaged in the insurance business in Philadelphia until his death. He married, February 16, 1887, Elizabeth Wolcott Henry, daughter of T. Charlton and Mary (Jackson) Henry, and they were the parents of two children: L. (Lewis) Caspar, of this review, see further. A younger son, Charlton Henry, died in infancy.





PHILLIPS PHOTO

Chaspar Wister

WISTER

(VII) L. CASPAR WISTER, elder and only surving son and child of Lewis Wynne and Elizabeth Wolcott (Henry) Wister, was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, February 24, 1888. Having taken his preparatory course at Germantown Academy, he entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated Bachelor of Literature in the class of 1908. He was prominent in athletics, having won a position on the football and baseball teams during his university years.

Mr. Wister early made the profession of finance his own. His first connection in this line after his graduation was with the Trust and Safe Deposit Company, in Philadelphia, with which institution he was identified for about five years. He responded to a call to the colors in the World War period, and this service he permitted patriotically to intervene in his banking career. After the war he became an associate of the firm of Graham, Parsons & Company, with whom he continued until 1922. He is now (1930) associated with the well-known investment banking house of Townsend, Whelen & Company, in the Quaker City, and is favorably known as one of the younger financial executives of Philadelphia.

During the World War, Mr. Wister entered the Second Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Upon the completion of the course he was commissioned a captain of infantry, and was sent overseas. He was with the Sixth Division and later with the Eighty-fifth Division, American Expeditionary Forces. His military record is a credit to the army annals of the United States. He received his honorable discharge from the service, April 18, 1919, and then resumed his place in civil life, again taking up the threads of his banking business where he had temporarily laid them aside to bear arms on the side of the Allies.

Mr. Wister is aligned with the Republican party, but has not essayed public office. He is prominent in social and recreational organizations, belonging to the Philadelphia Club, Racquet Club, Merion Cricket Club, and Gulph Mills Golf Club. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal Church of All Saints at Wynnewood.

L. Caspar Wister married, October 2, 1910, at Devon, Mary Carpenter Lloyd, daughter of Malcolm and Anna (Howell) Lloyd, both her parents deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wister have three children:

- r. Caspar, born August 12, 1911.
- 2. Malcolm Lloyd, born August 2, 1913.
- 3. Lewis Wynne, born May 18, 1915.

Mr. Wister, while achieving a career in the city of his fathers, is making a notable addition to the commercial annals of Philadelphia, and is ranked among those who are making constructive contributions to the financial stability and prosperity of the State.



Hutchinson

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Sydney Emlen Hutchinson, well-known Philadelphia business executive, is of more than immediate interest to the family.

The genesis of Hutchinson as a patronymic is traceable from the holy name Hugh, through the popular Norman French forms, Huet and Hugon, which were corrupted into the English form Hutchin, thence to Hutchinson, the son of Hutchin.

(Bardsley: "English Surnames," p. 60.)

- (I) The Hutchinson family dates back to John Hutchinson, who came from England in 1681, and settled in Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He married Phœbe Kirkbride. They were the parents of Randall, of whom further.
- (II) RANDALL HUTCHINSON, son of John Hutchinson, was a member of the Society of Friends and a farmer in prosperous circumstances. He married Catherine Rickey (Rickey II), and they were the parents of James, of whom further.
- (J. T. White: "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. XI, p. 237. F. A. Virkus: "Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," Vol. I, p. 262.)
- (III) James Hutchinson, M. D., son of Randall and Catherine (Rickey) Hutchinson, was born in Wakefield Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1752, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1793. He attended school in Virginia and later took the highest honors at Philadelphia College. He studied medicine under Dr. Evans, of Philadelphia, and upon graduating from the medical college in 1774, he went to England to pursue further studies under Dr. Fethergill. Owing to the political situation he returned to Philadelphia by way of France, bearing important dispatches from Dr. Franklin to the government. He became a surgeon in the Continental Army, and was later made surgeongeneral of Pennsylvania, in which capacity he served until the end of the war. James Hutchinson, M. D., married (first), February 18, 1779, Lydia Biddle, a sister of Clement Biddle (marriage, Christ Church, Philadelphia, records). He married (second) Sidney (Sydney) Howell. (Howell IV.) Dr. James and Sidney (Sydney) (Howell) Hutchinson were the parents of Israel Pemberton, of whom further.
 - (J. T. White: "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. XI, p. 237.)
- (IV) Israel Pemberton Hutchinson, son of Dr. James and Sidney (Sydney) (Howell) Hutchinson, was born May 10, 1788, died May 9, 1866. He distinguished himself as United States Consul to Portugal, and while on his mission in that country had his official residence at Cintra. He was a Quaker of great wealth and influence. He married Margaretta Hare. (Hare III.) They were the parents of six children, among whom was Pemberton Sydney, of whom further.
- (V) Pemberton Sydney Hutchinson, third child and son of Israel Pemberton and Margaretta (Hare) Hutchinson, was born in Cintra, Portugal, Feb-



Arms—Per pale gules and azure a hon rampant argent between eight crosses crosslet or.

Crest A cockatrice, wings expanded azure combed, wattled, and membered or.

Motto—Cunctumer tomes foritter (Burke: "General Armory.")



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Hutchinson







Sydney E. Hutchmon

ruary 15, 1836, while his father was on station as United States Consul in that country. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1854, but left at the close of his freshman year to enter business in Philadelphia under the style of P. S. Hutchinson & Company, conducting a merchandising enterprise for a number of years. He later was elected president of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and was made a director of the Girard Trust Company, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Philadelphia Contributionship. He served as a member of the Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment in 1862, and was affiliated with the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the American Revolution. Pemberton Sydney Hutchinson died June 26, 1903.

He married, June 5, 1860, Agnes Wharton, daughter of George Miffilin and Maria (Markoe) Wharton. Agnes (Wharton) Hutchinson was descended from the ancient and honorable family of Wharton, which traces its line back to the time of Edward I, when one of the family, then known as Wherton, married a daughter of Philip Hastings, of Croglin, in Cumberland. Thomas Wharton held the manor of Wharton in the reign of Henry IV and the succeeding Lords of Wharton Hall held the manor of Ravenstonedale for one hundred and eighty-seven years. Thomas, second Lord Wharton, died in the fourteenth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign and was succeeded by Philip, third Lord Wharton, who was partisan of Cromwell. He had a younger son, Henry, who was a favorite pupil of Isaac Newton. Philip, fourth Lord Wharton, who died in 1695-96, was made Viscount Winchenden and Earl of Wharton, and finally Marquis of Wharton.

The descent of the Pennsylvania Whartons from the Whartons of Wharton Hall has never been traced, but Richard Wharton, whose son, Thomas, came to Pennsylvania in 1683, was doubtless descended from one of the younger sons of one of the Lords of Wharton. Thomas Wharton married Rachel Thomas, the line of descent being through their son, John, and his wife, Mary Dobbins; their son, Thomas, Jr., first Governor of Pennsylvania under the Constitution of 1776, and his wife (second) Elizabeth Fishbourne; their son, William Fishbourne, and his wife (second) Susan Shoemaker; their son, George Mifflin, and his wife, Maria Markoe; and their daughter, Agnes, born May 31, 1839, married Pemberton Sydney Hutchinson, as hereinbefore mentioned. They were the parents of six children, the third being Sydney Emlen, of whom further.

(VI) Sydney Emlen Hutchinson, third child and son of Pemberton Sydneys and Agnes (Wharton) Hutchinson, was born in Ogontz, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1866. He was a student of Brown's School, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for four years, thence entering the celebrated St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, where he took a preparatory course of three years. He next enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in three years, in the class of 1888, with the Bachelor of Science degree. Mr. Hutchinson entered upon his business career in association with the Westmoreland Coal Company, which he served as salesman from 1888 to 1898. In the latter year he became a partner in the firm of Billington, Hutchinson & Company, and this arrangement continued in operation until 1912. On September 1, 1912, he became the senior partner of Hutchinson, Rivinus & Company, which is still his prinicpal

business connection, through which he attained standing and success in the Philadelphia area and wherever his concern does business. Mr. Hutchinson is actively interested in a number of other important corporations of different purposes. He is a director of the Philadelphia National Bank, the Philadelphia National Company, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Standard Steel Works Company, Baldwin Southwark Corporation; and a member of the board of directors of City Trusts of Philadelphia. Having always maintained a deep interest in the affairs of his alma mater, he was chairman of the Council of Athletics of the University of Pennsylvania, 1922-30. In politics, Mr. Hutchinson is aligned with the Republicans, but has never held an elective public office. He holds membership in the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Governors, the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. His social and sportsman's organizations include the Philadelphia Club, Rittenhouse Club, Racquet Club, Philadelphia Country Club, Sunnybrook Golf Club, Corinthian Yacht Club, Essex Country Club, Boca Ratan Club, International Sportsmen's Club, of London; Cercle du Bois Bologne, Paris, and the fraternity of Zeta Psi. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal denomination.

Sydney Emlen Hutchinson married (first), January 29, 1890, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Olga Bates. He married (second), December 2, 1903, Edith L. Stotesbury, daughter of Edward T. and Frances (Butcher) Stotesbury, of Philadelphia. Children:

- 1. Cintra Hutchinson, born May 4, 1891; married Hallowell V. Morgan.
- 2. Frances Stotesbury Hutchinson, born January 13, 1907.
- 3. Natalie Emlen Hutchinson, born September 8, 1908; married John Tyson.
- 4. Edward Stotesbury Hutchinson, born May 25, 1911.

(The Hare Line).

Hare is an English nickname from the animal, says Henry Harrison in his "Surnames of the United Kingdom," and such application of a metaphor suggests perchance the fleetness of foot of some early progenitor. Antiquity of the family is evidenced by the name of Geoffrey le Hare in the "Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem," and of John le Hare in the "Writs of Parliament."

Although the family has long been established in Great Marlow, Essex, Somerset, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, and Yorkshire, England, the first definitely assignable ancestor of the American family is Richard Hare, of Limehouse, near London, England, who married Martha.

(Henry Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Bardsley: "English and Welsh Surnames." E. W. Balch: "Descendants of Edward Shippen," pp. 129-31.)

(I) ROBERT HARE, son of Richard and Martha Hare, was born in County Kent, England, January 28, 1753. He came to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1773. He was one of the organizers of the First Troop of the Philadelphia City Cavalry in 1774, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania from 1789 to 1805. In 1791, he was a member of the State Assembly; and, in 1795, he was Speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania. Robert Hare died March 12, 1816.

He married, November 16, 1775, Margaret Willing. (Willing II.) Children:

- 1. Richard, born September 22, 1776, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Iuly 9, 1778.
- 2. Charles Willing, of whom further,
- 3. Martha, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1779, died February 4, 1852.
- 4. Rohert, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1781; married Harriet Clark.
- Richard, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1782, died January 9, 1796.
 John Powel, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1786; married Julia de Veaux.
- (E. W. Balch: "Descendants of Edward Shippen," pp. 129-31. John W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 129-30.)
- (II) CHARLES WILLING HARE, son of Robert and Margaret (Willing) Hare, was born in Westover, Virginia, April 23, 1778, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in April, 1827. He married, August 29, 1801, Anne Emlen. (Emlen V.) Children:
 - 1. Sarah Emlen, died in April, 1860.
 - 2. Robert, died in 1846; married, in November, 1840, Claire Louise De Pestre.
 - 3. William Bingham, died in August, 1825.
 - 4. George Emlen, D. D., U. D., S. T. D.; married Elizabeth Catherine Hobart.
 - 5. Margaretta, of whom further.
 - 6. Ann Bingham, born February 16, 1813, died March 27, 1825.
 - (E. W. Balch: "Descendants of Edward Shippen," pp. 129-31.)
- (III) MARGARETTA HARE, daughter of Charles Willing and Anne (Emlen) Hare, was born about 1811, and died March 25, 1849. She married, April 28, 1831, Israel Pemberton Hutchinson. (Hutchinson IV.)

(Ibid. Family data.)

(The Howell Line).

The most famous historical bearer of the name of Howell was the tenth century Welsh Prince, Howel the Good, son of Cadell, King, head and glory of all Britons. Howell means "dweller in a hollow or dell, or at the how, hough well, or spring." The Parliamentary writs of 1313 contain the name of Howel de Waleys.

(Henry Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," p. 218. Bardsley: "English and Welsh Surnames," p. 13.)

- (I) JOHN HOWELL, founder of his family in America, was born in Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, Wales, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1721. He came to America in 1697 or 1698. The name of his wife is unknown and it is probable that she died prior to his removal to America. His children were:
 - 1. Evan.
 - 2. Jacob, of whom further.
 - 3. Sarah.
 - (F. W. Leach: "Philadelphia North American," January 14, 1912.)
- (II) JACOB HOWELL, son of John Howell, was born in Wales, March 18, 1687, and died March 17, 1768. He was a tanner, and established himself in Chester Township, Chester (now Delaware) County, Pennsylvania, where he built up a successful business. In 1722, he was the largest taxpayer in Chester Township; and, in 1752, he was a Representative to the General Assembly.

Jacob Howell married (first), August 17, 1709, Sarah Vernon, daughter of Randall and Sarah Vernon. She died January 13, 1759, and he married (second) Deborah Fredd, widow of Benjamin Fredd. Children of the first marriage:

 John, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1713-14; married, January 25, 1733-34, Katharine Ladd, daughter of John and Elizabeth Ladd, of New Jersey.

2. Jacob, born July 13, 1715; married Mary Cooper, of Haddonfield, New Jersey.

3. Sarah.

4. Joseph (twin), of whom further.

 Samuel (twin), born February 6, 1718-19; married Ann Evans, daughter of Hugh Evans. He was a hat manufacturer in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Isaac, born May 17, 1722; married (first), November 21, 1715, Mary Bartram; married (second), April 19, 1759, Mrs. Patience (Roberts) Gray. He was manufacturer of textile products in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was active in raising

money during the Revolutionary War.
7. Joshua, born August 7, 1726; married, November 27, 1753, Catharine Warner.
8-9-10. Infants.

, , ... -...

(Ibid.)

(III) Joseph Howell, son of Jacob and Sarah (Vernon) Howell, was born February 6, 1718-19, and died in November, 1800. He was a wealthy tanner in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Like his father and grandfather, he was a Quaker, being a member of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. In 1753, he was on the Board of Overseers of the Poor.

Joseph Howell married (first), May 19, 174I, Hannah Hudson, who died October 9, 1757, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Holton) Hudson. There were nine children of this marriage. He married (second), April 26, 1759, Sidney Evans. (Evans II.) Children of second marriage:

- 1. Sidney, or Sydney, of whom further.
- 2. Rebecca.

(Ibid. H. W. Jenkins: "Historical Collections of Gwynedd," p. 195. "Philadelphia Monthly Meeting Records." "Will Book," W, p. 92.)

(IV) Sidney (Sydney) Howell, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Vernon) Howell, married, December 2, 1786, "the celebrated Dr. James Hutchinson." (Hutchinson III.)

(Ibid. Family data.)

(The Rickey Line).

- (I) ALEXANDER RICKEY, the first of his line in America, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1688, and died in Lower Makefield Township in 1758. He came to Pennsylvania when a young man, and married, in 1715, Anne Keirl, daughter of Thomas and Julian Keirl, of Lower Makefield, and in 1725, with his wife and children, bronght a certificate from Abington (Philadelphia County) Monthly Meeting of Friends to Falls Meeting, Bucks County, and settled in Lower Makefield, where he was a prominent farmer and wool grower. Alexander and Anne (Keirl) Rickey were the parents of ten children:
 - 1. Thomas, born 2 mo. 15, 1716; married Hannah Dowdney.
 - 2. John, born 11 mo. 17, 1717; married Mary Hutchinson.
 - 3. Catherine, of whom further.
 - 4. Alexander, born 10 mo. 26, 1723.
 - 5. Rachel, born 12 mo. 26, 1726; married Sims Betts.
 - 6. James, born 9 mo. 3, 1729.
 - 7. Anne, born 1 mo. 26, 1732; married Mahlon Kirkbride, Jr.

- 8. Mary, born 10 mo. 10, 1734; married John Derbyshire.
- 9. Sarah, born 5 mo. 24, 1737.
- 10. Keirl, born 6 mo. 2, 1740; married Sarah Milnor.
- (Manuscripts of Pedigrees in Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Vol. II, pp. 243, 247.
 "Bucks County Wills," Vol. 1, pp. 37, 195. William W. H. Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III, p. 727.)
- (II) CATHERINE RICKEY, daughter of Alexander and Anne (Keirl) Rickey, was born 8 mo. 20, 1720. She married (first) Randall Hutchinson. (Hutchinson II.) She married (second), Joseph Milnor.

(Ibid.)

(The Emlen Line).

The name Emlen can be traced to ancient dates. In Gibson's "Camden's Britannia," reference is made to "the old British name of Emlin"—"which was common among the Britains anciently, and is partly yet retained." According to tradition the Emlen family came into England from Wales, on the early records of which country the name has been found.

(I) George Emlen, the founder of the family in Pennsylvania, was born in Shepton Mallett, Somersetshire, England. Our earliest information in regard to him is taken from an "Account of the life of George Emlen, late of Philadelphia," as given by his sons, Joshua and Samuel Emlen. According to the "Account," the parents of George Emlen, who are unfortunately not named, died while he was young, and in consequence George was placed "under the care and tuition of an Aunt, who was a Presbyterian. He was one of that people till he arrived at mature age, when turning a Friend, he was deprived of his Aunt's favor, or expectations from her, who was a person of considerable substance in the world. When meeting her displeasure, he was necessitated to provide for himself," and came to Philadelphia in 1682, "with William Penn," as the account states.

On 12 mo. 3, 1687-88, George Emlen, "Vintner," received a Proprietory grant of property on the north side of Chestnut Street, between Second and Third streets. He subsequently acquired additional land adjoining and also on Sassafras Street, by which name Race Street was formerly known. On 3 mo. 3, 1690, he and five others petitioned the Commissioners of Property for a reduction of the Quit-rents on their lots on Chestnut Street, which was granted them. George Emlen died 10 mo. 24, 1710.

He married (first), 9 mo. 12, 1685, Eleanor Allen, daughter of Penn's commissioner, Nathanial Allen. She died 1 mo. 22, 1690. He married (second), June 5, 1694, Hannah Garrett, born in Harby, Leicestershire, England, June 23, 1674, daughter of William and Ann (Kirk) Garrett, of Darby, Pennsylvania. Hannah Emlen, widow of George Emlen, married (second), 10 mo. 20, 1716, William Tidmarsh, of Chester, Pennsylvania. She died 6 mo. 24, 1738, and her sons wrote of her: "She was a noble example to them (her children) in all that was good and laudable an entire friend to the Poor and Distressed; undaunted in danger, an easy mistress and good neighbor, neither lavish nor penurious, but an example of industry as well to her own children as servants and dyed in peace." The children of George and Hannah (Garrett) Emlen were:

- I. George, of whom further.
- 2. Samuel, born 2 mo. 15, 1697, died 10 mo. 28, 1783; married Rachel Hudson,

3. Caleb, born 4 mo. 9, 1699, died 10 mo. 13, 1748.

4. Joshna, born 2 mo. 14, 1701, died 5 mo. 22, 1776; married (first) Mary (Holton) Hudson; married (second) Deborah Powell.

5. Hannah, born 12 mo. 3, 1703-04, died 8 mo. 6, 1711.

- Ann, born 3 mo. 19, 1705; married, 4 mo. 15, 1732. William Miller, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, born within the verge of Grange Monthly Meeting, Tyrone, Ireland, in the 2d mo., 1698, son of John and Mary Miller.
- Mary, born 11 mo. 1, 1707-08, died s. p. 2 mo. 18, 1791; married, in 1728, John Armitt, born 10 mo. 8, 1702, died 5 mo. 20, 1762, son of Richard and Sophia Armitt.
- Sarah, born 1 mo. 19, 1709-10, died 8 mo. 2, 1752; married 3 mo. 25, 1738, James Cresson, son of Solomon and Anna (Watson) Cresson.
- (John W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 190-191. "Philadelphia North American," October 25, 1908, article by Frank Willing Leach.)
- (II) George (2) Emlen, eldest son of George and Hannah (Garrett) Emlen, was born 5 mo. 7, 1695, died 10 mo. 24, 1754. Of George, the second, his brothers wrote that "being the oldest son he became a tender father to his brothers and sisters." He served his apprenticeship with a brewer, in the later following of which business he greatly prospered. He took a prominent part in public affairs, being a member of common council of the city from 1730 to 1739, then an office of distinction. In 1731, when the Philadelphia Library was founded, George Emlen was one of the charter members. In 1735, he purchased property at Fifth and Chestnut streets, opposite Independence Hall, the family home for many years. It is not known whether he built the house near Camp Hill, Montgomery County, which, in the possession and occupancy of his son, George Emlen, 3d, became famous as Washington's headquarters. Recorded deeds show that George Emlen, "brewer," did own land in that neighborhood, to which he was no doubt attracted because of its nearness to his brother-in-law, Morris Morris, living at "Hope Lodge," a fine old mansion which still stands, a well-preserved example of early Colonial architecture. "Emlenton," near Tacony, recently taken down by Henry Disston and Sons, was also family property, the first owner of which may have been this George Emlen, or his son, George.

George Emlen married, 2 mo. 24, 1717, Mary Heath, born in England, 4 mo. 11, 1692, died 6 mo. 2, 1777, daughter of Robert and Susannah Heath, who came from Staffordshire, England, about 1701. George and Mary (Heath) Emlen had:

1. George, of whom further.

 Hannah, born 4 mo. 1, 1722, dicd 1 mo. 30, 1777; married, at the Philadelphia Meeting, 1 mo. 24, 1740, William Logan, son of James and Sarah (Read) Logan.

3. Joseph, born 5 mo. 1, 1728, died 11 mo. 17, 1750.

(Ibid.)

(III) George (3) Emlen, eldest son of George and Mary (Heath) Emlen, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 6 mo. 21, 1718, and died 1 mo. 3, 1776. He was styled "the Elder" or "merchant" and his place, near Camp Hill, Whitemarsh Valley, which still stands, was the headquarters of General Washington from November 2 to December 11, 1777. The first purchase was apparently made by his father and subsequently added to by George Emlen, third, "merchant." His city residence was at Chestnut and Fifth streets, opposite Independence Hall, formerly occupied by the father. George Emlen married, at Chesterfield Meeting, Burlington County, New Jersey, 12 mo. 25, 1740, Anne Reckless, born 10 mo. 4, 1720, died 2 mo. 4, 1816, daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Satterthwaite) Reckless. An

obituary notice which appeared in Poulson's "American Daily Advertiser," February 10, 1816, said of Anne (Reckless) Emlen: "She long occupied the rank of an exemplary and charitable citizen, fulfilling with much propriety the duties of parent, friend, neighbor and mistress." The children of George and Anne (Reckless) Emlen were:

- 1. George, of whom further,
- 2. Caleb, born 12 mo. 15, 1744, died 7 mo. 13, 1797; married Mary Warder.
- 3. Mary, born 12 mo. 19, 1746, died 9 mo. 19, 1820; married David Beveridge, an Englishman by birth. During the latter part of her life Mrs. Beveridge lived at "Emlenton" on the Schuylkill. Handsome portraits of David and Mary Beveridge, painted by Peale, are owned by a member of the family.
- 4. Joseph, born 12 mo. 28, 1748, died 12 mo. 20, 1783.
- Margaret, born 4 mo. 15, 1750; married at the Philadelphia Meeting, 5 mo. 23, 1771, Samuel Howell, Jr., merchant, son of Samuel and Sarah (Stretch) Howell.
- Anne, born 4 mo. 30, 1755, died 3 mo. 21, 1815; married, 10 mo. 9, 1788, Warner Mifflin, son of Daniel and Mary (Warner) Mifflin, of Accomac County, Virginia.
- 7. Samuel, born 8 mo. 28, 1757, died 9 mo. 4, 1807.
- 8. James, born 6 mo. 26, 1760, died 10 mo. 3, 1798; married Phebe Peirce.
- (IV) George (4) Emlen, eldest son of George and Anne (Reckless) Emlen, was born 4 mo. 25, 1741-42, died 11 mo. 23, 1812. He married, 2 mo. 1, 1775, Sarah Fishbourne, born 9 mo. 11, 1755, died 8 mo. 29, 1823, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Tallman) Fishbourne. The Fishbourne and collateral families belonged to Philadelphia's aristocratic Quaker set of the prosperous days before the Revolution: George and Sarah (Fishbourne) Emlen were the parents of:
 - 1. Anne, of whom further,
 - 2. Elizabeth, died 5 mo. 13, 1847; married, at "Emlenton," by Rt. Rev. Bishop White, 10 mo. 13, 1808, George Roberts, son of George and Thomazine Mickle (Fox) Roberts.
 - Sarah, died 6 mo. 29, 1787, aged seven years.
 George, born in 1784, died 8 mo. 27, 1850.
 - 5. William Fishbourne, born 5 mo. 30, 1787, died 2 mo. 1, 1866; married Mary Parker Norris.
 - 6. Mary, born in 1788; died 2 mo. 18, 1789,
 - 7. Hannah, born 2 mo. 6, 1790; married, 4 mo. 6, 1820, Joseph Mickle Fox, son of Samuel and Sarah (Pleasants) Fox.
 - 8. Mary, born 10 mo. 4, 1795; married 5 mo. 15, 1817, John Morin Scott, son of Lewis Allaire and Juliana (Sitgreaves) Scott.

(Ibid, pp. 194-95.)

(V) Anne Emlen, eldest daughter of George and Sarah (Fishbourne) Emlen, was born 7 mo. 6, 1777, and died 2 mo. 4, 1851. She married, at "Powelton," by Rt. Rev. Bishop White, 8 mo. 29, 1801, Charles Willing Hare. (Hare II.)

(Ibid., p. 195.)

(The Willing Line).

(I) Charles Willing, American progenitor of the Willing family of Philadelphia, was born in Bristol, England, May 18, 1710, son of Thomas and Anne (Harrison) Willing, and grandson of Joseph and Ava (Lowle) Willing. The family is probably of Saxon origin and had been more or less prominent in the counties bordering on the English Channel for many generations. Charles Willing was reared to mercantile business, and came to Philadelphia in 1728, at the age of eighteen, to take charge of a mercantile house, said to have been established there by his family in 1726. A cousin, Thomas Willing, also came to America, and laid

out a town of Willing-town, now Wilmington, Delaware. Thomas Willing, brother of Charles, also came to Philadelphia, but after a brief residence there returned to England, where he died. Charles Willing was a successful business man of more than ordinary ability, and became a much esteemed and respected merchant, councilman and magistrate. He carried on a large foreign trade, and his many successful operations materially aided in establishing in foreign countries the reputation of his adopted city for public honor and private wealth, which it enjoyed to a marked degree in the quarter century preceding the war of the Revolution, and to his family and those of Shippen, Morris, Wharton, Biddle and others with whom it was more or less intimately associated in business and by marriage, Philadelphia is largely indebted for her commercial, political, social and intellectual prominence in Colonial days. Charles Willing soon became identified with the affairs of his adopted city and province. He was active in organizing the Philadelphia Associators for the defense of the frontier in 1747, and was commissioned captain of a company in the Associated Regiment of Foot, commanded by Colonel Abraham Taylor. He was elected to the common council in 1743, commissioned a justice, 1745, made one of the justices of the City Court in 1747, and the following year was elected mayor of the city. He was recommissioned justice, 1749, 1752, 1754, was again elected mayor, and died from ship fever contracted in the discharge of his official duties, November 30, 1754. He was one of the founders and first trustees of the Philadelphia College, later University of Pennsylvania, serving as trustee from 1749 to his death, 1754. He was a member of the vestry of Christ Church from 1735 to his death. Some estimate may be formed of the place he filled in the community from the obituary notice of him published in the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of December 5, 1754, which is as follows: "Last Saturday, after a short illness, departed this life in the forty-fifth year of his age, Charles Willing, Esquire, Mayor of this city. As it may be truly said that this community had not a more useful member, his death is justly lamented as a public loss to his country as well as most irretrievable to his family and friends. In the character of a magistrate he was patient, indefatigable, and actuated by a steady zeal for justice; as a merchant it was thought no person amongst us understood commerce in general, and the trading interests of the Province in particular, better than he, and his success in business was proportionately great; as a friend he was faithful, candid, and sincere; as a husband and parent few ever exceeded him in tenderness and affection, being himself a sincere Christian he was strictly attentive to the education of his children in every virtuous qualification." Charles Willing lived and died on Third Street, in the house devised by him to his son, Thomas, who succeeded him in business.

He married, January 21, 1730, Anne Shippen. (Shippen III.) Their children were:

- Thomas, born December 19, 1731, died January 19, 1821; married, June 19, 1763, Anne McCall, born March 39, 1745, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1781, daughter of Samuel and Anna (Scarle) McCall, of Philadelphia.
- 2. Anne, born July 16, 1733, died January 2, 1812; married, February 6, 1762, Tench Francis, Jr., of Philadelphia.
- Dorothy, born August 3, 1735, died in Scotland, in 1782; married Captain, afterwards, Sir Walter Stirling, of Taskine, Scotland, Commodore in the Royal Navy.
- 4. Charles, born May 20, 1738, died March 22, 1788; married, May 24, 1760, Elizabeth Hannah Carrington, of Barbados.

- Mary, born September 24, 1740, died March 28, 1814; married, January 29, 1761, Col. William Byrd, of Westover, Virginia.
- Elizabeth, born February 10, 1742, died January 17, 1830; married, August 7, 1769, Samuel Powell, Mayor of Philadelphia, Speaker of Pennsylvania Assembly.
- Richard, born January 2, 1744-45, died January 30, 1798; married, January 30, 1766, Margaret Kortwright, of New York.
- 8. Abigail, born June 15, 1747, died August 10, 1791.
- 9. Joseph, born October 15, 1749, died July 4, 1750.
- James, born February 9, 1751, died October 13, 1801. Was captain in Continental Army during Revolution, taken prisoner and confined in the loathsome prison ships in New York Harbor.
- 11. Margaret, of whom further.
- ("Philadelphia North American," July 21, 1907, article by Frank Willing Leach. E. W. Balch: "Descendants of Edmund Shippen," p. 89. John W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. 1, pp. 123, 124, 125, 127,
- (II) MARGARET WILLING, youngest daughter of Charles and Anne (Shippen) Willing, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1753, and died September 21, 1816. She married, November 16, 1775, Robert Hare. (Hare I.)
- (John W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 125, 129.)

 (The Shippen Line).

Among those who, in the second part of the seventeenth century, left England for the New World, was Edward Shippen, of Methley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. There is a family tradition, confirmed by a letter of Edward Shippen "of Lancaster," written in 1741, that the Shippens were settled at Hillam, a hamlet in the ancient parish of Monk Fryston, in Yorkshire, as early as the thirteenth century. In any case, at the dawn of the Reformation the Shippens were established at Hillam, in the parish of Monk Fryston. There were Shippens, however, in many of the villages adjacent to Monk Fryston, and to this day there is a farmhouse called Shippen, in the parish of Barwick-in-Elmet, six or seven miles to the northwest of Monk Fryston. The word "shippen" is in every-day use in agricultural Yorkshire at the present time, and denotes a partly covered cattleyard, and there are persons bearing the name Shippen still to be found in Leeds and the neighborhood. Monk Fryston is in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and lies about thirteen miles southeast of Leeds and fifteen miles south of York. There William Shippen, father of the emigrant, appears to have been born about the year 1600, but by some mischance his name is not to be found in the Monk Fryston registers. What is certain is that he migrated to Methley, a village about seven miles to the west of Monk Fryston, and that there, on July 16, 1626, he married Mary Nunnes, or Nuns, baptized at Methley on October 11, 1592, buried there May 26, 1672, daughter of John Nunnes. William Shippen died in 1681 at Stockport in Cheshire, where he was living with his son, William. William and Mary (Nunnes, or Nuns) Shippen had six children, all born at Methley, the youngest being Edward, of whom further,

(1) EDWARD SHIPPEN, the founder of his family in America, was baptized on March 5, 1639, at Methley, not far from the manufacturing city of Leeds. He came to America and settled in Boston in 1668. There he engaged in mercantile pursuits which met with much success. In 1669, he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, showing that he was still at that time a member of the Protestant Church of England. Two years later he married Elizabeth Lybrand, a Quakeress; this marriage led him to become a Quaker. Owing to his

new religion, he was subjected to severe persecution and, in 1677, was twice "publickly whipped." In various ways he was subjected to great annoyance, until finally, about 1693-94, he decided to take refuge in Pennsylvania.

It would seem to have taken him about a year to perfect the disposal of his estate in Boston and transfer it to Philadelphia. In this latter city his wealth, his fine personal appearance, his house on Second Street, styled "a princely mansion," his talents, and his high character, speedily obtained for him such position and influence that on July 9, 1695, he was elected Speaker of the Assembly; in 1699, he was made chief justice, and on October 25, 1701, William Penn named him in the charter as mayor of the city of Philadelphia. Penn, as is well known, gave most anxious consideration to his selection of officers to govern the new city. In Edward Shippen he found a man of courage, energy, integrity, intelligence, and sagacity; whose unspotted moral character was ample earnest to the citizens that the executive power would be exercised with the strictest justice and fidelity; whose active business habits and bravery equally assured them of the chief magistrate's resolution and promptness, whilst his high social position gave dignity to the office.

From 1702 to 1704 Edward Shippen was president of the Governor's Council, and for six months, when there was no governor in the province, he was acting governor. In 1706, he contracted his third marriage, which led to his separation from the Society of Friends. After that, apparently, he retired from public life, except that he continued to advise upon public affairs, as is shown by Penn's letter dated 24th, 5th month, 1712, where Edward Shippen is addressed, in connection with Isaac Norris, Thomas Story, and others. Edward Shippen died at Philadelphia, October 2, 1712.

Edward Shippen took up his residence in a fine mansion on the west side of Second Street, north of Spruce, and had a fine "country house" at Broad and South streets, his property extending along the south side of the old city as far west as Sixteenth street and east to Front Street. William Penn spent much of his time at Shippen's house on Second Street, on the occasion of his second visit to Pennsylvania. His spacious lawn extending down to Dock Creek, on which he maintained a herd of deer, and his orchard of choice fruits were famous in their day.

Edward Shippen married (first), in 1671, Elizabeth Lybrand, of Boston, Massachusetts. She having died October 25, 1688, he married, at Newport, Rhode Island, September 4, 1689, Rebecca (Richardson) Howard, widow of Francis Richardson, of New York, and daughter of John Howard, of Yorkshire. She died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1704-05, and Edward Shippen married (third), in 1706, Elizabeth (Wilcox) James, widow of Thomas James, from Bristol, England, and daughter of John Wilcox. Edward and Elizabeth (Lybrand) had the following children:

- 1. Frances, born February 2, 1672, died April 9, 1673.
- 2. Edward, born October 2, 1674, died November 2, 1674.
- 3. William, born October 4, 1675, died in 1676.
- 4. Elizabeth, born August 21, 1676, died August 16, 1688. 5. Edward, born February 10, 1677-78, died in Philadelphia, December 29, 1714; married Fanciai Vanderheyden, of Maryland.
- 6. Joseph, of whom further.

(E. W. Balch: "Descendants of Edward Shippen," pp. 46-49. John W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 96-100.)

(II) Joseph Shippen, youngest son of Edward and Elizabeth (Lybrand) Shippen, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 28, 1678-70, and remained in Boston after the removal of his father to Philadelphia, and married there, July 28, 1703, Abigail Grosse, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Grosse, of Huguenot descent. They removed to Philadelphia in 1704, and his wife died there June 28, 1716, and he married (second) Rose (Budd-McWilliams) Plumly, widow of John McWilliams, and of Charles Plumly, and daughter of Thomas and Sarah Budd, of Burlington, New Jersey. She was born in Burlington, March 13, 1680-81.

Joseph Shippen resided a time in Philadelphia, removing later to Germantown. He resided at "Buttonwood Farm," formerly the "Roebuck Tavern." In 1727, Joseph Shippen joined Dr. Franklin in the formation of the "Junto" founded "for mutual information and the promotion of the public Good," which was the forerunner of the American Philosophical Society, founded in 1743. He was an energetic and industrious business man, was very prominent in the commercial and social life of Philadelphia, and took a deep interest in science and literature. He died in Germantown, Pennsylvania, in June, 1741. The children of Joseph and Abigail (Grosse) Shippen were:

 Edward, born in Boston, Massachusetts, died September 25, 1781; married (first) Sarah Plumley; married (second) Mary (Gray) Rowland.

Elizabeth, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1705, died there June 8, 1714.
 Joseph, known as "Gentleman Joe," born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1706, died in Germantown, Pennsylvania, July, 1793; married Mary Kearney.

4. William, born August 31, 1708, died December 29, 1716.

5. Anne, of whom further.

Dr. William, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1712, died November 4, 1801; married Susamiah Harrison, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1711, died there in 1774, daughter of Joseph and Katharine (Noble) Harrison.

7. Elizabeth, born September 28, 1714, died December 3, 1714.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 101.)

(III) Anne Shippen, daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Grosse) Shippen, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1710. She married Charles Willing. (Willing I.)

(Ibid.)

(The Evans Line).

Evans is a Welsh personal name, meaning "the son of Evan." The first form of the name seems to have been Jevon, then Yevan, lastly and permanently, Evan. (Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) David Evans was born probably in Wales, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 9 mo. 26, 1745. He was a prominent citizen of Philadelphia in its early days, being chosen deputy sheriff in 1714 and continuing in office until 1721. He was an innholder, and at one time owned buildings, docks and wharves on the Delaware River near Pine Street, which he sold in 1738 to Richard Nixon, merchant, and Charles Edgar, mariner.

By his first wife, whose name is not mentioned in his will. David Evans had two daughters, Susanna and Margaret. He married (second) Elizabeth Owen. (Owen II.) The children of David and Elizabeth (Owen) Evans were:

3. Rebecca.

^{1.} Samuel, died 5th month 16, 1714.

^{2.} Reece, died 7th month 5, 1715.

- 4. Sidney, of whom further.
- 5. Sarah, died in 1762.
- 6. Evan.
- (T. A. Glenn: "Merion in the Welsh Tract," p. 136. "Deed Book of Philadelphia County," I-6, p. 279. "Will Book," H, p. 80. Philadelphia Monthly Meeting records.)
- (II) Sidney Evans, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Owen) Evans, died April 1, 1801. She married, April 26, 1759, Joseph Howell. (Howell III.)

(Ibid.)

(The Owen Line).

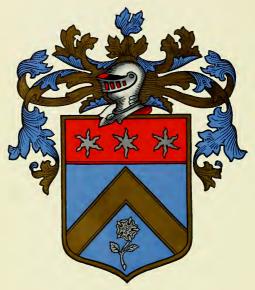
.

Robert Owen, who came from Merionethshire, Wales, and settled on a plantation in Merion Township, Philadelphia County, on the present line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, west of Wynnewood station, one of the founders of Merion Friends' Meeting, and a member of Colonial Assembly, 1695-97, belonged to one of the oldest families in Wales, and like all the old families of that region was of royal descent and traced his ancestry back through a long line of Princes of ancient Britain.

- (I) ROBERT OWEN, eldest son of Owen ap Evan, was born at Fron Goch, Merionethshire, Wales, about 1657, and came to Pennsylvania in 1690, where he died seven years later. He was a member of the Society of Friends in Merionethshire. Wales, and was frequently fined for being absent from national worship. He married, I mo. 11, 1678-79, Rebecca, probably Humphrey. The marriage certificate of Robert and Rebecca Owen is still in possession of their descendants. On 6 mo. 8, 1690, the Quarterly Meeting of Friends at Llyddyn y Garreg, Merionethshire, granted a certificate to Robert and Rebecca Owen, "and their deare and tender children," to Friends in Pennsylvania, which is recorded at Merion or Haverford Meeting. Robert Owen was one of the founders of Merion Particular Meeting, and was one of the signers of the protest against the heresies of George Keith in 1692. His wife, Rebecca, died 8 mo. 23, 1697, and he on 10 mo. 8, 1697. He became identified with the affairs of the province soon after his arrival, was elected to the Colonial Assembly in 1695, and served in that body until his death. He was also commissioned a justice in 1695. He was, from his arrival in the "Welsh Tract," active in local affairs and appears almost constantly as executor, administrator and trustee, indicating that he was a man of ability and knowledge of public affairs. He built a commodious house in 1695, which was the home of his descendants for many generations. Robert and Rebecca Owen had:
 - 1. Gainor, born in 1681; married Jonathan Jones.
 - 2. Evan, born in 1683, died in 1727; married, 10 mo. 11, 1711, Mary Hoskins.
 - 3. Jane, born in 1685.
 - 4. Elizabeth, of whom further.
 - 5. Owen, born 12 mo. 26, 1690; married Anne Wood.
 - 6. John, born 12 mo. 26, 1692; married Hannah Maris.
 - 7. Robert, born 7 mo. 27, 1695; married Susanna Hudson.
 - 8. Rebecca, born 1 mo. 14, 1697; buried 9 mo. 21, 1697.
- (T. A. Glenn: "Merion in the Welsh Tract," pp. 112-36. John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1098-1100.)
- (II) ELIZABETH OWEN, daughter of Robert and Rebecca Owen, was born in 1687, and married David Evans. (Evans I.)

(Ibid.)





Robinette

ROBINETTE. Arms—Azure, a chevron or, in base a rose stalked and leaved argent, on a chief gules three estoiles silver.



Arms—Azure, a chevron or, in base a rose stalked and leaved argent, on a chief gules three estoiles silver.







the South by a Ciente drawn all Swelve Attiled distant

and then by a straite Line Westward to the Livil of Lough Junuarifico and hall everles the said Trail of Land into a province overignous thereby also further granted tolhesaid William Denn his heired and afrigu Besaid Province or Crast of Land ad her or they Shall thinke fill to such p Heared to bee holden of the said William Denn his heired and afsigned ad of theis aliqued and not immediately of the said Ling his hered and Sunghord notwil Bir Indentur Wilneffth that the sair william pam as well for an hand paid by the said Allen & commett of a lie Herips whereof he Mesaily Alitu Robinstil vyvano lid Exculors and Aministratore de and by thest' presente dothe Alien grant baryain sell release and roufirme int to him thereof made for one whole yearthy Inscaline learning sale the day in and Afrigued The full and just proposion and quantity of two Vinnered and appointed in and by the Malatte made in the of Landor Province of Denyhamia Besaid Eno frante o com pily mannet and all such lime or fruit abby straint Compions or Conditional the said William Dom on the one part And the said Alten Robinsty wee appointed or haufter to Bersigned scaled and Exempled by and betweene the sam the said withing from of in and to the laid & to of removed and thirty of the same to time the said of the same common songer of time :1119 (herfore yearthy unto the said William pom hid Riced and afrigued the VII VINORA ~ And after upon the first ~ ou on a any of March for ever and afrigued doll Covenant and agree to any with the said Allen Hobium with the red or apigued shall and will by ond before such lime or lyind ad for that p oforesaid Steare arquill and Sinhary the said & wo France on file from all manner of Cilled and Clay of any Indian a Deather of the and may quicky and printally have hots and inoy the said two of will of these presento without the let Districtment or Julean upion of limble said " or under him them or any of them And firther that he he some willia other Art and Arts thing antiling oconceyund and afencanted whateou ber mate ad aforerais shull bergy set or appointed for the better Conveying With Notunett and his was hinto to the verofin and his hind wing and sentering the Title of the said Ewo Sundret and fifty dore Coverant promise and agrees to and with the sand William penn his hered Montho after auch lune ad a publik Register stalle appointed and selled of the same to ber entered ones The two in the said Register in mile manner tolles profester extratti

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Robinette

The ancestry of Edward Burton Robinette, financier, of Philadelphia, traces back to French origin, probably as early as 700 or 800 A. D.

- (I) Allen Robinett, Sr. (he spelled the name without the final "e"), or his father found refuge in England from the persecutions which afflicted the Huguenots, to an extent even before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. This particular offense consisted of nothing worse than the possession of a Bible, which the owner, after he had been commanded to destroy the book, continued to read to his family daily. After their flight to England, the final "e" probably was dropped. Allen Robinett, his wife, Margaret, and their four children were in disguise when they left their homeland and arrived at their place of refuge. The family arrived in Pennsylvania on some date between March 22, 1681, and September 9, 1682, the date of his deed from William Penn, which was issued to Allen Robinett in Bunbury, Cheshire County, England, prior to which latter date he had settled on his grant of three hundred and thirty-five acres on Ridley Creek, near what now is known as Baltimore Pike Bridge, just beyond Media. Allen Robinett possessed an excellent knowledge of law and acted as scribe for his neighbors in the cases of wills, contracts for the transfer of property and other legal proceedings. He was a finished penman, and the documents he wrote, many of which are extant, were models of neatness and excellence. He died in 1694.
- (II) Samuel Robinett, son of Allen Robinett, Sr., and Margaret Robinett, married, between 1693 and 1697. Mary Taylor, daughter of William and Margaret Taylor, and about 1715 they removed to the then recently opened section of Chester County, bordering on Cecil County, Maryland, and settled in East Nottingham Township, where he was the owner of five hundred acres of land. Samuel Robinett, with his sister, Sarah, widow of Richard Bond, received from their father by his will, dated June 7, 1694, the original grant from William Penn. Samuel Robinett died, about 1715 to 1747, leaving seven sons and two daughters.
- (III) George Robinett, son of Samuel and Mary (Taylor) Robinett, followed his brother, Nathan, to Frederick (now Washington) County, Maryland, in 1757, and in 1773 to what is now Allegany County, Maryland, where he settled in the vicinity of Murley's Branch. He married and became the father of four sons and a daughter. His will, dated 1797, and proved in 1803, is on record at Cumberland, Maryland.
- (IV) JEREMIAH ROBINETT, son of George Robinett, removed in the early part of the nineteenth century to Athens County, Ohio. He married and is known to have had four sons.
- (V) Amos Robinett, son of Jeremiah Robinett, was born in 1780, and reared by his aunt, Ann Robinette, who married her first cousin, Moses Robinette. Amos Robinett married, December 28, 1800, Dorcas Wilson, born July 19, 1784, and they

became the parents of five sons and four daughters. Amos Robinett died in 1863 and his widow passed away March 8, 1873.

- (VI) Moses Robinette (he returned to the use of the "e" final in the surname), son of Amos and Dorcas (Wilson) Robinett, was born September 19, 1812, and married Maza Middleton, born in 1814. died in 1884. They were the parents of seven sons and six daughters.
- (VII) HANSON B. ROBINETTE, son of Moses and Maza (Middleton) Robinette, married Amanda Shryock, daughter of Henry R. and Eliza (Hamilton) Shryock. Henry R. Shryock was a son of Louis G. and Phoebe (French) Shryock. Hanson B. Robinette is at the time of this printing of Everett, Pennsylvania.
- (VIII) EDWARD BURTON ROBINETTE, son of Hanson B. and Amanda (Shryock) Robinette, was born in Gilpentown, Maryland, December 22, 1870. His early training was received in public schools, and his preparatory course was taken at the Chestnut Hill Academy, Philadelphia. He next entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1909. From September 1, 1909, to January 31, 1911, he served as assistant to the provost, Charles C. Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania. During his student career at the university he was a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity and was elected to membership in the Sphinx, Canteen, Gargoyle and Phi Beta Kappa societies. He was also editor of the "Red and Blue"; editor-in-chief of "The Pennsylvanian"; a member of the Undergraduate Committee; third honor man; and a member of the Mask and Wig Club. On the date of his resignation as assistant to the provost of the university, he joined the staff of the banking house of George S. Fox & Sons, and later became a partner in the firm.

Twenty years after he had received his degree of Bachelor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Robinette made a gift to his *alma mater* of one million dollars for the establishment of a foundation to study and seek cures for the diseases of the heart and circulatory system and for development of education in the liberal arts. Details as to the purpose and breadth of the foundation's intent will be amplified as this review proceeds.

In 1922, Mr. Robinette became a partner in Stroud and Company, Inc., a Philadelphia banking house, of which, in 1924, he became the owner and head.

The business qualifications possessed by Mr. Robinette have brought him into demand for the executive and directorate offices of a number of important concerns, and, in addition to being head of his own banking house, he serves as president and director of the Federal Bond & Share Company, the United States Bond & Share Company; and as chairman of the board and director of the Carthage Paperboard Company, Inc., the Intercontinental Company, Ltd., the Intercontinents Power Corporation, and as director of the American Gas Company, the Philadelphia Suburban Gas & Electric Company, the George B. Newton Coal Company, the Shippers' Car Line Corporation, the Southern Dairies, Inc., U. S. Dairies Corporation, American Investors, Inc., The Passwall Corporation, and the Bank of North America and Trust Company.

Mr. Robinette is a former director of the American Electric Power Company, the Wilmington and Philadelphia Traction Company, the Consolidated Power and



Tamand B. Church







Phryock (van Schrieck)



SHRYOCK (VAN SCHRIECK)

Arms—Or, a saltire sable, cantonné four birds of the same.

Phryock (van schrieck)



Arms—Ermine, a chevron or.

Crest—A dolphin naiant proper Tench

Motto-Malo mori quam foedari. (Matthews: "American Armoury.")

HAMILTON.

Arms-Gules, three cinquefoils argent.

(Bolton: American Armory." Burke: "General Armory.")

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, an oak true transversed with a frame-saw, all proper.

Motto-Through

(Bolton: "American Armory." Burke: "General Armory.")



FRENCH

Irms-Ermine a corron or

Crest— \ dolphin naiant proper.

Motto-Malo mari quam foedari. Mai hews: "American Armoury."}

HAMILTON.

.1rms-Gules, three cinquefoils argent.

(Bolton: "American Armory." Burke. "General Armory.")

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, an oak tree transversed with a frame-saw.

all proper

fotto—Through.
(Bolton: "American Armory." Burke: "General Armory.")







Light Company, the Lynchburg Traction and Light Company, the Roanoke Traction and Light Company, the Ohio Valley Electric Company, the Boyd County Electric Company, the Ironton Electric Company, the Kentucky Securities Corporation, the Luzerne County Gas & Electric Company, the Tide Water Power Company, etc.

In the early days of the World War, Mr. Robinette executed an important mission to Belgium. When the United States entered the war, he enlisted in the navy. He was attached to Admiral Sims' Headquarters in London and was sent as the assistant to the naval attaché attached to the American Legations in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, later being advanced to lieutenant-commander in the United States Navy, with appointment as naval attaché at Stockholm, Sweden. He came out of the war with the following decorations: Legion d'Honneur, France; Order of the Sword, Sweden; Order of the White Rose, Finland; Medaille. Commemorative de Comite National, Belgium; Order of the Crown of Belgium; and Distinguished Service Navy Cross, United States.

The political allegiance of Mr. Robinette is given to the Republican party. He is a member of the board of managers of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, a trustee of the Thomas W. Evans Dental Museum and Institute, the Chestnut Hill Academy, and the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of the board of managers of the Graduate Hospital attached to the university. His social organizations are the Racquet, Rittenhouse, University, Union League, Huntingdon Valley Country, Philadelphia Cricket, Sunnybrook Golf, Pennsylvania Athletic, Mask and Wig clubs, the Down Town Association of New York, the Bankers' Club of New York, and the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia.

It was in May, 1928, that Mr. Robinette's munificent gift of one million dollars to the University of Pennsylvania for the establishment of the Robinette Foundation was announced by Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, provost of the university. The gift was the more significant owing to the purposes for which it was made and because of the fact that its donor is an alumnus of the university. It was specified that \$500,000 of the gift was to be used as set forth in a memorandum prepared by the Professor of Medicine at the university and others, after a full study of the subject, as follows:

To conduct a Clinic for the study and treatment of organic diseases of the heart, circulatory system, kidneys and other important organs of the body, as set forth in a memorandum prepared by Dr. Alfred Stengel and attached to this letter.

The remaining \$500,000 of the gift it was specified was to be used to promote education in the field of the liberal arts in accordance with the educational policy of the university as it shall from time to time be determined.

Mr. Robinette indicated in his letter to the university trustees that, as the needs of the foundation grew, he hoped to make additional sums to take care of such needs. He said: "I do this so that the work of the Clinic may never be restricted to a field of treatment and study in which there may no longer exist a predominating menace, and so that the Clinic may always devote itself to the attack upon that disease which at the time is the greatest obstacle to the continued activity of people of middle age and beyond, and especially those who are the leaders of our national life.

Among other provisions in his deed of gift there appears the following:

I have long viewed with admiration the policy of the University of Pennsylvania to make the results of its scientific work available for the benefit of mankind. I wish this policy applied

the results of its activation work evaluate to the center of the control in full measure to the results achieved by the Foundation and especially by the Clinic. I wish the work of the Clinic to be carried on in cooperation with similar work of the American Heart Association, of the life insurance companies and of other agencies, and I wish the public to receive the benefit of the coordinated efforts of the leading organizations active in

the fight to prolong life and climinate disabling diseases. In furtherance of this policy I wish to have the findings and discoveries of the Clinic published and distributed as widely as possible since knowledge is one of the most effective of all agents in fighting an enemy of so insidious and destructive a nature. In particular it is my desire that the work of the Clinic shall be directed towards the investigation of preventative measures, and that as such are discovered the knowledge regarding them may be widely dis-seminated through the proper agencies. I regard this feature of the work as of paramount importance.

While it is my purpose that the Clinic will eventually have at its service funds sufficient to make it the foremost of its kind in the world, I have in the present offer provided sufficient means to permit the establishment of the Clinic at once, and it is my hope to provide for its normal growth upon a scale in accordance with the expectations of the scientific men who have advised me in the matter. Greater sums will, I have little doubt, become available in the future.

In announcing the university's acceptance of the gift, Dr. Penniman, the provost, said:

The plan presented by Mr. Robinette is of a sort which the University welcomes and gratefully accepts. Its proposal constitutes an exceedingly generous and far-sighted action in support of the University's purposes and ideals. It was only after repeated requests that Mr. Robinette consented to have the identity of the donor revealed.

In his letter to the trustees of the university, Mr. Robinette stated he had studied carefully the various needs of the institution and the opportunities for public service which such a foundation might offer. "The provision as to the clinic for the study, treatment and prevention of diseases of the heart and circulatory system is made because I am convinced that, through this means, a very great contribution can be made to the betterment of human welfare," Mr. Robinette wrote.

The later provision for the College of Liberal Arts endowment was made, according to Mr. Robinette, "partly because I am a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts, and partly for other reasons. I recognize that a sound, cultural education is essential in the development of civilization so that an intelligent and full use may be made of the advantages that lie before us."

Commenting editorially on Mr. Robinette's establishment of the foundation that bears his name, the "Philadelphia Bulletin" said:

Edward B. Robinette's gift of one million dollars for a foundation to be operated by the University of Pennsylvania not only contains provisions for the academic carrying out of his praiseworthy intent, but adds to the ordinary basis of such foundations a flexibility and a general education regard that mark it as unusual.

Medical research into the cause, prevention and remedy of cardiac diseases is an imperative need. The ratio of mortality from heart ailments is on the increase throughout the country. In Philadelphia twice as many persons are carried off by them as by cancer. So that even allowing for death certificates in which heart allments are stated, where other underlying discases were primarily responsible, it is evident that the incidence of cardiac maladies is destructive. The Robinette Foundation will aid the University Medical School to make war on this condition.

The donor, with forethought lacking in many similar gifts, provides that if the time shall come when it appears that his endowment can be more advantageously diverted to some other more pressing medical service by reason of some other disease or diseases displacing heart troubles from the position of first importance, then the Clinic may turn to the study and treatment of such diseases. This frees the Robinette Foundation from the hard and fast definition









TAYLOR.

'rms--Argent, oa 1 chief sable two boars' heads couped fessways of the first, langued gules.

Crest—4 dexter arm, in armour, embowed, in hand, gavittleted, a javelin, all oper.

Motto - Consequitur quodeunque petil.

WILSON.

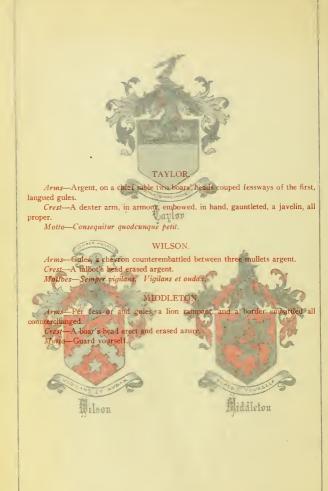
Arms-sules, a chevron counterembattled between three mullets argent.

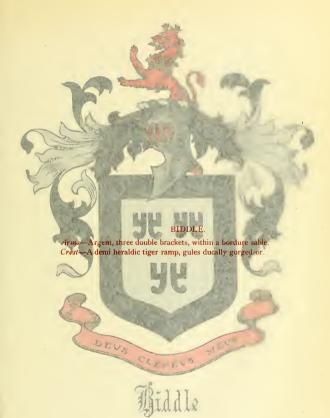
MIDDLETON.

Arms—13er fess or and gules, a lion rampant, and a border embattled all counterchanged.

Crest-A boar's head erect and erased azure.

Motto-Guard yourself.





BIDDLE. .4rms—Argent, three double brackets, within a bordure sable.

Crest—A demi heraldic tiger ramp, gules ducally gorged or.



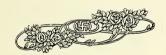
Biddle



which sometimes seriously limits the usefulness of such establishments, and opens the way to service according to the changing need.

Mr. Robinette's gift for liberal arts, made in the conviction that a sound cultural education is essential in the development of intelligent civilization, is timely recognition of the danger of over-specialization, and especially of too early specialization of the student in course. It is in line with the best thought of all professions, which now frankly recognizes that lack of general knowledge is a serious handican to any specialist.

Edward Burton Robinette married, November 22, 1915, Meta Craig Biddle, formerly Mrs. S. Crozer Robinson, daughter of Nicholas and Eliza (Butler) Biddle, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robinette is in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.



Gaither

The early history of the Gaither family is intimately interwoven with the histories of the early colonies of both Virginia and Maryland, where through successive generations, the members held high place and the line in its succeeding representatives have worthily upheld its early traditions.

(Facts from English records.)

The Gaither family are direct descendants of Ralph de Gater, who came over with William the Conqueror from Normany in the year 1066. In Wales can be found the ruins of Gater Castle near the Princess of Wales estate, and in the veins of this family run the blood of the illustrious Plantagenets. The De Gaters and the De Warfields have, through successive generations both in England and in this country, been faithful to the interests of the church and the State.

A glance at the meaning of the name itself will not be amiss here. Its medieval forms are Ate Gate and Atte Gate, which have, since the fitteenth century, been modified to Agate, Gater, and, especially, to Gates. In North Britain "Gate" is equivalent to way; as in the phrase, "Gang your Gate," for "Go your way." In the late sixteenth century the name was spelled Gaither.

(1) John Gater lived in Virginia as early as 1623, where his name appeared on February 26 of that year, sixth on the list of the corporation of "James Citie." He was a religious man; built a church, paid the minister, and in this small community, he was their sovereign, their King. The minister's name was Wyatt; Sir Francis and Lady Margaret Wyatt's names appear on this list. John was born in England in 1590 and died in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1652. From "James Citie" he returned to England, where he married (second), in 1631, returning to Virginia in 1633 on ship "Assurance," with his wife, Joan, aged twenty-three, and his son, John, aged fifteen, of a previous marriage. John Gater brought sixteen adults with him from England, for whom he paid passage to America and for whom he obtained an allowance of land from the Colony. He settled on a three hundred and sixty-acre tract of land nearly opposite Old Point Comfort, in Virginia, in 1636. He was granted three patents for land in Elizabeth City County, Virginia, in 1636, 300, 300, and 200 acres, respectively. These tracts were granted him for transporting the people into the Colony.

At this time Elizabeth City comprised both sides of the James River and included the Elizabeth River, upon which the city of Norfolk is situated, and at the mouth of the latter is situated "Sewall's Point." With his family he came to Maryland and settled at the head of South River, Anne Arundel County. The Maryland records regarding John Gaither are unquestionably that of his son. The estate of John Gaither was the fifth one for which an administration was granted in Anne Arundel County by the Provincial Court of the Province of Maryland. He married (second) Joan. He had a son, John, of his first marriage (previously

mentioned), of whom further.

(Hotten: "List of Arrivals in America," p. 173. "Colonial Records of Virginia," p. 305. Family records.)



Arms Sable on a fess or three mullets gules, in chief a lion passant of the second and in base three fishes palewise argent.

Crest-The lion

Motto-Fidelis ad mortem astraque. (Arms in possession of family.)



Gaither

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(II) JOHN (2) (GATER) GAITHER, son of John Gater, was born in England in 1620, and was buried in Maryland, November 12, 1702. Of this record in Virginia we have the following in Warfield's "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," pp. 6-7, that very early in the Lower Norfolk Colony, Virginia, Puritan ministers from Boston were secured to preach, and, in 1638, a church was erected at Sewall's Point, situated at the mouth of the Elizabeth River. Among those contributing to this church in 1640 were Thomas Meeres and John Gatear, Sr. (Gaither), who with others agreed to pay thirty-six pounds annually for themselves and the inhabitants of Tanner's Creek. At this period Upper Norfolk County was comprised in the former county, as it was not a separate county until 1637. Thomas Meeres, who made John Gaither, Sr., one of his devisees, held three hundred acres in Upper New Norfolk County, in 1644, and was one of the first settlers from Virginia in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, as a court record of the latter mentions him as being one of Lloyd's commissioners in 1649. John Gaither, Ir., was granted land by patent from Lord Baltimore, in the Province of Maryland, in Anne Arundel County: January 26, 1663, three hundred and sixty-four acres; April 14, 1672, two hundred acres, "Gaither's Range"; February 21, 1684, three hundred and ninety-one acres; August 1, 1668, seventy acres, "The Landing."

It is true that John Gaither, Sr., was among those who subscribed toward the upkeep of the church at Sewell's Point, Virginia, but it was under compulsion, and it was the disaffection resulting from the same that caused the migration of these Non-Conformists, of which John Gater, Sr., was one, to Maryland, where there was religious freedom, while the Church of England was ever in control in Virginia. Charles the Second, of England, ascended the throne in 1660, and it was after that date that the Non-Conformists left Norfolk County for Maryland.

The name of John Gaither, II, appears in a list of military officers for Anne Arundel County before 1700. He married Ruth Morley. (Morley II.) Children:

1. John, born January 15, 1677; married Jane Buck.

2. Ruth, born September 8, 1679; married John Warfield. (Warfield II.)

3. Benjamin, of whom further.

4. Rachel, born April 19, 1687; married Samuel White.

5. Edward, born September 28, 1689.

6. Mary, born April 13, 1692.

Rebecca, born May 14, 1695.

8. Susan, born July 22, 1697.

("All Hallows' Parish Register," p. 60. "Maryland Historical Society." "Maryland Archives" (1694-97), p. 541. Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," pp. 6-7, 107-08.)

(III) BENJAMIN GAITHER, son of John and Ruth (Morley) Gaither, was born February 20, 1681, and died in 1741. He settled at "Gaither's Fancy" and acquired additional large estates upon the Patuxent River, also land called "Bite the Biter," on which two of his cottages were still standing in 1905. Benjamin Gaither was very active in establishing Queen Caroline's Parish in 1728. His will was dated March 20, 1741, and proved August 31 of that year. To his son, Benjamin, "The Cat Hill" and one-half of "Turkey Neck"; to John, one-half "Bite the Biter"; the other half to Samuel; to Edward, part of "Benjamin's Lott"; to Henry, "Gaither's Chance"; to William, "Gaither's Fancy" and part of "Turkey

Neck"; to Elizabeth Davis, the lower part of "Benjamin's Lott"; to his other daughters, one hundred and seventy-five acres each of "Gaither's Chance." He married, September 8, 1700, Sarah Chew Burgess. (Burgess III.) Children:

- 1. Benjamin, born July 16, 1710.
- 2. Elizabeth, born October 14, 1711.
- 3. John, of whom further.
- 4. Edward, born December 20, 1714.
- 5. Samuel, born January 19, 1718.
- Ruth, born October 23, 1719.
 Joseph, born September 18, 1722.
- 8. Henry, born May 7, 1724.
- o. Sarah, born March 29, 1726.
- 10. William, born July 11, 1728.
- 11. Mary, born March 17, 1732.
- 12. Cassandra, born March 23, 1734-35.

(Wills, Liber 22, Folio 380. Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland.)

(IV) John (3) Gaither, son of Benjamin and Sarah Chew (Burgess) Gaither, was born April 24, 1713, and died in 1784. His will was dated September 3, 1783, and was proved November 8, 1784. The following is an extract from his will:

I also give and bequeath to my Son Vachel Gaither, his Heirs and Assigns forever, all my right and title to the remaining part of the aforsaid Tract of land called "Bite the Biter," over and above what I have already given to my Son Zachariah and my aforesaid daughters, as also two other tracts or parcels of land the one being part of the Second Addition to Snow-dens Manor containing fourteen Acres, and the other being a tract or parcel of land called "Gaithers Chance" containing twenty acres. And the rest of my personal estate after all my just debts are paid (Two of my valuablest Negroes then living to be left unto or among my aforesaid daughters) the remaining to be equally divided among all my surviving children, share and share alike, and also that my beloved Wife have peaceable possession without any hindrance or disturbance whatever or unto the premises whereon I now dwell, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

John Gaither is entered in Heitman's "Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution": "John Gaither, 1st Lieutenant, Maryland Battalion of the Flying Camp, June, 1776." He married Agnes Rogers. (Rogers III.) Children:

- 1. John Rogers, inherited "Three Beall Morro," in Montgomery County.
- 2. Zachariah, of whom further.
- Vachel; married, October 25, 1782, Ruth Marriott; inherited the remainder of "Bite the Biter," and was a captain of the Revolution.
- 4. Samuel.
- Evan.
- Ann, who, with her sisters, inherited fifty acres of land in "Bite the Biter" to enjoy until they married.
- 7. Sarah; married Richard Warfield.
- 8. Mary; married Seth Warfield.
- 9. Susanne.
- 10. Agnes.

(Register of Wills Office, Annapolis, Maryland, Wills. Liber 34, Folio 213.)

(V) ZACHARIAH GAITHER, son of John and Agnes (Rogers) Gaither, was an ensign in the Revolutionary. War. His commission was granted, as shown by the following document:

The State of Maryland to Zacharia Gaither, Gentleman,

GREETING-Be it known, that reposing especial trust and confidence in your fidelity, courage, good conduct, and attachment to the liberties and independence of America, you are by these presents constituted and appointed Ensign of Cap. Basil Burgess Company (late John Burgess) in the Elk Ridge Battalino of Militia of Ame Arundel County.

You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the trust reposed in you by dis-

ciplining all officers and soldiers under your command, and they are hereby strictly enjoined

And you are to observe and follow all such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive, according to the laws and Constitution of this State, and rules and regulations, which, under the authority thereof, are or may be established. This commission to be in force lawfully revoked. Given at Annapolis this 30th day of March, Anno Domini 1779. TH. JOHNSON, Governor. until lawfully revoked

As early as the year 1776 Zachariah Gaither is mentioned in connection with military equipment, for in that year the Council of Maryland ordered "the Treasurer to pay to Zachariah Gaither six pounds for two Musquets," The following account, written by a member of the family, is especially interesting in connection with the Gaither family in Maryland and in Pennsylvania:

Zachariah came from "Bite the Biter" (part of which be inherited from his father) to Herring Creek. There he met and fell in love with the charming Sarah Warfield. After twenty years of married life, Zachariah passed away and was buried in his father's (John Roger's) estate, opposite "Bite the Biter." The home on this estate was a handsome place built of jold English brick. Several of John's and Agnus' descendants from the west came

acts and carried back with them bricks, as precious souveniers of their ancestral home.

After Zachariah's death, Sarah left Anne Arundel Co, and came to Hagerstown, Mary-land, with her two children, Zachariah, II, and Lucy, who died when a child and is buried near Hagerstown. There Sarah, again, entered the holy state of matrimony. Her second

near Hagerstown. There Saran, again, entered the noty state of marimony. The second husband was a Hessian officer named Helmar. A granddaughter of Sarah and Zachariah, I, has given a vivid description of Helmar's handsome and dignified appearance and the delightful and fashionable army life, of those days, Sarah and her husband cnjoyed. After the war she accompanied her husband to Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and was buried over there. For this reason her grave cannot be found

Follows a concise and accurate description given by Brevet Maj. John Calvin Gaither, Washington, D. C., which verifies the description given above. He remembered distinctly a statement from his father, Samuel Gaither, that the Warfields and his family were connected in Maryland, through the marriage of Zachariah Gather, I, to Sarah Warfield. He described, too, a feud, resulting in a lawsuit, over the possession of family heirlooms and money. Unhappily, the Gaither family lost in the contest.

The version of the granddaughter of Zachariah, I, and Sarah continued:

Zachariah, II, married Elizabeth Garver, of Hagerstown, Maryland, and lived with his mear the handsome Garver place. They were people of wealth and good standing, but, owing to some family difference, Zachariah refused to permit his children to recognize them.

Elizabeth passed away and was buried by the side of her sister-in-law, Lucy, who, as before mentioned, died when a child. Their remains lie on a hill in a small burial ground not far from the old Ankeny estate near Hagerstown, Maryland.

Following Elizabeth's death, Zachariah, II, sold his possessions in Hagerstown and moved with his little family to Wharton Township, Fayette Co., Pennsylvania. There he con-

Tracted a second marriage.

Nothing is known of Zachariah's second wife except that, after the death of her husband, she left Fayette County, taking with her the family Bible, with its valuable records containing information mending the broken link connecting the Gaither family of Maryland with the Gaither family of Somerset, Pennsylvania; for this act, they never forgave her.

Zachariah Gaither, son of John and Agnes (Rogers) Gaither, died intestate, in 1802. The inventory of his estate was filed in Anne Arundel County, March 9, 1803. He married, August 29, 1781, Sarah Riggs Warfield. (Warfield IV.) Children:

- 1. Rachel.
- 2. Lucy.

- 3. John.
- 4. James. 5. Edward.
- 6. Greenberry.
- 7. Evan.
- 8, Zachariah, of whom further.
- ("State Militia Lists." "Maryland Historical Society," p. 4. "Journal of Correspondence of the Council of Maryland," pp. 175, 184. Annapolis Courthouse records. Family records.)
- (VI) ZACHARIAH GAITHER, JR., son of Zachariah and Sarah Riggs (Warfield) Gaither, was in Washington County, Maryland, on December 15, 1823, on which date he made a sale of all his household goods and implements to Christian Newcomer. He died in Wharton Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1834, and was buried there. He was married in Washington County, Maryland, January II, 1805, to Elizabeth Garver. (Garver III) Their children were:
 - 1. Samuel, of whom further,
 - 2. William, married a member of the famous Garret family.
 - 3. Hezekiah.
 - 4. Millicent, married a member of the Brown family, of Fayette County.
 - 5. Sarah.
 - 6. Elizabeth, one of the most beloved members of the family; never married.

(Deed Book "GG," Washington County, p. 523. "Washington County, Maryland, Marriage Licenses," p. 21. Family data.)

(VII) SAMUEL GAITHER, son of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Garver) Gaither, was born in Washington County, Maryland, October 27, 1806, and died November 5, 1800. He read law under Hon. Moses Hampton, at Somerset, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He edited and owned the "Washington Star," at Beaver, Pennsylvania, in 1852-53. 'For a short period he practiced law in Illinois. Four of his sons: Oswald Hampton, James Bonnett, Charles Augustus, and Paul Hugus (Hugo) were admitted to the bar of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Samuel Gaither was a man of sterling integrity and maintained the highest traditions of the bar. The best picture of him and his family is recorded by a member of the family, as follows:

Samuel was a man of commanding personality, well groomed and very austere in manner; the finish and gloss of his high silk hat was a matter of much concern to him and a mark on that hat by childish hands was an offense not easily forgiven. However austere in manner, that mat by Children liability was an offense not easily lorgiven. However austere in manner, he was a man of gendle instincts and, for this offense, his greatest punishment was—banishment. Lydia, his wife, was quite as austere as Samuel, and when the cook was given strict orders to grind the coffee Saturday night, it had to be so; by no means could that coffee be ground Sunday morning. Lydia was a strict Presbyterian, of the old "blue stocking" type; very pretty, dainty and popular, in the early days of social life of the county.

very pretty, dainty and popular, in the early days or social nie of the commy.

There were three homes in Somerset of interest belonging to this family: First, "The Mansion," a beautiful dwelling place for its day and location; there Lydia's grandmother, Rosina Bonnet Ankeny, entertained charmingly with her husband, the captain, who was a born leader, a man of great influence. "The Mansion" is now called "The Old Ankeny Homestead." It still stands, a relic of former days, when the quaint old town of Somerset was the center of culture and entertainment; it has passed into the hands of strangers, therefore possesses very

little of its original charm.

The second home of the Ankeny family was given to their daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Michial Higus, who, in the captain's wall was appointed executor of his estate. The captain and Rosina had nine children, each one inheriting a portion of their parent's estate and possessions. Elizabeth's and Michial's home was less pretentious than "The Mansion," but still bees to the same includes a some was the special samily beirlooms, nearly all of which were destroyed by fire. Adjoining their place was "Hugus Grove," today called "Edgewood Park," a cool retreat for the county people on a midsummer day. The altitude is 2,903 feet above sea level. Somerset is aptly called "The Roof Garden of Pennsylvania."



OLD SOMERSET COURT HOUSE



MEMBERS OF THE OLD SOMERSET BAR



SAMUEL AND LYDIA (HUGUS) GAITHER







Faul H. Faither

The third was the modest abode of Lydia and Samuel, and three smaller homes called "Gaither's Corner." In this little home was Samuel's study, containing his valuable library of law books; four fireplaces, one a huge fireplace with its heavy kitchen utensils, where cook presided. No one but Lydia was permitted to enter this sacred domain. In this modest home was also a pair of andrions from "The Mansion," a spinning wheel and a cradle; outside was an old-fashioned bake oven, flower beds, and a kitchen garden. There was also a stable where could always be found a pair or more of finely bred horses. In those days means of travel was by horseback, by stage coach, and by other old-fashioned vehicles. The little house as well as "The Mansion" passed into the hands of strangers and nothing of its original charm remains. That little garden of romance and flowers where Samuel made love to Lydia, still lives in the memory of those who are living today, who were fortunate to meet this delightful couple.

Samuel Gaither married, in Somerset, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1832, Lydia Hugus. (Hugus II.) Rev. Terry performed the ceremony. Children:

- I. William Walter, of whom further.
- Oswald Hampton, born in Petersburg, Pennsylvania, baptized by Rev. Stoneroad; was called the "Beau Brummel" of the family; he was a bachelor.
- 3. Brevet Major John Calvin, called "The inventor." "The dreamer," born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1838, baptized by Rev. Stoneroad; married Jessie Pearson, of Washington, District of Columbia. Brevet Major John Calvin Gaither and his wife are buried in Arlington Cemetery, Washington, District of Columbia. Their children are: John and Lizzie (Gaither) Everett (deceased). During the Spanish-American War John Gaither was sent with the forces to Porto Rico and while there was promoted to captain of the infantry.
- 4. Charles Augustus, born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1841, baptized by Rev. Stoneroad; was called "The Worker"; married Venie Benford, of Ursina, Pennsylvania. Their children are: George, Wallace, and Lee.
- 5. Mary Elizabeth, born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1845, baptized in Connells-ville, by Rev. Ross Stevenson, on the third Sabbath in June, 1848; married Augustus Davis. She was the idol of her six stalwart brothers and her husband Augustus Davis, who lost an arm in the battle of Cettysburg. Mary E. (Gaither) Davis was very pretty, refined and possessed an unusual amount of book knowledge. Their children are: Lulu and Jessie (Davis) McClellan.
- 6. James Bonnett Gaither, born in Connellsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1849, baptized by Rev. Ross Stevenson. He was called "The Aristocrat." He was a member of the "Somerset Bar Association" and became a lay reader in the Church of England. He married Nannie Hurst, whose mother was a descendant of the well-known Ogle family, of Maryland. James, with his family, more to New York City. Their children are: i Frederick Hurst, died in youth. ii. Emily Ogle, a student of the Art Institute of Chicago. iii. Robert Hugus, a graduate of Stanford University, California. iv. Sara McDowell, a graduate of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. v. Pauline Postlewaite, a student of the Damrosch School of Music, New York. vi. Edwin Hampton, a graduate of Columbia University, New York, served abroad in the World War ("with reedit"): married Loyola Elizabeth Barker, and their children are: James Hampton and Robert Barker.
- 7. Paul Hugus, born in Beaver, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1852, baptized by Rev. Taylor. He became a lawyer of distinction and was known as the "Grator of the family." He married (first) Grace Gerhardt, daughter of Rev. Emanuel V. Gerhardt, D. D., of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Their children are: i. Margartetta Hager, a student of Wilson College; married Societos Lontos, a Greek of high standing. ii. Lydia Hugus, graduate of Wilson College; married Dr. John C. Cope, a successful surgeon of western Pennsylvania. Children of Lydia H. and Dr. Cope (deceased) are: Margaretta Gaither and John Caleb. iii. Paul Hugus, Ir., attended Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, married Anna Graham, and their children are: Paul Hugus, III, Rebecca, Helen, and Mary Ann. Paul Hugus Gaither, Sr., married (second) Ida Steck, a western Pennsylvania descendant of the well-known Cope family of Philadelphia. Their children are: i. Emily Fleeger, student of Union College, New York. ii. Mary Baughman, a talented musician, now studying in Germany. iii. Wilson Baughman (decased), who bravely gave his life for his country during the World War. In his honor a boat has been named "Lieut, Wilson B. Gaither."

(William Koontz: "History of Bedford and Somerset Counties, Pennsylvania," Vol. II, p. 425. Census of Somerset Borough (1850), pp. 10-11. Family data.)

(VIII) WILLIAM WALTER GAITHER, son of Samuel and Lydia (Hugus) Gaither, was born in Somerset, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1833. He was baptized by Rev. Terry, and died March 12, 1880, in Foxburg, Pennsylvania. He was genial, clever, and might have been called "The Philosopher" of the family. He was associated with his father in the establishment of the first newspaper in Beaver, Pennsylvania. He was engaged in newspaper work in Pittsburgh, studying law in his leisure hours. He handled financial and court work and later became political editor. As Samuel Gaither, his father, was unable to give his sons a college education, they were compelled to make their own way in life, and these six Gaither brothers maintained that honest labor, no matter how humble, is an honor. Walter became interested in the railroad system of travel. His opinion in this line was often quoted and for this reason his eldest son followed the same routine of work. Brevet Major John Calvin Gaither, Captain Charles A. Gaither, and Lieutenant Oswald Hampton Gaither and William Walter Gaither, served in the Union Army in the Civil War. Oswald Hampton Gaither was lost in Libby Prison after being badly wounded. Of him has been said: "He was one of the bravest officers that ever wielded a sword." A member of the family has written lovingly of William Walter Gaither in the following, a picture of domestic beauty which should long be cherished by this family, as well as a picture of a fine man and a lovely woman.

William Walter Gaither and his wife, Malinda Dom Gaither, started life together with littic capital, but with their high ideals, versatility and courage they were able to give their children advantages which would fit them for the station in life which by right of inheritance was theirs. Walter and Malinda won their way to the hearts of all with whom they were associated by their unselfishness and charm of manner. Theirs also was a romance which will live forever.

Their associations were varied, as they with their children lived in Somerset, Wellersburg, Huntingdon, also in the cities of Erie, on Lake Erie, and Cumberland, Maryland. Finally, during the great oil boom, Walter moved with his family to Foxburg, Pennsylvania, hoping to amass a fortune. No fortune awaited him there. In Foxburg, this splendid type of manhood passed into eternity, leaving his bereaved widow. Later, she with her children, moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Lovely Malinda never recovered from her loss. In Pittsburgh she passed away. They lie side by side in the Homewood Cemterry not far from the Fownes and the Clarke mausoleums. Theirs was the eternal bond of spiritual union.

William Walter Gaither married Malinda Catherine Dom. (Dom II.) Children:

- Ross Forward was made an official of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from which he has now retired, carrying with him the respect and admiration of the officials and the love of the employees; his protection of the interests of the road and the interests of the employees have been without a peer. He married Priscilla Almina Titus, and their children are: i. Earle, also connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, like his father, controls a large number of men with gentleness and courtesy. Earle married Essalier Smith; children, Charles, Essalier, II, Robert. ii. Rowene, a lovely Christian character, passed away in her early youth. iii. James, married and lives in California; is connected with radio interests.
- 2. Harrison (Harry) Null, who inherited journalistic talent from his father, and his clear writings and keen discrimination in new sulues attracted the attention of the cowners of the Pittshurgh "Dispatch." He was sent abroad in the interests of this paper. He reported the celebrated coaching trip of James G. Blaine and Andrew Carnegie, accompanying them through England, Ireland, Scotiand and Wales. Upon his return from Europe he was appointed city editor and later managing editor of the Pittsburgh "Dispatch," and in 1806 went with the New York "Press." In 1808, he went to Porto Rico to report the Spanish-American War, and while there was a member of the staff of Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry, Mr. Gaither became city editor of the New York "Press" upon his return from Porto Rico. He is an ardent sportsman, particularly enjoying hunting and fishing and is a member of





William W. Guither



Malinda Catherine (Dom) Gaither















HARRISON NULL GAITHER

ROSS FORWARD GAITHER

ANKENY HOMESTEAD (FORMERLY CALLED 'THE MANSION')







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Hownes

Ancient Lodge, No. 724, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York City. Although formerly a western Pennsylvanian, for a number of years he has been a citizen of Essex County, New York, and is deeply interested in its future welfare. He is a brilliant writer and a scholar. He married Elizabeth Williams, a descendant of Roger Williams, of New England fame. Their children are: i_Jessie, a graduate of Barnard College, New York City; married Dwight Norton, of New Jersey, a descendant of the well-known Norton family; their children are: Dwight, Jr., and Margerie. ii. Bonnet, a graduate of Berkeley Institute, New York City; married Paul Sullivan, from Cincinnati, Ohio, now a broker in Wall Street. Their children are: Joan, John, and Paul, Jr. Mrs. Sullivan has been prominently identified with the "Sulfrage" movement of Essex County and New York City. Mr. Sullivan's mother was a Truesdale, a family well known in the aristocratic circles of Ohio.

3. Ida Belle, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Maryland Historical Society, served during the World War as an active organiser of Red Cross work in New York City, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh. Through the great incentive of an illustrious American background, Miss Gaither has devoted herself to the study of genealogy, and is responsible for a complete, scholarly record of her family and its kindred lines.

4. Jessie Garver, of whom further,

S. Walter Hugus, attended school in Erie, Foxburg, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was a newspaper correspondent until he became secretary to Governor John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, who later appointed him a member of the Public Service Commission. Finally, he became interested in the bond and insurance business. He married Marie Louise Bradley, of Kansas City, Missouri. Their son, Walter Hugus, Jr., attended Lehigh University, Kan and is a member of Sigma Phi, the University Club of Harrisburg, and the Harrisburg Country Club. He was a student of St. Luke's, Wayne, Pennsylvania, and Lafavette College.

("History of Pittsburgh," p. 154. Family data.)

Recently Walter Hugus Gaither, Sr., passed away in his home in Harrisburg. He has been a popular member of Harrisburg club and social life. He possessed a genial loving nature and his passing has been a source of great bereavement to all who knew him.

(IX) Jessie Garver Gaither, daughter of William Walter and Malinda Catherine (Dom) Gaither, was a student of Madam Seiler's School of Vocal Music, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After her return from Philadelphia her mother, Mrs. Gaither, then a widow, moved with her family from Foxburg to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There her daughter, Jessie G., met William Clarke Fownes at an annateur musical entertainment and soon after Mrs. Gaither announced her daughter's engagement. One year later they were married in Calvary Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Boyd Vincent, now Bishop of Ohio.

William Clark Fownes (deceased) was a prominent steel manufacturer of Pittsburgh. A member of the Duquesne, Athletic, Allegheny Country and Oakmount Golf clubs. He was a man of great genius, very artistic in his tastes and a successful business man; he was one of the veteran golfers of this country. A fine "bridge" player and an authority as a judge of fine works of art.

Jessie G. (Gaither) Fownes is a prominent member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution, life member of the National Society of Colonial Daughters, of Washington, District of Columbia, and the Genealogical Society of Philadelphia. During the World War her constant patriotism was shown by the vast amount of work she did to help the Red Cross.

Children of William Clarke and Jessie G. (Gaither) Fownes:

I. Florence, was a student of Miss Cleim's Preparatory School for Girls, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the Graham School and Van Lear School of New York City. After traveling in Europe for a time with her parents, upon their return she was presented by them to the social life of Pittsburgh. Not long after her engagement was amounced and one year later she became the wife of Ray Yeakle Gildea, of Baltimore, Maryland. They were married by the late Bishop Whitelead, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gildea, a graduate of Cornell University, made an excellent record in

the World War during two years of overseas service. He is a member of the Cornell Engineer Club, Maryland Golf Club, and the Baltimore Club. He is a descendant of the well-known Gildea family of Irish descent and, on his maternal side, of the Benett family of Maryland. Their son is Ray Yeakle Gildea, Jr.

2. Captain Henry Gaither Fownes is a graduate of Tait School, Watertown, Connecticut, and Vale University, where he was a member of the Berzelius Society. He served in France with the Egipteenth Infrantry, First Division, as first lieutenant, and after nine months of line service was seriously gassed and sent to the United States as an expert bombing and bayonet instructor, was stationed at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, where he was promoted to captain of infantry and homorably discharged in December, 1918. He was formerly president of the Fownes Fuel Company, Fittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Duquesne Club, Oakmont Golf Cholad Athletic Association, Captain Heale and Fowness Club, Captain Mary Dale Biggs (deceased), of Sherman, Texas, a graduate of Belcourt Seminary, Washington, District of Columbia. Mary Dale was a young woman of great beauty and charm of manner. She was of English descent on her paternal side. Her mother, a descendant of the Young family, was raised on a plantation. There are Colonial honors in Mary Dale's family. Captain Henry G, Fownes married (second) Rebecca Sleppy, a descendant of the well-known Hamilton family. Children of the first marriage: i. Unillam Clarke, ii. Dorothy Dale. iii. Henry Gaither, Jr. Child of second marriage: iv. Lawrence.

("History of Pittsburgh," p. 154. Family data.)

(The Dom Line).

(I) PHILLIP Dom came from Germany and settled, first, in Berlin, Pennsylvania, then moved with his family to Wellersburg, Pennsylvania. Reminiscences give a clear picture of the man and his family.

Phillip Dom became a power in the small community of Wellersburg; he built a home on Main Street, which was the center of much entertainment and pleasure in the old days. In this home was an exquisite set of china and fine old pieces of furniture. There he and Margaret dispensed hospitality so generously that he would take wayfarers in a small office or addition the had built to the home, much to Margaret's dismay, as she was opposed to having "a stranger" enter the sacred precincts of their home life. "They shall not enter;" she gave this order in such a tone that Phillip succumbed and comforted the wayfarer, as well as himself, with a little wine. The former on a cold night, when the weather was zero, the snow so deep he could travel no iarther, was given above the office, a neat little room and a comfortable bed for the night. Phillip Dom was a man of rare disposition, entirely unselfish and a man of much dignity; when he and Margaret disposed hospitality at the dining table, the children and the grandchildren were admonished by him not to speak, and by all means to keep their elbows off the table; if, in one unguarded moment, they forgot their table manners, they were quickly reminded of it by a sharp rap on elbows from their kind but very conventional old grandfather.

Margaret was called "The Queen of the Village." Frequently she was asked, by the ministers of the church, to help translate Latin and Greek sentences.

Phillip Dom married Margaret Gerhardt. (Gerhardt II.) Children:

- 1. Henry, left home early in life.
- 2. Leonard; married Kate Wingart, of Wellersburg, Pennsylvania.
- 3. Josiah, moved to Ohio; married and had one daughter.
- 4, Oliver; married Hannah Cook.
- 5. Augustus; married Elizabeth (adopted). Augustus Dom fought in the Civil War: during the battle of Gettysburg, his superior officer, badly wounded, yielded his place to Augustus, who was commended highly for his courage in this famous battle.
- 6. Ellen; married Harrison Null, a descendant of the distinguished Beauchamps family. Their grandchild, Harrison Null, was a messenger in the World War; on the wings of Mercury, through shot and shell he fought his way to Heaven; today his remains lie honored in the Greensburg Cemetery, Pennsylvania.
- 7. Malinda, of whom further.
- 8. William T.; married Jennie McCollough, a descendant of the Welty family of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.
- (Ida Belle Gaither: "The Ancestry of Jessie Gaither Fownes." Family data.)

BONNETT.

Arms—Azure a bull or, in chief three manters of five points of the second arranged in fess.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

GEBHARD (GERHARDT).

Arms Argent in saltire two swords azure the points in base.

Crest—A man issuant habited and coiffed azure holding in each hand a sword azure, the points upward. (Rietstap: "Armorial General.")

GARBE (GARBER): (GARVER).

Arms—Azure a chevron sable between three mullets of six points or in chief and in base a garb of the last. Helmet crowned.

Crest—The garb between a pair of wings conjoined sable, each wing charged with a fess azure, bearing a mullet of six points or.

Gebhard Gerhardt (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

Arms—Argent, a tent between two mantles, gules, lined ermine; on a chief azure, a lion passant guardant, or,

Crest-A paschal lamb, radiated, proper-

Supporters-Two camels, or.

Motto-Concordia parvae res crescunt.

(Prof. Joshua Dorsey Warfield: "The Warfields of Maryland" (1898), p. 7.)

HUGHES (HUGUS) (HUGO).

Arms—Or a cross sable.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général."

BICKLEY (BICLET).

Arms—Argent a chevron engrated between three martlets sable.

(Borke: "General Armory.")

Hugues Hugues

PIERPONT

Arms-Sable semée of cinquefoils a lion rampant argent.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

in let

RIGGES (RIGGS).

Arms—Criles, a fess vair between three water spaniels argent each holding in the mouth a birdbolt or, feathered of the third:

Geest A talbot passant gules eared or, holding in the mouth a birdbolt gold, feathered argent.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

HENTZ.

Arms—Azure a crescent or, within the points a fleur-de-lis argent.

Crest—The device of the shield between two buffalo-horns, the dexter per fess or and azure, the sinister per fess azure and or.

Tentz

Mantling Azure and or.

(Siebmacher: "Wappenbuch," Vol. V-VI, pp. 84-89.)

BROWNE.

Arms—Azure a griffin passant or, a chief indented per fesse of the second and ermine.

Stormal Burke: "General Armory.")

TIANNET ce He a ber of the Cr

boolering Name & bill of in chief three numbers of rive points of the second arranged in tessa suc. . . (Crozier, "General A mory")

Arms Argent in saltire two swords again the points in base.

"Crest" A man issuant habited and coified axure holding in each hand a sword azurg, the points upward." (Rietstapt "Armorial Genéral.")

a downs Warner & the Vron Sable be tween three mullets of six exints or in chief and in base a garb, of othe list. Helmet crowned.

Crew The gard between a pair of wings conjuined salder each wing charged with a fess azure, bearing a finallet of six points or.

WARPIFLE

Arms—Argent, a tent between two manifes, gules, line1 ermine on a chief azure; which passafit guardant, or.

Srest-induptischal tentigradiated/proper. 31 ::
Supporters—Two camels, or

Supporters-Two camels, or.

Motto-Confordia parvae res crescant.

(Prof. Joshua Horgey-Warfield: "The Warfields of Maryland" (1808), p. 7.)

h e felle Hüchts Hüchs) (Hugo).

Rietstap. "Armorial Général.")

B S W S ... I V S U DS C ... I S ... I

driffer Argent a clay veen engrailed between three martlets sable

(Burke: "General Amory.")

Affusd-Sable sentee of cinque cuits a tion campant argent.

(Burke: "General Armory")

Arms-Gules a fessivair between three water spaniels argent each holding in the mouth a birdbolt or, feathered of the third,

Crest-A talbot passant gules eared or, holding in the mouth a birdbolt gold, feathered aiglent, 1 slow, 1 s

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Wints Azure a crescent or, within the points a fleur-de-lis argent

Crest-The device of the shield between two buffalo-horns, the dexter per fess or and azure, the sinister per fess azure and or.

Manilling - Azure and or.

(.atab stinks ichnyacher: "Wappenhuch." Vols V-VI. pp. 84-89.)

Arms—Azure a griffin passant or a chief indented per fesse of the second and



Gebhard Gerhardt)



Bounett



Warfield



Garbe (Garber) (Garber)



Hugues (Hugus)



Pierpont



Bickley Bicket



Rigges (Riggs)



Browne



Hentz



(II) MALINDA CATHERINE DOM, daughter of Phillip and Margaret (Gerhardt) Dom, was born in Berlin, Pennsylvania, November I, 1835, and died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1896. She married William Walter Gaither. (Gaither VIII.)

(Ibid. Family data.)

(The Gerhardt Line).

(I) Casper Gerhardt lived in Germany, Hesse Darmstadt, and married Catherine Hentz. (Hentz III.) Children:

1. Margaret, of whom further.

Christine; married Casper Dom, and their descendants are the well-known Weaver and Moore families of Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Phillip and Casper Dom were brothers.

The Gerhardt name was well known in the early eighteenth century in Germany. They teniversity men with leanings toward the church; devout and earnest in their attitude of life; a number of them became ministers of the Gospel of Christ.

(Family data.)

(II) Margeret Gerhardt, daughter of Casper and Catherine (Hentz) Gerhardt, married Phillip Dom. (Dom I.)

(Ibid.)

(The Hentz Line).

Hentz has been spelled in many different ways, as Henz, Hinze, and Hintsch. It is a German personal name found in many parts of Germany. Our family was located in the Electorate of Hesse. An estate known as the Hentzer Hof, in the vicinity of Statbach, was the home of the Hentz ancestors, in the fifteenth century and members of the family still occupy the estate.

(I) JOHN HENRY HENTZ was born in Statbach in the Electorate of Hesse, March 10, 1703. He was educated at the University of Marburg. He went to Beuern as a civil magistrate and died May 11, 1775. He had a son, John Jacob, of whom further.

(Ida Belle Gaither: "Ancestry of Jessie Gaither Fownes.")

(II) Sir John Jacob Hentz, son of John Henry Hentz, was born July 16, 1742, and died February 16, 1829. He succeeded his father in office and estate. Margaret remembered with affection her proud old grandfather, who was regarded as one to be feared as well as loved. She enjoyed many delightful walks with him and remembered the deference shown him. As they passed through the Electorate of Hesse the villagers doffed their hats and saluted them. He married, in Beuren, Hesse Darmstadt, Glenora Krouch. Among other children they had a daughter, Catherine, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(III) CATHERINE HENTZ, daughter of Sir John Jacob and Glenora (Krouch) Hentz, married Casper Gerhardt. (Gerhardt I.)

(Ibid.)

(The Hugus Line).

Hugus is the surname derived from Hugh. In France it is spelled Hugo. They were French Huguenots.

- (I) MICHAEL HUGUS, a lineal descendant of the royal family of France, proven by a letter written to the Hon. Isaac Hugus, of Somerset, Pennsylvania, from the pen of the illustrious Victor Hugo. Michael came to Pennsylvania about 1743 with two brothers. In 1807 he was a county commissioner and in the census of 1810 was listed as the head of a family in Somerset, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He married, May 31, 1801, Elizabeth Ankeny. (Ankeny IV.) Children:
 - 1. Lydia, of whom further.
 - 2. Isaac, born in the Hugus homestead, Somerset, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1814, was educated in the school given to the town by his grandfather, Captain Ankeny, and read law under Samuel Gaither, Esquire. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and the next year was appointed deputy attorney-general. He was quoted as a second Gladstone, a brilliant lawyer of exceptionally distinguished appearance. The family remembers the following:

Of him, who was of small stature, has been quoted the case where his adversary was beld defeated by Isaac. The former was a man of large stature and quick temper: he shouted in contr: "You, why I could put you in my pocket." Isaac quickly replied: "The you would have more brains in your pocket than you have in your head."

He and his sister, Elizabeth, lived in a modest little home built on ground which they inherited from the Ankeny estate, taken care of by a woman attendant who had been employed

by the family for many years.

Isaac lamented, until he passed away, the decrease in their fortune. He had great expectation of a return to prosperity, through the marble quarries which belonged to the family. They also passed into the hands of strangers.

He and Elizabeth never married and are buried in "Ankeny Square."

In recent years a number of the captain's and Rosina's descendants have organized as "The Ankeny Square Association" and have been granted a charter. Further interment in this cemetery is prohibited. It is now a little park of which the quaint old town can be justly proud. Cora Baer Ogle, a lineal descendant of Peter Ankeny, and the wife of Hon. John G. Ogle, descendant of Hon. Chauncy Forward, also interred in "Ankeny Square," is a leader of this organization.

- (Ida Belle Gaither: "The Ancestry of Jessie Gaither Fownes.")
- (II) Lydia Hugus, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth (Ankeny) Hugus, m Somerset, was born August 25, 1812, baptized September 13, 1812, and died October 19, 1807. She married Samuel Gaither. (Gaither VII.) (Ibid.)

(The Ankeny Line).

According to tradition the Ankeny family were Huguenots, adherents of Prince Conde and Admiral Coligny, whose territory was part of ancient Flanders. The name was derived from "Enghen," a narrow strip of land in Flanders.

- (I) Christian Ankeny was a French Huguenot who had fled to Germany for religious peace. His wife's maiden name was Dewalt. Child:
 - 1. Dewalt, of whom further,
 - (Ida Belle Gaither: "The Ancestry of Jessie Gaither Fownes.")
- (II) Dewalt Ankeny, son of Christian Ankeny, was born in Württemburg, Germany, in 1728. He came to America in 1746, to escape further religious wars. With his Uncle Casper he sailed in the ship "Neptune," in command of Captain Thomas Wilkinson, and landed in Philadelphia. Dewalt located at Clear Springs, Washington County, Maryland, near Hagerstown. On January 19, 1773, he was granted a patent for five hundred acres of land in Frederick County, Maryland,











HON. ISAAC HUGUS

OSWALD HAMPTON GAITHER

"EDGEWOOD PARK"
FORMERLY CALLED "THE HUGUS GROVE"

FLIZABETH GAITHER

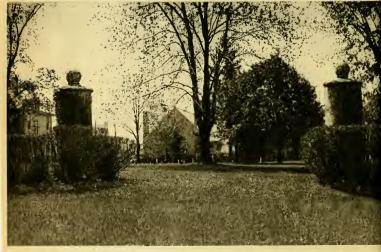
ELIZABETH HUGUS







Rosanna Bonnett Ankeny



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GAITHER

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called "Well Pleased" by the Right Honorable Henry Harford. Dewalt Ankeny and his sons were granted large tracts of land in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, on September 6, 1774. His sons continued to acquire additional patents in that county as late as 1796. On April 7, 1781, he left a will, leaving his land to be given to four of his seven sons, by lots. He provided for his wife in every thoughtful manner, as to a lifetime supply of food, shelter, warmth, servants, horses, cows and poultry. The sons who did not receive land in the original tract, received a tract apiece in Milford Township, Pennsylvania. His money was to be divided among his wife and his children.

Dewalt Ankeny married, in 1750, Mary Jane Dormer. (Dormer II.) He married (second) Mrs. Margaret Fredericks. Children of first marriage:

- 1. Christian, fought in the Revolutionary War.
- 2. Peter, of whom further.

Children of second marriage:

- 3. John.
- 4. Henry.
- David.Jacob.
- 7. George.
- 8. Mary D.
- 9. Margaret.
- 10. Elizabeth Ancony.

(Ibid.)

(III) Peter Ankeny, son of Dewalt and Mary Jane (Dormer) Ankeny, was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, in what is now Washington County, on his father's plantation, "Well Pleased," March 1, 1752. He died in his home in Somerset and was buried in Ankeny Square, December 23, 1804. He gave to the town a lot for a schoolhouse, a church and a graveyard, besides other public bequests. In the early days of his life there the town was beset by Indians and he, with his wife, Rosanna Bonnêt, were compelled to flee to Maryland for a time. On their return to Somerset, Peter Ankeny and others erected a blockhouse, near a road known as "Old Forbes Road," later called "National Turnpike," which led from Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) through Milford Township to the east. The first of the celebrated Conestoga wagons that crossed the Allegheny Mountains passed over that road. He was captain of the Fifth Company of Foote, Third Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia, in the Revolutionary War, and in view of this the street on which Ankeny Square lies is named "Patriot Street," and the street crossing it, "Rosanna," in honor of his wife. While building the "Mansion" Peter and Rosanna were compelled to live in a little place as a temporary shelter, and a refuge from the Indians: the remains of this shelter are a few mouldy old boards; some of their descendants humorously call this their ancestral home. Peter Ankeny married Rosanna Bonnett. (Bonnett V.) Children, all born in the "Mansion" in Somerset:

Catherine, born February 28, 1777. She enherited a tract of land called "Ulrich," valued at \$3,212.42.

^{2.} Elizabeth, of whom further,

Peter, born February 28, 1785. He inherited a tract of land called "Fairview," in Somerset, Pennsylvania, valued at \$4,339.

^{4.} John, born September 15, 1787.

- Jacob (twin), born January 12, 1790, inherited a tract of land called "Choice Addition," valued at \$2,383.
- 6. John (twin), born January 12, 1790, inherited a tract of land valued at \$1,849.36.
- Isaac, born September 5, 1792. He inherited a tract of land in Somerset Township called "Richland," valued at \$1,276.
- 8. Rosanna, born December 22, 1794.
- 9. Susanna, born November 6, 1796, inherited a tract of land in Milford Township called "Fairview," valued at \$2,059.371/2.
- Joseph, born June 30, 1802. He inherited the "Mansion" in Somerset, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, valued at \$3,352.

(Ibid.)

(IV) Elizabeth Ankeny, daughter of Peter and Rosanna (Bonnett) Ankeny, was born in her father's home in Somerset, Pennsylvania, called the "Mansion." She died at the home of her daughter, Elizabeth, in 1835. Elizabeth Ankeny, Sr., married Michael Hugus. (Hugus I.) He was made executor of the captain's estate; he and Elizabeth lived in a home in "Hugus Grove," now called "Edgewood Park"; this place was burned to the ground; it was not far from "The Mansion." Here Elizabeth's and Michael's children were born. The blockhouse of Revolutionary fame was a stone's throw from "The Mansion." Only the foundation of the blockhouse remains today.

(Ibid.)

(The Bonnett Line).

The Bonnett family were a French family of noble birth. They were Huguenots, which later necessitated their fleeing from France to Holland, upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

(1) LOUIS BONNETT was born in 1630 and lived in the village of Throngue, France, in the Province of Pointon, now Deux Leon. He had a son, Daniel, of whom further.

(Ida Belle Gaither: "The Ancestry of Jessie Gaither Fownes.")

(II) Daniel Bonnett, son of Louis Bonnett, was born in 1655. He and his wife had two children and made their escape from France during the persecution of the Huguenots by the Catholics. Upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes they fled to the coast and found a temporary home, first in Holland, and later in Switzerland. The story of their escape is interesting.

Daniel Bonnett, his wife and their two children, lived in the village of Throngue, France, in 1686. They were Huguenots and their children were deeply impressed of the glory of holding by their faith and, if need be, dying for it. The troops were sent into the village to convert the Huguenots to Catholicism at the sword's point. Daniel Bonnett and his wife then made this effort to reach the coast. They loaded the donkey as if for market and hid their children in the panniers, charging: "As we value our lives, do not speak."

Monsieur Bonnett, with a basket of vegetables, trudged on before and his wife drove the donkey. Just outside of the village they met a trooper. He called in French: "Who goes there?" The father answered: "We are humble people taking to the market our vegetables." "Are your carrots tender?" He plunged his sword into one of the panniers. Not a motion was made, not a sound was heard. "Wherever you go, bon voyage mes amies," he shouted, and galloped off. The wretched parents waited until the trooper was out of sight before they

opened the slashed pannier. They found their five-year-old boy with his thigh slightly stabbed with the point of the sword. "Father, I did not speak," he said, then fainted from loss of blood. Without another adventure the Bonnetts escaped to Holland and thence to Switzerland. The blood of that little boy still runs in the veins of many good men and women in America. Daniel Bonnett married Jeanne Coliver, from the Province of Charente-Inferieure, France. They had two children, of which one was Jean Jacques, of whom further.

(III) Jean Jacques Bonnett, son of Daniel and Jeanne (Coliver) Bonnett, was the hero of his parents' escape to Switzerland. In 1733, Jean Jacques and his wife came from Switzerland to Pennsylvania, settling in Paoli, Chester County. He married Marie, and they had a son, Jean (John), of whom further.

(Ibid.)

- (IV) Jean (John) Bonnett, son of Jean Jacques and Marie Bonnett, was born in 1728. He lived on the Old Forbes Road, near where Captain Ankeny owned a large tract of land. He was a squire at Paoli and the first schoolhouse was called "Bonnett." His will is dated April 30, 1793, and is recorded in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. In this, he divided his property among his wife and his children. To his son-in-law, Peter Ankeny (Ancony), he left six hundred pounds of good and lawful money and his share of the movables. He married (first), in 1751, Mary (Bickley) Biclet (Bickley II); he married second, Dorothy. Children of Jean (John) and Mary (Bickley) Bonnett:
 - 1. Jacob, inherited plantation "Snake Spring."

2. John, inherited £400 and plantation named "Support."

 Isaac, inherited a homestead and plantation "Toddsburg," out of which he was to pay Peter Ancony £600.

4. Elizabeth, inherited a plantation of two hundred and fifteen acres.

5. Rosanna, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(V) ROSANNA BONNETT was born in Washington County, near Hagerstown, Maryland, September 17, 1757. She was the daughter of Jean (John) Bonnett

and his wife, Mary Bickley (spelled Bićlet in France).

Rosanna Bonnett married, in 1773, Peter Ankeny. (Ankeny III.) On February 6, 1834, she died, at the home of her daughter, Elizabeth Hugus, in Somerset, Pennsylvania. Rosanna and her husband, Peter Ankeny, are interred in Ankeny Square, Somerset, Pennsylvania. She lived a pious and exemplary life, was long a member of the Presbyterian Church and her attention to the sick of her acquaintance will long be remembered with feelings of gratitude.

(The Bickley (Bićlet) Line).

- (I) JOHANNES BICKLEY came from Hesse Castle, Germany, where he was born of Huguenot parents, who fled from France to Germany. He settled in Washington County, Maryland, and had a daughter, Mary.
- (II) MARY BICKLEY (BICLET), daughter of Johannes Bickley, was born in Washington County, Maryland. She married Jean (John) Bonnett. (Bonnett IV.)

(The Dormer Line).

(I) Christian Dormer is listed in the 1790 census of Maryland as the head of his family. According to family records he was of Clear Springs, Maryland. Washington County, in which the village of Clear Springs is situated, was taken from Frederick County, September 6, 1776; and it follows all records, prior to latter year, pertaining to Washington County would be found in Frederick County. According to family records, Christian was the father of Mary Jane, of whom further.

("Brumbaugh," Vol. I, pp. 237, 253. Census of Maryland, 1750, p. 119. Census of Frederic County, Maryland, August, 1776. Ida Belle Gaither: "The Ancestry of Jessie Gaither Frownes.")

(II) MARY JANE DORMER, daughter of Christian Dormer, was born in Clear Springs, Maryland. She married, in 1750, Dewalt Ankeny. (Ankeny II.)

(Ida Belle Gaither: "The Ancestry of Jessie Gaither Fownes.")

(The Garver Line).

(I) SAMUEL GARVER is mentioned in the deed books of Washington County, Maryland, where he is shown to have exceedingly large farm lands. Samuel Garver had a daughter, Elizabeth, of whom further.

("Deed Libers of Hagerstown, Maryland.")

(II) ELIZABETH GARVER, daughter of Samuel Garver, was born in Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland, in 1786, and was buried in Clear Springs, Maryland, February 12, 1827. She married Zachariah Gaither, Jr., son of Zachriah and Sarah Riggs (Warfield) Gaither. (Gaither VI.)

("Washington County, Maryland, Marriage Licenses," p. 21.)

(The Warfield Line).

From the time of the Norman Conquest, the family of Warfield was one of consequence in England. Pagen de Warfield, a Norman gentleman of the retinue of William the Conqueror, won a knight's fee and the estate of Warfield Walk, at the Battle of Hastings, 1066, in consideration of his services to the King on that eventful occasion. Our family is descended from the family in Berkshire, England.

("Maryland Heraldry.")

- (I) RICHARD WARFIELD emigrated from Berkshire, England; in America, in 1662, and settled west of Crownsville, in Anne Arundel County, his estate reaching to Round Bay. He died in 1703. There is no doubt that they were gentlemen and in the will of Captain John Howard they are referred to as "my loving brothers, Mr. Richard Warfield and Mr. Alexander Warfield." Before his death, he held "Brandy," "Warfield's Range," and seven tracts located around the same locality. In 1670 he married Elinor Browne, heiress of John Browne, of London, who, with his brother, Perequine, had a fine merchant transport trade from Annapolis with London. Among their children was John, of whom further.
- (Prof. Joshua Dorsey Warfield: "The Warfields of Maryland," p. 81. Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," pp. 550-51.)
- (II) John Warfield, son of Richard and Elinor (Browne) Warfield, was born in 1674, and died in 1718. His brother, Alexander, inherited the plantation

called "Brandy," near Millersville, Maryland. John was the eldest son of Richard Warfield and married, in 1696, Ruth Gaither. (Gaither II—second child.)

The sons all located in the frontier lands in Howard County. They belonged to the same church, in the same pew. They were members of the Queen Caroline Parish. The sons were:

- 1. Phillip.
- Alexander.
 Edward, of whom further.
- (Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," p. 84.)
- (III) EDWARD WARFIELD, son of John and Ruth (Gaither) Warfield, married, October 6, 1741, Rachel Riggs. (Riggs IV.) They had twelve children, among whom was Sarah, of whom further.
 - (Ibid. "Queen Caroline Parish Records.")
- (IV) SARAH RIGGS WARFIELD, daughter of Edward and Rachel (Riggs) Warfield, was born May 16, 1762. She married Zachariah Gaither, Sr. (Gaither V.)

(Ibid.)

(The Riggs Line).

Rigge is the medieval spelling of ridge and the name atte Rigge is found in all early English records, soon turning to Riggs.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

-(1) Francis Riggs came from England in 1663 and took up a grant of land in about County, Maryland. He died in 1664. He had a son, Richard, of whom further.

(Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Biography.")

(II) RICHARD RIGGS was the son of Francis Riggs. He had a son, John, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(III) JOHN RIGGS, son of Richard Riggs, was born in 1687 and died in 1762. He settled at "Riggs Hall." He married Mary Davis. (Davis II.) They had a daughter, Rachel, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(IV) RACHEL RIGGS, daughter of John and Mary (Davis) Riggs, died April 16, 1794. Her marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. James Macgill, of Queen Caroline Parish. She married Edward Warfield. (Warfield III.)

(Ibid.)

(The Davis Line).

Early members of the Davis family in Maryland were from Virginia. The records show that several of the Davises came from the old Dominion into Maryland. On both sides of the Chesapeake members of this distinguished name were large landholders and lived in the lavish way peculiar to the Colonial gentry.

("Maryland Archives," Vol. X, p. 532, 1657. Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," pp. 113, 114, 356. "Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. IX, p. 180.)

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- (II) THOMAS DAVIS married Mary Elizabeth Pierpont, as is shown by the abstract of his will, given in Warfield's "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," p. 114. (Pierpont II.) The personal estate, after the death of his wife, was to go to his five daughters. Children:
 - 1. Richard, deceased, leaving son, Caleb.
 - 2. Thomas.
 - 3. John.
 - 4. Samuel.
 - Francis.Robert.

And five daughters, one of whom was Mary, of whom further.

(Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," p. 114. "Maryland Archives," Vol. V, p. 45.)

(III) Mary Davis, daughter of Thomas and Mary Elizabeth (Pierpont) Davis, was born in 1702 and died in 1768. She married John Riggs. (Riggs III.)

(Ibid.)

(The Pierpont Line).

Pierpont is universally Latinized by "DePetro-Ponte" and is equivalent to the English Stonebridge.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) HENRY PIERPONT was of English descent, and among the early settlers of Maryland in 1665. He made application for his rights, which were fifty acres for each of his family that he brought into the colony. The following lists relate both his coming to America and his land rights.

> Henry Pierpont enters rights as followeth: Henry Pierpont and Elizabeth, his wife. Amos Pierpont, oldest son of said Henry

Jabez Pierpont, son, (Mary) Elizabeth, daughter.

Hannah,

Moses, son.

This warrant granted to Henry Pierpont for three and fifty acres of land bearing date of November 1, sixteen hundred and sixty-six.

Henry Pierpont married Elizabeth. Children:

- t. Amos.
- 2. Jabez, who devised to his sister, Mary, in his will.
- 3. Mary Elizabeth, of whom further.
- 4. Hannah.
- 5. Moses.

("Will Book," Land Office, at Annapolis. "Early Settlers," Maryland. Index page 965. Annapolis Land Office, Liber 8, "Early Settlers," p. 34-)

(II) Mary Elizabeth Pierpont, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Pierpont, came to Maryland with her father in 1665. She married Thomas Davis. (Davis II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Rogers Line).

Rogers belongs to the class of baptismal patronymics meaning literally "The son of Roger," and was exceedingly popular for several centuries.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")



Arms—Gules, a chevron argent on a chief azure, three leopards' faces or.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

Chew

BURGESS

Arms—Or a fess chequy gules and or. In chief three crosses crosslet gules.

(Bolton: "American Armory.")

MORLEY.

Arms-Sable a leopard's head argent jessant-de-lis or.

Crest-Out of a ducal coronet a demi talbot or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

COURTE (COURTS).

Arms—Paly of six or and azure on a chief of the first an eagle displayed sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

ROBYNS (ROBINS).

Arms—Per fess indented argent and azure a fess indented counterchanged, in chief two escallops of the second. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Courte

EYRES (AYRES).

Arms-Argent on a chevron gules three cinquefoils proper.

Crest—A leg in armour proper.

Motto—Si je puis.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

DAVIS.

Arms—Gules a chevron ermine in chief two mounds or, in base a talbot passant of the last.

Crest—Two arms embowed, habited ermine cuffs azure hands proper supporting a mound, as in the arms.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

ROGERS

Arms—Argent, a mullet gules on a chief or a fleur-de-lis of the second.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

- Ann Holsen Pisyon, a maken in the bound of the bound of the state of the state of the bound of

CHEW.

Arms-Gules, a chevron argent on a chief azure, three leopards' faces or.

(Crozier "General Armory.")

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(Burker: 55 General Armory. ?)

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Arms Argent on a chevron gules hree cinquefoils proper.

Crest—A leg in armour proper. | 1 if sait 1 : 17 to 12 | Motto—Si ie tuis. | (Burke; "General Armour.")

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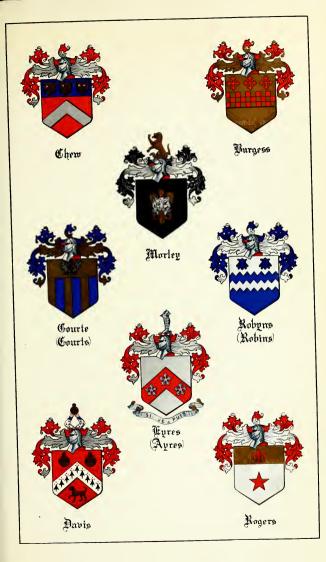
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OGERS.

Arms—Argent a mullet gille, on a chi i or a fleur-de-lis of the second.

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- (I) JOHN ROGERS, Gentleman, left a will, dated Charles County, Maryland, January 13, 1717, proved November 4, 1717. He left their son, John, the interest in his wife's estate, who was Charity Courts, said interest then in hands of said John's uncle, John Courts. John Rogers, Sr., married Charity Courts. (Courts II.) Children:
 - 1. John, of whom further.
 - Roadham.
 Richard.
 - (J. B. Cotton: "Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. IV, p. 140.)
- (II) Captain John Rogers, son of John and Charity (Courts) Rogers, left a will dated in Prince George County, Maryland, February 10, 1735, proved May 5, 1740. In this, he devises to his son, John, two hundred acres, "Rogers Chance"; to his wife, Joan, three hundred twenty-five acres, including the plantation dwelling, and two hundred acres to his daughter, Agnes. As early as 1711 he received the title of captain. "On October 6, 1711, Mr. John Rogers swore to the correctness of the naval officers' account, which comprised the Potomac District." ("Maryland Archives," Vol. XXIX, 'p. 11.) There is also another account, "Mr. John Rogers, naval officer of the Potomac District, appeared in the Colonial Assembly and delivered his list of fees, October 26, 1711." John Rogers married Joan. Children:
 - 1. John.
 - Samuel.
 - 3. Agnes, of whom further,

(Ibid., Vol. III, p. 75. "Maryland Archives," Vol. XXIX, p. 11.)

(III) Agnes Rogers, daughter of Captain John and Joan Rogers, married John Gaither. (Gaither IV.)

(Ibid.)

(The Courts Line).

This English surname originated from the many people who lived at the various courts of nobility throughout England.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

- (I) COLONEL JOHN COURTS owned in Maryland large tracts of land, extending above what is now the city of Washington and including what is now that city. His will, dated March 25, 1702, follows in abstract: "Col. John Courts, of Charles County, Maryland. His will devises to children, land in Prince George County. To son John, land. To son William, same. To daughter Ann, land near the first falls of the Potomac, on the Creek branches (now Washington city). To daughter Charity, two tracts on Potomac River.
 - (J. B. Cotton: "Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. III, p. 23.)
- (II) CHARITY COURTS, daughter of Colonel John and Charity Courts, married John Rogers. (Rogers I.)

(Ibid.)

(The Burgess Line).

A representative of a borough in Parliament was generally called a burgess and it is from this distinguished fact that the name arose as a surname. It was a dis-

tinct honor, for these were the first men of the land who dared assert their rights and began the very liberal government of England.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) Colonel William Burgess was born in 1622 and died January 4, 1686. He was one of the most striking figures in the annals of Colonial Maryland. He arrived in the province in the year 1640-50 with the Non-Conformists from Virginia. He first settled in Northampton County, Virginia, but later followed Governor William Stone to Maryland, in about 1650, bringing a company of one hundred and fifty men to settle there. He soon became the central figure in South River Hundred. On February 9, 1658, he received a warrant for three hundred acres of land called "The Burgh," lying on South River. This was granted him for the transporting of himself and two other persons into the province in the year 1650. He continued to acquire land and at his death owned over five thousand acres. Mr. Berkely, the historian, describes him as a sea-faring man, who had evidently been some time in the Palatinate. After the acts of 1683, his property became Londontown. He built a wharf on his holding and laid off some of his plantation into town lots, the first sale being to Thomas (Lefrithecombe, or Linthicum). He soon did a splendid business, when a courthouse was built; merchant vessels flying to England; All-Hallow's and Upper Anne Arundel parishes to supervise; and his town rapidly turning into a thriving seaport. By 1696, there were four hundred and sixty taxable people there. In 1655, Colonel William Burgess was on the Council of War and in 1657 was named commissioner and associate justice for the new county of Anne Arundel. In 1661, he was in command of the South River Rangers. Benedict Leonard Calvert, the son of Lord Baltimore, commissioned him, in 1665, as "Commander-in-Chief of all Forces" raised in Anne Arundel and four other counties. The following epitaph is given as a most remarkable condensation of his eventful life:

Here lieth the body of Wm. Burgess Esquire, who departed this life on ye 4th of January, 1686 Aged 64 years; leaving his Dear beloved wife, Ursula and eleven Children, viz; seven sons and four daughters And eight grand-children In his life-time a member of His Lordships' deputy Governors; A Justice of the High Provincial Court; Colonel of a regiment of Trained Bands; And sometime General of all ye Military Forces of this Province. His Loving wife, Ursula, his executrix In testimony of her true respect And due regard to the worthy Deserts of her dear deceased Husband, hath erected this monument.

Of the peaceful Quaker faith he refused to swear on the Holy Evangelists when commissioned one of the justices of Anne Arundel County, July 22, 1658, contending it was in no case lawful to swear, whose plea was disallowed by the board and Captain Thomas Besson was added to commissioners instead of William Burgess.

Having lost his first public office by refusing to take the necessary Oath of Fidelity to the Proprietary, he was evidently made to see the fallacy of his posi-

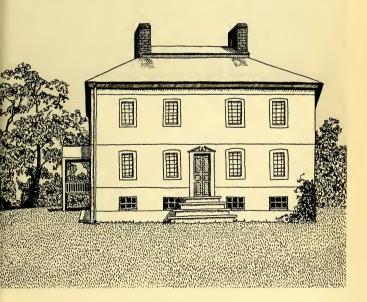


FIRST CLUBHOUSE IN AMERICA, LOCATED ON SEVERN RIVER, MARYLAND



French Huguenot - . Born in Aloace Lorraine

BONNETT TOMB.





GAITHER

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tion and the next year began a career of great distinction in the civil and military life of Lord Baltimore Palatinate. On February 28, 1659, Lieutenant William Burgess was returned Member of Assembly from Anne Arundel County. Two years later, April 22, 1661, he is referred to as captain, when five men were ordered taken from Captain William Burgess' company for service against the Susque-hanna Indians. He was again appointed a commissioner of the peace for Anne Arundel County in the year 1663. High sheriff of Anne Arundel County was the next honor conferred on William Burgess and one of especial interest, as it, in accordance with English custom, made him the ranking citizen of his county, with the obligation of being host of the Proprietary or Governor when visiting the county officially, as in England the high sheriff of a county is host to Royalty when the King or his representative goes in state to the county to attend any public function. He was appointed on March 23, 1664, his commission being issued May 5 that year.

Many Indian troubles were occurring in the province at this time and another evidence of Charles Calvert's friendship for Captain William Burgess is found in

the following commission:

Charles Calvert to Capt. William Burgess, Greeting: Whereas Divers Forraigne Indians have of late Committed divers murthers upon the people of this Province, etc., Now Know Yee that I reposing especiall confidence in yor fidelity Courage and Experience in Martial Affairs have constituted, ordained and Appointed and by these doe Constitute, Ordaine, and appoint you Commandr in Chiefe under mee of all the forces soe raised in St. Marys Kent Charless Calvert and Anne Arundel Countys against the said Indians to make warre and pursue and by Gods Assistance to Vanquish and kill and Generally in all things to doe all or any thing or things as any Commander in Chiefe may or of Right Ought to doe according to such Instruccons as I have herewith sent or shall from time to time send you. Given at St. Marys undr. my hand and Seale this 6th day of June in the 34th yeare of his Lordgs Dominion Our Charles Calveer.

The brother-in-law of William Burgess, Richard Beard, was at Beards' Creek and nearby were the Gaithers, Chews, Robins and other old southern families. William Burgess married (first) Elizabeth Robins. (Robins II.) He married (second) Ursula Moore. Among the children of his first marriage was Edward, of whom further.

("Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. XIX, pp. 135, 136, 138. Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," pp. 12, 45, 49, 50, 53. "Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland," Liber O, Folio 403. "Maryland Archives," Vol. I, pp. 382. "Maryland Archives," Vol. II, pp. 352, 411, 489, 491-94, 523-241)

(II) Captain Edward Burgess, son of Colonel William and Elizabeth (Robins) Burgess, was the only son, with the exception of his brother, Charles, to hand down the name of Burgess in the male line. He had the important duty to open, as commissioner, the port of Londontown. He was then a justice and a captain while his father was still living. Like his father, he became a high colonial official in both civil and military affairs. He was commissioned a justice and county commissioner for Anne Arundel County, June 6, 1679, at which time he is mentioned as one of the gentlemen justices. He continued in this important office until 1689. On April 28, 1686, Captain Edward Burgess was commissioned a justice of the quorum of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. He was commanding a company of foote in the county on September 14, 1681, during Indian troubles. As was the custom of the time, he held civil and military offices at the same time. In the year 1689 he was again commissioned by the Assembly of Maryland, Captain of Foote

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in his county. In 1660, he had a patent for land in South River Hundred, near Samuel Chew's "Herrington," and his plantation was under the name "Burgess' Right." Edward Burgess was also justice of the Provincial Court, and "Captain of the Foote." He was named for his grandfather, Edward Robins. He married Sarah Chew. (Chew III.) Among their children was Sarah Chew, of whom further.

(Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties," pp. 30, 53. L. B. Thomass: "The Thomas Book," p. 254, "Maryland Archives," Vol. V, p. 462; Vol. XIII, p. 242; Vol. XV, pp. 253, 323, 324; Vol. XVII, p. 24)

(III) SARAH CHEW BURGESS, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Chew) Burgess, died in 1750. She married Benjamin Gaither. (Gaither III.)

(Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," pp. 30, 53. L. B. Thomas: "The Thomas Book," p. 254.)

(The Chew Line).

Chew is a parish in Somerset, as well as a river. The Chew family was an ancient free-holding line, residing in the manor of Cho in Billington Vill, Lan-

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." L. B. Thomas: "The Thomas Book.")

- (I) JOHN CHEW came to Virginia in 1622 with three servants in the "Charitie," which landed opposite Jamestown, where he located. The deed of his home, dated 1623, describes him as a merchant and two years later Governor Harvey describes him as one of the ablest merchants in the colony. For a short time after his arrival, he managed the business of Robert Benet at James City. From 1623 to 1629 he appeared in the House of Burgesses, and was a burgess from York County from 1642 to 1644. He received a commission of colonel of the Provincial Forces and from 1634 to 1652 was justice of York County. One of his descendants, Joseph Chew, of Montreal, Secretary for Indian Affairs, in a letter to his cousin, Joseph Chew, of Connecticut, states that John Chew removed to Maryland about 1643, but 1653 is a more probable date. Sir William Berkely, Governor of Virginia, who had a particular regard for him, tried to dissuade him from leaving the colony. He died about 1668. He married Sarah, who came to Virginia in the "Seafloure" in 1623. The date of her death is not known, but in 1651, according to an early York County deed, he married Mrs. Rachel Constable. Children.

 - Joseph, who resided in York County, Virginia.
 Samuel, of whom further.
 - (L. B. Thomas: "The Thomas Book," pp. 253-55.)
- (II) Samuel Chew, son of John and Sarah Chew, resided in Maryland as early as 1648. He was a member of the House of Burgesses of the Colony in 1659 and December 17, 1669, was sworn one of the justices of the Provincial Court and the Court of Chancery. On July 28 of the same year he was commissioned a member of the Governor's Council, a position which he held until his death. He also possessed large tracts of land devoted to the growing of tobacco. His home was at Herring Bay, or Herrington, as he describes it in his will, dated July 26, 1676. He died March 15, 1676-77. About 1658 he married Anne Ayres. (Ayres II.) Children:
 - Samuel, born in 1660, died in 1718.
 - 2. Joseph, inherited Hambley; married Mrs. Elizabeth (Gassaway) Battee.

- 3. Nathaniel, inherited Poppingjoy at Lyons Creek, Calvert County.
- 4. William.
- 5. Benjamin; married Elizabeth Benson.
- John, died February 19, 1696-97.
- Caleb, died May 8, 1698.
 Sarah, of whom further.
- 9. Ann, died January 28, 1699-1700.

(Ibid.)

(III) SARAH CHEW, daughter of Samuel and Anne (Ayres) Chew, married Captain Edward Burgess. (Burgess II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Ayres Line).

Traditionally, the Ayres or Eyres family, intermarried with much wealth and many nobly titled families in England.

(I) WILLIAM AYRES secured a plantation on Nausemond River for transporting five people from England. He had an estate on Herring Creek. William Ayres was the standard-bearer of Captain Fuller's forces and in an attack against William Stone, in 1654, at Herring Creek, he was killed before his men had started to fire. The trouble was due to the fact that an Assembly was formed, but any who bore arms against Parliament, or were of Roman faith, were deprived of the vote, with the resultant struggle between the King's men and Stone. This sudden death explains why he left but one child, Ann, of whom further.

(Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," pp. 6, 25.)

(II) Anne Ayres, daughter of William Ayres, was his only child and heiress. She was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, which met monthly at her home on Herring Bay. She died April 13, 1695. She married Samuel Chew. (Chew II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Robins Line).

One of England's most popular surnames is Robbins, or Robins, a nickname of Robert. The name is widespread and to be found in all localities of England.

- (I) EDWARD ROBINS was a merchant from Accomac, where he built "Newport Hance." He was named a residuary legatee to Captain George Puddington. He came to Virginia in the "Thomas" in 1635, as recorded in Hotten's "List of Immigrants Entering Virginia," although according to Warfield's "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," he came on the same ship in 1615. He died about 1646. Children:
 - I. Elizabeth, of whom further.
 - 2. Rachel: married Richard Beard.

("Virginia County Records," Vol. VI, p. 136. Hotten: "List of Immigrants Entering Virginia," p. 127. Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," p. 49.)

(II) ELIZABETH ROBINS, daughter of Edward Robins, received, in 1641, together with her sister, Rachel, three hundred and fifty acres of land which they inherited from their father. She married William Burgess. (Burgess I.)

(Ibid.)

(The Morley Line).

Many parishes in Counties Norfolk, York, and Derby are named Morley and the name is likewise found in all early records.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) JOSEPH MORLEY was one of the first settlers in Maryland coming to Herring Creek Hundred, Anne Arundel County, before 1663. He is the first of the name of whom we have record. His will, made in 1672, follows in part:

In the name of God, Amen. I, Joseph Morley, of the county of Anarundel in the Province of Maryland, being sick and weake in body, but of good and perfect memory, love and praise to the Almighty God, my Creator, do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following: First and principally, I commend my soule unto Almighty God, my Creator, assuredly believing I shall receive full pardon and free remissions of all my sins and be saved by the blessed death and merits of my Blessed Savior, Jesus Christ, and my body to the earth from whence it was taken, to be buried in a decent and Christian-like manner.

Imprimis: I do make and ordain my trusty and well beloved friends, John Gather and Robert Protor, my full and sole executors of all my estate, both real and personal, and do by these presents unto them both after my decease, my debts being paid out of it in the first place, bequeath same. After my debts are paid the remainder to be devided equally between them both. This is the last will and testament of me, Joseph Morley, as witnesseth my hand and seal the day and year above noted.

seal the day and year above noted. Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

(Signed) JOSEPH MORLEY (Seal)

JAMES CHILCOTT, BARTHOLOMEW INGROBRETTSON,

On the back of the above will is written "to the Hon. Phillip Calvert, Esq., Chief Judge and 'Commissary' General for probate of Wills, who granted probate of same Feb. 15, 1674."

("Will Book," No. V, pp. 4-5, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.)

It was a peculiar feature of this will that the sons-in-law, John Gaither and Robert Proctor, were his direct heirs. It predicates that daughters were very young, hence, incapable of the care of property. The estate of Joseph Morley included several plantations. When Robert Proctor and John Gaither desired to sell the lands devised to them by their father-in-law, Joseph Morley, to Mareen Duvall, in 1679, because of the failure of the said Joseph Morley to mention his daughters as his lawful heirs in his will, the matter was taken to court in order to correct and perfect the deed. The proceedings fill ten large pages. Elizabeth Proctor, wife of Robert Proctor, and Ruth Gaither, wife of John Gaither, freely relinquished all their rights to their respective husbands in the matter. Children:

- 1. Elizabeth; married (first) John Freeman; (second) Robert Proctor.
- 2. Ruth, of whom further.
- (J. H. Deeds: "No. 2, Anne Arundel County," p. 2. "Will Book," Anne Arundel County, Maryland, No. 5, pp. 4-5. Waffield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland", pp. 6-7, 107-08. J. B. Cotton: "Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. 1, pp. 83, 107-2).
- (II) RUTH MORLEY, daughter of Joseph Morley, was born about 1655. She married (first) John Gaither. (Gaither II.) She married (second), in 1704, Francis Hardesty.

(Warfield: "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," pp. 107-08.)





Sellers

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Arms—Gules a chevron between three covered cups argent.

Crest—A demi-swan, wings endorsed argent.

(Burke: 'General Armory.")



Sellers

In the Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Alexander Sellers, executive head of one of Philadelphia's oldest and most widely known industries, the line is traced back for nearly two and a half centuries.

The Sellers family, which for all this period has been prominently identified with the affairs of Philadelphia and its vicinity, had its origin in England as early as the seventeenth century.

- (I) Thomas Sellers, of Belper, County Derby, England, belonged to an old and well-connected family of Derbyshire, where his ancestors had held a respectable position for several generations. His wife was Elizabeth (surname not of record), and they had children, of whom was Samuel, see further.
- (II) Samuel Sellers, youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Sellers, was baptized at Duffield Church, Derbyshire, England, February 3, 1655. He came to Pennsylvania from Belper, Derbyshire, England, in 1682, and with his brother, George, settled in Derby. He was one of those who established Darby Meeting of Friends, and held at different times a number of township offices. He married, August 13, 1684, Anna Gibbons, daughter of Henry and Eleanor Gibbons, who had come with her father from Parwich, Derbyshire, in 1682. Samuel and Anna (Gibbons) Sellers' intentions of marriage were the first entry on the minutes of Darby Meeting, under date of "5 mo. 2d, 1684." Anna survived her husband more than ten years, dying January 19, 1742-43. They were the parents of a son, Samuel, Jr., of whom further.
- (III) Samuel Sellers, Jr., eldest son of Samuel and Anna (Gibbons) Sellers, was born in Darby Township, May 12, 1690, and succeeded his father in the conduct of the weaving business. He was a township official and an inventor for improvement of the textile manufactures. He died June 3, 1773, leaving sixty-four children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Samuel Sellers, Jr., married, October 28, 1712, at Darby Meeting, Sarah Smith, born at Darby, May 30, 1689, daughter of John and Eleanor (Dolby) Smith, both of Leicestershire, England, who came to Darby in 1684, and Sarah (Smith) Sellers died at Upper Darby, May 24, 1778. She was the mother of seven children, among whom was John (1), of whom further.
- (IV) John (1) Sellers, youngest son of Samuel Sellers, Jr., and Sarah (Smith) Sellers, was born at "Sellers Hall," the old family homestead in Upper Darby, November 19, 1728; died there February 2, 1804. He was a pioneer manufacturer, a promoter of industries, deeply interested in scientific research, one of the original members of the American Philosophical Society, and one of a committee of that body, in 1769, appointed to observe the transit of Venus and report their observations for the benefit of science. A surveyor and engineer, he was commissioned on a number of important public works and projects. He was elected four times a member of the Colonial Assembly. For his active patriotism, in defending

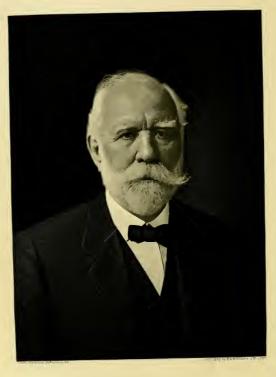
the rights of the Colonists by force of arms during the Revolution, he was disowned by the Society of Friends, in which his ancestors had held membership for a century. He continued to give loyal support to the patriot cause throughout the struggle, and at its close was elected to the General Assembly, but declined to serve. He represented Delaware County in the State Constitutional Convention of 1790, and was elected to the State Senate, the first to serve. under the Constitution then adopted, for Delaware County, and served one term. John Sellers married, April 26, 1749, Ann Gibson, daughter of Nathan and Ann (Hunt-Blunston) Gibson, the former from Westmoreland, England, and the latter the widow of John Blunston, Jr. Ann (Gibson) Sellers died April 16, 1905, having survived her husband but little more than a year. Of their children was John (2), of whom further.

(V) John (2) Sellers, sixth child and fourth son of John (1) and Ann (Gibson) Sellers, was born at "Sellers Hall," Upper Darby, December 1, 1762, died at his country residence, "Hoodland," Upper Darby, where he had conducted farming operations. He was for many years a tanner before becoming a farmer, though he continued to manufacture card leathers for the firm of Nathan & David Sellers, composed of his two elder brothers. John (2) Sellers married, April 27, 1786, Mary Coleman, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Johnson) Coleman, and a sister to the wives of his brothers, Nathan and David. She was a descendant of one of the early Quaker families of New England who suffered persecution from Puritans, her ancestors having settled in Massachusetts in 1638. Of the children of John (2) and Mary (Coleman) Sellers was John (3), of whom further.

(VI) John (3) Sellers, only surviving son of John (2) and Mary (Coleman) Sellers, was born in Philadelphia, September 20, 1789, and died there July 20, 1878, aged eighty-nine years. He was a miller by trade, and it was he who laid the foundation for the extensive flour milling business conducted by the Millbourne Mills Company. He was a devout member of the Society of Friends, an earnest though conservative Abolitionist during slavery days, and one of the earliest members of the Free Soil party. He was a strong advocate of popular education, helped to found and maintain schools in the Upper Darby district and for many years served as treasurer of the board. John (3) Sellers married, April 10, 1817, at Friends Meeting, Wilmington, Delaware. Elizabeth Poole, daughter of William and Sarah (Sharpless) Poole, and a descendant of two old families of Pennsylvania.

Joseph Poole, great-grandfather of Elizabeth (Poole) Sellers, was a son of William Poole, of parish of Bromfield, County Cumberland, England, by his wife, Jeanette Twentyman, and was born in Cumberland in 1704. He came to Pennsylvania when a young man and settled in Bucks County, where he married Rebecca Janney, daughter of Abel Janney, born in Cheshire, England, by his wife, Elizabeth (Stacy) Janney, born in Yorkshire, England, daughter of Mahlon and Rebecca (Ely) Stacy, who came to New Jersey, in 1679, and were the first settlers on the site of Trenton, New Jersey. Thomas Janney, father of Abel, baptized in Cheshire, England, became a minister among Friends, and married Margery Heath, of Yorkshire, England, and came to Pennsylvania in the ship "Endeavor," arriving in the Delaware River, September 20, 1683, with their four sons, and settled in Bucks County. He was a member of the Provincial Council, many years a justice of Bucks County courts, and a member of the Assembly. Abel Janney was a justice





Mm Sellers 1824-1905

of Bucks County and a member of the Provincial Assembly. Joseph Poole died at Newtown, Bucks County, in 1766. His widow, Rebecca, survived him many years and died in Wilmington, Delaware. They had eight children, of whom William, the eldest, settled in Wilmington, Delaware. He married (first) Martha Roberts, and (second) Elizabeth (Shipley) Canby, widow of Oliver Canby, of Wilmington, and daughter of William and Mary (Tatnall) Shipley, of Wilmington.

William Poole, Ir., son of William Poole, by his second wife, Elizabeth (Shipley) Canby, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, and married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Sharpless, by his second wife, Martha, daughter of Benjamin Mendenhall, a minister among Friends in Chester County, by his wife, Lydia Roberts, a native of Wales. He was a son of Benjamin Mendenhall, who came from Wiltshire, England, and married, in 1689, Ann Pennell, of Chester County, Benjamin Sharpless was a son of Joseph Sharpless, born in Cheshire, England, died in Chester County, by his wife, Lydia, daughter of Ralph and Mary Lewis, who came from Glamorganshire, Wales, in 1683, and settled on the Welsh Tract of Haverford and Merion townships. John Sharpless, father of Joseph, and the ancestor of the prominent Chester County family of the name, was a son of Geoffrey Sharpless, of Wybunbury, Chester County, England, who married Margaret Ashley. John Sharpless embraced Friends' principles, and married Iane Moore, in Cheshire, England, and came to Pennsylvania with his family, landing at Chester, October 14, 1682. William Poole, Jr., and Sarah (Sharpless) Poole had ten children, of whom Elizabeth, the wife of John (3) Sellers, was the eldest.

To John (3) and Elizabeth (Poole) Sellers there were born eleven children,

of whom was William, of whom further.

(VII) WILLIAM SELLERS, to whom were accorded honors in America and Europe in recognition of his preëminent abilities as an engineer and manufacturer, and his achievements in the advancement of the mechanic arts, was one of the leading citizens of his generation whose public-spirited activities and accomplishments throughout his career were of far-reaching influence.

William Sellers, the eldest surviving son of John and Elizabeth (Poole) Sellers, was born at Millbourne, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1824. He received his early education in a private school built and maintained in Upper Darby by members of the Sellers family for the education of their own and neighbors' children. Subsequently he served an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade under his uncle, John Morton Poole, of Wilmington, Delaware, and here began the development of those talents with which nature had endowed him, and which were to lead him to the foremost position that he attained in the engineering world. In 1845, at the age of twenty-one years, he entered the machine shop of Fairbanks, Bancroft & Company, at Providence, Rhode Island, where he had three years' practical experience to qualify him for the conduct of a business on his own account, and returning to Philadelphia, in 1848, he began the manufacture of machinists' tools and mill gearing at Thirtieth and Chestnut streets, and subequently joined with his brother-in-law, Edward Bancroft, who, in the meantime, had also removed from Providence, Rhode Island, and was established in Beach Street, Kensington. The business was thereafter conducted under the firm name of Bancroft & Sellers until the admission of John Sellers, Jr., to a partnership, and upon the death of Mr. Bancroft in 1855, when it became known as William Sellers &

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Company. The growth of the business led to the erection of a new shop at Sixteenth and Pennsylvania avenues in 1853, which was subsequently enlarged and improved, and in due course J. Sellers Bancroft, Coleman Sellers and James C. Brooks were admitted to partnership and later the business was incorporated with William Sellers as president. In the meantime he had extended the field of his operations by organizing the Edge Moor Iron Company in 1868. Of this he was also president and directed the operations of the two enterprises, the constant growth of which brought them in time to mammoth proportions. The Edge Moor Company furnished all the iron structural materials for the buildings of the Centennial Exhibition and also for the Brooklyn Bridge, which they built, with the exception of the suspension cables, furnished by the Roeblings. This bridge was the first in which steel eye-bars were used. At that time the Edge Moor was the largest plant known for building bridges and other structures of iron and steel. The further expansion of William Sellers' interest was noted in 1873, when he became president of the Midvale Steel Company, of Nicetown, Pennsylvania, which he subsequently reorganized, and under his management the works became the first successful producer of material required by the United States Government for steel cannon. The development of the business of the Edge Moor Iron Company turned the inventive ability of Mr. Sellers in new directions, and a long series of mechanical devices was evolved to meet the demand for steel. The works were first started to make wrought iron by mechanical puddling machinery of William Sellers' design, but were subsequently changed to steel bridge construction, and later a department was created for the manufacture of improved steam boilers of various kinds. Each step in this growth called for new machinery and new methods, and throughout the development Mr. Sellers' personality dominated every step. He was ever ready with suggestions for improvement in plant and in appliances, and developed ingenious devices, but much was original in conception and design. Among the more striking of these which were among the productions of William Sellers & Company may be mentioned a comprehensive hydraulic plant for making upset rods and eye-bars; the latter were first made by a welding process and then of steel by upsetting and flattening, and involved the use of a special and original annealing furnace for very long bars. Again there were multiple punches and spacing mechanism for rapidly producing plate girder work without templates, hydraulic riveters, cranes, drills, boring machines, and many other devices for the rapid and effective production of work. Each step developed new requirements and each found him ready with suggestions.

The "Journal of the Franklin Institute," May, 1905, said:

As a designer of machinery William Sellers had certain well defined ideas. Beauty of line and grace of form were insisted on and he early adopted, if he did not invent, the dull dead int known as "machine gray," which has now almost entirely supplanted the reds and green and black of the early builders. Fitness for the purpose intended, as he saw it, was the keynote and he had as much horror of unnecessary weight as he had of any other defect in proportion. In construction nothing suited him but the best. He was never deterred by consideration of cost if he saw a way of improving in design or construction. Absolute honesty of purpose was his dominant characteristic, and he would tolerate no deviation from the standard of workmanship, no matter how tempting might be the occasion. There was not thought of patching defects in workmanship or material. Nothing was "good enough" unless it was perfect. On one occasion, while conducting a friend, who was also engaged in the iron business, through the works, the latter commented on the absence of any bad castings and assed what method was adopted to prevent their occurrence. "We throw them away," was the reply, Jealous of his reputation, he set a high standard and followed it underviatingly. He had to a wonderful degree the courage of conviction and would follow out his own conclu-

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sions without hesitation in the face of adverse opinion. In fact, opinions had very little weight with him in professional matters, but he would always listen to reasons, and if the reasons appealed to him, he would abandon preconceived convictions readily and without apparent greet. He used to say that he had no pride in invention, and would readily give up an idea on which he had long labored if convinced that something else offered was better. As illustrating William Sellers' mechanical ingemuity and fertility of resources it may be noted that he was granted patents in 1857 and he had patents pending when he died. These numerous patents granted to him alone, or in association with co-inventors, cover a great variety of various sorts, turnaces, hoists, cranes, steam hammers, steam engines, ordnance, turn-tables, pumps, etc. He also obtained many patents in foreign lands. Probably the best known of his inventions is the spiral gear planer drive, in which the table or platen is moved back and forth by a multi-thread screw on an incline shaft engaging with a rack on the under surface of the table, a device giving the smoothness of a screw drive coupled with the convenience and efficiency of the usual methods. It was patented in 1862.

Frederick A. Halsey has aptly defined the late William Sellers' status as an engineer in the following words:

Mr. Sellers had been called the Whitworth of America, the work of the two men being largely on parallel lines and their influence in England and the United States being substantially the same. The merit of Mr. Sellers' work is scarcely less than that of Mr. (Sir Joseph) Whitworth, and when considered in connection with the greater difficulties to be met, it is perhaps even greater. The machine building industry in this country was then in a far more primitive condition than in England. The soil of the country was much less receptive of those advanced ideas which form the foundation of Mr. Sellers' work. His work was from the beginning strikingly original, so much so that to those whose ideas were based upon the undeveloped taste of that time they seemed in many cases almost outre. The writer recently saw still in use one of the early special lathes designed by Mr. Sellers for turning railway axles, and so entirely different was it from any form of lathe made at that time that it could scarcely have failed to impress the general observer as a simple oddity. As a matter of fact, it was obviously the result of the keenest analysis of the work to be done and of the strains to be carried by the machine and the result was simply an adaptation of the form of the machine to these strains, a little less than a stroke of genius. While, of course, these machines have been improved and made capable of a much larger output than this early machine of Mr. Sellers', it is nevertheless not exaggerating to say that its outline forms today a model. It was this adaptation of the forms of his machine to the strains to be carried by them that formed the keynote of Mr. Sellers' method of design, and it was the fact that machines were then designed regardless of such principles that led his forms to appear so strange to those who looked upon the prevailing forms as suitable. Mr. Sellers' methods, however, were soon followed by other designers, and it is safe to say that, so far as modern machines are better in this respect than those of half a century ago, the result is very largely due to the influence of Mr. Sellers' work. This influence is seen more and more in connection with the most recent designs of machines. The influence of tradition is far stranger in connection with these machines (which in a sense became standard many years ago) than those of recent origin, and it is therefore a curious fact that the most modern outlines are seen in machines upon which the opportunity for improvement has prevailed the longest. Of his individual achievements Mr. Sellers' name is best known in connection with the Sellers of United States Standard Screwthread, which he published in a paper read before the Franklin Institute in 1864, at which time he was president of the Institute. A similar effect toward standardization had been previously made by Sir Joseph Whitworth, and Mr. Sellers work was no doubt inspired by that of Whitworth. The leading differences between the Sellers and the Whitworth Jorms lie in the angle of the thread and in the fact that it has a flat top and bottom instead of a round top and bottom. There has been much discussion regarding the merits of these two forms, of which both have their advantages, but it is safe to say that from the strictly practical standpoint (of getting the standard generally adopted) the Sellers form is the only one which

would have had any chance of general adoption in this country at that time.

It had the commanding merit that it could be made with a common lathe, too, made in a shop where used, whereas the Whitworth form required a special tool which must be bought from a maker. In addition to the smaller tendency to respect and follow authority in this country as compared with England, lay the physical obstacle due to the widely scattered mechanical centers of the country, the effect of which could only have been to defeat standardization, should the proposed standard involve the purchase of special tools for thread cutting. How much of an influence this may have had with Mr. Sellers the writer does not know,

but it may well have had a commanding influence.

Illustrative of the fact that Mr. Sellers would not accept or have nothing to do with anything that was not of the best, was an incident which occurred in 1890, when

the Navy Department of the United States Government at Washington sent to leading manufacturers of machine tools elaborate specifications for an eight-foot turning and boring lathe for sixteen-inch steel cannon. This was a leviathan lathe. Some idea of its dimensions may be gained when it is stated that the main bed was seventy-three feet ten and three-quarter inches long and nine feet wide, the extension bed carrying the boring arrangement was fifty-three feet five inches long and five feet two inches wide, making a total length of one hundred and twenty-eight feet and three and three-fourths inches. The government engineers designed this gigantic machine. Mr. Sellers did not approve of their designs and refused to bid upon them, but he caused new designs to be drawn embodying new principles, differing radically from the Government's drawings. On a day appointed Mr. Sellers appeared in person and explained his design to the board of engineers in Washington, pointing out the merits of his plans and so thoroughly convinced the board of their superiority that they adopted the Sellers plans and discarded their own. This great lathe was built by William Sellers & Company, Incorporated, and installed in the Naval Gun Factory in Washington, District of Columbia, where it has attracted the attention and admiration of engineers from all parts of the world. The total weight of this machine was about 500,000 pounds.

During a visit to England in 1860 the attention of Mr. Sellers was called by Sharp, Stewart & Company, of Manchester, to the Giffard injector for feed steam boilers, a model of which had been sent by Flaud et Cie, of Paris, for t purpose of interesting English manufacturers. The device was crude in design and was generally regarded as a mechanical paradox and an interesting but unpractical toy. It contained, however, the elements of a novel principle, and Mr. Sellers' immediate estimate of the value of the invention evinces the accuracy of his judgment. American rights were at once obtained and royalties paid to Sharp, Stewart & Company until the expiration of the United States patents. The same year a special department devoted to the manufacture was added to the plant of William Sellers & Company, and the first injectors were made from French drawings and patterns. Modifications of the original design were introduced to adapt it to the American market, and the present experimental department established to eradicate defects of construction and to obtain a more complete development of the principle. The necessity for automatic adjustment was soon observed, and Mr. Sellers invented and patented, in 1865, the self-adjusting combining tube, which automatically adjusted the supply of water to meet the requirements of varying steam pressures, and improved forms bearing patent dates of 1876 and 1878 are still largely used.

Other interests diverted the trend of Mr. Sellers' inventive ability into other channels, and in his later years further experimental work was placed in the hands of Strickland L. Kneass, but he always retained his deep interest in the subject. In 1888, the self-acting form, devised and patented by Mr. Kneass, was introduced, specially adapted to the high boiler pressure carried on locomotive boilers, and met with immediate acceptance, being adopted by most of the railways of France as the standards, so that injectors bearing William Sellers' name supplanted Giffard's in the country of the inventor, besides being used in almost every country and colony of the globe. In fact, it may be added that his name is as closely associated with the highest development of the locomotive injector as it has been with the perfection of machine tools or the standard screw thread.

Throughout an active business career in which constantly growing and mammoth enterprises made heavy demands upon his time and energies, Mr. Sellers always found opportunity to coöperate in movements which he deemed of value to the city, the State or the country at large. He was for some years president of the Franklin Institute, and his services as such at a critical period in its history, in large measure, constituted the strongest element in the transformation of the Institute and in its subsequent advancement. He was elected a member thereof in 1847 and so continued until his death, acting on its board of managers from 1857 until 1861 and again from 1864 until 1892, inclusive. After aiding to free the Institute from heavy financial obligations incurred by an unfortunate investment of funds in the early 'sixties, the Institute was reorganized in 1864, and Mr. Sellers was chosen president, serving until 1867, his administration being signalized by a notable increase in its activity.

The secretary of the Institute writes:

Perhaps the most prominent incident of his administration was the formulation by a special committee, of which he was chairman, of a uniform system of screw threads, which was presented in the form of a report read at the stated meeting of the Institute, held September 15, 1864. (See the "Journal," January, 1865.) This report, with its suggestions, was approved by the Institute, and within a comparatively few hours the system of screw threads proposed if "ri"m was officially adopted by the United States Government in its workshops, by the lead at the state of the state o

The "Journal of the Institute" in this connection says:

Other attempts had been made to standardize threads for screws, but William Sellers was the first to devise a set of proportions and reduce them to formulæ so that the proper size, shapes and pitch for a given diameter of screw can be determined without comparison with a predetermined list. The angle and the truncated form of screw thread proposed by Mr. Selers, which became the standard for the United States, were adopted by the International Congress for "L'Unification Des Filetages et des Gauges," held at Zurich, in October, 1901.

In reviewing the life and attainments of William Sellers, it is proper to allude to the numerous awards given at various international expositions to the house of which he was the senior and after incorporation the president, as well as to the honors conferred upon him as an individual in recognition of his genius as an inventor and constructor of machinery. At Vienna, in 1873, in addition to five bronze medals, there was awarded the grand medal of honor upon the following recommendation of the jury:

This diploma was awarded exclusively by the council of presidents as was, as therein stated:

Designed to bear the character of peculiar distinction for eminent merits in the domain of science and its application to the education of the people and advancement of the intellectual, moral and material welfare of man.

The following extract from the report of the judges appointed for the examination of Group XXI (machine tools) at the Centennial Exhibition will suffice to indicate the nature of the award given to William Sellers & Company for their exhibits:

The undersigned, having examined the products herein described, respectfully recommend the same to the United States Centennial Commission for award for the following reasons, namely: For a remarkable collection of machine tools for working metal. This exhibit, when considered in regard to its extent and value, its extraordinary variety and general excelence, as also for the large amount of originality that is shown in the numerous devices that are introduced, is probably without a parallel in the past history of international exhibitions, and

taken as a whole, is worthy of the highest honor that can be conferred. Besides it is thoroughly national in its characteristics and preeminently worthy of the United States and of the grand occasion of the Centennial Exposition. Every single machine, tool or piece of apparatus that is displayed in this wast offering would for itself command the strongest recommendation or an award, even if it stood alone as a unit; but here every unit is surrounded by thirty-three distinct machines, each one being of the highest standard in its particular class. The whole of these machines are characterized by extreme refinement in detail; by the superior quality of the material employed in their construction; by first-class workmanship, both in regard to nice fitting and precision and for the mathematical accuracy of structure; by the correct proportions that have been worked out in the determining of strength and form; and the disposal of material to take its full share of duty. For the scientific skill displayed in the application of mechanical torce, for the daring shown in tearlessly breaking through the transmission of power in more direct course to the point of action, yet maintaining for the transmission of power in more direct course to the point of action, yet maintaining correct construction mechanically and without departure from true principles. As it is impossible to realize the full measure of such refined mechanical, scientific and artistic merit, by the foregoing remarks, it is deemed necessary to enumerate briefly some of the more prominent points in the several machines, both in justice to the exhibitor and to the judges. (Here followed technical details.)

To give detailed accounts of all the awards made in past years to William Sellers & Company at the various national and international expositions would necessarily extend this article beyond the prescribed limits. The following list must, therefore, suffice without further comment thereon: 1854, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, silver medal; 1857, Maryland Institute, Baltimore, silver medal; 1867, World's Fair, Paris, gold medal; 1860, American Institute, New York, six medals; World's Fair, Vienna, five medals and grand diploma of honor; 1876, Centennial Exhibition, five medals and report of international jury; 1880, Imperial Technological Society, St. Petersburg, one medal; 1883, Exhibition of Railway Appliances, Chicago, one gold medal, four silver medals; 1889, World's Fair, Paris, grand prize; 1904, Louisiana Purchase Exhibition, St. Louis, grand prize and gold medal. He had the honor of election to membership in the National Academy of Science in 1873. William Sellers & Company, Inc., have made no competitive display at any exhibition other than those mentioned above. At the conclusion of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Mr. Sellers was informed by letter from the chief of the department of machinery that he had been awarded a "grand prize as collaborateur, in recognition of your (his) genius as a pioneer in the development in America of machine tools of the highest class." This grand prize is a distinction awarded to a few of the most distinguished men of science, and is quite distinct from the awards given for exhibits at the exposition. Since the death of Mr. Sellers, an official card of announcement of this award granted by the International Jury of Awards has been received from the secretary of awards.

Mr. Sellers was a man of iron constitution and commanding presence, his words were direct and forcible, and his manner was gracious. His opinions and counsel were sought in times of difficulty by men in all walks of life and his judgment was regarded as of the greatest value, not only in engineering matters, but in civic and governmental affairs of importance. He never sought nor accepted public office.

Soon after the visit of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain to Philadelphia in 1904, Mr. Sellers received the following letter:

We, the president, council and members of the Iron and Steel Institute, desire to convey to William Sellers our sincere and cordial thanks for the very great personal services assiduously rendered with such exceeding kindness and marked courtesy to the members of the Institute during their visit to the United States of America in 1904. Signed by the president, Andrew Carnegie, and others.

Several years ago the late Sir Joseph Whitworth said of William Sellers in conversation that he was "the greatest mechanical engineer in the world."

Mr. Sellers' labors in connection with the Franklin Institute constituted but one phase of his earnest and effective force whereby the public has been largely a direct or an indirect beneficiary. His sympathies were entirely with the Federal Government at the time of the Civil War, and he did much toward moulding public opinion and in securing the enlistment of Union troops. He became one of the charter members of the Union Club, organized by a few of the leading patriotic citizens of Philadelphia and developed afterward into the Union League. He was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Centennial Exposition, and as one of the two vice-presidents of its board of finance devoted so much attention to his duties that those competent to speak upon the subject have largely attributed the success of the exhibition to him. He served thirty-seven years as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and in many other ways gave tangible manifestation of his interest in projects and movements for the public good. He was a commissioner of Fairmount Park from 1867 until 1872, and his time, means and keen intelligence contributed to the successful outcome of many municipal projects.

He was ever interested in scientific research, and in 1864 became a member of the Philosophical Society, and of the Academy of Natural Science in 1873, serving for many years on the finance committee. He was also connected with various societies more directly representing his life work. He became a member of the Institute of the Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain, the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, a corresponding member of the Société d'Encouragement pour L'Industrie Nationale in Paris, and at the close of the Paris Exposition in 1880 the decoration of Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur was conferred upon him. He was also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Philadelphia Contributionship and numerous other associations.

Mr. Sellers married (first), April 19, 1849, Mary Ferris, daughter of Ziba and Elizabeth (Megear) Ferris, of Wilmington, Delaware, by whom he had three children:

1. Katherine M., born August 13, 1852.

- 2. William Ferris, born March 27, 1856, now president of Edge Moor Iron Company,
- 3. Francis Ferris, born June 23, 1858, died May 19, 1859.

Following the death of his first wife, Mr. Sellers married (second), August 21, 1873, Amelie Haasz, daughter of Daniel F. and Charlotte Haasz, by whom he had:

- I. Alexander, of whom further.
- 2, Richard, born March 9, 1881.
- 3. Christine, born November 12, 1882, died February 25, 1884.

The death of William Sellers occurred January 24, 1905, when he was in his eighty-first year. He will be remembered as a splendid example of the power of industry, system, ingenuity and thoroughness, a leader in the iron and steel industry, who left the impress of his individuality upon all with whom he came in contact, and whose influence and career gave an impetus to mechanical engineering and constitutes an important chapter in its history.

(VIII) ALEXANDER SELLERS, eldest child and son of William and Amelie (Haasz) Sellers, was born in Philadelphia, December 24, 1875. Having graduated with an excellent record from the William Penn Charter School, in his native city, in 1892, he pursued higher courses at the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1895.

Following this, Mr. Sellers entered upon his business career in association with William Sellers & Company, Inc. That was in 1896, when he had hardly turned his majority, and he has been with the concern uninterruptedly ever since that date. The fine traditions and associations clustering about the conduct and operations of the great Sellers establishment are among Alexander Sellers' price-less heritages, and he is fully awake to the responsibilities that are his in the keeping inviolate of a splendid family name and business reputation. This has ever been his purpose of life, but to it was given an official sanction, through his election, in 1926, to the position of president, retaining also membership in the board of directors, in which he had representation for some time prior to elevation to be the executive head of the concern.

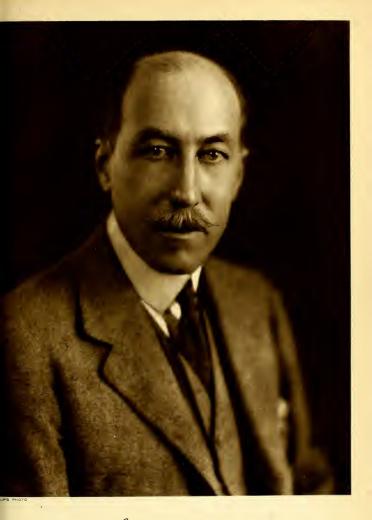
In politics, Mr. Sellers is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Union League Club, University Club of Philadelphia, Racquet Club, Rose Tree Country Club, Corinthian Yacht Club, Merion Cricket Club, and Gulph Mills Golf Club.

Alexander Sellers married, June 2, 1897, at Rockwood, near Wilmington, Delawere, Edith Ferris Bringhurst, daughter of Edward Bringhurst, Jr., and Anna James (Webb) Bringhurst. They are the parents of four children:

- 1. Nancy B., born March 9, 1898.
- 2. William, II, born September 19, 1899.
- 3. Alexander, Jr., born February 22, 1901.
- 4. Edith Claypole, born November 30, 1910.

By a happy ordering of the fates, shaping of affairs and destiny, the responsibilities attaching to the headship of the Sellers family and its major interests repose in most capable hands in the present leading representative of this model consolidation of effort and enterprise. Philadelphia and the Keystone State are fortunate in having seen the controlling factor of one of the Commonwealth's greatest industries, of world renown, vested in the scion of an ancient, virile and honorable house.





Alexander Telling



Smith

An early family tradition states that the name was originally Macdonald, and that one of the family, apparently a farmer with some skill in farriery, replaced for King William III a shoe which had been cast by his horse about the time of the Battle of the Boyne (July 1, 1690). The action was of sufficient importance to give the man a surname, "the Smith," which, as names were frequently given in those days on account of some personal peculiarity, or from some incident in a man's history, became in time adopted as the name of his family. The tradition has currency among several branches of the family, which though separated from each other from the first generation of the residence of the family in America, still keep this story in their recollection, so that it apparently came here with the emigrants. To the branch of the family herein traced belongs Mary Grubb Smith, whose Revolutionary and Colonial ancestry is shown in the lines herein traced.

- (I) JOHN SMITH was born in Ireland about 1655. He never left Ireland. He was the parent of three children:
 - I. Mary; married William Fulton; settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania,
 - 2. John, of whom further.
 - 3. Joseph, born in 1704, died May 27, 1760; married, about 1730, Isabel, and they were the parents of: i. Robert, born in 1733, died May 18, 1812. ii. John. iii. Mary, born about 1734; married, about 1759, Robert Fulton. iv. Elizabeth, born about 1736; married James Cresswell. v. Isabel. vi. Esther, born about 1730, vii. Martha, born about 1742. viii. Joseph. ix. Abraham, born about 1742. viii. Joseph. ix. Abraham, born about 1744.
- (II) John (2) Smith, son of John Smith, was born in 1686 and died in Chester County, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1765. He is said to have married about seven years before his emigration, and to have had five children upon his arrival in America. He left Ireland with his family, probably in 1720. On their arrival in America they proceeded to what was then called "The Brandywine Settlement" in Chester County, Pennsylvania, which developed into a great Scotch-Irish community. Son after his arrival, John Smith bought a farm in Uwchlan Township and moved the house then standing on it. Many years later he built another house on the same farm. Public records show that this John Smith was among the holders of real estate in Uwchlan Township in 1753, and was, in 1756 and 1757, one of the subscribers to the support of the Presbyterian Church in the forks of the Brandywine. John Smith's will was made February 12, 1761, and the codicil was executed January 16, 1764. The will was proved May 28, 1766, letters being granted to the executors, his sons, John and Abraham, August 26, 1766. John Smith married Susanna, and they were the parents of the following children:
 - James, born in 1719, died in December, 1785; married, about 1744, Sarah Wilson; owned a farm in what is now Highland Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; had children: i James, born December 16, 1745; married Sarah White. ii Susanna, born February 18, 1748, died after 1782. iii. John, born May 31, 1750, died March 19, 1809; married (first) Jane McMechin; (second) Sarah Boyd. iv Gideon, born May 26, 1752, died before 1779; married Susanna Armstrong, v. Martha, born May 8, 1755, died August 16, 1827; married, in 1788, Samuel Futhey, vi. Levi, born March 12, 1759, died in 1777.

- 2. Robert, of whom further
- 3. Susanna, born 1721, died May 5, 1796; married, about 1756, Thomas Armstrong; and sanna, born 1721, died May S, 1790; married, about 1750, Thomas Armstrong; and their children: i. Sarah, born December 19, 1757, died in infancy. ii. Susama, born February 24, 1750, died August 4, 1779; married Gideon Smith. iii. Sarah, born October 17, 1760; married John Finney McClenachan. iv. Robert, born May 8, 1762, died August 20, 1841; married Jane Young Cochran. v. Margaret, born March 18, 1764; married Robert Russel. vi. Jane, born February 22, 1767, died February 12, 1818; married George Correy. vii. Thomas, born March 17, 1770.
- 4. John, died in 1803: married Ann Wilson, daughter of Hugh and Ann Wilson,
- 5. Abraham; married Ann Wilson, daughter of Joseph Wilson.
- 6. Isaac, born in 1739, died August 20, 1807; graduate of Princeton, 1755; colonel of First Regiment of Hunterdon County, New Jersey; Associate Justice of Supreme Court of New Jersey; member of Congress in 1796-97; served on commission to treat with the Seneca Indians; married, in December, 1763, Mary Pennington; they had a son, Edward.
- Jacob.
- 8. Elizabeth; married, about 1745, Michael Graham, son of James Graham; had James, who married Mary Abraham, and they had Elizabeth, Susanna, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Eleanor,
- Mary, died August 11, 1799; married, in 1760, Alexander Lewis; had: 1. Susanna, born November 5, 1761. ii. John, born January 24, 1763. iii. Abraham, born March 5, 1765, died April 29, 1774. iv. Jane, born July 17, 1767, died October 20, 1835; married, about 1785. Thomas Maxwell. v. Mary, born February 5, 1769. vi. Alexander Smith, born December 8, 1770, died May 19, 1799. vii. John (twin). born May 10, 1773. viii. Ebenezer (twin), born May 10, 1773.
- 10. Samuel.
- Sarah, died January 30, 1807; married, May 17, 1766, Samuel Cunningham; had:
 Jane, born May 9, 1767, died January 10, 1840; married, August 10, 1786, William Thompson.
 John, born in 1769, died January 24, 1816; married Hannah Neely,
 Hi, Susanna, born March 18, 1722, died August 5, 1834; married, March 12, 1788,
 Andrew Stanley.
 Y. Sarah, born in 1773, died May 11, 1836; married, March 29, 1791,
 Matthew Stanley.
 V. Margaret, born February 1, 1776, died March 14, 1842;
 married, in April, 1797, William Joseph Lewis.
 V. Saruel, born Sebruary 1, 1776, died March 14, 1842;
- (III) ROBERT SMITH, son of John and Susanna Smith, was born in 1720, and died in December, 1803. He was born at sea, during the time his parents were emigrating to America. The first public record which relates to him is that from 1747 to 1758 he was one of the subscribers to the support of Rev. Andrew Boyd, pastor of Brandywine Manor Church. His name is in a list of taxables for West Nantmeal Township for 1753. In August, 1775, Robert Smith was thanked by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania for a model of a machine to be used in handling Chevaux de Frise to be sunk in the Delaware, and he was soon after directed by the council to report on the merits of the rival plans for this work that had been submitted by Govett and Guion. During the years 1776-77 he was also engaged in planning the earthworks which were included in the same line of defense. During these years he was also called into counsel to assist in preparing his native State for self-government, and he sat in the convention which on the 28th of September, 1776, adopted the first State Constitution of Pennsylvania. On March 12, 1777, he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council to be the lieutenant of Chester County. He was also elected sheriff of Chester County, March 29, 1777, and again chosen November 21, 1778. In 1785, he served a term in the State Legislative Assembly, and was a trustee of the State Loan Office, which position he filled until 1787, when he retired to private life. He was in many respects considered the foremost man in the community in which he lived. He was a staunch Presbyterian, a supporter of the services of the Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church, of which he was from 1766 a ruling elder. His

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will, dated May 5, 1800, was probated January 16, 1804, leaves the plantation, his household goods, etc., to his wife for her life. Robert Smith married, December 20, 1758, Margaret Vaughan. (Vaughan II.)

Robert and Margaret (Vaughan) Smith were the parents of:

- I. Emma, born November 17, 1750; married, about 1785, Robert Porter, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, an officer in the Revolutionary War; they had: i. Elizabeth, born in 1786, died August 5, 1866; married, in 1868, John Meck. ii. Margaret Anne, born in 1788, died February 3, 1849. iii. Robert Smith, Ir., born January 15, 1792, died May 1, 1859; married, April 15, 1819, Nancy Miller. iv. John, born January 16, 1796, died in 1874; married, May 24, 1826, Margaret Hazelet. v. Jonathan, born in 1797, died March 4, 1858; married (first) Elizabeth Miller; (second) Love Carnahan. vi. Amelia, born in 1801, died February 5, 1866. vii. Sarah Ann; married Robert McGarryhill. viii. Nancy, died October 14, 1851; married Robert Robert MecCarryhill. viii. Nancy, died October 14, 1851; married Robert Glass.
- 2. Susanna, born December 25, 1760, died January 2, 1812; married, November 13, 1787, Nathan Grier, born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1760, died March 30, 1814, son of John and Agnes (Caldwell) Grier; was graduated at the Univer-39, 1814, son of John and Agnes (Caldwell) Grier; was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1783, ordained pastor of the Presbyterian Church; they had: i. Agnes Smith, born December 12, 1788, died September 27, 1870; married, June 1, 1890, Robert White. ii. Robert Smith, born May 11, 1790, died December 29, 1895; married (first), October 22, 1812; (second), July 20, 1811, Sarah Jane Annan; (third), August 14, 1858, Margaret Stewart. iii. John Nathan Caldwell, born June 8, 1702, died September 12, 1880; married, September 9, 1813, Agnes Ralston. iv. Martha, born December 1, 1794, died in February 1804; married, November 8, 1814, Samuel Parke. v. Sarah, born February 25, 1798, died January 25, 1822; married, December 22, 1818, Robert Thompson.
- 3. John, of whom further.
- 4. Sarah, born October 1, 1763, died November 7, 1785.
- 5. Margaret, born June 24, 1765, died July 12, 1847; married Samuel Kennedy, born March 17, 1768, died August 9, 1807, son of William and Martha Kennedy; they had: i. Samuel. ii. William Duke, born May 27, 1791, died December 27, 1861; married, Otober 16, 1816, Ann Maria Sherborne. iii. Robert Smith. iv. Joseph Smith, died March 18, 1820; married, December 14, 1818, Elizabeth McKnight. v. Margaret Smith, died June 29, 1889; married, April 1, 1819, James Coleman. vi. Susan; married John Parker.
- 6. Jonathan, born August 2, 1767, died November 20, 1839, an accountant in one of United States offices in Philadelphia; first teller of First United States Bank; cashier of Bank of Pennsylvania; cashier, of Second Bank, of the United States; cashier of Bank of Pennsylvania, cashier of Second Bank of the United States; cashier of Mechanics' Bank; secretary of Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, then its president; married, October 10, 1794, Mary Ann Frazer, born February 4, 1774, dargaretta, born Angust 14, 1795, died August 14, 1795, died August 14, 1795, died Augst 14, 1795, died August 14, 1795, died August 17, 1796, died Mary (Taylor) Frazer; had; 1, 1795, died Mary 7, 1798, died May 17, 1888; married (first), Jamuary 10, 1822, Frances Jeanette Burcau; (second), April 18, 1854, Ann Monica Armstrong. iv. Mary Frazer, born Noteber 28, 1800, died January 31, 1873; married, February 12, 1828, Eliakim Littell. v. Beaton, born September 29, 1802, died May 20, 1801; married (first), March 18, 1829, Mary Ann Huddieston; (second), June 4, 1830, Theodosia Pettit. vi. Robert Frazer, born November 1, 1804, died May 40, 1800; married, Norn May 26, 1897, died August 7, 1808, viii. Sarah, born July 18, 1800; married, June 25, 1844, Levi M. Graves. ix. Anna Maria, born September 7, 1814, died June 27, 1877; married, January 9, 1833, Samuel Robert Slaymaker. x. Harriet Romeyn, born September 1, 1813, died May 7, 1885; married, November 3, 1844, James Musgrave Aertsen. xi. Howard, born Osteber 18, 1815, died December 25, 1810. xii, Jane Correy, born November 18, 1818, died September 11, 1819. September 11, 1810.
- 7. Robert, born May 29, 1769, died February 5, 1822; married Esther Kennedy; had: i. Margaret, died young. ii. Jonathan Vaughan, born September 16, 1801, died September 28, 1842; married, nr 1849, Sarah Calbraith. iii. Margaret Vaughan, born May 16, 1803, died September 1, 1877; married, August 3, 1822, Samuel Bicking, iv. Martha, born May 10, 1806, died July 24, 1865; married, May 8, 1838, William F. Saffer, v. Elizabeth, born April 7, 1809, died June 24, 1878; married, January 2, 1827, Joseph Christy.

 Joseph, born September 24, 1770, died December 18, 1845; married, February 27, 1800, Mary Frazer, born January 14, 1780, died May 23, 1862, daughter of Colonel Persifor and Mary (Taylor) Frazer.

9. Isaac, born February 9, 1772, died March 14, 1772.

- Isaac, born July 20, 1773, died October 8, 1840; married, April 19, 1804, Margaret Fleming, born June 4, 1774, died July 12, 1820, daughter of James and Jane (Cowan) Fleming.
- 11. James, born November 9, 1777, died in August, 1778.
- (IV) John Smith, son of Robert and Margaret (Vaughan) Smith, was born April 8, 1762, and died April 2, 1815. When he first married, he lived at Dale furnace, or forge, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Later, he moved to Joanna furnace, Berks County, where he passed the rest of his life. He was throughout the greater part of his career an iron master. His estate contained about six thousand acres. Joanna furnace was built about 1790, and the house for the proprietor's residence about 1793. John Smith accumulated what was in those days a large fortune, and left \$20,000 to each of his ten children. John Smith married, December 23, 1790, Elizabeth Bull. (Bull III.) They were the parents of:
 - Ann Hunter, born September 21, 1791, died April 25, 1857; married, December 6, 1811, James Richards, born May 27, 1782, died September 21, 1828.
 - 2. Thomas Bull, born August 17, 1793, died February 24, 1825; married, September 29, 1816, Annetta Old.
 - Sarah Bull, born October 7, 1795, died November 15, 1845; married, June 2, 1814, Jacob Loeser, born January 3, 1787, died September 4, 1823.

4. Mary Cobean, born September 17, 1798, died March 5, 1835.

- Margaretta Vaughan, born July 3, 1800, died May 5, 1877; married, January 14, 1820, William Darling, born November 10, 1796, died September 20, 1871, son of Eliakim and Ruth (Buck) Darling.
- Elizabeth Bull, born February 10, 1803, died June 1, 1834; married, January 14, 1820, Joseph O'Brien.

7. Levi Bull, of whom further,

- John Vaughan, born April 28, 1808, died August 28, 1848; married (first), September 1, 1834, Mary Smith Marshall; (second), June 4, 1846, Virginia Parker.
- Susan Grier, born March 31, 1811, died August 29, 1847; married, July 15, 1840, George Burcker.
- Jane Correy, born August 22, 1813, died August 1, 1877; married, January 9, 1840, Goodloe Harper Bowman.
- (V) LEVI BULL SMITH, son of John and Elizabeth (Bull) Smith, was born February 8, 1806, and died August 8, 1876. He was born at Joanna furnace; was prepared for college by Rev. John F. Grier in Reading, was graduated at Princeton College with honors in 1824, read law in the then famous law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Berks County, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1827. In 1833 he formed a partnership to carry on the iron business with his brother-in-law, Judge William Darling. Darling and Smith were well known manufacturers of stoves. Into this partnership his sons were afterward admitted. In 1862, he relinquished to his sons the active management of the iron business with his brother-in-law, Judge William Darling. Darling and Smith were well known manufacturers of stoves. Into this partnership his sons were afterward admitted. In 1862, he relinquished to his sons the active management of the iron business, and removed to Reading. He was instrumental in establishing the First National Bank of Reading, of which he became, upon its organization, and continued to the end of his life, the president. He was a prominent and much respected citizen of Reading, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

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Levi Bull Smith married, April 10, 1827, Emily Hannah Badger. (Badger II.) They were the parents of:

 Valeria, born March 14, 1828, died August 17, 1901; married, June 12, 1855, William Hiester Clymer, born October 9, 1820, died July 26, 1883, son of Edward and Margaret (Hiester) Clymer; they had: i. Emily, born July 16, 1886, died September 18, 1904. ii. Edward Tilgham, born August 8, 1857; married, August 5, 1896, Ada Burno. iii. William Hiester, born March 21, 1860. iv. Levi Smith, born April 2, 1863; married, June 11, 1897, Clara Matilda Riegel. v. Valeira Eliziabeth, born April 29, 1865; married, June 21, 1899, Samuel S. Hill. vi. Frederic Hiester, born May 2, 1860.

 Elizabeth Frances, born March 19, 1830; married, June 15, 1869, Ellis Jones Richards, had Jane Ellis, born April 8, 1870, died May 28, 1899.

3. Bentley Howard, born December 6, 1832, died January 19, 1909.

4. William Darling, born March 12, 1835, died July 30, 1911.

5. Levi Heber, of whom further.

- 6. Emily Annetta, born October 18, 1837, died January 2, 1916.
- 7. Mary Badger, born March 19, 1840, died May 22, 1864.
- 8. Horace Vaughan, born August 20, 1842, died July 23, 1878.
- 9. Thomas Stanley, born January 25, 1845, died November 25, 1887.
- 10. Edward Hunter, born April 17, 1847, died September 7, 1856.

(VI) Levi Heber Smith, son of Levi Bull and Emily (Badger) Smith, was born October 18, 1837. His death, which occurred August 5, 1898, at Joanna Furnace, made a vacancy in the ranks of the ironmasters of Pennsylvania by removing one of the most notable among them. Useful, honored and beloved, he passed away, a man to be long missed and deeply mourned. His widow, who survived him many years, died at Philadelphia, February 22, 1920.

A descendant of sturdy industrial pioneers, L. Heber Smith worthily held his place in the line. Both he and they are numbered among those to whom belongs

the proud title, "Makers of Pennsylvania."

Levi Heber Smith married, June 17, 1868, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, E. Jennie (Ella Jane) Grubb. (Grubb VI.) They were the parents of:

- Clement Grubb, born March 8, 1870, died March 10, 1910; married, June 5, 1906, Edith Watts Comstock; they had one daughter, Julia Comstock Smith, born May 24, 1907.
- Heber L., born July 10, 1873; married, June 6, 1903, Nelly Oliver Baer; had Ellen Heber, born September 8 or 9, 1918, and George Heber, born August 2, 1924.

3. Mary Grubb, born July 15, 1875

4. Daisy Emily, born August 21, 1878; married, April 19, 1902, William Stuart Morris, son of Dr. J. Cheston Morris, of Philadelphia; had Heber Smith, born June 12, 1904; married, September 23, 1931, Louise Jean Miller; Mary Cheston, born November 2, 1911, and Jane Grubb, born January 12, 1915.

Stanley MacDonald, born August 31, 1883, died November 11, 1922; married, November 12, 1914, Caroline Franklin, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and they had two children: Virginia Franklin, born October 11, 1917, and Caroline MacDonald, born

July 29, 1921.

William Howard, born July 12, 1886, died April 28, 1928.

("The Smith Family Descended from John Smith.")

(The Grubb Line).

The Grubb family is of ancient English origin and comes into prominence as early as the tenth century. The members of the family of Lord John Grubb are interred in the old manor churchyard on his estate in England, their tombs having many memorial tablets bearing epitaphs in Latin and also the family arms and crests.

(I) JOHN GRUBB, born in Cornwall, Wales, 1652, founder of the American branch of the family, was a son of John and Helen Grubb. There is still extant a letter written to his uncle (?) by King Charles the First, in November, 1642, with the royal signature and the royal seal appended, asking the loan of two hundred pounds in money or plate, "to aid the King in defending the realm and the church against his enemies." This letter was addressed to "our truly and well beloved John Grubb, Esq." At the age of twenty-five, in 1677, John Grubb came to America to mend his fortune, which had been very much impaired by the support he gave to the royal cause. He sailed from London in the ship "Kent," arriving at Burlington, West Jersey, after a long voyage, and received three hundred and forty acres of land on Chester Creek. As early as 1682 Grubb's Landing, Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, was known to fame. John Grubb became the possessor of a tract of land six hundred acres in extent, was made one of the Colonial justices in 1693, and was twice elected to the Colonial Assembly. The historian says of him: "He came from that stock of men second to none on the face of the earth-the English country gentlemen." At Grubb's Landing he erected a tannery, and was the first manufacturer of leather in Penn's province. In 1703, he left Grubb's Landing and settled at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, where he presently invested heavily in land, becoming an extensive landowner in that province as well as in Delaware. Like his ancestors he was a devout supporter of the Church of England. He died in March, 1708, at Marcus Hook. He married Frances Vane, a member of an old English family. Their children were:

- 1. Emmanuel.
- 2. John.
- 3. Joseph.
- 4. Henry.
- 5. Samuel.
- Nathaniel.
 Peter, of whom further.
- 8. Charity.
- 9. Phœbe.

(II) Peter (1) Grubb, son of John and Frances (Vane) Grubb, born in 1700, was the discoverer of vast beds of iron ore at Cornwall, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, and was of high standing as a pioneer in the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania. In 1734, he became the proprietor of the celebrated Cornwall ore hills, of almost pure magnetic ore. On the property he built the Hopewell Forge and the Cornwall Furnace, naming the latter after the English mining country where his father was born. In this furnace, during the Revolutionary War, he cast cannon ammunition for General Washington, and, as a loyal adherent of the cause, accepted no remuneration. The Cornwall Furnace, which is the oldest in the country, is still in operation. It was noted by Aurelius in his history as early as 1730. In 1732, Peter Grubb became a member of the Society of Friends. He married (first) Martha (Bates) Wall, widow of James Wall, and daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Bates, of Gloucester, New Jersey. She died, in 1740, and he married (second), late the following year, Hannah (Marshall) Marshall, widow of Thomas Marshall, and daughter of Benjamin and Ann Marshall. Mrs. Grubb died in 1770. He was the father of two sons:

^{1.} Curtis.

^{2.} Peter, of whom further.

Arms-Azure, two bars wavy ermine, on a chief or, a demi-lion issuant gules. Crest-An ostrich argent holding in the beak a horseshoe or.

Matto-Fortiter in re. (Arms in possession of the family.)

GRUBB.

Arms-Ermine on a chief embattled gules three roses or.

Crest—A griffin's head erased per pale argent and gules charged with a rose Burke: "General Armory.") ounterchanged.

Motto-Nil desperandum.

(Used by the family.)

BURD

Arms—Argent, on a fesse between three martlets gules a rose between two fleurs-de-lis or.

Crest—An eagle's head erased, bendy of eight argent and sable, ducally gorged or. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Bucklen

SHIPPEN

Arms-Argent, a chevron between three oak leaves gules.

Crest A raven sable holding in the beak an oak leaf gules.

(Bolton: "American Armory, (Used by the family,

Motto-Viailans.

FERMOR (FARMAR):

Arms-Argent, a fess sable, between three lions' heads erased gules. Crest—Out of a coronet or a cock's head gules combed and wattled or.

Motto-Hora e sempre.

(Charles Farmar Billopp: "A History of Thomas and Anne Billopp Farmar.")

BUCKLEY.

Arms-Sable a chevron between three bulls' heads cabossed argent. Crest-Out of a ducal coronet or, a bull's head argent armed of the first:

Motto-Nec temere nec timide. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Burd

BARDE.

Arms-Azure an apple-tree eradicated or; a chief emanche azure on or. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

- BUCK.

Arms-Lozengy or and sable a bend gobony of the first and azure a canton ermine.

Crest-A buck's head couped proper. (Burke: "General Armory.")

VALIGHAN

Arms—Sable a chevron hetween three fleurs-de-lis argent.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

HTHAC II FILL IN MINISTER Rose, in the or loughout LA Raird, two bars ward oraque on a chief of, a demission issuam gule. for a Chestung Hostrich argent holding in the beak a horseshoe or. swing Motto Fortite in te. t (Arms in possession of the family.) ts griver the distribution of an arriver of the true to the to the true of the Cresting griffin's head erased per pale argent and gules charged with a rose counterchanged beat mile and the second control of Burke; "General Armory.") in Is addetto ordelide caperandom, other or see (Used by the family,) or unit for the state of the control of the state of the the first deales of some sprovince of the first first and the first firs The office and sales head trased bendy of sight argent and sable, ducally "Sported" of the color and the state of Shiftee, or General Armore." ye

on V source Towns at the Usus HTPPFN. The control of Arms—Argent, a chevron between three oak leaves gules.

Crest-A raven sable holding in the heak an oak leaf gules!

(Bolton: "American Armory.")

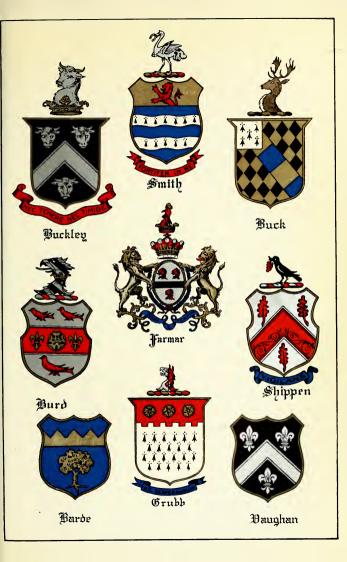
(Used by the family.)

Arms-Argent, a fess sable, between three lions' heads brased gifles. Crest-Out of a coronet or a cock's head gules combed and wattled or

tauo) (Charles Farmar Billopp: "A History of Thomas and Anne Billopp Farmar ") BUCKLEY, 11 - 11 BUCKLEY, 11 - 11 BUCKLEY, 11 - 11 BUCKLEY lls sq l4rmit-sabled chevron between three bulls' heads cabossed argent, - in by Crush-dignof a ducal coronet or, a bull's head argent armed of the first, i of as Miotoutoutout not timide. (Barke "General Armory,") in order to many or Green We are said as about all sent of the The same of the sa carry as a supple tree eradicated or; a dilld entanche azure on or. He china Taxure an apple tree eradicated or; a dilld entanche azure on or. He china with the china of the . X . Times Storico in 1,40, and he the mathematical state of the second of the ddur) Arims II.dzengw or fandusablenci hend gobony ub the first jand azure, a canton

(Burke: "General Armory.") Crest-A buck's head couped proper.

Arms-Sable a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis argent.





(III) COLONEL PETER (2) GRUBB, son of Peter (1) Grubb, was born in 1740, and died in 1786, and under old English law of entailment inherited only one-third of his father's property, two-thirds going to his brother, Curtis. Disagreements between the brothers followed, and Peter bought Mount Hope, where, in 1784, he erected a furnace, which is still in existence, though unused for years. During the Revolutionary War he served with the rank of colonel in the Eighth Battalion. He married, in 1771, Mary Burd. (Burd III.) Colonel and Mrs. Grubb were the parents of two sons: Alan Burd, born February 6, 1772; Henry Bates, of whom further. Both were born at Hopewell Forge, and it was there that Mrs. Grubb died, February 23, 1776. The death of Mr. Grubb occurred in 1786, at the same place, which is now called Speedwell.

(IV) HENRY BATES GRUBB, son of Colonel Peter (2) and Mary (Burd) Grubb, was born February 6, 1774, died at Mount Hope, March 9, 1823. He married (first), June 18, 1805, at Pine Grove, Pennsylvania, Ann Carson, daughter of John Carson, of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Grubb died in October, 1806, leaving one child, Henry Carson, who was born in that year, and died in 1873. Henry Bates Grubb married (second), December 1, 1808, Harriet Amelia Buckley, born in 1788, died in 1858, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Brooke) Buckley, the former being the owner of "Competence Farm" and Brook Forge, in Pequea, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Daniel Buckley was a descendant of John Buckley, a native of Malkesham Parish, Wiltshire, England, who bought from William Penn a large tract of land on the Delaware River, in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. He was elected to the Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania in 1607. John Buckley married Hannah Sanderson, and their son, Adam, married Ann Martin. They were the parents of John Buckley, who married Hannah Clemson. Their son, Daniel Buckley, married Sarah Brooke, and they were the parents of Harriet Amelia Buckley, who married Henry Bates Grubb, above mentioned.

(George P. Donehoo: "History of Pennsylvania" (1026), Vol. X. p. 58.)

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bates Grubb were the parents of the following children:

1. Edward Burd, of whom further.

2. Charles Buckley, born in 1813, died in 1833.

3. Clement Brooke, of whom further,

- 4. Mary Shippen, born October 12, 1816, died in 1900; married, September 2, 1845, George Wellington Parker; their daughter, Mary, married the Hon. William Welsh, consul at Florence under President Grant, and son of the Hon. John Welsh, of Philadelphia, at one time Minister to England.
- Sarah Elizabeth, born November 19, 1818; married, February 16, 1846, John G. Ogilvie, and their daughter, Elizabeth, married Dr. Herbert Norris, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Ogilvie died November 27, 1883.
- 6. Alfred Bates, born January 16, 1821, died February 2, 1885; married, March 25, 1856, Ellen Farnum, daughter of Henry Farnum, of Philadelphia; their children were: Alfred Bates (2), a director of the Manheim National Bank; Ellen Farnum; Ann Newbold, wife of George J. Chetwood, of Philadelphia; Mary Elizabeth; and Rosalie, widow of R. G. Haines.
- (V) EDWARD BURD GRUBB, son of Henry Bates and Harriet Amelia (Buckley) Grubb, was born December 17, 1810, and died at Burlington, New Jersey, in

1867. He married Euphemia Parker, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Their children were:

- 1. General E. Burd Grubb, Minister to Spain under President Harrison.
- 3. Charles Ross.
- 4. Euphemia, now Mme. De Cerkez, of Burlington, New Jersey.

(V) CLEMENT BROOKE GRUBB, son of Henry Bates and Harriet Amelia (Buckley) Grubb, was born February 9, 1815, at Mount Hope, and was but eight years of age when death deprived him of his father. He was then placed under the tutelage of Dr. William Augustus Muhlenburg, who later founded St. Luke's Hospital, New York City. Clement B. Grubb's literary education was completed at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, and when a youth of seventeen he took up the threads of his father's business, operating the Mount Hope, Mount Vernon, Manada and Codorus charcoal furnaces. Nor was this all. He built the St. Charles, an anthracite furnace, in Columbia, Pennsylvania, and purchased and rebuilt the Henry Clay Furnace, at or near Columbia. Thus early did he enter upon that long and successful business career for which nature had so eminently fitted him. He was the sole owner of the Chestnut Hill ore bank and one of the owners of the Cornwall ore bank. With the financial interests of Pennsylvania, Clement B. Grubb was also influentially identified, serving for twenty years as president of the First National Bank, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

A very active business man throughout his long life and giving employment to thousands of men. Mr. Grubb possessed the rare faculty of being in perfect sympathy with all his employees by whom he was loved to a degree enjoyed by few industrial magnates. Among the most marked characteristics of his distinguished business career were his justice and liberality to those in his service, and many there were who attributed their start in life and their subsequent success to his advice and assistance. Never did he lose an opportunity of doing a favor for his men, but his benefactions, though numerous, were always, like the man himself, extremely unostentatious.

In political sentiments Mr. Grubb was a staunch Republican, and one of the first members of the Union League, of Philadelphia, but had neither time nor inclination for office-seeking or office-holding. He was baptized into the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop White, the first American bishop in Pennsylvania, and served as a vestryman of St. James' Church, Lancaster. He was a liberal contributor to the support of church work and religious enterprises.

In manners and habits Mr. Grubb was proverbially quiet. His intercourse with his fellowmen, whether in business or in social life, was invariably marked by his habitual benevolence. His gentleness was not the result of good nature and training only, but of the happy combination of these with a strong character, well controlled and perfectly balanced. Despite the many demands upon his time and attention he was never too busy to be obliging, and as a friend he was true to every obligation imposed by that sacred relationship.

Clement Brooke Grubb married, February 27, 1841, Mary Brooke. (Brooke VI.) They became the parents of the following children.

- 1. Harriet Brooke, of whom further,
- 2. Charles Brooke, of whom further,

- 3. Mary Lilly Brooke, of whom further.
- 4. E. Jennie (Ella Jane), of whom further.
- 5. Daisy Elizabeth Brooke, the present owner of Mount Hope.

Mr. Grubb was a man of strongly domestic tastes, the attractions of family life having the most powerful appeal to him, and although of a social nature and delighting in the companionship of his friends, he was always happiest in the home circle. Mount Hope, the old family residence, is an historic place, long noted in connection with the surrounding mines. The first residence was built in 1784; the present dwelling, which was built in 1800 by Henry Bates Grubb, is a spacious and inviting mansion, and the grounds, which comprise some 3,000 acres, are beautiful and artistic. In 1848 Mrs. Henry Bates Grubb erected a church on the property, and in 1000 elaborate additions were made, as stated on the chancel building cornerstone, "to the glory of God and to the memory of Clement B. and Mary Brooke Grubb," The death of Clement Brooke Grubb, which occurred October 31, 1880, at his Lancaster home, was widely and sincerely mourned by both high and humble, men of all classes and callings uniting in paying tribute to the memory of one who, in all he undertook and accomplished, had ever had at heart not his personal interests alone, but also those of everyone with whom he was in any way associated and those of the community at large. Mrs. Grubb passed away Februarv 23, 1800.

The record of Clement Brooke Grubb should be preserved, because in its every phase, it illustrates more forcibly than any sermon, or any array of precepts, the

essential principles of a true life.

- (VI) HARRIET BROOKE GRUBB, daughter of Clement Brooke and Mary (Brooke) Grubb, was born October 31, 1842. She married, April 8, 1863, Stephen B. Irwin, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Irwin survived her husband and died March 22, 1906, leaving one son:
 - 1. John Hiester Irwin, born February 8, 1865, died April 19, 1922.
- (VI) Charles Brooke Grubb, son of Clement Brooke and Mary (Brooke) Grubb, was born October 6, 1844. He graduated from Princeton University. He was a partner of his father in the iron business, succeeding, on the death of the latter, to the different furnaces, and to his father's interest in the Cornwall, Conestoga and Chestnut Hill ore banks. Both as business man and financier he proved himself competent, winning high standing in commercial circles. His political support was given to the Republicans; he affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and at one time was a vestryman in St. James' Church. He was never married. His death occurred November 12, 1911, at his home in Lancaster, Pennsylvama.
- (VI) MARY LILLY BROOKE GRUBB, daughter of Clement Brooke and Mary (Brooke) Grubb, died October 14, 1916. She married, April 3, 1872, Joseph Bond Beall, of New York, born March 27, 1845, died November 10, 1910, who owned several cotton plantations in the south. Mr. and Mrs. Beall were the parents of the following children:
 - 1. Maria Sanford.
 - Mary Lilly.
 Ella Josephine.

- Ethel Grubb; married, August 7, 1901, Captain Dr. George Tucker Smith, surgeon in the United States Navy, who was later made admiral and retired; and they have one son, George Tucker Smith, Jr., born May 19, 1902; Mrs. Smith died March 8, 1003.
- Florence; married, February 27, 1916, Dr. William Mynn Thornton, Jr., and they have one daughter, Florence Thornton.
- (VI) E. Jennie (Ella Jane) Grußb, daughter of Clement Brooke and Mary (Brooke) Grußb, married, June 17, 1868, Levi H. (L. Heber) Smith. (Smith VI.)

("Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XIV, pp. 176-77. "Record of the Smith Family Descended from John Smith.")

(The Burd Line).

The surname Bird, of which Burd is a variant, is considered by some to be derived from the nickname "the bird" applied to the earliest bearer probably because of his singing propensities; note the time-honored phrase: "He sings like a bird." Another origin is that Bird is a corruption of the term "bert," meaning famous. Its more probable derivation is the old Norse burdr, Anglo-Saxon byrdbirt, which in ancient times had the same meaning as a modern phrase "a man of birth."

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Robert Ferguson: "The Teutonic Name System.")

- (I) EDWARD BURD was of Orinston, near Edinburgh, Scotland. He married Jane Halliburton, a daughter of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. They were the parents of:
 - 1. James, of whom further.
- (II) COLONEL JAMES BURD, son of Edward and Jane (Halliburton) Burd, was born at Orinston, March 10, 1726, and died near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1793. He came to Pennsylvania when a young man, and on his marriage located on a farm in Lancaster County. He entered the provincial service at the first outbreak of hostilities with the French and Indians, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, 1755; major, December 3, 1757, and colonel, May 28, 1758. In December, 1756, he was placed in command at Fort Augusta, and his daily journal from December 8, 1756, to October 14, 1757, published in the "Pennsylvania Archives," gives a vivid picture of the state of affairs in the frontiers of Pennsylvania in those troublous times. He served with especial distinction throughout the different provincial wars, and was a justice of Lancaster County, 1764-73. When the first clouds of the struggle against the oppression of the mother country appeared on the horizon, he came at once to the front in his own country. He was a chairman of a meeting of the inhabitants of Lancaster County held on June 8, 1774, when resolutions were adopted, setting forth in no uncertain tone their intention "to oppose with decency and firmness every measure tending to deprive us of our just rights and privileges," and pledging themselves "to abide by the measures which shall be adopted by the members of the General Congress of the Colonies," and appointed a committee to confer with other committees with reference to such a congress. A similar meeting was held in the borough of Lancaster just one week later, at which Edward Shippen, Col. Burd's father-in-law, presided, and was made chairman of Committee of Observation. At a meeting of the Committee of Inspection of Lancaster County, January 14, 1775, of which

Edward Shippen was chairman, James Burd was named as one of the deputies from Lancaster to the Provincial Convention to be held January 23, 1775. Colonel Burd was a member of the Committee of Safety for Lancaster County, assisted in the military organization of the county, and was commissioned colonel of the First Battalion from the county, but became disgusted with the dissensions and descritions from the ranks at the expiration of the short term of service for which the first recruits enlisted, and resigned in December, 1776. He resided for a time shortly after his marriage at Lancaster, later at Shippensburg and finally at "Timian," his seat in the present county of Dauphin, near Harrisburg, where he died.

James Burd married, May 14, 1748, Sarah Shippen. (Shippen V.) They were

the parents of:

1. Mary, of whom further.

(III) MARY BURD, daughter of James and Sarah (Shippen) Burd, was born January 15, 1753, and died February 23, 1774; married, November 28, 1771, Colonel Peter Grubb. (Grubb III.)

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 100-07.)

(The Shippen Line).

Members of the family of Shippen, both in England and America, have had positions of high rank and prestige in church, State, the army, and the mercantile trade. They have been honest, upright men, and have been excellent citizens of their respective countries. There is a family tradition, confirmed by a letter written by Edward Shippen, "of Lancaster," written in 1741, that the Shippens were settled at Hillam, a hamlet in the aucient parish of Monk Fryston, in Yorkshire, as 'early as the thirteenth century. The word "shippen" is in every-day use in agricultural Yorkshire, at the present time, and denotes a partly covered cattle-yard, and there are persons bearing the name Shippen still to be found in Leeds and the neighborhood.

(I) William Shippen appears to have been born in Monk Fryston (in the West Riding of Yorkshire, southeast of Leeds) about 1600. It is certain that he migrated to Methley, a village about seven miles west of Monk Fryston. In his new home at Methley, William Shippen became a man of local prominence, for in 1642 he was overseer of the poor, and in 1654 overseer of highways. He spent his declining years with his son, William, rector of Stockport, and died there in 1681. He married Mary Nunnes, baptized October 11, 1592, buried May 26, 1672, daughter of John Nunnes, of a substantial yeoman family long established at Wethley.

William and Mary (Nunnes) Shippen were the parents of:

1. Robert, baptized May 20, 1627.

2. Mary, baptized June 24, 1629; married, in 1663, William Chapman.

3. Ann, baptized November 21, 1630.

4. Dorathe, baptized February 9, 1631, died young.

 William, baptized July 2, 1637, died in 1693; married, and had: i. Edward, born in 1671. ii. William, born in 1673, died in 1743; married Frances Stote.

6. Edward, of whom further.

(II) EDWARD SHIPPEN, son of William and Mary (Nunnes) Shippen, was baptized at Methley, March 5, 1639, and died at Philadelphia, October 2, 1712.

He came to America and settled in Boston in 1668, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits with marked success. In 1669, he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, showing he was at that time a member of the Protestant Church of England. Two years later he married Elizabeth Lybrand, a Quakeress; this marriage led him to become a Quaker. Owing to his new religion, he was subjected to severe persecution; in 1677, was twice "publickly whipped." In various ways he was subject to great annoyance until finally, about 1603-94, he decided to take refuge in Pennsylvania. In about a year, he had transferred his wealth to Philadelphia, and had established "a princely mansion" on Second Street. His fine personal appearance, his talents and his high character, gained for him such position and influence that on July 9, 1695, he was elected Speaker of the Assembly. In 1600 he was made Chief Justice, and on October 25, 1701. William Penn named him in the charter as mayor of the city of Philadelphia. From 1702 to 1704 Edward Shippen was president of the Governor's Council, and for six months, when there was no governor in the province, he was acting governor. In 1706, he contracted his third marriage, which led to his separation from the Society of Friends. After that, apparently, he retired from public life, except that he continued to advise upon public affairs, as is shown by Penn's letter dated 24th, 5 month, 1712, where Edward is addressed in connection with Isaac Norris, Thomas Story, and others.

Edward Shippen married (first), in 1671, Elizabeth Lybrand, of Boston, who died October 25, 1688. He married (second), at Newport, Rhode Island, September 4, 1689, Rebecca (Howard) Richardson, widow of Francis Richardson, and daughter of John Howard, of Yorkshire. She died in Philadelphia, February 26, 1704-05, and in 1706 Mr. Shippen married (third) Elizabeth (Wilcox) James, daughter of John Wilcox, and widow of Thomas James, from Bristol, England. Children of first marriage:

- 1. Frances, born February 2, 1672, died April 9, 1673.
- 2. Edward, born October 2, 1674, died November 2, 1674.
- 3. William, born October 4, 1675, died in 1676.
- 4. Elizabeth, born August 21, 1676, died August 16, 1688.
- 5. Edward, born February 10, 1677-78, died in Philadelphia, December 29, 1714; married Francenia Vanderheyden; had Margaret, who married a Jeykill.
- 6. Joseph, of whom further.
- 7. Mary, born May 6, 1681, died August 30, 1688.
- 8. Anne, born June 17, 1684, died December 6, 1712; married, July 10, 1706, Thomas Story.

Child of second marriage:

9. Elizabeth, born October 20, 1691, died August 8, 1692.

Children of third marriage:

- 10. John, born in 1707, died same year.
- 11. William, born October 3, 1708, died February 3, 1730.
- (III) Joseph Shippen, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Lybrand) Shippen, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 28, 1678, and died at Germantown, Pennsylvania, June, 1741. He remained in Boston after the removal of his father to Philadelphia and married there Abigail Grosse. They removed to Philadelphia in 1704, his wife died there, June 28, 1716, and he married (second) Rose (Budd-

Plumly) McWilliams, widow of John McWilliams and also widow of Charles Plumly, and daughter of Thomas and Sarah Budd. Joseph Shippen resided a time in Philadelphia, removing later to Germantown. He was an energetic and industrious business man, very prominent in his commercial and social life of Philadelphia and took a deep interest in science and literature. Children of the first marriage:

I. Edward, of whom further.

2. Elizabeth, born in Philadelphia, April 17, 1705, died June 8, 1714.

 Joseph, born in Philadelphia, November 28, 1706, died in Germantown, July, 1793; married Mary Kearney.

4. William, born August 31, 1708, died December 29, 1716.

- 5. Anne, born in Philadelphia, August 5, 1710; married Charles Willing.
- Dr. William, born October 1, 1712, died November 4, 1801; married Susannah Harrison, daughter of Joseph and Katharine (Noble) Harrison.
- 7. Elizabeth, born September 28, 1714, died December 3, 1714.

(IV) EDWARD SHIPPEN, son of Joseph and Abigail (Grosse) Shippen, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 9, 1703, and died in Lancaster, September 25, 1781. He was reared in Philadelphia to mercantile pursuits, in 1732 became a partner of James Logan, under firm name of Logan and Shippen, and in 1740 engaged in the fur trade with Thomas Lawrence, under title of Shippen and Lawrence. He was elected to Common Council of Philadelphia October 3, 1732, was elected by that body to the Board of Aldermen October 4, 1743, and a year later was elected mayor of the city. He was an accomplished scholar, a cultured gentleman, and was very much esteemed throughout the province. He was a founder of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, and was a trustee twenty years. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1768, of which his son Edward was also a member. On engaging in the fur trade in 1740, he removed to Lancaster, and became an extensive landed proprietor on the then frontier of Pennsylvania. He laid out the town of Shippensburg, named for him. He was appointed prothonotary of Lancaster County, March 28, 1753, held that office until the Revolution, and was also clerk of the other courts of the county, as well as justice of the County and Provincial courts.

During the French and Indian wars he filled the position of paymaster and commissary of the British and Provincial troops, under Generals Forbes and Stanwix and Colonel Bouquet, and managed the purchase of supplies for the several expeditions with so much thoroughness, integrity and tact, as to receive the public thanks for his services in 1760. In fact, he discharged all his public duties in a manner eminently praiseworthy and honorable, and in his private intercourse always showed himself so virtuous and upright as to merit and hold the respect and esteem of all with whom he come in contact. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary struggle he was too old to take a prominent part, either in the field or in the Committee of Safety; but, nevertheless, always expressed himself warmly in behalf of the Colonies, and gave material aid. He had an unswerving faith in the ultimate success of the cause of independence, even in the darkest days of the struggle, but did not live to see it achieved. He married (first), September 20, 1725, Sarah Plumley, born in Philadelphia, November 8, 1706, died there April 28, 1735, daughter of Charles Plumley by his wife, Rose Budd, who became the second wife of Joseph Shippen, father of Edward. He married (second), in

August, 1747, Mary (Gray) Nowland, widow of John Nowland, and daughter of William and Mary Gray, of Philadelphia. She was born in London, England, January 13, 1705-06, and died at Lancaster May 3, 1778.

Children of Edward and Sarah (Plumley) Shippen:

- 1. Elizabeth, born August 17, 1726, died August 29, 1726.
- 2. Joseph (twin), died in infancy, September 6, 1727. 3. Benjamin (twin), died in infancy, September 6, 1727.
- 4. Edward, born in Philadelphia, February 16, 1728-29.
- 5. Sarah, of whom further.
- 6. Joseph, born October 30, 1732; married Jane Galloway.
- 7. Rose, born in Philadelphia, September 10, 1734, died September 30, 1734.
- (V) SARAH SHIPPEN, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Plumley) Shippen, was born in Philadelphia, February 22, 1730-31. She married Colonel James Burd. (Burd II.)

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 100-07.)

(The Brooke Line).

The original home of this old and well-known family was Yorkshire, England, but for more than two centuries a branch has been resident in America.

(I) JOHN BROOKE, founder of this branch, embarked in the latter part of 1698 on the ship "Britannia," bound for Philadelphia. In consequence, however, of the outbreak of a contagious disease on the vessel, it was not allowed to come into Philadelphia, but was sent to the New Jersey side of the river. John Brooke and his wife, Frances, were quartered in the house of one William Cooper, of Cooper's Point, and died there soon after their arrival. They were buried in the graveyard at Haddonfield, New Jersey. Two of their sons, James and Matthew, the latter a minor, had accompanied them to America, and they left in England an older son, George, and two married daughters. The will of John Brooke shows that he left considerable property in England to those he left behind him, and the inventory of goods which he and his wife brought with them included everything necessary in a new country. They were accompanied by a maid servant. Before embarking for America John Brooke had purchased fifteen hundred acres of land of William Penn, to be taken anywhere between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, where vacant land could be found.

James and Matthew Brooke, after the death of their father, John Brooke, took up land in Limerick Township, Montgomery Township, Pennsylvania, where they settled. James on the right side of the road from Philadelphia, and Matthew, of whom further, on the left, nearly a mile apart.

- (II) MATTHEW (I) BROOKE, son of John and Frances Brooke, presented the land for the Limerick Meetinghouse and also for the graveyard, in which nearly all the early Brookes were buried. He married Anne Evans, and died in 1720, leaving four children:
 - t. William.
 - 2. George.
 - 3. John.
 - 4. Matthew, of whom further.

- (III) MATTHEW (2) BROOKE, son of Matthew (1) and Anne (Evans) Brooke, married Sarah Reese, and they were the parents of nine children, among them being Sarah, who married Daniel Buckley, who became a partner in the purchase of the Hopewell Furnace: Matthew, of whom further, and Thomas, of whom further. Matthew Brooke died at Birdsboro, Pennsylvania, in 1806, at the age of eighty-seven years.
- (IV) MATTHEW (3) BROOKE, son of Matthew (2) and Sarah (Reese) Brooke, purchased the iron works. He married Elizabeth Barde, of an old family, and they have five children. Two daughters died young, and two sons, Edward and George, succeeded their father in the iron business and extended the works. Edward Brooke married Annie M. Clymer, a descendant of the family of the signer of the Declaration of Independence. George Brooke married Mary B. Irwin, daughter of John H. Irwin, of Philadelphia, and great-granddaughter of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, first Speaker of the House in the First Congress. The youngest child, Elizabeth Brooke, married Hiester Clymer, once candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and one of the representatives of the State in Congress.
- (IV) THOMAS BROOKE, son of Matthew (2) and Sarah (Reese) Brooke. married Teresa Grant, and their son was:
 - 1. Charles, of whom further,
- (V) CHARLES BROOKE, son of Thomas and Teresa (Grant) Brooke, was born October 2, 1786, at Brooke Manor, on the Schuylkill River, near Pottstown, Pennsylvania, a tract of land purchased from William Penn by his grandfather, John Brooke, a younger son of the famous family of that name of Yorkshire, England, Charles Brooke, early in life, purchased a tract of some thousands of acres of land in Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he started the Hibernia Iron Works, in which he was very successful. He was a man of much influence in his State. He died July 17, 1866, aged eighty years. He married Jane Barde. (Barde V.) Their children were:

- 1. Mary, of whom further.
- 2. Louisa Catherine; married Cadwalader Wickersham, and had four children: i. Alice Morris; married John Miller Zinn, and had two children: George Cadwalader, died young; and Maurice Collins, married Julia Murray, and has one child: Alice Wickersham Zinn. ii. Josephine Mary, died young. iii. Paul Goddard, married (first) Aunette Josephine Wilson; married (second) Mary Montgomery, and has one daughter, Mary Brooke, born August 2, 1921. iv. Helen Billopp,

3. Elizabeth Barde.

- 4. Jane Barde, married Nathaniel Burt.
- 5. Thomas Reese; married Harriet Phelps, and died at the end of six months; they had one son, Thomas Reese, who married Elizabeth Dodge, and has one child, Helen Brooke.
- 6. Charles Edward, deceased,
- 7. Horace Louis; married Gay Williams, and had four children: i. Horace Louis, Jr. race Louis; married Gay Williams, and had four children: I, Horace Louis, Jr. ii. Dandridge Williams; married Augusta Scheaffer, and has two children: Gay Brooke and Bissell. iii. Christine Gay. iv. Charles Grubb; married Elizabeth Gunther; has son and daughter, Charles, Jr., and Fairfax Bolling.
- Henry Clay, served in the Civil War as an officer in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cav-alry, and died December 8, 1880, in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, unmarried.
- 9. A child who died in infancy and whose name was Ella.
- 10. Helen Theresa; married Thomas Harrison White, a great-grandson of the Rt. Rev. William White, D. D., the first Bishop consecrated by the Church of England for America.

(VI) MARY BROOKE, daughter of Charles and Jane (Barde) Brooke, married Clement Brooke Grubb. (Grubb V.)

("Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XIV, pp. 180-82. C. F. Billopp: "A History of Thomas and Anne Billopp Farmar.")

(The Barde Line).

Early members of the Barde family were forced to flee from France, with a great many other Protestant French families, and took refuge in Switzerland. The Prevost family, with whom they are related, traced their ancestry to the Crusades, as did their progenitors, the Mallets, one of this name, who was a distinguished leader in the holy wars, having been rewarded with high honors. The Bardes resided in Geneva, Switzerland, and several of the family emigrated early to America and settled in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, the place being called Frenchtown, in honor of the many settlers who found homes there.

- (I) SIR PIERRE BARDE, a Protestant of Valence, France, fled to Geneva, Switzerland, in 1685. An inquiry made under date of February 26, 1866, before the Criminal Court of Valence, against the Protestants of said town who had gone out of the kingdom without permission of his Majesty Louis XIV (Archives of the Drome B. 358), mentions among other things Sir Pierre Barde, Protestant, as having left Valence toward the end of September, 1685, upon the arrival of the regiment in that town. Several witnesses certify that he took refuge in Geneva. He was the parent of:
 - 1. François, of whom further.
- (II) François Barde, son of Sir Pierre Barde, was born in 1658 and died in 1733. He married Madelaine Pommeral, and they were the parents of:
 - I. Jean Daniel, of whom further,
- (III) JEAN DANIEL BARDE, son of François and Madelaine (Pommeral) Barde, was born in 1705 and died in 1780. He married Louise Catharine Mallet, daughter of Jean Gabriel and Jeanne Marguerete (Mason) Mallet. They were the parents of ten children, among whom were:
 - 1. Henri, born in 1748.
 - 2. Jean Louis, of whom further.
- (IV) Jean Louis Barde, son of Jean Daniel and Louise Catharine (Mallet) Barde, was born in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1755. He went to England at the age of fourteen to obtain a military education. Through the influence of his cousins, the Prevosts, he procured an appointment as cadet in the Royal Military College at Woolwich. At the age of eighteen he received a commission as ensign and some time after was commissioned lieutenant. He married Anne Billopp Farmar (Farmar XI) and died at Birdsboro, Pennsylvania, where he had long resided.

(From records in the possession of a living descendant of the family.)

(V) Jane Barde, daughter of Jean Louis and Anne Billopp (Farmar) Barde, married Charles Brooke. (Brooke V.)

(The Farmar Line).

The name has been spelled in numerous ways, father and son, in the olden times, seldom agreeing upon the same orthography and there are some instances where one individual has his name spelled in two or three ways, Fermowe, Fermor, Farmar, and Farmer, being some of the styles, while frequently the double "F" is used, as Thomas Ffarmar, or ffarmar. The family is a noble and honorable one, being established at an early date, in the Lordship of Somerton, Oxfordshire, England.

(Charles Farmar Billopp: "A History of Thomas and Anne Billopp Farmar.")

(I) Thomas Farmar, nephew and heir of William Fermour, of Somerton, County Oxford, England, was a liberal-minded man, who endowed schools and did much other good with his fortune. According to his will, dated September 9, 1485, which is still extant, his executors erected in the chapel of Somerton Church a raised monument of white marble, whereon lies his effigy in armor and the effigy of his wife. To Richard, his eldest son, and ancestor of the line herein traced, he gives two hundred marks and all his lands in Filkinger and Langford. To the three children of his wife, Emmotte, by her first husband, he gives "£100 cach."

(Charles Farmar Billopp: "A History of Thomas and Anne Billopp Farmar.")

(II) RICHARD FARMAR, son of Thomas Farmar, engaged extensively in commerce "of the staple of Calais," amassed a large fortune, and settled at Easton Neston, in Northamptonshire. He traded in all kinds of commodities to a large degree. In 1513, he was granted by Margaret of Savoy, at the request of Henry VIII, a passport enabling him to export duty free, the large amount of 144,000 bushels of wheat. In 1524, Richard Farmar was in Florence, and of much assistance to Sir John Clerk, the agent of Cardinal Wolsey, who was negotiating in Italy for the Cardinal's election to the Papacy. He was a zealous Catholic, and at the time of the Reformation, his large possessions excited the cupidity of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, the vicar-general of Henry VIII, so he confiscated the whole of his large fortune, because of his having relieved his confessor Nicholas Thayne, while in the gaol of Buckingham. Richard Farmar retired to a village called Wapenham, in sight of his habitations, and lived in the parsonage house there. There he passed several years with a most consummate piety, until 1550. He later obtained a restitution of his property, but his lands had been so lopt and torn by the several grants and sales made by the Crown during the aforesaid interval, that what he obtained was not even one-third of what he had before possessed. Being repossessed of part of his estate, he returned to his manor house at Easton Neston, where he died November 17, 1552. Richard Fermour (Farmar) married Anne Brown, daughter of Sir William Brown. They were the parents of a son:

1. John, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(III) JOHN FERMOR (FARMAR), son of Richard and Anne (Brown) Fermour, died December 12, 1571. He was made one of the "Knights of the Carpet at Westminster, October 2, 1553, the day of the coronation of Queen Mary, in her Majesty's presence, under the Cloth of State, by the Earl of Arundel, Commissioner for the occasion." He represented the county of Northampton in two Par-

liaments, was sheriff of that shire in the fourth and fifth years of Queen Mary's reign. He married Maud Vaux, daughter of Sir Nicholas Vaux. Her line, showing descent from David I of Scotland and Edward I of England, follows at the end of the Farmar lineage. They were the parents of:

 George, of whom further. (Ibid.)

- (IV) George Fermor (Farmar), Esquire, son of John and Maud (Vaux) Fermor, received the honor of knighthood in 1586. He had the honor of entertaining King James the First, and his Queen, at Easton Neston, on June 11, 1603. Sir George Fermor was a man of letters and a personal friend of Sir Philip Sydney, and when the latter was buried in the Abbey, Sir George was one of the few who were invited to walk in the funeral procession with the family of his friend. Sir George Fermor married Mary Curzon, daughter of Thomas Curzon, Esquire, of Waterperry, County Oxford, England. They were the parents of:
 - I. Robert, of whom further. (Ibid.)
- (V) ROBERT FERMOR, son of George and Mary (Curzon) Fermor, went to Ireland with Queen Elizabeth's army, in which he was an officer of rank. For his services, he was given by the Crown several estates, chiefly in Cork and Tipperary. He was "killed in battle," leaving a son:
 - I. Robert, of whom further. (Ibid.)

(Ibid.)

(VI) ROBERT (2) FERMOR, resided on his father's estates in Tipperary. He had several sons, the second son being Jasper, of whom further.

(VII) JASPER FERMOR, son of Robert Fermor, was a major in the army. Major Jasper Fermor, who resided at Garron Kenny Fauge in County Cork, the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History," in Vol. XXI, p. 335, tells us, was a neighbor of William Penn, who lived at Shangarry in the same county. The major was a friend of William Penn, and most probably it was through his influence that he decided to take up a "Plantation," as these settlements were all called at that time in the new province of Pennsylvania. The Fermors came to America in 1685, after Major Fermor had been deprived of most of his estates, and had been forced to take refuge in England. Jasper Farmar, Jr., had made a voyage of investigation two years before, but had returned to England to bring out his father, and their families and servants. Mary, widow of Jasper Fermor, Sr., appears to have been a very good business woman, and she took care of the interests of her large family and numerous dependents. In the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History," there is mention that Mary, widow of Jasper Fermor, built a brick house in Philadelphia, in the autumn of 1686, a little more than a year after she landed. This house was standing until about 1895. He married Mary Gamble, eldest daughter of Anthony Gamble, Esquire, of County Cork, and resided at Garron Kenny Fauge, in that

county. They were the parents of:

1. Jasper, Jr., of whom further.

(Ibid. Family records.)

(VIII) JASPER FARMAR (as he spelled the name), son of Jasper and Mary (Gamble) Fermor, died in 1685, as did his father, letters of administration on his estate being issued November 19, 1685. He married Katherine Gamble, daughter of Anthony Gamble. They were the parents of:

1. Thomas, of whom further.
(Ibid. Family records.)

(IX) Thomas Farmar, son of Jasper and Katherine (Gamble) Farmar, was born in 1675 and died in 1752. Thomas Farmar came to this country in 1685, aged ten years, with his mother and father. It is recorded that in the latter part of 1701 he was appointed by William Penn, personally, who was then in Philadelphia, to take the position of sheriff of Philadelphia, which office he held until the latter part of 1704, when he voluntarily resigned, "having a design to transport himself to England." It is probable that he went to England to sue for the hand of Anne Billopp, the step-daughter of his late mother, Katherine, whose second husband was Captain Christopher Billopp.

We next hear of Thomas Farmar residing at "Bentley Manor." Colonel Farmar, though living in Staten Island, in the province of New York, was a member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1708, according to the "New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XIII, p. 308. He owned estates in New Jersey and is very frequently mentioned in the Archives. Colonel Farmar's work in the army must have been very satisfactory, for his promotions and honors followed swiftly. In 1716, Mr. Farmar was a member of the council, and he was a member of the council from 1736 to 1738, and again in 1744, in which year he took an active part in the passage of a militia bill. Thomas Farmar married, in 1705, Anne Billopp, daughter of Admiral Christopher Billopp, born in London in 1638, great-grandson of Barnard Billopp. Christopher Billopp's will was written in London, April 25, 1724. Thomas and Anne (Billopp) Farmar were the parents of:

 Jasper, born in 1707, will made April 23, 1758, proved May 9, 1758; married Mary (Gouvernor) Meyer, widow of Henry Meyer, and daughter of Abraham Gouvernor.

2. Christopher, died in childhood.

 Thomas, born in 1711, died August 2, 1750; married (first) Eugenia Stelle; married (second) Sarah Leonard, daughter of Samuel Leonard; had eight children.

Brooke,Edward.

- 6. Robert, of whom further.
- 7. Samuel; married Christina Peck, daughter of Benjamin Peck; had five children.
- 8. William Penn.
- 9. John.
- 10. Mary.
- Anne Billopp.
 Elizabeth.
 - 2. Lill20

(Ibid.)

(X) ROBERT FARMAR, son of Thomas and Anne (Billopp) Farmar, was born in 1717. He had a liberal education. In 1740, at the age of twenty-three years, he raised a full company of soldiers, was appointed captain and sailed with them to join the English Army. He had secured his commission as captain by 1741. He became a major in 1761. He was in command of Mobile for a number of years,

during which time he commanded an expedition to the Illinois country opposite St. Louis and relieved Captain Sterling. He acquired from the Indians a piece of land facing the bay, and extending toward Pensacola. In 1766, through the enmity of Governor Johnstone, which Farmar had incurred by opposing his claim to be commander-in-chief of all the land forces in America, charges were preferred against the major, and a court martial was ordered. However, although the trial lasted several years, nothing incriminating is found. It was concluded, in 1768, and the papers submitted to the King. In October, His Majesty acquitted the major. The major did not resign from the army until his acquittal. He lived for ten years after his acquittal, residing on his plantation on the Tensaw. He was elected to the Florida Assembly from 1772 to 1777. It is probable that he died in the early part of 1778. He married Mary Anderson, of Yorkshire, England. They were the parents of:

1. Anne Billopp, of whom further.

Robert Adolphus, officer in English Army.
 Mary Elizabeth; married John Louis de Vanbercy.
 Katharine Louisa; married Otto Vautile Barbarce.
 A son, died at sea.

(Ibid.)

(XI) ANNE BILLOPP FARMAR, daughter of Robert and Mary (Anderson) Farmar, married Jean Louis Barde. (Barde IV.)

(Ibid.)

(Farmar Royal Descents).

- (I) DAVID I, King of Scotland, 1124-53. He married, about 1114, Matilda, widow of Simon de Sentis.
 - (II) Henry, Prince of Scotland; married Ada, daughter of Earl of Warren.
- (III) DAVID, Earl of Huntington; married Maud, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Chester.
- (IV) LADY MARGARET, daughter of David, Earl of Huntington; married Alan, Lord of Galloway.

(George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History." Burke: "Peerage and Baronetage," seventy-ninth edition.)

- (V) Lady Dervorguilla, daughter of Alan Lord, of Galloway, married John Baliol.
- (VI) Marjory, daughter of John Baliol and Lady Dervorguilla, his wife, married John Cumyn, of Badenach.
- (VII) JOHN CUMYN, son of John Cumyn, married Joan, daughter of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and sister of Aymer de Valence, last Earl of Pembroke of that house.

(Douglas: "Pedigree of Scotland," Vol. I, pp. 162-63.)

(VIII) ELIZABETH, daughter of John Cumvn, married Richard Talbot, second Baron Talbot.

- (IX) GILBERT, third Baron Talbot, son of Richard, second Baron Talbot, married Petronilla Butler, descended from Edward I of England (1273-1308.) His daughter, Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, married Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford. Their daughter, Eleanor, married James Butler, first Earl of Ormonde, and it was their daughter, Petronilla, who married Gilbert, third Baron Talbot.
- (X) RICHARD, fourth Baron Talbot, son of Gilbert, third Baron Talbot, married Ankaret. According to some authorities she was descended from Edward I. King of England, 1272-1307. He married Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III of Castile. Their daughter, Joan, married Gilbert de Clare, ninth Earl of Gloucester, 1243-95. Their daughter, Eleanor, married Hugh, second Lord Despenser, who was beheaded in 1326. Their daughter, Isabel, married as his first wife, Richard Fitz-Alan, fifth Earl of Arundel, Some authorities claim that Richard and Isabel Fitz-Alan were the parents of Lady Mary Fitz-Alan, who married John, Lord le Strange, of Blackmere, and was the mother of Ankaret le Strange, who married (as above noted), Richard, fourth Baron Talbot. However, other authorities propound the theory that Lady Mary Fitz-Alan was the daughter of Richard Fitz-Alan and his second wife, Eleanor, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lancaster. Proponents of this theory, which automatically disproves the descent from Edward I, claim that Richard Fitz-Alan were the parents of only one daughter, Philippa, who married Sir Richard Sergeaux, County Cornwall. However, it is certain that Mary Fitz-Alan married John le Strange. John le Strange was descended from John le Strange, who died in 1269, and married Amice. Their son, Robert le Strange, married Alianore, daughter of William Blancminster. Their son, Fulk le Strange, of Blackmere, married Alianore, daughter of John Giffird, of Brinsfield. They were the parents of John le Strange, of Blackmere (died in 1350), married Ankaret (as above noted), daughter of William Boleter, of Wimme.

(Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. II, p. 271; Vol. IV, p. 269 (1916 edition). Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England" (London, 1807), Vol. I, pp. 5, et seq. "The Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VII, p. 9. J. P. Yeatman: "The Early Genealogical History of the House of Arundel," p. 325.)

- (XI) SIR THOMAS GREENE, of Boughton and Greene Norton, married Mary, daughter of Richard, Lord Talbot of Goodrich Castle, and sister of John, first Earl of Shrewsbury. (John, Earl of Shrewsbury, mentioned in Cokayne, Vol. VII, p. 360, as son of Sir Richard.)
- (XII) SIR THOMAS GREENE, married Phillipa, daughter of Robert, fourth Lord Ferrars.
- (XIII) SIR THOMAS GREENE, married Matilda, daughter of Sir John Throckmorton.
- (XIV) SIR THOMAS GREENE, married Marina, daughter of Thomas Beler, of Eye Kettleby, Leicestershire; she died September 10, 1489.
 - (XV) SIR THOMAS GREENE, married Jane, daughter of Sir John Fogge.
- (XVI) Anne Greene, daughter and heiress with her sister Matilda, of her father, Sir Thomas Greene, was born in 1489. She married Lord Vaux, of Harrowden.

(Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Greene: "Pedigree of the Family of Greene," Greene of Green's Norton, pp. 4-5.)

(XVII) SIR NICHOLAS VAUX, Baron of Harrowden, eldest son and heir of Sir William, married (first) Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Lord Fitz Hugh. He married (second) Anne, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Greene, of Norton Davy, otherwise called Green's Norton, County Northampton. Among the issue by his second wife, Anne Greene, was a daughter.

(Metcalf: "Visitation of Northampton," pp. 20, 51, 87.)

(XVIII) MAUD VAUX, married Sir John Farmar.

(Ibid.)

(The Badger Line).

Regarding the origin of the surname Badger, there are several theories. One is that it is of occupational origin, designating "the badger," a hawker, dealer in corn and other commodities, buying in one place to sell in another. "If any person shall act as a badger without licence, he is to forfeit five pounds." A second theory is that the surname designates a parish in Shropshire. As early as 1273, we hear of Thomas le Baggore in the Hundred Rolls of County Oxford.

- (I) Stephen Badger settled at Bucksport, Maine, prior to 1801, and died in 1815. He married, September 21, 1803, Hannah Buck. (Buck VII.) They were the parents of:
 - Jonathan, born July 25, 1804, died April 15, 1881; married, May 23, 1839, Sarah Ann Steel.
 - 2. Emily Hannah, of whom further.
 - Almira Nancy, born June 10, 1809, died March 26, 1835; married, December 31, 1829, William Raiguel.
 - 4. Stephen, born December 6, 1810, died June 6, 1855.
 - Mary, born June 16, 1812, died January 13, 1836; married, August 7, 1833, Rev. Eleazer Holt.
 - Lydia, born February 27, 1815, died August 8, 1815.
- (II) EMILY HANNAH BADGER, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Buck) Badger, was born January 1, 1806, and died December 16, 1882. One of her strongly marked characteristics through life was a thoughtful care for the comfort of those around her. In July, 1816, soon after the death of her father, she was sent to Reading, Pennsylvania, to her aunt, Mrs. N. O'Brien, with whose family she found a home until her marriage to Levi B. Smith. (Smith V.) Immediately after the ceremony she was taken to her new home at Reading Hall, fifteen miles south of Reading, in the house formerly occupied for a short time by Mr. Smith's mother, and in which she had first met her husband at the marriage of two of his sisters to William Darling and Joseph O'Brien. They remained in this home three years, and after several changes they settled at Joanna Furnace, the birthplace of Mr. Smith, who entered into a partnership with William Darling for the manufacture of stoves and pig iron, Mr. Darling residing at Reading. Here they passed thirty happy years. In 1862, relinquishing the active management of the business to their sons, Mr. and Mrs. Smith removed to Reading, Pennsylvania, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Smith was "a quiet, mild and gentle woman, timid and reserved, but with such strength of character as to command through all her life the most reverent and loving obedience whose slighest wishes were a law unto her family. She combined with rare personal beauty a winning magnetism which secured for her the admiration of all who knew her.

With ready sympathy for those in sorrow and distress, in the most gentle and unobtrusive way, she 'seemed to be receiving when she was conferring favors,' and was ever thoughful and considerate for the pleasure and comfort of others."

(Mrs. Elizabeth S. Richards: "Buck Genealogy.")

(The Buck Line).

The name Buck as a surname is probably of English origin. Lower, in his history of "English Surnames," gives the name as one of those probably originating from names of animals, and says: "We may fairly conclude, I think, that sometimes such surnames as Buck which indicate courage and agility. have been taken from the shields and banners of war; but . . . sometimes a craftsman or innholder horrowed his name from his own sign." With respect to the more modern names of this sort: "They generally occur in medieval records with the Norman French prefix 'le' as Roger le Buck. In their primary application they were sobriquets allusive, as in the cases above cited, either to the characteristic qualities of a person, or to some incident of their lives." In the preface to Hudson's "Richard III" we find: "The attempt at reforming public opinion was led off by Sir George Buck, whose history of 'Richard III' was published in 1646." In Allibone's "Dictionary," we find: "Buc or Buck, Sir George, died 1623." (The life and reign of Richard III, London, 1646-47, printed in Kennet's "History of England.") In Burke's "General Armory" a Sir John Buck is mentioned as provost marshal under the Earl of Essex (sixteenth century).

(I) WILLIAM BUCKE was born, probably in England, in 1585, and died January 24, 1658, aged seventy-three years. We first find him in London, where, with his son, Roger, he appears before the proper authorities for the purpose of obtaining permission to leave Great Britain. He sailed on the "Increase." It is surmised that this vessel landed at Salem, Massachusetts. The next intelligence we have of William Bucke is found in the "History of Cambridge," when we find the name of William Bucke on the records of that church, which may, without doubt, be regarded as members of Mr. Hooker's company. Many later removed to other places, but his name is among those who remained in Cambridge. We may, therefore, infer that soon after their arrival in New England, William Bucke and his son settled in Cambridge, and a few months later, when the Rev. Mr. Shephard and his company arrived and organized as a congregation, William united with it. In 1652, among the persons to whom land was granted, are those of:

Roger Buck, Lot no. 5, containing 10 Acres. William Buck, Lot no. 91, containing 20 Acres.

In 1655, there were so many inhabitants gathered there that they were incorporated as a distinct town named Billerica.

As Roger Buck inherited all of his father's property, many of his descendants claim that he was an only child. It is possible that William Bucke was also the parents of:

- 2. Isaac, died in 1605; married Frances.
- 3. James; married June 4, 1639.
- 4. John; married (first) Elizabeth Holbrook; (second), in 1693, Sarah Doty.
- 5. Roger, of whom further.

- (II) Roger Buck, son of William Bucke, was born, probably in England, in 1617, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 10, 1693. He was eighteen years of age when he came with his father to New England and settled in Cambridge. As no indications have been found that he resided elsewhere, we may conclude that he always lived there. He certainly inherited that property upon the death of his father in 1658. He was for a time "Public Executioner," in which capacity he was ordered to inflict twenty lashes upon a culprit in 1668. Record does not appear as to whether he carried out the order. In 1688, he acknowledged the sale of a part of his homestead to a son-in-law, Thomas Baveric, with the stipulation that if ever the said Baveric should sell the same, his son, Ephraim, should have the preference as a purchaser. Roger Buck married Susannah, who died September 10, 1685. They were the parents of:
 - Samuel, born February 6, 1642, died September 21, 1690; married, March 16, 1670, Rachel Leven.
 - 2. John, born September 3, 1644.
 - 3. Ephraim, of whom further.
 - 4. Mary, born January 23, 1648, died August 31, 1669.
 - 5. Lydia, born in 1650; married, March 3, 1673, Henry Smith.
 - Ruth, born November 6, 1653, died September 2, 1683; married, in 1674, Thomas Bayeric.
 - 7. Elizabeth, born July 5, 1657; married, August 28, 1678, Joshua Wood.
 - 8. Anne, died April 13, 1675.
- (III) EPHRAIM BUCK, son of Roger and Susannah Buck, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 26, 1646. He owned quite a large tract of land in that vicinity and no doubt superintended its cultivation. We can find no record of any other occupation. He married, January 1, 1671, Sarah Brooks, born at Woburn, Massachusetts, November 21, 1652, daughter of John and Eunice (Mousall) Brooks, and granddaughter of Deacon John Mousall. The will of Ephraim Buck, made in 1717, is preserved. He had previously divided his property between his wife and children, reserving only the home in which he was living. Ephraim and Sarah (Brooks) Buck were the parents of:
 - 1. Sarah, born January 11, 1673; married Thomas Grover.
 - 2. Ephraim, born July 13, 1676; married, December 1, 1606, Esther Wagget.
 - 3. John, born January 1, 1678, died January 24, 1678.
 - 4. John, born February 7, 1680, died November 24, 1752.
 - 5. Samuel, born November 13, 1682; married Hannah.
 - 5. Danider, both November 13, 1002, married manne
 - 6. Eunice, born July 7, 1685, died in 1752.
 - 7. Ebenezer, of whom further.
 - 8. Mary, born October 28, 1691; married, in November, 1713, Nathaniel Spike.
- (IV) EBENEZER BUCK, son of Ephraim and Sarah (Brooks) Buck, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, May 20, 1689, and died in 1752. He removed, in 1723, to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where he passed the remainder of his life. In the "History of Haverhill" his name appears only on the tax lists, from which we may infer that the latter part of his life was quiet and uneventful. However, some insight into his characteristics and inner nature may be had from reading his will, which certainly shows unusual forethought in providing for the comfort of his wife, while his means were evidently limited. As the will of Ebenezer Buck was signed March

9, 1752, and admitted to probate, June 29, 1752, his death must have occurred between those two dates, although no record of the day has been found.

Ebenezer Buck married (first), November 25, 1713, Lydia Eames. In 1723, he married (second) Judith Wood, of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Children of the first marriage:

Lydia, born May 28, 1715.

2. Ebenezer, born February 22, 1717.

3. Ionathan, of whom further.

Children of the second marriage;

4. Mary, born April 21, 1724.

5. Asa, born June 23, 1726, died October 28, 1741.

 Jacob, born June 10, 1731; married, May 7, 1752, Hannah Eames; had Moses, Asa, Hannah, Samuel, Elephalet, Mary, and Nathan.

7. Phebe, born May 21, 1741, died February 2, 1742.

- (V) Jonathan Buck, son of Ebenezer and Lydia (Eames) Buck, was born in Woburn, February 20, 1719, and died March 18, 1795. He removed with his father to Haverhill, about 1723. His removal from Haverhill to Plantation Number I, on the Penobscot River, Maine, was made August 9, 1762, the township being named Buckstown in his honor. It was incorporated June 27, 1792, and has since changed its name to Bucksport. Jonathan Buck was colonel of militia from 1775. He married, October 9, 1742, Lydia Morse, born in August, 1718, and died December 15, 1789, daughter of Philip and Mary (Brown) Morse. They were the parents of:
 - I. Jonathan, of whom further.
 - 2. Mary, born September 28, 1750; married, in 1770, Moses Dustin; had thirteen children.

 Ebenezer, born April 25, 1752, died April 20, 1824; married, March 5, 1781, Mary Brown, died May 1, 1849, daughter of John and Mary (Gilmore) Brown.

 Amos, born July 24, 1754, died December 12, 1778; married, September, 1778, Lydia Chamberlain.
 Daniel, born September 22, 1757, died November 18, 1826; married, April 24, 1783,

Mary Sewall, born in 1762, died in 1841. 6. Lydia, born October 22, 1761, died November 18, 1842; married, March 5, 1780, Joshua Treat, had eleven children.

(VI) Jonathan Buck, Jr., son of Jonathan and Lydia (Morse) Buck, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, April 3, 1748, and died March 27, 1824. Several of his children have said that in his early life he was a surveyor. The time of his removal to the village of Buckstown, Maine, is not definitely known. In 1795, he was elected county treasurer (Bucksport). In 1803, when the town voted to call Rev. Mighill Blood to become their minister, he was one of the six original members of that church. In the same year, he was chosen justice of the peace, and in 1804 he was elected the first representative to attend the general court held in Boston. He was later elected to the same office in 1811, 1812 and 1813. He was largely engaged in ship building and showed much ability in this business. He was a man of ardent piety, quick and tempestuous in temper, but equally quick in regretting and acknowledging his errors. He was one of the most prominent men for many years in the management of the town affairs.

Jonathan Buck, Jr., married, in November, 1767, Hannah Gale, born in 1751, died in 1834. They were the parents of:

- Benjamin, born November 10, 1768, died December 10, 1844; married (first) Sarah Sewell; (second) Abigail Rogers; (third) Elizabeth Tinker.
- 2. John, born October 27, 1771, died November 25, 1835; married, December 28, 1794, Elizabeth Bartlett.
- Ruth, born August 9, 1775, died November 26, 1854; married, in 1792, Eliakim Darling; had twelve children.
- 4. Lydia, born October 25, 1777, died March 14, 1862.
- 5. Hannah, of whom further.
- 6. Amos, born October 19, 1782, died November 8, 1841; married, September 18, 1822, Justa Maria Ernst.
- Joseph, born May 31, 1785, died March 30, 1853; married (first), in 1811, Abbygail Hill; (second) Sarah H. Skinner.
- 8. James, born September 22, 1787, died March 31, 1867; married, December 31, 1820, Lydia Treat.
- 9. Nancy, born December 8, 1789, died September 19, 1870; married, November 13, 1810, Dennis O'Brien.
- 10. David, born May 17, 1792, died March 30, 1852; married, June 9, 1822, Martha Bramlitte.
- Moses Gale, born July 10, 1794, died January 30, 1862; married, August 26, 1846, Ruby A. H. Norton.

(VII) HANNAH BUCK, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Gale) Buck, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, June 24, 1780, and died May 18, 1857. When quite young, she removed with her father's family to Bucksport, though some time later she returned to Haverhill for a time, to complete her education at Bradford Academy. She married Stephen Badger. (Badger I.) After the death of her husband, in 1815, Mrs. Badger sent her eldest son, Ionathan, to Alabama, to be in care of her brother, David, who had recently settled in the South; and placing her eldest daughter, Emily, in the family of her sister, Nancy, then living in Reading, Pennsylvania, she returned to her father's home, taking the younger children with her. In November, 1829, she went to Pennsylvania to visit relatives, with her daughter, Mary, and specially to be present at the marriage of her daughter, Almira, who had been spending some time at Reading Hall with her sister, Emily, often visiting their aunt, Mrs. O'Brien, of Reading. After this Mrs. Badger divided her time between her married daughters. She later took care of her daughter's (Mrs. Raiguel's) children, and a few years later moved to Pennsylvania with the family. In 1846 she returned to Bucksport to make a visit, but was induced to remain and she died there May 18, 1857.

(Mrs. Elizabeth S. Richards: "Buck Genealogy.")

(The Bull Line).

From the nickname "the bull," used because of the fierce disposition of the thickset proportions of the original bearer of the sobriquet, this surname is derived. John Bull is now the national surname in a similar sense. John le Bole was of County Somerset in the first year of Edward III; William le Bole was of County Cambridge in 1273, as were also Geoffrey Bolle, County Suffolk, Ralph de Bule, of County Oxford, and Robert le Bulle, of County Somerset.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) WILLIAM BULL married Margaret Parry, daughter of Llewellyn and Mary (Thomas) Parry. Mary Thomas was the daughter of Richard Thomas, of Whitford Gardens, Flintshire, Wales. William and Margaret (Parry) Bull were the parents of:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

- (II) Thomas Bull, son of William and Margaret (Parry) Bull, was born June 9, 1744, and died July 13, 1837. He was, prior to the Revolution, and also subsequent to it, manager of the Warwick Furnace in Warwick Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He entered the military service as lieutenant-colonel, but was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, and was not exchanged until he had spent twenty-one months on the Jersey prison ship. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1790 and was a member of Assembly in 1783 and 1785, and also from 1793 to 1801. He was one of the first incorporators of St. Peter's Church, East Whiteland, March 4, 1786, but as this was far from his home, he promoted in 1803 the building of St. Mary's Church in Warwick Township. He was a man of large means and of great influence. He owned nine-sixteenths of Joanna Furnace until within a few years of his death, when he sold his interest to Judge William Darling, who married his granddaughter, Elizabeth Bull Smith. Thomas Bull married Ann Hunter. They were the parents of:
 - I. Elizabeth, of whom further.
- (III) ELIZABETH BULL, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Hunter) Bull, was born December 19, 1771, at Warwick Furnace, died in Reading, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1835. She married John Smith. (Smith IV.)

("Record of the Smith Family Descended from John Smith.")

(The Vaughan Line).

- (I) John Vaughan, of Welsh descent, was born June 5, 1690, and died May 24, 1750. He first appears on the records of Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1718, where he was of Ulwchlan Township. He and his wife were of the Baptist faith. He married Emma Parry, also of Welsh descent, born in 1700, died in 1791, daughter of Rowland Parry, a resident of Haverford, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, born about 1665 and died about 1737. John and Emma (Parry) Vaughan were the parents of:
 - 1. Margaret, of whom further.
- (II) MARGARET VAUGHAN, daughter of John and Emma (Parry) Vaughan, was born November 1, 1735, died March 18, 1822. She married Robert Smith. (Smith III.)

("Record of the Smith Family Descended from John Smith.")



Gribbel

Colonial and Revolutionary forebears of Elizabeth Bancker Wood (Mrs. John) Gribbel, were among the most important builders and defenders of this country, and their descendants have carried on in their spirit. The name of Wood is common to every medieval register throughout England, being derived from the locality "at the wood," that is, residence thereby. Sir Andrew Wood distinguished himself with the English fleet in 1480, Thomas Wood was Chief Justice of Common Pleas in England in 1501, and many others have given prominence to the name.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

- (I) EDMOND WOOD came from Oakham, Rutland County, England, but nothing is known of his family there. He came to Stamford, Connecticut, with his sons, Jonas and Jeremiah. In 1636, he was in Springfield, removed to Wethersfield, and in 1641 removed to Hempstead, Long Island, where his sons were two of the Patentees named in Governor Kieft's Patent of 1643. Children:
 - I. Jonas, of whom further.
 - Jeremiah, born in England, died in Hempstead, in 1686, leaving sons, Jeremiah, Joseph, and John.
- (John H. Jones: "The Jones Family of Long Island, New York," p. 227. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 625.)
- (II) Jonas Wood, son of Edmond Wood, was born in England in 1595, and died in Huntington, Long Island, June 12, 1689. His will was dated February 20, 1688. In 1636 he was of Springfield, Massachusetts, then went to Wethersfield, Connecticut, settled at Stamford, Connecticut, in 1641, and later removed with his father to Huntington, Long Island. In a record of his land in 1669 he was called son of Edmond. For a time he was a commissioner at Southampton, Long Island, under the jurisdiction of Connecticut. He was a delegate from Huntington to the convention held at Hempstead in 1665, and in 1684 was lieutenant of Suffolk County Troops, Province of New York. He married Elizabeth Smith. Children:
 - 1. Jonas, Jr., of whom further.
 - 2. John.
 - 3. Phebe; married Isaac Platt.
 - 4. Elizabeth; married Eperictus Platt.
- (Ibid. "New York Civil List," 1873, p. 24. "Report of the State Historian, of New York," Vol. I, p. 390.)
- (III) Jonas Wood, Jr., son of Jonas and Elizabeth (Smith) Wood, was born on Long Island and died before 1711. He married Elizabeth Conklin, daughter of John Conklin. Children:
 - 1. Elizabeth, born February 26, 1668.
 - 2. Phebe, born May 14, 1671.
 - 3. Martha, born January 29, 1675.





John Wood



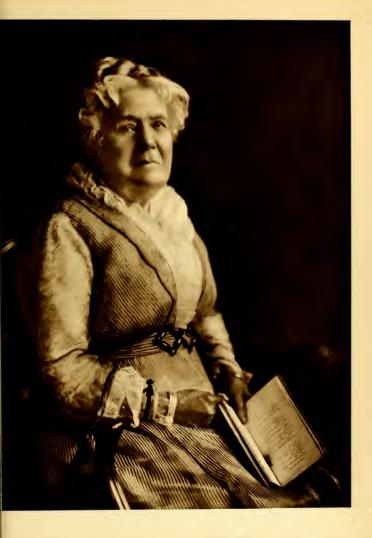
Deborah Wood







Arnold Wood



Sarah Louise (Reynolds) Wood



- 4. John, born April 15, 1677.
- 5. Jeremiah, of whom further.
- 6. Jonas, 3d, born December 8, 1681.
- 7. Timothy, born July 17, 1683.
- 8. Anne, born August 11, 1687.
- (J. H. Jones: "The Jones Family of Long Island, New York," pp. 227, 228.)
- (IV) JEREMIAH WOOD, son of Jonas and Elizabeth (Conklin) Wood, was born on Long Island, August 18, 1679, and died in 1748. Children:
 - 1. Jeremiah, of whom further.
 - 2. Jonas.
 - 3. Abigail.
 - (Ibid.)
- (V) JEREMIAH WOOD, JR., son of Jeremiah Wood, was born at Huntington, Long Island, November 17, 1713. He married Mary, born May 30, 1715, and died June 26, 1797. Children:
 - Stephen, born September 18, 1738.
 - 2. Mary, born March 15, 1741.
 - 3. Jeremiah, born January 10, 1744.
 - 4. Anne, born August 18, 1746.
 - Isaac, born October 9, 1749.
 Peleg, of whom further.
 - 7. Anne, born February 11, 1755.
 - (Ibid.)
- (VI) Peleg Wood, son of Jeremiah, Jr., and Mary Wood, was born in Huntington, Long Island, April 10, 1752. He married, September 10, 1785, Esther Brush, who died September 12, 1796, daughter of Joseph Brush. Child:
 - 1. John, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

- (VII) JOHN Wood, son of Peleg and Esther (Brush) Wood, was born in Huntington, Long Island, June 6, 1788, and died there November 3, 1853. He married, November 18, 1812, Deborah Fleet. (Fleet VI.) Children:
 - William W., born September 11, 1818; married (first) Eliza S. Scudder, who died November 10, 1866; (second) Sarah Amelia Coles, who died July 27, 1865; (third) Anna, of Hewlett.
 - 2. Judith Fleet; married Isaac Hull.
 - 3. Esther; married Ruben Rolf.
 - 4. Elizabeth; married Ruben Rolf (perhaps as second wife).
 - 5. James; married Mary Frances.
 - 6. Arnold, of whom further.
 - 7. John: married Sarah Slote.

(Ibid., pp. 228, 229.)

(VIII) Arnold Wood, son of John and Deborah (Fleet) Wood, was born in Huntington, Long Island, February 24, 1832, and died at Charles City Court House, Virginia, December 13, 1863. During the Civil War he enlisted in the First New York Mounted Rifles, and died in the service, being killed in an assault on a squad of rebels at the Charles City Court House. Prior to the war he lived in

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New York City. He married, May 18, 1853, Sarah Louise Reynolds. (Reynolds VIII.) Children:

- 1, Elizabeth Bancker, of whom further.
- 2. Ida Esther, born July 20, 1862.

(Howard James Banker: "A Partial History and Genealogical Record of the Bancker or Banker Families of America," pp. 258, 259. Col. Weygant: "The Hull Family in America," pp. 116, 180.)

(IX) ELIZABETH BANCKER WOOD, daughter of Arnold and Sarah Louise (Reynolds) Wood, was born May 17, 1860. She married, January 8, 1880, John Gribbel, son of James and Anna (Simmons) Gribbel, of St. Austells, Cornwall, England.

John Gribbel was born in Hudson City, New Jersey, March 29, 1858. He attended the College of the City of New York until 1876 and then entered the employ of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York City. From 1877 until 1883 he was with the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, but at the end of that time went to Philadelphia as agent for Harris, Griffin & Company, manufacturers of gas meters. When this firm reorganized in 1890, as John J. Griffin & Company, Mr. Gribbel was admitted to a junior partnership, and two years later was sole owner of the business. For many years this concern was his chief occupation, but gradually he acquired other interests of importance and has become one of the men of his adopted city whose name and opinions are of weight and one whose cooperation is valuable in corporation management. He is president of the American Meter Company and the Tampa Gas Company; vice-president of the First District Realization Corporation, Philadelphia; director of the Insurance Company of North America, Kings County Lighting Company (New York), Liberty Mutual Insurance Company (Boston), Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia Fire & Marine Insurance Company, Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, Real Estate Trust Company, Reliance Insurance Company, Securities Company of North America, John B. Stetson Company, Victory Insurance Company, Alliance Casualty Company, Alliance Insurance Company, Canadian Meter Company (Hamilton, Ontario), City Service Company, Constitution Indemnity Company, Curtis Publishing Company, Exchange National Bank (Tampa, Florida), Fire Association of Philadelphia, and Indemnity Insurance Company of North America. He is a member of the American Gas Institute and the Association of Illuminating Engineers. Many years ago he became interested in the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, of which he is a director, and until 1912 was a partner of Cyrus H. K. Curtis in the ownership of the "Public Ledger." In 1914, Mr. Gribbel resigned as vice-president, leaving the management in the hands of Mr. Curtis. Politically, Mr. Gribbel is a Republican and in December, 1914, was elected president of the Union League of Philadelphia, retiring at the expiration of three terms in that office. His other clubs are the Lotos of New York; the University, Art, City, Five o'Clock, and Bachelors' Barge of Philadelphia. He also belongs to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, serving as a member and vice-president of the council. His religious membership is in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a trustee of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, which university conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He also received, in 1916, from Temple University of





Ju Jubbil



Glizabeth Bancker Gribbel.





Gribbel

GRIBBEL

Arms—Sable a cross engrailed within a bordure or.

Crest—A greyhound's head erased at the neck argent pellettée collared and ringed or.

(Arms in Possession of Family.)



Gribbel







Laurise Heckmer . Sribbel

John Mancher Silled





James Latta Godbel, Margaret Dougles Latta Godbel, William Griffen Gritbel, Margaret Douglas Gritbel









Shin Timmons Corkram, Woodward M. Gorkram

Olizabeth Buncher Pribbel Garbran, Hoodward Willyott Corbran, Clizabeth Srithel Borbran



Philadelphia, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Apart from business his greatest interest is in the study and collection of American Colonial historical documents, and of seventeenth century English books and engravings, valuable for their rarity and their intrinsic worth. The children of John and Elizabeth Bancker (Wood) Gribbel are:

- Wakeman G. (W. Griffin), born December 24, 1880; married Margaret Douglas Latta; children: i. Margaret Douglas. ii. Elizabeth Bancker. iii Catharine Latta. iv. John (2). v. James Latta (twin). vi. William Griffin (twin).
- 2. John B. (J. Bancker), born November 2, 1884; married Louise Heebner.
- Idella Louise, born August 19, 1888; married J. Aubrey McCurdy; children: i. James Arrison McCurdy. ii. John Gribbel. iii. Richard Bancker.
- 4. Charles Blodget, born November 24, 1893, died April 2, 1898.
- Elizabeth, born September 25, 1897; married Woodward W. Corkran; children: i. Eliza beth Bancker Gribbel. ii. Ann Simmons. iii. Woodward Withgott.

(Family data.)

(The Reynolds Line).

Reynold, or Reynolds, is derived from the old Christian name and signifies "son of Reynold or Renaud." It was one of the most popular font-names of the surname period and is found in most early records.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

- (I) JOHN REYNOLDS was born in England about 1612. He is thought to have sailed from the Port of London or Ipswich and was in Watertown, Massachusetts, and made a freeman there May 6, 1635. There is some tradition that he was possibly a brother of James, of North Kingstown; William, of Providence, and Robert, of Boston. The only other mention of him in Watertown is in a land grant, July 25, 1636, which "grant" implies that he was the original and first white owner of the land and was in Watertown at its founding in 1630. He later moved to Wethersfield and then to Stamford, Connecticut. The last mention of him is in a deed in 1651, and it is not known where he moved to at that time, nor when he died. He married Sarah, born about 1614, died in Stamford, August 31, 1657. Children:
 - Elizabeth, born about 1634-35, died before 1705; married, July 15, 1654, Peter Ferris.
 Jonathan, born about 1635-36, died in January, 1673-74; married, about 1656, Rebecca
 - Hensted.
 3. John of whom further.
- (Marion Hobart Reynolds: "The History and Descendants of John and Sarah Reynolds" (1630?-1023).)
- (II) JOHN REYNOLDS, son of John and Sarah Reynolds, was born probably in Wethersfield, Connecticut, about 1638, and died in Greenwich, Connecticut, between November and December, 1701. His will was filed at Fairfield, Connecticut, December 17, 1701. On December 20, 1670, he was one of nine to receive land in Lower Horseneck Meadows and on February 4, 1686, received a grant of land in Greenwich. In 1688, the Greenwich inventory placed him as the wealthiest inhabitant. He was the first magistrate there; was King's commissioner from 1690-97; and justice of the peace in 1687. He married, at Greenwich, in 1668, Judith Palmer, who died before August, 1716. Children:
 - 1. John, born about 1670, died in December, 1732.
 - 2. Judith, born about 1672, died after 1734; married, December 10, 1692, Samuel Betts.
 - 3. James, of whom further.

- 4. Mary, born about 1679; married Peter Palmer.
- 5. Jonathan, born 1682, died in 1709; married Mary Mead.
- 6. Joshua, born about 1685, died in 1765.
- 7. David, born about 1687, died in 1750.

(Ibid., pp. 31-40.)

- (III) Captain James Reynolds, son of John and Judith (Palmer) Reynolds, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1674, and died in Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, February 14, 1767. He was buried in the Smithfield Burying Ground there as "James Reynolds, Esq.," where his stone still stands. He was captain of the Train Band, Greenwich, 1728. ("Colonial Records of Connecticut," Vol. 1726-35, p. 150.) He was deputy from Greenwich in 1721-24, 1727-33, 1735-38. His many deeds recorded in Greenwich show him to be a large land-holder. He married, in 1697, Sarah Holmes. (Holmes IV.) It is known that Captain James Reynolds married Sarah Holmes. From records of the Holmes family, she was too young to be the mother of his first-born children. However, the mother of Nathaniel is recorded as Sarah, and it is probable that this was Sarah Holmes. Children, born in Greenwich, Connecticut:
 - 1. Sarah, born in 1608,
 - 2. James, born July 6, 1700, died June 2, 1773; married Phebe Fowler.
 - 3. Nathaniel, of whom further.
 - 4. Mary, born February 9, 1704-05.
 - 5. Gideon, born in 1706, died in 1769; married Bethia.
 - 6. Justus, born in 1708, died in 1747; married Elizabeth Sackett.
 - Jeremiah, born about 1711, died in 1769; married Jemima Brown. (Ibid., pp. 49-52.)
- (IV) NATHANIEL REYNOLDS, son of James and Sarah (Holmes) Reynolds, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, February 20, 1702-03, where his birth is recorded in the Common Place Book, and died in 1748. He was elected constable of the town on December 27, 1728. He married Ruth Purdy, of Rye, New York, on January 1, 1728-20. Children:
 - 1. Nathaniel, of whom further.
 - 2. Francis, born July 8, 1731.
 - 3. Ruth, born about 1733, died after 1760; married a Merritt.
 - 4. Solomon, born about 1735.
 - 5. Anna, born about 1737; married Samuel Palmer.
 - Stephen, born December 1, 1740, died August 17, 1815; married, in 1763, Rachel Denton.
 - 7. Hannah, born in 1742; married Jonathan Fiske.

(Ibid., pp. 70-72.)

- (V) NATHANIEL REYNOLDS, JR., son of Nathaniel and Ruth (Purdy) Reynolds, was born in Greenwich, Connecticutt, December 8, 1729, and died at Cross River, New York, in 1805. He removed to Cross River, Westchester County, New York, and in the 1790 census for Salem, New York, is listed with one son over sixteen, one under sixteen, and four females. He was a farmer in Cross River, and built his house there in 1766. He married, in 1753, Sarah. Children:
 - Nathaniel, born February 22, 1754, died September 21, 1843; married Mrs. Hannah (Todd) Cooley.
 - 2. Jared, born in Lower Salem, New York: married Huldah Cross.





Alartha Jane (Bancker) Reynolds

- 3. Benjamin; married, May 15, 1782, Abigail Murphy; was in Revolution,
- 4. Ferris; married, September 7, 1786, Lydia Avery.
- 5. Ezra, of whom further,
- 6. Samantha; married, October 15, 1778, a Bigelow.
- 7. Daughter, married a Mead.
- 8. Daughter.

(Ibid., p. 103.)

- (VI) EZRA REYNOLDS, son of Nathaniel and Sarah Reynolds, was born in Salem, New York, and died in New York City in 1824. He was a resident of New York City, and the administration of his estate was issued November 15, 1824, to his son, Justus. He married, in Salem, New York, June 6, 1780, Sarah Bush. Children:
 - I. Justus, of whom further.
 - 2. Sands.
- (Ibid. "New York City Letters of Administration," Book XX, p. 194. "Thirty-second Reunion of the Reynolds Family Association," p. 33. Supplemental claim of Elizabeth Bancker (Wood) Gribbel, through Captain James Reynolds.)
- (VII) JUSTUS REYNOLDS, SON OF EZRA and Sarah (Bush) Reynolds, was born in Salem, New York, in 1790. He married, in 1814, Martha Jane Bancker. (Bancker VI.) Children:
 - 1. James Bancker, born in 1816, died in 1846.
 - 2. William Bancker, born in 1818, died in 1877; married, in 1837, Sarah M. Hyatt.
 - Maria Wakeman, born September 5, 1820, died August 21, 1902; married, in 1855, John Jacob Griffin, of Philadelphia.
 - 4. Ezra, died young.
 - 5. Ezra, died young.
 - 6. Elizabeth Bancker, born in 1825, died in 1897; married, in 1843, Cromwell T. White.
 - 7. Adrian, born in 1827, died in 1905; married, in 1845, Mary Barnes.
 - 8. Catherine Elizabeth, born in 1831, died in 1860; married, in 1852, Charles Grandison Waterbury.
 - 9. Abraham Bancker, born in 1832, died in 1879; married, in 1849, Caroline Sturges.
 - 10. Sarah Louise, of whom further.
- (Howard James Banker: "A Partial History and Genealogical Record of the Bancker anker Families of America," pp. 258-59. Supplemental claim of Elizabeth Bancker (Wood) Gribbel through Captain James Reynolds.)
- (VIII) SARAH LOUISE REYNOLDS, daughter of Justus and Martha Jane (Bancker) Reynolds, was born July 1, 1834, and died January 15, 1921. She married Arnold Wood. (Wood VIII.)

(Ibid.)

(The Holmes Line).

The old Scandinavians used Holm to designate one who lived on a river island, and Anglo-Saxon forms are almost identical in spelling and in meaning. It is evident also that some families were given the name from another origin, that of the holly tree or holm-oak. The name occurs in an old Anglo-Saxon chronicle as early as 902 A. D.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) Francis Holmes was probably born in County York, England, about 1600, and died in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1675. He came to America about

1635, and first settled in Massachusetts. From there he removed to Stamford, Connecticut. He married Ann. Children:

- 1. John, of whom further.
- Stephen, born about 1632, died in Stamford, Connecticut, May 15, 1710; married Martha, who died March 13, 1728.
- 3. Ann, born in 1634; married Samuel Dean, of Stamford, Connecticut.
- 4. Richard, born about 1637, died in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1704; married Sarah.
- (Spencer P. Mead: "Ye Historie of Ye Town of Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut," pp. 566-68.)
- (II) JOHN HOLMES, son of Francis and Ann Holmes, was born about 1630-1635, and died July 6, 1703-29. He moved to Bedford, Westchester County, in 1680. His name appears in 1690 as one of the resident proprietors of Bedford, New York. He married, in Stamford, December 3 or March II, 1659, Rachel Parcett Waterbury, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1639, daughter of John and Rose (Lockwood) Waterbury. Children:
 - 1. John, born October 8, 1660, died young.
 - 2. Mary, born September 25, 1662; married, December 1, 1692, Daniel S. Clason.
 - 3. Stephen, of whom further.
 - 4. Sarah, born about 1667; married, February 25, 1691, Jonathan Miller.
 - 5. Rachel, born December 7, 1669.
 - 6. John, born, October 18, 1670, died before June 8, 1763; married Jemima.
 - Richard, born about 1672-73; married, about 1691, Mary Miller, daughter of John Miller.
 - 8. Jonathan, born about 1674; married, before 1702, Dorothy.
 - 9. Rose, born about 1679, died in 1750; married, April 9, 1702, John West Cott.
 - 10. David, born about 1682; married Ruth.
 - 11. Joseph, born about 1683; married Joanna.

(Spencer P. Mead: "Ye Historie of Ye Town of Greenwich, Fairfield County, Connecticut," pp. 566-68, 673. Rev. Robert Bolton: "History of Westchester County, New York," p. 736. Marion H. Reynolds, A. B. and Mrs. Anna C. Rippier: "History and Descendants of John and Sarah Reynolds, 1630-1023," pp. 40-52. E. B. Huntington: "History of Stamford, Connecticut," p. 161. Graeel H. F. Edwin: "Jonathan Waterbury Genealogy," pp. 88 and 115.)

(III) Stephen Holmes, son of John and Rachel Parcett (Waterbury) Holmes, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, January 4 (14), 1664-65, died in Greenwich about 1721 (when his estate was settled by his two sons, Isaac and Stephen).

He married, November 18, 1686, Mary Hobby. (Hobby II.) Children:

- 1. Sarah, of whom further.
- Jonathan, born about 1688, died in 1750; married (first), July 29, 1907, Sarah Seely, who died February 27, 1727, daughter of Jonas Seely.
- Stephen, Jr., born about 1690; married (first) Sarah Green, who died September 15, 1713; married (second), February 27, 1717, Martha Mead, daughter of Jonathan Mead, who was born December 11, 1693. He moved to Vermont after his second marriage.
- 4. Benjamin, born about 1692, died in 1745.
- 5. Mary; married, in 1716, Caleb Mead, born in 1694, died in 1733.
- Isaac, born about 1700, died in Greenwich, in 1793; married Abigail Mead, who was born in 1704, daughter of Ebenezer Mead.
- (S. P. Mead: "Ye Historie of Ye Town of Greenwich," pp. 551 and 566. "Waterbury Genealogy," pp. 98 and 115. Marion Hobart Reynolds, A. B., and Mrs. Anna C. Rippier: "History and Descendants of John and Sarah Reynolds, 1630-1923," p. 50. Spencer P. Mead: "Mead Family," pp. 273, 298, 317, and 336.)



Arms—Sable, a lion rampant argent sense of crosses crosslet of the field.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

FONES.

Arms—Azure, two eagles displayed in chief and a mullet in base argent.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

HOBBY.

Arms—Argent on a chevron embauled between three hawks azure as many roses or. Jones (Burke: "General Armory.")

CROOKE (CROOKER).

Arms—Azure a fess engrailed ermine between three eagles displayed or.

WRIGHT.

Arms—Sable, a chevron engrailed, argent, between three fleurs-de-lis, or, on a chief of the third three spears heads azure.

Crest A dragon's head erased, argent, pellettée.

Of The Wright Family of Oyster Bay, N. V. (The Ancestry and Descent from Peter Wright and Nicholas Wright, 1423-1923)", compiled by Howard Delano Peripher)

DAMEN.

Mrnis-Or, two pricking maces sable in saltire.

Crest The charges of the shield. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

WILLET (WILLETS)

d 5 m m

Arms—Argent three bars gemel sable in third as many lions rampant of the second.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

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Arms-Azure, two eagles displayed in chief and a mullet in base argent.

("Grom Amason Mer 29 1419) ar : December 1602 Davel S. Clase 1

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Arms-Argent 1911, a. chestens embattled dictween three bayeks agure as many

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at born about 674 parried before 1792 Derothy.

Arms—Azure a fess engrailed ermine between three eagles displayed or!

and a soft Burker Control Armory "

Spencer P. Mea. 'N Hawie of the analysis of Greenwich, Firfield Court, Cornecting 86 Rev P. of Bologo How We, bester Courty, New York," published the base A 4 and Holland Corner Histor and Desired his of an Sugar Base 1, 30-15-3, and 11-11 Hintington "History of Standard, (211 bud 1811 sur Sahlet aucheyren engraded, argent, between three fiture de lis comon a

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He married, November 18, 1686, Married July, (Hobby II) Children:

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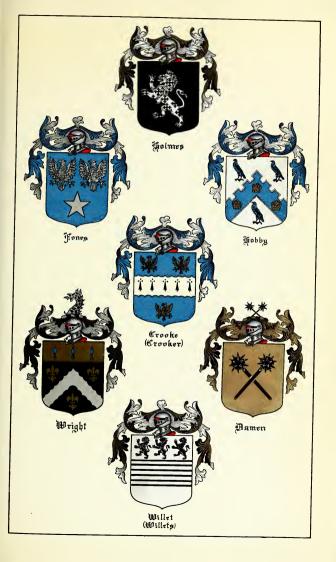
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Arms-Argent three bars gemel sable in chief as many lious rampant of the

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. Isaac, born about 1700, die i Greenwich, n. 1793 married Abigail Mead, who was born in 1704, daughter of i benezer Mead.

P. Mead. "Ve Historie of Ye Town of Greenwich," p. 31 and 566. "Waterbur, et bey pp. 98 and 115. Marion Edart Reynolds, A. B., and Mrs. Anna C. Rippier: "His and Decembers of Decembers of John and Sarah Reynolds, 1030-1023," p. 30. Spencer P. Meat Hoo! Family. pp. 273. 38. 317, and 33.





(IV) SARAH HOLMES was the daughter of Stephen and Mary (Hobby) Holmes. She married Captain James Reynolds. (Reynolds III.)

(Alvah Reynolds: "Partial Genealogy of John Reynolds," born in England, 1612, sailed from Ipswich, County Suffolk, p. 94.)

(The Hobby Line).

Hobby, Huby, or Hobbe, found its beginning in a Danish root, hob standing for a herd, and by meaning a town. A possibility exists also that some Hobby families drew their name originally from the French nickname for hawk or falcon, which was Hobbie or Hobby.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(1) John Hobby was the first of the Hobby family to settle in Greenwich, Old Town, Connecticut. He was born, probably in England, in 1632, and died at Greenwich, Connecticut, in May, 1707. The first authentic account that can be obtained of him anywhere in the New England colonies is on October 11, 1659, when he testified before the Magistrate's Court at New Haven, in reference to a horse detained by George Slawson, of Stamford, Connecticut. He might have been at Newtown, Long Island, in 1656. He was one of the original patentees named in the patent granted to the town of Greenwich by the General Assembly in May, 1665. On March 16, 1666, he was granted a swamp so far as it adjoins his lot. He was granted part of the uppermost meadows lying south of the West-chester path on December 3, 1670.

John Hobby married, about 1655, but his wife's name is not known. Children:

- I. John, born about 1657, died March 12, 1603; unmarried.
- 2. Thomas, born about 1660, died August 6, 1732; married Rebecca.
- 3. Elizabeth, born about 1662; married Ebenezer Prindle.
- Hannah, born about 1664; married Cornelius Burnham.
 Martha, born about 1666; married Thomas Morehouse, Jr.
- 6. Rebecca, born about 1669, died before 1707; married November 1-8, 1686, Samuel Hardy.
- 7. Mary, of whom further.
- Benjamin, born about 1675, died in 1744, unmarried. On May 10, 1697, he was granted ten acres of land at Horseneck, and on January 11, 1703, bought land from his father.
- 9. Rachel, born about 1678; married Henry James.
- Jonathan, born about 1682; married Sarah Mead, daughter of Ebenezer Mead, December 11, 1711.

(James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," Vol. II, p. 437. Spencer P. Mead: "Ye Historie of Ye Towne of Greenwich," pp. 455 and 458. S. P. Mead: "Abstract of Church and Town Records of Greenwich," p. 247.

(II) MARY HOBBY, daughter of John Hobby, was born about 1670 (or 1662), died after 1713. She married (first) Stephen Holmes. (Holmes III.) She married (second) as his second wife, Benjamin Green, February 13, 1713, who died March 6, 1726. Benjamin Green was the son of John and Mary Green, of Stamford. She received a deed of gift from her father on September 15, 1693.

(Spencer P. Mead: "Ye Historie of Ye Towne of Greenwich," pp. 551 and 566.)

(The Fleet Line).

The surname Fleet is of local origin, and is found mostly in the dioceses of Lincoln, Salisbury, and Winchester. John de Flete was of County Lincoln in

1273, and Fulco de Flete was rector of West Lynn, County Norfolk, in 1340. The immediate ancestry of our family is not known.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

- (1) Captain Thomas Fleet was in Huntington, Long Island, New York, as early as 1660, and is said to have come from England in his own vessel, landing at Cold Spring Harbor at a place later called Fleet's Hole. He brought his family with him and developed extensive commercial interests, having as many as forty vessels on the seas. In 1670 he was an overseer of the town; in 1672 was one of the owners of the "10 farmes"; in 1681, with Isaac Platt, was chosen deputy; 1684 was one of three commissioners to hold court; in 1684 was one of the committee to procure patent. Thomas Fleet had a son:
 - 1. Thomas, of whom further,
 - ("American Ancestry," Vol. XI, p. 5. "History of Suffolk County, New York," p. 5.)
- (II) THOMAS FLEET, son of Captain Thomas Fleet, was probably born in England. He married, November 1, 1681, Esther Parrott. Children:
 - 1. Elizabeth; married a Vernon, of Newport, Rhode Island.
 - 2. Parrott.
 - 3. Simon, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

- (III) Simon Fleet, son of Thomas and Esther (Parrott) Fleet, was born after 1681, and died in Jamaica, West Indies, in April, 1732. He married Hannah Bailey, born October 7, 1703, died June 16, 1729, daughter of Samuel Bailey (or Bayles), and granddaughter of John and Ruth Bayles. Children:
 - Esther, born March 4, 1726, baptized May 29, 1726; married, September 18, 1751, Joseph Sandford, of Newport, Rhode Island.
 - 2. Thomas, of whom further.
- (Ibid. Moses L. Scudder: "Records of the First Church in Huntington, Long Island," 1723-79, p. 25.)
- (IV) Thomas Fleet, son of Simon and Hannah (Bailey or Bayles) Fleet, was born April 3, 1728, baptized May 19, 1728, and died May 10, 1784. He married, in 1753, Deborah Underhill. (Underhill V.) Children:
 - 1. Arnold, of whom further.
 - John, born April 13, 1757, died January 12, 1814; married (license June 14, 1781), Margery Tobias.
 - 3. Simon, born August 1, 1758.
 - 4. Deborah, born June 24, 1770.
 - 5. Esther, born in 1774.

(Ibid.)

- (V) Arnold Fleet, son of Thomas and Deborah (Underhill) Fleet, was born January 6, 1754. He married (first), in 1780, Judith Woodin. (Woodin II.) He married (second) Hannah McCoun. Children:
 - I. Daniel; married Rebecca Youngs.
 - 2. James; married Judith Townsend.
 - 3. Deborah, of whom further.
- (Ibid. Margaret Townsend: "Townsend-Townshend, 1066-1909: The History, Genealogy and Alliances of the English and American House of Townsend," p. 99.)



UNDERHILL.

Arms—Argent, a chevron sable, between three trefoils, slipped vert Crest-On a mount vert, a hind lodged or.

Underhill

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

FEAKE.

Arms-Sable a fesse dancettée or, in chief three fleurs-de-lis argent. Crest-Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-ostrich with wings expanded argent, beaked gules, holding in the mouth a horseshoe gold. (Burke: "General Armory.")

TOWNSEND

Arms-Azure, a chevron ermine, between three escallops argent.

Crest-A stag passant proper.

Motto-Haec generi Incrementa Fides.

(Margaret Townsend: "Townsend-Townshend Genealogy," p. 125.)

FLEET.

Arms-Argent two bars sable on the upper one as many escallops of the first. Crest-A goat, holding in the mouth a trefoil proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

COLES.

Arms-Argent, a bull passant gules armed or, within a bordure sable bezantée. Crest- A demi-dragon vert, holding in the dexter paw an arrow or, headed and feathered argent.

Motto-Deum Cole regem serva.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")



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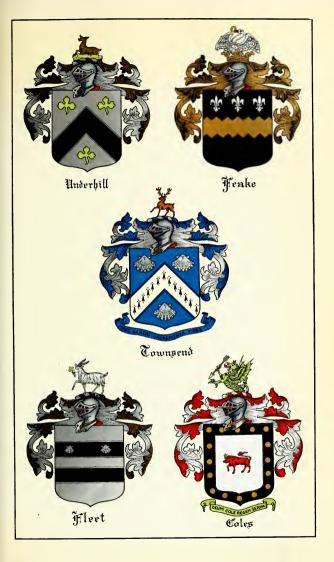
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(VI) Deborah Fleet, daughter of Arnold and Judith (Woodin) Fleet, was born September 10, 1795, and died April 6, 1862. She married John Wood. (Wood VII.)

(Ibid.)

(The Underhill Line).

Underhill as an English surname originated to designate a resident under or at the foot of a hill. William Underhill is in the Hundred Rolls of Bedfordshire, A. D. 1273.

(C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

- (I) CAPTAIN JOHN UNDERHILL, son of Sir John and Mary (Mosely) Underhill, was born in Warwickshire, England, October 7, 1597. He served in the Dutch Army. After he had returned to England, he came in the fleet with Gov. John Winthrop to Boston in 1630, joined the church, and was sworn freeman May 18, 1630. His wife joined the church December 15, 1633. He was representative at the first court in 1634 and served in the Pequot War in 1637 as captain of the Massachusetts troops; but on his return joined the Antinomians, who settled in New Hampshire. Though chosen governor at Dover, in 1638, his heresy excluded him from the fellowship of the orthodox, and he removed to New Netherland and was one of the "Eight Men" there in 1645, and was for a time at Southold, Long Island, and Greenwich, Connecticut. He purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land from the Indians at Killingworth, now Matinecock, Long Island. He was captain of Rhode Island Troops in 1653. On Long Island he was also active and the high sheriff of North Riding of the Island of Nassau, in 1665, and in the same year was a delegate to the convention at Hempstead, Long Island. He was in the service of the Dutch against the Indians, and died September 21, 1672, at Oyster Bay. His first wife was Helena Kruger, who died in 1649 (or 1659). He married (second) Elizabeth Feake. (Feake II.) Children of first marriage:
 - 1. John, Jr., of whom further.
 - 2. Elizabeth, born in 1636, died young.

Children of second marriage:

- 3. Deborah, of whom further.
- 4. Nathaniel, born in 1663; married Mary Ferris, daughter of John and Mary Ferris.
- 5. Hannah, died in 1751; married Richard Alsop.
- 6. Elizabeth, born in 1669; married Isaac Smith.
- David, born in April, 1672; married Hannah Forman, daughter of Moses and Hannah (Cervoker) Forman.

("American Ancestry," Vol. II, pp. 6, 7; Vol. IX, p. 84. M. P. Bunker: "Long Island Genealogies," p. 298. "Rhode Island Colonial Records," Vol. I, pp. 266, 270. "New York Civil List," pp. 7, 24. "Eligibility Lists of the Society of Colonial Dames," p. 30.

(II-A) Deborah Underhill, daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth (Feake) Underhill, was born on September 29, 1659. She married Henry Townsend. (Townsend II.)

(Ibid.)

(II-B) JOHN UNDERHILL, JR., son of Captain John and Helena (Kruger) Underhill, was born in 1631, baptized in the Old South Church, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1642; and died at "Killingworth," Queens County, Long Island.

In 1649 John Underhill's mother died, and he removed with his father to Long Island. He was brought up at "Killingworth" and spent his life there as a farmer. His religious affiliations were those of the Society of Friends. On November 5, 1675, he was appointed administrator of the estate of (Captain) John Underhill, his father, by the court, his stepmother, Elizabeth, having died.

John Underhill married, October 10, 1668, Mary Prior, born in March, 1652,

died July 29, 1698, daughter of Matthew and Mary Prior. Children:

- 1. John, of whom further.
- 2. Daniel, born in 1672.
- 3. Samuel, born in 1674, died young.
- 4. Mary, born in 1677; married Wright Frost.
- 5. Abraham, born in 1679; married Mary Townsend.
- 6. Deborah, born in 1682.
- 7. Samuel, born in 1685; married, in 1700, Hannah Willets.
- 8. Sarah, born in 1687; married, in 1708, Thomas Pearsall.
- 9. Jacob, born in 1689; married Mary Wright.
- 10. Hannah, born in 1690; married, in 1716, Thomas Bowne.

(William S. Pelletreau and John Howard Brown: "American Families of Historic Lineage, Long Island Edition," Vol. II, p. 655. "Abstract of Wills, New York," Vol. I, p. 31.)

(III) JOHN UNDERHILL, son of John and Mary (Prior) Underhill, was born at "Killingworth," Long Island, July 1, 1670. He was brought up on his father's farm and continued in that occupation at Cedar Swamp, where he owned a valuable farm.

He married (first) Elizabeth Willets (Willets III); and (second) Susanna Birdsall. The children of first marriage, probably born at Cedar Swamp, Long Island:

- 1. Daniel, of whom further.
- 2. Amos, born after 1705.
- 3. Isaac, born about 1707, died in 1723.
- 4. Deborah; married Joseph Prior.
- 5. Mary.
- 6. Thomas; married Sarah Powell.
- (William S. Pelletreau and John Howard Brown: "American Families of Historic Lineage," Vol. II, p. 655.)
- (IV) DANIEL UNDERHILL, son of John and Elizabeth (Willets) Underhill, was born at Cedar Swamp, Long Island, May 29, 1690. He married, in 1728, Abigail Crooker. (Crooker III.) Child:
 - 1. Deborah, of whom further.
- ("American Ancestry," Vol. II, p. 5. William S. Pelletreau and John Howard Brown: "American Families of Historic Lineage, Long Island Edition," Vol. II, p. 655.)
- (V) Deborah Underhill, daughter of Daniel and Abigail (Crooker) Underhill, was born probably at Cedar Swamp, Long Island, May 16, 1732, and died March 30, 1763. She married Thomas Fleet. (Fleet IV.)

(Ibid.)

(The Crooker Line).

Undoubtedly an old Saxon family, the Crokers, or Crookers, were one of the most ancient Devonshire families. There is a tradition that in that county were three eminent families who were settled there before the Norman Conquest, often

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spoken of thus: "Crocker, Crewys and Coplestone, when the Conqueror came, were at home," It is not known from what branch of this ancient family came the ancestors of William Crooker, of Long Island, nor is there a clear record of his arrival in America.

(Joseph Foster: "Various Families Descended from Francis Fox," pp. 23-24.)

(1) WILLIAM CROOKER, whose name was variously spelled Crocker, Croker, and Crucker, in the early records, died probably, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, before February, 1661. Mr. Crooker came to Oyster Bay about 1660, probably from Stratford, Connecticut. He died, leaving his family in straitened circumstances, and February 1, 1661, the following engaged to give for a year Indian corn for the "maintenance of the widow Croker"—John Richbell, three bushels; Robert Forman, two bushels; Francis Weekes, two and one-half bushels; Moses Forman, one bushel; Jonas Halsted, two bushels; Anthony Wright, two bushels; John Townsend, two bushels; Henry Townsend, two bushels; Benjamin Hubbard, two bushels, and Samuel Andrews, two bushels.

Fairfield records show that Henry Gregory's estate was inventoried June 19, 1655, and only his son, John, is named. Widow Ann Crooker confirmed the sale of a lot at Oyster Bay "which my husband William Crooker did formerly sell unto Nicholas Wright" (dated March 2, 1667). She reserved a section of meadow. William Crooker married Ann Gregory, daughter of Henry Gregory, who was of Stratford, Connecticut, in 1647, or before. She married (second), after 1667, and before December 14, 1670, John Rogers, and was living in 1685-86. Children:

- 1. William, Jr., of whom further.
- 2. Joseph.
- 3. Hannah; married (first) Moses Forman; (second) Joseph Weekes.

("The Underhill Society of America, Fifth Annual Report." Samuel Orcutt: "A History of the Old Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport, Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 1208, Spencer P. Mead: "Abstract of Probate Records at Fairfield County, Fairfield, and State of Connecticut," p. 6. "Oyster Bay Town Records," Vol. I, pp. 37, 97-98, 205.)

(II) WILLIAM CROOKER, Jr., was the son of William and Ann (Gregory) Crooker, of Oyster Bay, Long Island. He and his brother both confirmed the sale of a house and lot March 6, 1682—which their mother, Ann, had made to Richard Latting before 1661—the lot having been the property of their father, William Crooker. William Crooker and Joseph Crooker, with their mother, Ann Rogers, and stepfather, John Rogers, are in land sale records February 2, 1673. William Crooker, Jr., and Isaac Doughty rented, for farming purposes for seven years, the improved lands and meadows at Littleworth, Oyster Bay, owned by Robert Godfrey, October 16, 1682. To William Crooker the town granted a home lot and three acress—with grazing and timber privileges on the town commons—March 26, 1683, also further grants later. He was one of the purchasers of Matinecock lands January 9, 1685-86. He witnessed a deed in 1694. He married, in 1655, Sarah Hawxhurst, daughter of Christopher and Mary (Ruddock) Hawxhurst. Children:

- 1. Robert; married Dinah Rhodes.
- 2. William; married Anne.

 Samson, died in 1759; married (first) Elizabeth Titus; married (second) Margaret Loses.

4. Sarah.

- 5. Benjamin; married Ann.
- 6. Abigail, of whom further.
- ("Oyster Bay Town Records," Vol. I, pp. 105, 161-62, 166-68, 205-06, 263, 264, 333, 540. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XXXII, p. 175.)
- (III) Abigail Crooker was the daughter of William and Sarah (Hawxhurst) Crooker. She married Daniel Underhill. (Underhill IV.)

("American Ancestry," Vol. II, p. 5.)

(The Willets Line).

The surname Willets appears in early records in the varying forms Willett, Willetts, Willet, and is a baptismal name meaning "the son of William," from the nickname Will and diminutive Will-tot, or Will-ot.

- (C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")
- (I) RICHARD WILLETS came to America before 1657, probably from the western part of England. He settled in Hempstead, Long Island, and in 1657 had "6 gates, 6 cattle, 6 milch cows and 28 acres of land." He was assistant magistrate in 1658, surveyor of highways in 1659, and in 1662 was chosen townsman by vote. He died at Lusum (now Jericho), Long Island, between 1664-66.

Richard Willets married, before 1650, Mary Washburne, born in 1629, daughter of William and Jane Washburne, of Hempstead, Long Island. In 1667, Widow Mary Willets bought a portion of her brother-in-law Robert Williams' Oyster Bay Patent or Purchase, and settled at Jericho, where she and some of her children lived the rest of their lives. She joined the Society of Friends, became a minister, and had meetings at her house. She died 17th, 11 mo., 1713. Children:

- I. Thomas, of whom further.
- 2. Hope, born 7 mo., 1652, died about 1703; married Mercy Langdon.
- John, born 5 mo., 1655; married Margaret Hallock, daughter of John and Abigail Hallock, of Brookline.
- Richard, born 12 mo., 1660, died 14 d. 3 mo., 1703; married (first), 25 d. 1 mo., 1686, Abigail Bowne, of Flushing, who died in 1688. He married (second), 15, 3 mo., 1500, Abigail Powell.
- 5. Mary, born 2 mo, 1663; died 23 d. 11 mo, 1687; married, 7th 1 mo, 1686, John Fray, (Mary P. Bunker: "Long Island Genealogies, Albany, New York," pp. 73-74. "American Ancestry, Albany, New York, 1895;" Vol. X, p. 91. William S. Pelletrean and John H. Brown: "American Families of Historic Lineage, Long Island Edition," Vol. II, p. 541. Joel Munsell's Soos: "American Ancestry," Vol. X, p. 91.)
- (II) Thomas Willets, son of Richard and Mary (Washburne) Willets, was born in Huntington Township, Long Island, 3 mo., 1650, and died at Secatogue (Islip), Long Island, 15 d., 4 mo., 1710. In 1673, Thomas purchased from Robert Williams land at Jericho, but most of the families lived at Secatogue, now Islip, Long Island.

He married Dinah Townsend, daughter of Richard and Deliverance (Cole) Townsend. Dinah was born in 1651 and died 18th d., 10 mo., 1732. Children:

- 1. Isaac, died 4 mo., 1736; married, in 1710, Clement Hallock.
- Amos, born at Secatogue, died in 1748; married (first), in 1713, Mary Hallock; (second), in 1719, Rebecca Whitson.
- Richard, died May 14, 1703; married (first) Sarah Hallock, daughter of John and Abigail (Sweezey) Hallock. He married (second) Deborah Cole, and (third), May 15, 1690, Margaret (Hallock) Powell, born June 18, 1658, died November 2, 1759.
- Thomas, born in 1683; married (first) Catherine Hallock, daughter of Abigail (Sweezey)
 Hallock; married (second) Rachel Powell.

- 5. Mary, died in 1739; married, in 1691, Thomas Powell.
- 6. Elizabeth, of whom further.
- 7. Hannah: married Samuel Underhill.
- 8. Sarah.
- o Dinah: perhaps married William Hallock.
- (Mary P. Bunker: "Long Island Genealogies, Albany, New York," pp. 73-74. William S. Pelletreau and John H. Brown: "American Families of Historic Lineage, Long Island Edition," Vol. II, p. 655.)
- (III) ELIZABETH WILLETS, daughter of Thomas and Dinah (Townsend) Willets, was born in 1674 and died in September, 1713. She married John Underhill. (Underhill III.)

(Mary P. Bunker: "Long Island Genealogies, Albany, New York," pp. 74, 296, 297.)

(The Woodin Line).

- (I) James Woodin, the first member of this line who is recorded in Long Island, was born May 17, 1726, and died March 16, 1805. It is not known where his family had settled, as records of this part of early Long Island are very scarce. He married Mary Townsend. (Townsend V.) Children:
 - 1. Judith, of whom further,
 - 2. Absalom, born July 11, 1753, died December 13, 1841.
 - 3. Isaac, died December 3, 1830; married Sarah Well.
 - 4. Solomon, born February 8, 1760, died February 23, 1842.
 - 5. Elizabeth, born June 12, 1766, died September 20, 1857.
 - James, born April 19, 1770, died October 28, 1841.
 Townsend, born October 12, 1772, died February 15, 1795.
- (Margaret Townsend: "Townsend—Townshend Genealogy, 1066-1909: The History, Genealogy and Alliances of the English and American House of Townsend," p. 99.)
- (II) JUDITH WOODIN, daughter of James and Mary (Townsend) Woodin, was born March 12, 1752. She married Arnold Fleet. (Fleet V.)

(Ibid.)

(The Townsend Line).

In 1100, a gentleman from Normandy named Lodovic (Ludovich) came to England in the train of Henry I, married the only child of de Hauteville, settled upon his wife's estate and also took the family name of Townsend. The property was held and increased by Townsend descendants during the eight hundred years that followed. The Townsends have a distinguished ancestry; the name has been borne by Secretaries of State, Lord Chief Justices, Members of Parliament and officers in the army and navy.

(Margaret Townsend: "Townsend—Townshend Genealogy, 1066-1909: The History, Genealogy and Alliances of the English and American House of Townsend," p. 118.)

(I) Henry Townsend settled in Oyster Bay, Long Island, previous to September 16, 1661. He died between February 6 and March 30, 1695, at what must have been a good old age, and was buried on Mill Hill, where a rough stone marked H. T. shows his grave. His wife survived him. Henry Townsend's wife and children received a legacy from Richard Grassmore in 1663. Henry Townsend gave his wife and children the equivalent of this sum from his own property and then turned the legacy over to the town to be administered for the benefit of the poor. He is said to have given with the legacy £176 in money. Henry owned and managed a gristmill and sawmill; held the office of town clerk; made many surveys

and, with his nephew, was employed in public work, such as adjusting boundaries, buying land of the Indians, and securing patents. The conveyances to and from him are innumerable. His purpose was to make his property more compact, and he made presents to all his children. In 1683, he laid out six acres on the hill for a home and gave the old homestead to Henry. To Henry and John, he gave three-fourths of the mill in 1668, the remaining fourth to Rose, wife of Joseph Dickinson. Henry also gave land to his three daughters. Henry Townsend married Ann Coles. (Coles II.) Children:

1. Henry, of whom further.

2. John, died May 9, 1705; married (first) Johannah, who died October 6, 1680.

3. Rose; married Captain Joseph Dickinson.

4. Susannah; married Aaron Furman, Jr.

Mary; married John Wright. (Wright V.)
 Elizabeth, died, unmarried, September 13, 1680.

- 7. Robert, born June 3, 1667, died in 1687 (on his headstone in the cemetery).
- ("American Ancestry," Vol. IX, p. 81. Margaret Townsend: "The History, Genealogy and Alliances of the English and American House of Townsend," pp. 95-96, 99, 103.)
- (II) Henry Townsend, Jr., son of Henry and Anne (Coles) Townsend, died before 1703. He appears on the local records only in the transfer of property. He married Deborah Underhill. (Underhill II.) Children:
 - 1. Henry, of whom further.
 - 2. Robert.
 - 3. A daughter; married a Ludlam.

(Margaret Townsend: "The History, Genealogy and Alliances of the England and American House of Townsend," p. 96.)

- (III) HENRY TOWNSEND, 3D, son of Henry and Deborah (Underhill) Townsend, died in 1700. He was elected surveyor and seems to have been a young man of ability. He bought back several pieces of land sold by his father. He married Eliphal Wright, daughter of his Aunt Mary Townsend and John Wright. (Wright VI.) Children:
 - 1. Henry; married Elizabeth Titus.
 - 2. Absalom, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

- (IV) ABSALOM TOWNSEND, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Wright) Townsend, died February 2, 1795. He lived upon the place belonging to Mrs. DeKay. He married Deborah Weeks, who died October 10, 1739. Children:
 - I. Mary, of whom further,
 - Philena, born December 14, 1734; married (first) Richard Butler; married (second), in 1761, Thomas Alsop.
 - 3. Anne, born November 24, 1736, died November 29, 1783; married Daniel Parish.
 - 4. Deborah.

(Ibid., p. 99.)

(V) MARY TOWNSEND, daughter of Absalom and Deborah (Weeks) Townsend, was born June 10, 1732, and died November 27, 1824. She married James Woodin. (Woodin I.)

(Ibid.)

(The Wright Line.)

Wright, an English family name, is occupational in origin. "The Wright," was often Latinized in mediaval rolls into faber, meaning a skilled workman in various materials, usually in wood. Roger and Robert le Wricte, and Margery le Wrytte, are all mentioned as early as 1273, in County Cambridge, England. Others of the name are mentioned in Counties York and London. Our family was from County Norfolk. The Wright family was of very ancient stock. In the reign of King Henry VI (1422-61) they were located at East Lexham, in County Norfolk, and later of Little Buckenham and Weting, in the same county, then of Crent-Bradford, County Suffolk, and last of Kilverstone Hall, Kilverstone Manor, Thetford, County Norfolk, where descendants of this line continued to reside until a very recent date.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." H. D. Perrine: "The Wright Family," pp. 5, 7.)

- ·(I) Nicholas Wright, son of John Wright, was born about 1490 and died before 1567, probably at Beaupré Hall. He married Ann Beaupré, who was living in 1579, daughter of Edmund Beaupré, and his second wife, Margery Wiseman. Children:
 - John.
 - Elizabeth.
 Charles.
 - 4. William.
 - 5. Nicholas, of whom further.

("Wright Family of Oyster Bay," p. 24.)

- (II) NICHOLAS WRIGHT, son of Nicholas and Ann (Beaupré) Wright, marride (first), February 18, 1559, Ellen Gylbert, or Gilbert, daughter of William Gilbert. She died January 10, 1582. He married (second), January 25, 1589, Margerie Alexander. Children of first marriage:
 - 1. William; married November 18, 1584, Elizabeth Jeffers.
 - 2. Nicholas, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

- (III) Nicholas Wricht, Jr., son of Nicholas and Ellen (Gylbert, or Gilbert) Wright, married (first), November 15, 1582, Margaret Jeffers, of Neatishead. He married (second), April or September 20, 1594, Margaret Nelson, in the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul at Wendling, Norfolk County. Children of second marriage:
 - Peter Townsend, born in England after 1504 and died at Oyster Bay, between December 13, 1660, and September 14, 1663, intestate. He married Alice, who as widow, married Richard Crabb.
 - 2. Anthony, died before September 4, 1680, numarried. He was a blacksmith in Oyster Bay and was an active and zealous member of the Society of Friends, and for many years his house was the place for both worship and business. On the 15th of 8th mo., 1672, conveyed a portion of his land for "a burial place and meetinghouse." He took an active and prominent place in the settlement, his name appearing often in the records, showing that he was called on frequently to serve his fellowtownspeople. He died possessed of many and large tracts of land, which he left to his nieces and nephews.
 - 3. Nicholas, of whom further.
 - ("Wright Family of Oyster Bay," pp. 26, 39. "Oyster Bay Town Records," Vol. I, pp. 102-03, 154-60, 628.)

(IV) NICHOLAS WRIGHT, 4TH, son of Nicholas and Margaret (Nelson) Wright, was born in County Norfolk, England, about 1609-10, died in Oyster Bay, Long Island, in November, 1682, aged seventy-three years. He emigrated from England with two brothers, and settled in 1637 in Sandwich, Massachusetts, where they all appear to have been quite active in the affairs of the settlement, in acquiring lands, and in the civic and social administration of that historic town on Cape Cod. They took the oath of fidelity in 1643, and Nicholas was appointed one of the surveyors of the highways, June 5, 1651. In the spring of 1653, the brothers joined a company under the leadership of Rev. William Leverich, for the purpose of forming a new settlement in Long Island. The journey was made by water in the sloop "Desire," of Barnstable, owned by Samuel Mayo, John Dickinsen, master, and ended at the new home site, Oyster Bay, in the north shore of Long Island. Here Peter Wright, Samuel Mayo and Rev. William Leverich, for themselves and associates, were the grantees in a deed made to them on behalf of the Indian tribe occupying the lands, by Asiapum, alias Mohenses, shortly after their coming in 1653. Anthony and Nicholas Wright, along with other associates of this little company, were later admitted to a share in this "old purchase" as partners. This purchase was confirmed in 1677 by Royal patent granted by Governor Andros. A portion of this land had been owned and occupied by the family ever since, its title passing by descent. In May, 1677, their names were among the freeholders of the town entitled to vote and hold office. The brothers became large land proprietors in and about Oyster Bay and all were men of prominence and large influence in that new community until their deaths. They were all, at an early period, active and zealous members of the Society of Friends. Nicholas Wright held many public offices and was elected toren schepen (magistrate) in 1673 of Oyster Bay, where he continued to reside till his death, in 1682. The large amount of real estate that he left, he devised to his sons, John, Caleb and Edmund, not mentioning his four daughters, which caused some trouble between them.

Nicholas Wright probably married either just before leaving England or shortly after his arrival in New England, Ann, who died in Oyster Bay, April or May, 1683. Children:

- 1. John, of whom further.
- Edmund, born in Sandwich about 1640, died in 1703; married his cousin, Sarah Wright, born February 11, 1648, daughter of Peter and Alice Wright.
- Deborah, born about 1640, died about 1690; married as his second wife, after 1688, Nathaniel Coles, born in 1640, died about 1712, son of Robert Coles. (Coles I third child.)
- Rebecca, born in 1644, died before 1719; married (first), in 1662, Eleazer Leverich, son of Rev. William Leverich, of Huntington, Long Island. They were divorced October 22, 1670, and she married (second), in 1672, William Frost, who died November 19, 1719.
- Caleb, born about 1645, in Sandwich, died February 5, 1695; married, before 1680, Elizabeth Dickarson, of Plymouth, born October 11, 1652, daughter of Captain John and Elizabeth (Howland) Dickarson.
- 6. Sarah, born in 1646; married, in 1667, Josias Latting, of Concord, Massachusetts, who was born in 1641 and died in 1720, son of Richard and Christian Latting.
- Mercy (or Mary), born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, June 4, 1651, died October 21, 1708; married, May 1, 1670, Robert Coles, who was born in 1630, died April 16, 1715, son of Robert and Mary (Hawkshurst) Coles.

("Wright Family of Oyster Bay," pp. 27, 133, 139, 143. "Plymouth Records," Vol. I, p. 150; Vol. II, pp. 130 and 168; Vol. VIII, pp. 184 and 192. Freeman: "History of Cape Cod," Vol. II, p. 17. Thompson: "History of Long Island," Vol. I, p. 480. "Öyster Bay

Town Records," Vol. I, pp. 76-77, 207, 653. Mary P. Bunker: "Long Island Genealogies," p. 331. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Records," Vol. II, pp. 12, 13, 14; Vol. VI, p. 4. Frank T. Cole: "The Early Genealogies of the Cole and Coles Families in America," p. 91.)

- (V) JOHN WRIGHT, son of Nicholas and Ann Wright, was born in 1636 and did before October, 1707. He married Mary Townsend. (Townsend I—fifth child.) Children:
 - I. Rose (or Roseannah), was born about 1670; married (first), in 1691, Nathaniel Coles, Jr., born at Rhode Island, August 24, 1668, died September 8 or 28, 1795, son of Nathaniel and Martha (Jackson) Coles. She married (second), February 1, 1706 (license), John Townsend, born August 28, 1662, died November 6, 1799, son of Thomas and Sarah (Coles) Townsend, called "Justice John" and "R. I. John." She married (third) Samuel Birdsall, of Oyster Bay.

2. Eliphal, of whom further.

 Mary; married (first), in 1706, Jacob Underhill, born October 16, 1689, died August 4, 1708, son of John and Mary Pryer (or Prior) Underhill.

("Wright Family of Oyster Bay," p. 144. "Oyster Bay Town Records," Vol. I, pp. 140-141, 205, 418-10. Mary P. Bunker: "Long Island Genealogy," p. 120. Margaret Townsend: "Townsend-Townshend, 1066-1909: The History, Genealogy and Alliances of the English and American House of Townsend," pp. 96, 103. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. II, p. 28; Vol. III, p. 175; Vol. XIX, p. 33.)

(VI) ELIPHAL WRIGHT, daughter of John and Mary (Townsend) Wright. She married (first) Henry Townsend, 3d. (Townsend III.) She married (second), May 5, 1711, Daniel Wright, her cousin, son of Edmund and Sarah Wright. She married (third) John Morris, of New Jersey.

(B. F. Thompson: "History of Long Island," Vol. II, p. 346. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Records," Vol. IV, p. 128; Vol. V, p. 32; Vol. XXXII, p. 173.)

(The Feake Line).

- (I) ROBERT FEAKE came to Watertown. Massachusetts, in 1630, probably with Governor Winthrop, and on May 18, 1631, was admitted as a freeman. He died February 1, 1663. He was representative at the first court as deputy in 1634, 1635 and 1636, and in 1635 was a lieutenant. In 1640, he was among the purchasers of Greenwich, Connecticut. The inventory of his estate was taken February 18, 1663. Robert Feake married, in 1632, Elizabeth (Fones) Winthrop, widow of Henry Winthrop, daughter of Thomas Fones, of London. Child:
 - 1. Elizabeth, of whom further.

(James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 150. "Eligibility Lists of the Society of Colonial Dames," p. 30.)

(II) ELIZABETH FEAKE, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Fones-Winthrop) Feake, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1633 and died in 1674-75. She married Captain John Underhill. (Underhill I.)

(Ibid.)

(The Coles Line).

Coles is a baptismal form of the son of Nichols from the nickname Cole. Coles is the patronymic or genitive form. The name was in Yorkshire in 1379. One assertion is that Cole is from Coel, one of the Kings of Britain. More likely the name Cole is a contraction of agricola. (Latin for farmer.) Cola appears in Domesday Survey as a holder of much land in Counties Hants, Devon, and Wilts. William Cole was in County Cornwall 1201, whose son was Roger. One Cole was among William the Conqueror's barons. He was settled on the borders of Cornwall table of the conqueror's barons.

wall and Devon, and accompanied Martin de Tours on his marauding expedition into Cemaes, South Wales. From him it is said came those of the name Cole.

(C. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." "New England Historical and Genealogical Register of the Family of Cole, of County Devon," pp. 1-2.)

(I) ROBERT COLES was born at Sudbury, County Suffolk, England, about 1507-08, and died in Rhode Island, before October, 1654. He came from a good English family of Sudbury, County Suffolk, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1630. In 1632 he is recorded in Roxbury, Massachusetts. That same year he went to Plymouth and in 1638 to Providence, Rhode Island, where he was one of the founders of the First Church in 1639. His children went with their mother and stepfather to live in Oyster Bay, Long Island. Robert Coles applied to be freeman October 10, 1630, and was admitted May 18, 1631. In 1632, he was one of two delegates sent from Roxbury, Massachusetts, to advise the Governor and assistants in regard to raising of revenue. He went in March, 1633, with a party under John Winthrop, Jr., to settle Ipswich, Massachusetts. In 1634, he was at Providence, Rhode Island, where he was one of the original twelve members of the Frst Baptist Church, October, 1638. He and thirty-eight others signed an agreement for a form of government July 27, 1647. June 5, 1648, he was in Warwick, and in 1654 had a house and lands there. In 1642, the General Court appointed him magistrate, and yet his name came up for careless treatment of Indian rights in 1652. His property in Warwick, Rhode Island, was allotted to his children by the town council October 18, 1654, which again ordered, June 11, 1656, that certain portions of the estate be given for security to Nathaniel, Robert, and Sarah Coles and to Daniel the sum of £50.

Robert Coles married, about 1630, Mary Hawkshurst, born in England, died in 1656, daughter of Samson Hawkshurst, of Warwick, England. She married (second) Mathias Harvey and removed to Oyster Bay, Long Island. Children, born probably in Rhode Island:

- I. Robert, born in 1630, died at Mosquito Cove, Long Island; married, January 1, 1670, Mercy Wright.
- 2. John, died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1676; married Ann.
- Nathaniel, born in 1640, died about 1712; married, August 30, 1667, Martha Jackson. She died September 17, 1668. He married (second) Deborah Wright. (Wright IV third child.)
- 4. Daniel, born near Pawtuxet, Rhode Island, in 1642, died at Mosquito Cove, Long Island, November 9 or 29, 1692; married Mahashalalhasbaz Gorton, daughter of Samuel (called Maher) and Mary (Maplets) Gorton.
- 5. Ann, of whom further.
- 6. Elizabeth; married John Townsend.
- 7. Sarah, probably unmarried.
- 8. Deliverance; married Richard Townsend.
- (F. T. Cole: "The Early Genealogies of the Cole Families in America," p. 80. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XXXII, p. 174. H. D. Perrine: "The Wright Family of Oyster Bay, Long Island, p. 140. "Vital Records of Warwick, Rhode Island," Vol. I, p. 34.)
- (II) Ann Coles, daughter of Robert and Mary (Hawkshurst) Coles, married Henry Townsend, (Townsend I.)

(Ibid.)

(The Bancker Line).

Bancker is a corruption of Banker. It is an official name, and was given to the person who was a banker, or who had some connection with matters of the exchenuer.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) GERRIT BANCKER, immigrant ancestor of a large and important family of Banckers, or Bankers, was born in Holland, probably about 1620, and died, probably at Albany, New York, between November 25, 1600, and May 7, 1601. In his will, dated November 25, 1600, proved May 7, 1601, he bequeathed all his property to his wife, "Whether situated in Albany, in Schenectady, in New York, in England, in Holland, or at Sea." He seems to have arrived in this country before 1655, and two years later was living at Beverwyck (now Albany), where he became an Indian trader and merchant, and lived there the rest of his life, his home being on the south side of what is now State Street, a little east of Pearl Street. He was a very prosperous merchant and accumulated a considerable estate, both real and personal. He was one of the fifteen original proprietors of Schenectady in 1662, owning rich farm lands there as well as a village lot. That he was an active and enterprising man is evident from the fact that his name appears in many conveyances and other business transactions from 1657 to 1684. His wife appears to have made a visit to Holland in 1668, and to have conducted some business affairs for her mother and second stepfather, Cornelius Van Nes.

Gerrit Bancker married Elizabeth, or Lysbet, Dirckse Van Eps. (Van Eps II.) Children:

- William, born February 23, 1661, probably lived in Holland; married, before 1693, Isabelle Winterswijk.
- 2. Evert, of whom further.
- 3. Richard, born December 23, 1666, lived in New York City as late as 1692.
- 4. Anna, born April 1, 1670; married, October 10, 1688, Johannes (2) De Peyster. (De Peyster II.)
- 5. Maria, born April 1, 1675, died in 1710-11; married, September 20, 1694, Cornelius De Peyster.
- 6. Gerardus, born August 1, 1677, died in 1702.
- 7. John, lived in New York City as late as 1717.
- 8. (Perhaps) Sibilla.

(Howard James Bancker: "A Partial History and Genealogical Record of the Bancker or Banker Families of America," pp. 239-43, 297.)

(II) EVERT BANCKER, son of Gerrit and Elizabeth (Lysbet) Dirckse (Van Eps) Bancker, was born at Albany, New York, January 24, 1665, as given by his son, Adrian, or February 24, 1663, as stated in a Bancker genealogy, published in 1838, and was buried there July 10, 1734. He resided at Albany nearly all of his life, but ended his days on his farm at Guilderland, New York. Like his father he was a merchant, Indian trader, and man of affairs. As early as 1685 he held a pass for himself and a comrade with a request that they be allowed to pass and repass to Canada. In 1692, he furnished supplies for the Fusileers, in King William's War, and was justice of the peace. Three years later, 1695, he became the third mayor of Albany, and again in 1707. In 1697, in company with others, he received an

extraordinary grant, afterwards annulled, of land along the Schenectady River, four miles wide and fifty miles long. He was deacon in 1693 and 1700, in the Dutch Reformed Church; was a Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1696, 1706, 1720-34; represented his locality in the Colonial Assembly, 1702-04; was a master of the Colonial Court of Chancey in 1705; was chosen alderman in 1707, but immediately afterwards was again appointed mayor of Albany. During Queen Anne's War, 1711, he was one of the managers of the expedition against Canada. In 1723, or 1726, he was resident commissioner among the Seneca Indians, and in 1724, or 1727, was commandant of the fort at Oswego, with the commission of captain.

Evert Bancker married, September 24, 1686, Elizabeth Abeel. (Abeel II.) Children, born at Albany, New York:

- 1. Gerardus, born February 11, 1688, died young.
- 2. Neeltie, born March 1, 1689, died September 23, 1712.
- 3. Gerardus, born June 12, 1691, died November 1, 1705.
- 4. Elizabeth, born July 29, 1693; married, October 27, 1715, Gerrit Lansing.
- 5. Christoffel (or Christopher), of whom further.
- 6. Anna, born October 3, 1697, died October 2, 1706.
- William, born October 28, 1699, died at Schenectady, February 22, 1772; married there, December 17, 1726, Annatje Veeder.
- 8. Jannetie, born August 28, 1701; married, December 1, 1722, Hermanus Schuyler.
- Adrianus, born October 10, 1703, died August 21, 1772; married, January 31, 1728-29, Gertrude Elizabeth Van Taerling.
- Gerardus, born April I, 1706, died before February 27, 1745; married, October 31, 1731, Maria De Peyster.
- 11. Anna, born June 12, 1708, died May 30, 1709.
- 12. Johannes, born March 10, 1710, died April 30, 1710.
- Johannes, born February 20, 1712; married Magdalena Veeder, sister of Annatje Veeder.
- (Ibid., pp. 244-47, 266, 274, 280, 285. "Abstract of New York Wills," Vol. VI, p. 236.)
- (III) Christoffel (or Christopher) Bancker, son of Evert and Elizabeth (Abeel) Bancker, was born in Albany, New York, October 27, 1695, and died probably in New York City, about 1763. When a young man he removed to New York City, where he was a merchant and a man of considerable prominence. He was elected alderman from the North Ward in 1737, and held the office until 1742, and was again elected in 1755. In 1739 he, with Hendrick Rutgers and others, owned the privateer "Stephen and Elizabeth." In 1755 and 1756, he was one of the commissioners of fortifications in New York. In his will, dated February 22, 1752, proved May 26, 1763, he mentioned his son, Evert, as eldest, and four others, Adrian, Richard, Christopher, and William. He married, in New York City, October 16, 1719, Elisabeth Hooglandt. (Hooglandt IV.) Children, born in New York City:
 - 1. Adrian, born June 28, 1720, died young.
 - Evert, born May 29, 1721, died January 13, 1803; married, April 14, 1747, Elizabeth Boelen.
 - 3. Adriaan, of whom further.
 - 4. Christoffel, born February 3, 1726, died June 22, 1727.
 - 5. Dirk, born July 15, 1728.
 - 6. Elizabeth, born October 9, 1730, died August 31, 1731.
 - 7. Christoffel, born June 6, 1732, died about 1762; married Anne Richardson,



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- 8. Anna, born October 27, 1734.
- 9. Willem, born January 8, 1736; married, January 26, 1758, Anna Rutgers.
- (Ibid., pp. 245, 247, 248, 249, 253, 264. "New York City Dutch Church Baptisms," 1639-1730, p. 260.)
- (IV) Adriaan Bancker, son of Christoffel (or Christopher) and Elisabeth (Hooglandt) Bancker, was born in New York, July 25, 1724, and baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church there, July 29, 1724. He removed to Staten Island, New York, where he became prominent in public affairs and took an active part in the events of the Revolution. He was supervisor for the town of Westfield, 1772-73; deputy from Richmond County to the Second Provincial Congress, November 14, 1775, to May 13, 1776; elected Member of Assembly in 1784; and was surrogate of Richmond County from 1787 until his death, when his son, Abraham, succeeded him in that office. He seems to have owned a place in Wall Street, New York, as late as 1776. In that year five hundred and sixty-nine pounds of sash leads were taken from this house by order of the Convention, for public use, chiefly to make bullets. In 1780, he sold a large part of his interest in the Kayadarosseras Patent. Further interests in this patent went to his heirs, and a portion was sold by his executor. In his will, dated August 7, 1792, he mentioned only his sons, Christopher, Abraham, and Adrian, and his daughter, Anna Elizabeth; hence it is probable that his other children died before that date.

Adriaan Bancker married, November 7, 1753, Anna Boelen. (Boelen IV.) Children:

- 1. Christoffel, baptized, September 25, 1754, died young.
- 2. Elizabeth, baptized, June 15, 1757, died young.
- 3. Abraham, baptized, May 15, 1760, died before February 6, 1832.
- 4. Christoffel, baptized February 16, 1763, probably died between 1792 and 1822.
- 5. Elizabet, baptized, November 9, 1764, probably died young.
- 6. Anna, baptized, August 3, 1766, probably died young.
- 7. Adrian, of whom further.
- 8. Anna Elizabeth, baptized, September 20, 1772; married Peter De Groot.
- (Ibid., pp. 248, 253-55.)
- (V) ADRIAN BANCKER, son of Adriaan and Anna (Boelen) Bancker, was baptized, in infancy, in the Dutch Reformed Church of New York, September 2, 1770, and died before 1822. He was a large landowner on Staten Island. The United States Census of "township of Castle Town," Richmond County, New York, 1800, shows his family were then living there. He married Elizabeth Decker. Children:
 - 1. Adrian; married Julia Holtz.
 - 2. Abraham; married, February 12, 1822, Elizabeth Lyons.
 - 3. Martha Jane, of whom further,
 - 4. Arietta, born March 10, 1796, died April 12, 1878; married (first), in 1813, John White; (second), in 1854, Hugh Miller.
 - 5. John, died October 8, 1886; married Jane E. Jacques.
 - 6. James.
 - 7. William Beekman.
 - 8. Ann; married Mr. Barron.
 - Maria, died about 1850; married Hugh Miller, who married (second), her sister, *
 Arietta.

- 10. Louisa: married Ashley Hillyer.
- 11. Eliza, died about 1856; married James Dunlap.
- (Ibid., pp. 254, 256, 258, 260, 263. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. L.X, p. 317.)
- (VI) MARTHA JANE BANCKER, daughter of Adrian and Elizabeth (Decker) Bancker, was born in New York in 1794, and died there, March 14, 1866. She married Justus Reynolds. (Reynolds VII.)

(Ibid., p. 258.)

(The Boelen Line).

The Boelen family of New York descends from Boelen Roelofs, or Roelofzen, undoubtedly the "Boele Roelofsen, joncker," who with his wife and four children besides his wife's sister and a boy, came to New Netherland on the ship "Faith" in February, 1659. The list of names of passengers of that voyage also includes Matthys Roelofs, from Denmark. On the ship "Jan Baptist," May 9, 1661, were Jacob Roelofsen, and Jan Roelofsen.

("New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XIV, p. 181; Vol. XV, p. 38. E. B. O'Callaghan: "The Documentary History of the State of New York," Vol. III, p. 34.)

- (I) Boelen Roeloffs, or Boele Roelofzen, was in New Amsterdam (now New York City) as early as 1661, and was still living in 1691, when his son Hendrick Boelen, named him in his will as "Boelen Roeloffs, my father," and also made "Roeler" Roeloffen a tutor for his son and an overseer of his will. He married, before 1661, Bayken Arents. Children:
 - I. Hendrick, of whom further.
 - 2. Tryntie, baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, October 8, 1662.

("Abstracts of Wills" on file in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York, Vol. I, pp. 135, 137, 299. "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York: Baptisms, 1690-1793," pp. 59, 66.)

(II) Hendrick (or Henry) Boelen, son of Boelen Roeloffs and his wife, Bayken Arents, was baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, February 6, 1661, the sponsers being Gerrit Janszen Roos and Tryntie Arents, and died between May 15, the date of his will, and December 10, 1691, when the will was proved. An abstract of his will is as follows:

Know all men by these presents, that I, Henry Boelen, of New York, smith, being sick awak, I leave to my wife Antie Berents, the use of all my estate during her life, and she shall give to her son Alexander, when of age, such portion as she can conveniently spare, and after her decease he is to be sole heir, and if he should die the estate to go to Boelen Roeloffs, my father. If my wife should remarry she shall secure to my son Abraham Boelen £125, and he is to be instructed to read and write, and afterwards to learn a trade by which he shall live in the future. He is also to have my great Dutch Bible as a particular gift and legacy.

Hendrick Boelen married, probably about 1685, a widow called in the baptismal records of their children, Anneken Kourt, or Courten; and in his will as Antie Berents. She married (second), December 20, 1692, Abraham Kettletas. Children, baptized in Reformed Dutch Church, New York:

- 1. Anna, baptized November 28, 1686, doubtless died young.
- 2. Abraham, baptized August 1, 1688, doubtless died young.
- 3. Abraham, of whom further.

(Ibid. "Year Book of the Holland Society of New York, 1899," p. 147. "Abstracts of New York Wills," Vol. XVI, p. 22. "Reformed Dutch Church, New York, Marriages, 1639-1801," p. 74. "Reformed Dutch Church, New York, Baptisms, 1639-1730," p. 176, 186, 195.)







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1. Silver Bowl (with double handles), by Benjamin Wyńkoop, New York,

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1. Silver Bowl (with double handles), by Benjamin Wynkoop, New York, working 1698-1740.

(Photographed, with permission, from the De Peyster Collection at the New York Historical Society.)

2. Salts made by David Hennel.

3. De Peyster Bowl, made in London in 1705.

(Photographed, with permission, from the De Peyster Collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, lent by Frederic Ashton de Peyster.)



(III) ABRAHAM BOELEN, son of Hendrick (Henry) and Anneken (Kourt-Berents) Boelen, was baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, April 18, 1690, the sponsors being Jacob Boelenszen and Tryntje Boelen. He was buried, according to the records of the same church, October 14, 1741. An abstract of his will follows:

In the name of God, Amen, I, Abraham Boelen, of New York, shopkeeper, being well in health, I leave to my wife one-third of all my estate, and to my daughters Elizabeth and Anna each one-third when of age. I leave to my cousin, Hendricus Boelen, xis shillings. I make my wife Elizabeth, and my father-in-law, Abraham Kettletas, and my brother-in-law, Matthew Clarkson, executors. Dated April 3, 1735, proved July 15, 1742. Witnesses, Abraham Vanderheul, John Vanderheul, Nicholas Vanderheul.

Abraham Boelen seems to have been twice married, the first marriage being at Reformed Dutch Church, New York, November 13, 1714, to Catharine Van de Water; no record of her death, or of any children of this marriage being found on the records of the aforesaid church. It is, however, supposed that she died soon, leaving no issue, and that the following was Abraham Boelen's second marriage. Abraham Boelen married, about 1725, Mrs. Elizabeth (De Peyster) Beekman. (De Peyster III.) Children, baptized in Reformed Dutch Church, New York City:

- I. Anna, born September 18, baptized September 21, 1726, died young.
- 2. Elizabeth, born April 4, baptized April 16, 1728; married, April 14, 1747, Evert Bancker.
- 3. Henricus, born February 5, baptized February 29, 1730.
- 4. Anna, of whom further.

("Reformed Dutch Church, New York, Baptisms, 1639-1730," pp. 196, 469, 482, 496; 1731-1800, p. 27. "Year Book of the Holland Society of New York, 1899," p. 147. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XXX, p. 254; Vol. XLIX, p. 372; Vol. LX, p. 231. "Abstracts of Wills," on file in the Surroyate's Office, City of New York, Vol. Ly, p. 203; Vol. II, p. 209; Vol. II

(IV) Anna Boelen, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (De Peyster-Beekman) Boelen, was born June 18, 1733, baptized in Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, July 1, 1733, the sponsers being Matthews Klarson and Cornelia de Peyster, his wife. She married Adriaan Bancker. (Bancker IV.)

(Ibid.)

(The De Peyster Line).

- (I) Josse de Peyster was born in Ghent, Flanders, about 1490. There is little doubt that he was closely related to Jean de Peyster, who at that period was provost of the guild of goldsmiths. Children:
 - 1. Josse, of whom further,
 - 2. Jean, died before 1584; became the city goldsmith of Ghent; was a Huguenot and fled.
 - 3. Jacques, a goldsmith; a Huguenot fugitive; returned to Ghent in 1584.

(Walter W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. I, pp. 7, 8.)

(II) JOSSE DE PEYSTER, JR., son of Josse de Peyster, was born about 1515. He lived in Ghent, in Champ Street. In 1574, he purchased land to enlarge the grounds about his house. He was a Huguenot, and in 1584 was living abroad with his wife and children, but returned, paying a fine to the authorities. He married (first)

Elizabeth Danckaerts. He married (second) a Bruggheman. Child, of first marriage:

I, Elizabeth; married (first) Vincent Roose; (second) Arent Bruggheman.

Child of second marriage:

2. Josse, of whom further.

(Ibid., p. 8.)

- (III) Josse de Peyster, 3d, son of Josse de Peyster, was born about 1550, and died in 1607. He served as lieutenant of the burgher guard; fled from Ghent on account of his religious principles, and upon his return in 1584 was assessed sixty-five livres. He married, about 1580, Jeanne Van de Voorde. Children, all probably born in Ghent:
 - Josse, died about 1630; married Francoise Gay; as early as 1600 was a goldsmith at Middlesburg on the island of Zealand.

2. Jean (Johannes), of whom further.

3. Jacques, died in 1646; lived at Amsterdam and Rouen.

 Lieven, born in Haarlem, Holland; married, in 1627, Jeanne (Slichers) Bressels, widow of Arnaud Bressels.

5. Jonas; married Jeanne Van der Cruycen; lived in London.

6. Marie; married Jacques de Kay, of a rich Huguenot family, of Ghent.

(Ibid., pp. 8, 9.)

- (IV) Jean (Johannes) de Peyster, son of Josse de Peyster, was born in Ghent, in 1586, and died in Haarlem, in 1648. He studied law at Leyden; resided in Amsterdam and Haarlem. A Ghent document of March 17, 1621, mentions him as a Haarlem burgher, assisting his brother, Josse, who sold all the family properties. It is supposed that the religious persecutions which they and their relatives had suffered induced them to thus sever their connection with Flanders. He married Josine Martins. Children:
 - 1. Johannes, of whom further.
 - 2. Abraham, died in 1656.

3. Jeanne; married a Bruynsteen, a Dutchman.

 Isaac; married Gertrnde Van Mierop, of Rotterdam, who married (second) a Van Diemen.

(Ibid.)

(The Family in America).

- (1) Johannes de Pryster, son of Jean (Johannes) and Josine (Martins) de Peyster, was born in Holland about 1620, and died, doubtless in New Amsterdam, about 1685. He seems to have first visited New Amsterdam in or about 1645, a few years later returning and settling permanently. He engaged in commerce besides taking a prominent part in the life of the city. He was one of the six who drew up the first charter of the city during the Dutch régime, and in 1655, 1656, 1658, and 1662, was commissioned a schepen. Under English rule he was elected alderman several times and in 1677 was deputy mayor. He was a deacon of the Reformed Church and a member of one of the Burgher Corps. He married, December 17, 1651, Cornelia Lubberts. Children, baptized in Reformed Dutch Church, New York City:
 - 1. Johannes, baptized August 3, 1653, probably died young.
 - 2. Johannes, baptized October 7, 1654, probably died young.



A De Peyster Teapot.

2. A small Coffee Pot, maker "B. V." Probably American, first half XVIII century.

3. Silver Tankard, by Cornelius Kierstede, New York and New Haven.

(Photographed, with permission, from the De Peyster Collection at the New York Historical Society.)



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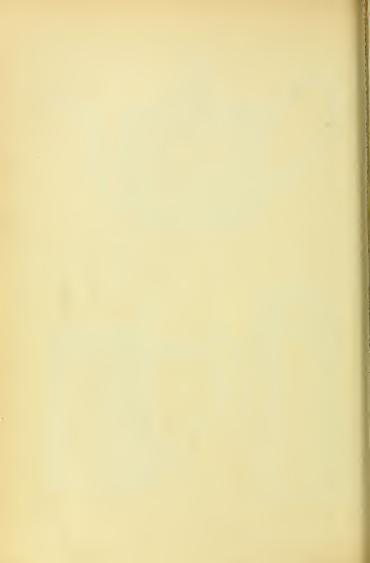
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- 3. Abraham, baptized July 8, 1657.
- 4. Maria, baptized September 7, 1659.
- 5. Isaac, baptized April 16, 1662.
- 6. Jacob, baptized December 23, 1663.
- 7. Johannes, of whom further, 8. Cornelis, baptized October 4, 1673.
- o. Cornelia, baptized December 4, 1678.

(Ibid., pp. 0-14. Thomas Grier Evans: "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York, Baptisms, 1639-1730," pp. 35, 36, 46, 53, 64, 71, 84, 111, 135.)

(II) JOHANNES DE PEYSTER, son of Johannes and Cornelia (Lubberts) de Peyster, was baptized in New York, September 22, 1666, and died there September 25, 1711. He was mayor of New York in 1608, a member of the Colonial Assembly, and in 1700 was commissioned captain of a troop of horses. His marriage record at the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, reads:

A 1688. Ingeschreven den 21 Sept. Johannes de Peyster, j.m. Van N. Yorck, en Anna Banckers, j.d. Van N. Albanien, d'Eerste wonende alhier, en twede tot N. Albanien. Getrouwt. Vertoog Verleent. Om te trouwen ut Supra.

On records of the Reformed Dutch Church of Albany, under the heading: "Were united in marriage after 3 banns in the church." Johannes de Peyster married, at Albany, New York, October 10, 1688, Anna Bancker. (Bancker I-fourth child.) Children, baptized in Reformed Dutch Church, New York:

- Johannes, baptized July 24, 1689, died young.
- 2. Gerardus, baptized January 23, 1601, died young,
- 3. Elizabeth, of whom further,
- 4. Johannes, baptized January 14, 1694; married Ann Schuyler.
- 5. Cornelia, baptized December 15, 1695; married (first) Matthew Clarkson; (second) Gilbert Tennent.
- 6. Gerardus, baptized October 10, 1697; married (first) Mary Octave; (second) M. Oakes.
- 7. Anna, baptized January 24, 1700; married (first) John Van Taerling; (second) Hero Ellis.
- 8. Willem, baptized October 15, 1701.
- 9. Abraham, baptized February 27, 1704.
- 10. Maria, baptized January 20, 1706; married, October 31, 1731, Gerardus Bancker.
- 11. William, baptized May 8, 1709; married, May 5, 1730, Margareta Roosevelt.
- 12. Catharine, baptized July 22, 1711; married, January 0 or 20, 1732, Hendrick Rutgers,

("Year Book of the Holland Society of New York," 1904, p. 23. Samuel S. Purple: "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York: Marriages, 1639-180.", pp. 65, 151, 154. Thomas Grier Evans: "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York: Baptisms, 1639-1730," pp. 132, 192, 201, 210, 217, 247, 264, 278, 297, 313, 338, 354.)

(III) ELIZABETH DE PEYSTER, daughter of Johannes and Anna (Bancker) De Peyster, was baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, September 25, 1692. She married (first) Jacobus Beekman, M. D., whose death date is erroneously given in the Bancker genealogy as September 14, 1730, as it is proven conclusively by the will of his brother, Henry, dated June 19, 1727, in which Jacobus is called "deceased." She married (second) Abraham Boelen. (Boelen III.)

(Thomas Grier Evans: "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York: Baptisms 1639-1730," pp. 469, 482, 496. "Abstracts of Wills," on file in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York, Vol. II, p. 275; Vol. III, p. 401. Howard James Banker: "A Partial History and Genealogical Record of the Bancker or Banker Families of America," pp. 249, 298.)

(The Hooglandt Line).

Hoogland is a village near Amersfoort in the Province of Utrecht, Holland. In the same province is the village of Maerseveen. From these villages the ancestors of the Hoogland families of America evidently emigrated, the pioneers being Cornelis Dircksen Hoogland and Dirck Janse Hooglant. The latter was of Maerseveen, and came to America at an early period.

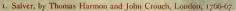
(Teunis G. Bergen: "The Bergen Family," pp. 404, 405. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLVII, p. 59.)

- (I) CORNELIS DIRCKSEN HOOGLAND, the ancestor of the family here traced, at an early date kept the ferry from New Amsterdam to Brooklyn. December 12, 1645, he received a patent for a plantation on Long Island near the ferry. He appears to have gone to the fatherland on a visit, and returned again to this country, arriving in April, 1662, in the ship "Hope," with his wife, son aged twenty-four, and daughter aged two years. In 1638, he kept goats for their milk; in 1643 he sold cows to Tunis Nyssen. He was ferry-master in Brooklyn in 1652, when he sold house, barn, and land to Cornelis de Potter. In 1653, while a ferryman, he bought of Daniel Whytheade a house and lot at the ferry. He signed his name "Cornelis Dierckse." He married Aeltje (Ariens) Vogel, widow of Jacob Dircksen Vogel. They had a son:
 - I. Dierck Cornelise, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(II) DIERCK CORNELISE HOOGLANDT, son of Cornelis Dircksen and Aeltje (Ariens-Vogel) Hoogland, was born, probably in New Amsterdam, about 1638, and died probably on Staten Island, between April 21, 1701, and March 15, 1704-1705. He resided on Staten Island, whence his widow seems to have removed to New Amsterdam a few years after his death. The following is a verbatim copy of Dierck Hoogland's will:

In the Name of God Amen I Derrick Hoagland of Staton Island in the County of Richmood yeoman being in good health and of sound and perfect mind and memory praised be God for the same do make and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner and forms heavenly father hopeing through the Moren was soule into the hand sould be the control of the co



2. Tablespoon, by Fellows and Storm, American.

3. Creamer, by Gordon, New York, working 1796.

4. Creamer, marked W. B. London, probably 1764-65.

5. Bowl, by Gordon, New York, working about 1796.

 Coffee Spoon by Brownell and Rose, London, probably 1890-91, 1891-92.
 (Photographed, with permission, from the De Peyster Collection at the New York Historical Society.)

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GRIBBEL

Twenty first Day of Aprill in ye year of our Lord Christ one thousand and seven hundred and one.

DIERCK HOOGELANDT (s)

witnesses: Ellis Dusebury, Jan Woglom, John Woglom, Junr. Proved March 15, 1704-05.

Dierck Cornelise Hooglandt married, about 1665-66, Elizabeth Rapalje. (Rapalje II.) Children, baptisms of all except Adrian on records of Reformed Dutch Church of New York City:

- 1. Johannes, baptized November 7, 1666; was a merchant in New York.
- 2. Joris, baptized February 19, 1668.
- 3. Adrian, of whom further.
- 4. Marritie, baptized July 13, 1673, probably died young.
- 5. Dirck, baptized September 15, 1674.
- 6. Catelyn, baptized November 22, 1676.
- 7. Cornelis, baptized August 7, 1678.
- 8. Aeltie, baptized May 15, 1681; married Johannes Byvanck.
- 9. Marritie, baptized July 29, 1687.
- 10. Sara, baptized September 28, 1692.

(Ibid. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. LIX, p. 266. "Wills Recorded in New York County," Book VII, p. 191. Thomas Grier Evans: "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York, 1639-1730," pp. 85, 90, 110, 115, 125, 133, 147, 181, 210.)

- (III) Adrian Hooglandt, son of Dierck Cornelise and Elizabeth (Rapalje) Hooglandt, was baptized September 22, 1670, and died between September 4, 1702, when his will was made, and May 13, 1712, when the will was proved. He lived in New York City, where he was a merchant. He "was one of the patentees of Kayaderosseras Patent in what is now Saratoga County, New York. This was an immense tract of about 700,000 acres, the original title to which was obtained by misrepresentation. Nearly sixty years after, the heirs of the original proprietors were constrained to relinquish a part of their claim to the Mohawk Indians and to pay an indemnity in order to secure a clear title to the remainder. The two patentee rights of Adrian and Joris Hooglandt were divided between the three families of Bancker, Renaudet, and Rutgers." Adrian Hooglandt married at Reformed Dutch Church, New York City, December 13, 1694, Anna Byvanck, of Albany. Children (baptized in Reformed Dutch Church in New York City)
 - I. Dirck, baptized October 9, 1695.
 - 2. Belitje, baptized August 22, 1697.
 - 3. Elisabeth, of whom further.
 - 4. Helena, baptized July 23, 1701; married, December 1, 1722, Pieter Rutgers.
 - 5. Annatic, baptized November 3, 1703; married, November 27, 1727, John DuMont.
- (Teunis G. Bergen: "The Bergen Family," p. 26. "Wills Recorded in New York County, New York," Book VII, p. 191; Book VIII, p. 29. Howard James Banker: "Bancker or Banker Familises of America," pp. 247, 248. "Year Book of the Holland Society of New York," 1889, p. 169. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. LIX, p. 165. "Calendar of New York Colonial Manuscripts Indorsed Land Papers," in the Office of the Secretary of State of New York, pp. 468, 469. "Records of the Reformed Dutch Church in New Amsterdam and New York: Marriages, 1039-1801," pp. 78, 138, 147. Thomas Grier Evans: "Baptisms, 1639-1730," pp. 230, 246, 260, 277, 295.)
- (IV) ELISABETH HOGGLANDT, daughter of Adrian and Anna (Byvanck) Hooglandt, was baptized in the Reformed Dutch Church, in New York City, August 29, 1699. She married Christoffel Bancker. (Bancker III.)

(Howard James Banker: "A Partial History and Genealogical Record of the Banker or Banker Families of America," pp. 247-49, 253. 264.)

(The Rapalje Line).

The European ancestry of Joris Janssen Rapalje, founder of the family in America, is not definitely known. In accordance with the Dutch system of naming children, the name of the father of Joris Janssen Rapalje was John (or Jean) Rapalje. Another indication of his European ancestry is found in the "Journal of a Voyage to New, York, in 1678-80," by Jaspar Dankers and Peter Sluyter. They describe a visit to the Wale booth where Rapalje had resided and which was still occupied by his widow, whom they mention as the aunt of de la Grange.

("Long Island Historical Society, Memoirs," Vol. I, pp. 341-42.)

(I) JORIS JANSSEN RAPALJE came to the New Netherlands from Holland in 1623 ("American Families of Historic Lineage" says about 1632) on the ship "Unity," which was the first vessel to bring agricultural colonists to the Hudson Valley. For three years from 1623 to 1626 he resided at Fort Orange, now Albany, but at the end of that time removed to New Amsterdam, which was becoming a center for persecuted Huguenots and Walloons. He located on what is now Pearl Street and was residing there when his deed to the property was confirmed March 13, 1647. He had already purchased from the Indians, on June 16, 1637, a farm containing one hundred sixty morgens or three hundred and thirty-five acres. The Indians called it Rennagaconck, while the Dutch called it Wale bocht. It was located where the present United States Marine Hospital in Brooklyn now stands and also included the land between Nostrand and Grand avenues. He may have resided there for a time and been obliged to return to the city on account of Indian troubles. In 1641, Joris Rapalje was elected member of a board of twelve men to consult with Governor Kieft on account of the dangerous situation then confronting the colony on account of unrest among the Redmen. This was the beginning of representative government on the Dutch portions of America and the board availed themselves of the opportunity to strengthen such institutions by an attempt to limit the arbitrary power of the governor, for which they wished to substitute a more democratic system. According to their plan four of their number should become members of the Permanent Council. The representative body was, however, abolished the following year. June 22, 1654, Joris Rapalje sold his property on Pearl Street to Hendrick Hendrickson and removed to his farm at Wale bocht, where he lived the rest of his life. In 1655, 1656, 1657, 1660 and 1662, he was a magistrate of Brooklyn. About the time of the close of the Dutch administration he died, as his name disappears from the records of the time.

Joris Janssen Rapalje married Catalyntje Trico, who was born in 1605 and died September 11, 1689. She was a daughter of Joris Trico, of Paris, France. After the death of her husband she continued to reside at Wale bocht, when Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, the Labodists, visited her and described her in their journal:

M. de la Grange came with wife to invite me to accompany them in their boat to the Wale bocht, a place situated on Long Island almost an hour's distance below the city, directly opposite Correlaerr hoek from whence, I had several times observed the place which appeared to me quite pleasant—she is worldly minded, living with her whole heart, as well as body, among her progeny which now number 145 and will soon reach 150. Nevertheless, she lived alone by herself a little apart from the others, having her little garden and other conveniences with which she helped herself.



Arms-Argent, a tree eradicated proper.

Crest—Out of a cloud a dexter hand holding a branch of laurel all proper.

Motto—Forti non deficit telum. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

WOOD.

Arms Cules three demi-woodmen argent each holding a club in bend over the right-shoulder between nine crosses crosslet of the second.

Burke: "General Armory.")

REYNOLDS

Arms-Azure, three foxes statant in pale proper.

Crest-On an Esquire's helmet, a fox statant proper.

(Reynolds Family Association.)

HOOGHLANDE (HOOGLAND)

rms—Argent, a bunch of grapes purpure pendant from a two leaved branch proper, the whole in test, on a chief vert, three crowns or,

Dr. C. N. Hoagland, "History and Genealogy of the Hoagland Family in

EPPES (VAN EPS).

Arms-Argent couchant on a mount vert a hound sable.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

EDDES

(Ham C ps)

Troughlande RAPPAEJE (RAPALJE).

Arme Szüre, three bars or.

Crest—Issuing from a ducal coronet or, on a high hat of dignity azure, three hars of the first. The hat surmounted with six ostrich feathers or and azure.

Matto—Willing obedience and screenty of mind.

(Crözier: "General Armory.")

CABEELE (van den) (ABEEL)

Ams—Agure seven stars of six points or, three, three and one.

BOELEN.

drms—Gules a crescent argent between three chess-rooks or

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général."

Abeele (van den)

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(The Season Line).

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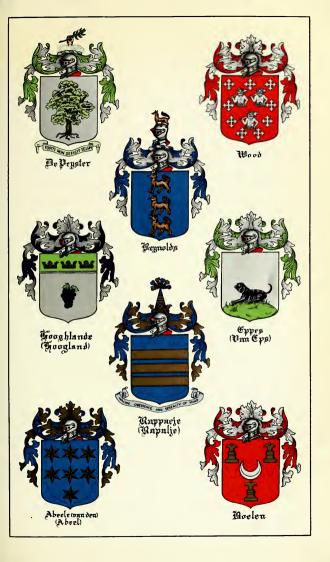
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Motto—Forti non steffel softmus. ("The MCressoe: 15% innered abuttomy.")

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GRIBBEL 210

She was seventy-four years of age at the time of this visit. Children:

Sara, born at Fort Orange, June 9, 1625, died about 1685; married (first) Hansé Hansen Bergen; (second) Teunis Gysberts Bogart; was the first white child born in the New Netherlands.

 Marritje, born March 11, 1627; married, November 18, 1640, Nichael Paulus, in New Netherlands.

3. Jannetje, born August 16, 1629; married, December 21, 1642, Remmet Janszen Van Jeversen.

4. Judith, born July 5, 1635; married Pieter Pieterson Van Nest. (May have been second marriage.)

 Jan, born August 28, 1637, died January 25, 1663; married, April 16 or 26, 1660, Maria Fredericks, of the Hague; was a deacon of the Dutch Reformed Church of Brooklyn.

6. Jacob, born May 28, 1639, killed by the Indians.

 Catalyntje, born March 28. 1641; married, August 16, 1664, Jeremias Jausen Van Westerhout.

 Jeremias, born June 27, 1643; married Anna, daughter of Tennis Nyssen, or Denyse; occupied the ancestral home at the Wallabout; schepen of Brooklyn in 1673 and 1674; justice of the peace in 1689 and 1690.

 Annitie, born February 8, 1646; married (first), May 14, 1663, Martin Ryerse, from Amsterdam; (second), January 30, 1692, Fransz Joort.

10. Elizabeth, of whom further.

 Daniel, born December 29, 1650, baptized at the Dutch Reformed Church, January I, 1651, died in Brooklyn, December 26, 1725; married (first) Sarah Clock; (second) Tryntie Alberts.

(J. Riker: "Annals of Newtown," pp. 267-68. T. G. Bergen: "Early Settlers of Kings Court," pp. 117, 243-34. F. Allahan: "Ancestry of Leander R. Crali," pp. 284-85. Stoutenburgh: "Documentary History of Oyster Bay," p. 44.5. J. Dankers and P. Shuyer: "Journal of a Voyage to New York, 1679-80," in "Long Island Historical Memoirs," pp. 341, 342. "Dutch Reformed Church of New York: Marriage," pp. 12, 13.)

(II) ELIZABETH RAPALJE, daughter of Joris Janssen and Catalyntje (Trico) Rapalje, was born March 26, 1648. She married Dierck Cornelise Hooglandt. (Hooglandt II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Abeel Line).

The Abeel family is of Dutch extraction and belongs to that group of early pioneers of Fort Orange, now Albany, New York, from which place they dispersed to various places in that State and in New Jersey.

(1) STOEFEL (OF CHRISTOPHER) JANSE ABEEL was a master carpenter in Beverwyck, New Amsterdam, from 1653 to February 3, 1655. A part of his will follows:

appeared before Adrian Van Elpenden, Notary Public resident in New Albany, Stoefel Jansen Abeel and Neelije Jansen, joined in matrimony, being both in good health. They leave all estate to the survivor for life and then to their children, Magdalen, aged seventenen, Maria, aged fourteen, Johanes, aged eleven, and Elizabeth, aged seven. The said Magdalen is already married and has had given to her one bed and fifty whole Beavers. They exclude the Lords Orphan Masters from all Management, and do not desire them to meddle with the government of the children. The survivor and their brothers in law Cornelis Vander Pool, and Adrian Gerrits Popendorf are made overseers. (This will was proved October 14, 1681, and dated December 4, 1678.)

Stoefoel (or Christopher) Janse Abeel married Neeltje Janse Croon. Children (mentioned in parents' will):

- Magdalen.
- 2. Maria.

- 3. Johanes.
- 4. Elizabeth, of whom further.

(Francis Bazley Lee: "Genealogical Memorial History of the State of New Jersey," VI, p. 1411. Howard James Banker: "A Partial History and Genealogical Record of the Bancker or Banker Families of America," pp. 247, 266, 274, 280, 257

(II) ELIZABETH ABEEL, daughter of Stoefel (or Christopher) Janse and Neeltje Janse (Croon) Abeel, was born March 23, 1671, and was buried March 20, 1734. She married Evert Bancker. (Bancker II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Van Eps Line).

(1) DIRCK VAN EPS married Maritie Damen. She married (second), before 1653, Henderick Andriese Van Doesburgh. She married (third), in 1664, Cornelis Van Ness, of Albany, New York. She owned a house and lot on Pearl Street, Albany, property in Schenectady, and on May 8, 1668, received a parcel of land at Canestigivona (Niskayuna) opposite the "Great Island," and between the two creeks. In Albany County records is a document by which she empowered her daughter, Lysbet Dirckse Van Eps, wife of Gerrit Bancker, her agent, to collect a loan of 3,500 guilders with interest. Lysbet was then planning a journey to Holland and, after collecting the money, she was to reinvest it at the comptoir general in that country. By her first husband, Dirck Van Eps, Maritie Damen had two children, one being Elizabeth (Lysbet), of whom further.

(Jonathan Pearson: "History of Schenectady Patent," p. 176. Howard James Banker: "A Partial History and Genealogical Record of the Bancker or Banker Families of America," pp. 240-41.

(II) ELIZABETH (LYSBET) DIRCKSE VAN EPS, daughter of Dirck and Maritie (Damen) Van Eps, was a very capable business woman. After the death of her husband she went to New York, where she engaged in business. She married Gerrit Bancker. (Bancker I.)

(Ibid.)







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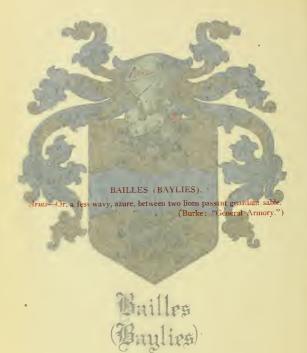
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The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Marion Grant Baylies (Mrs. Robert Poole) Hooper, of Philadelphia, traces to forbears who had to do with laying the foundations of the American Republic. The name of Baylies was a nickname evidently meaning "the son of Bailey," that is, the bailiff. The Baylies of New England were of English Quaker ancestry, and the rank, education and position of the family on their first appearance in this country were elevated.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Mary Baylies Allen: "Reminiscences of the Baylies and Richmond Families." p. 12.)

(I) THOMAS BAYLIES, son of Nicholas Baylies, was born in the parish of Alve Church, County Worcester, England, where the records of the Baylies family have been preserved for centuries. He was born in 1687 and died March 5, 1756. The family record states that Thomas Baylies, with his son, Nicholas, and daughter, Esther, sailed from London and arrived in Boston in June, 1737; he soon returned and the following year came over with his wife and daughters, Mary and Helen, and they settled in Attleborough Gore, now Cumberland, Rhode Island, Thomas Baylies became associated in the iron industry with Richard Clark & Company, of Boston, Massachusetts. The original document dated London, August 9, 1738, was later in the possession of Rev. Henry Baylies. It was an "indenture," written in duplicate on a single sheet and then indented, or separated between the copies by cutting in and out, the edges corresponding with each other in this way for identification. Thomas Baylies and his sons, Nicholas and Thomas, Ir., were styled "iron masters" in the Taunton records. After managing the Attleboro iron works several years. Thomas Baylies was requested by the provincial government to make cannon balls and other munitions of war for the Louisburg Expedition. His principles as a Quaker forbade that, so the works were seized and he fled to Rhode Island, but later returned to his son, in Taunton, Massachusetts, where he and his wife died.

According to family and church records, Thomas Baylies married, at the age of nineteen, after the manner of the Ouakers, Esther Sergeant. (Sergeant II.) There has been preserved in the family a copy of the marriage form which was dated "the fifth day of the fourth month commonly called June, in the year according to the English account one thousand seven hundred and six." The document bears the parents' names as well as those of the bride and groom-Nicholas Baylies and Thomas and Esther Sergeant. Following these signatures are the names of thirty-eight witnesses. Thomas and Esther (Sergeant) Baylies lived some years, before their emigration to America, in Colebrook Dale, Shropshire, England. They were the parents of:

- 1. Thomas, born in 1715, died July 21, 1756; unmarried.
- 2. Ann; married Richard Wycherly, of London, and lived there.
- 3. Hannah; married William Mould, of London, and lived there.
- 4. Esther; married Captain Holmes, who was lost off Cohasset Rocks in 1743.
- 5. Nicholas, of whom further.

- 6. Mary; married Colonel Ezra Richmond.
- 7. Sally; married Mathew Baker.
- 8. Helen; married (first) Peter Walker, who died in 1762; (second) Rev. John Lyon.

(Mary Baylies Allen: "Reminiscences of the Baylies and Richmond Families," pp. 5-8.

H. Emery: "History of Taunton, Massachusetts," pp. 3-4. "Taunton, Massachusetts,
Vital Records," Vol. III, p. 29.)

(II) NICHOLAS BAYLIES, son of Thomas and Esther (Sergeant) Baylies, was born in Colebrook Dale, Shropshire, England, May 19, 1719, and died July 26, 1807, aged eighty-nine. In his boyhood he lived in Solihull, Warwickshire, and later in Shropshire. He came with his father to America in June, 1737. After his marriage, he lived awhile in Uxbridge, then, upon the death of his father, he removed to Dighton. According to Hon. William Baylies, LL, D., of West Bridgewater, grandson of this Nicholas Baylies, Esq., who died in 1807, he represented the town of Uxbridge in the General Court as early as 1758. Also, after his removal to Taunton he represented that town in the same body for the political years 1781-82 and 1786-87. He was well known in his day as one of the ablest politicians in Massachusetts, and, though English born, was a most efficient supporter of America against British encroachments and through the Revolutionary struggle. In 1757, Nicholas Baylies removed to Taunton, Massachusetts, with his family and there conducted the iron business of Bollan and Laughlon for many years. He served in the Revolutionary War; he was in the list of men drafted in December, 1776, for three months' service under Captain Dean; a private in Captain Edward Blake's company, Colonel Mitchel's regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel James Williams, Brigadier-General Godfrey's brigade; he marched to Tiverton, Rhode Island, on the alarm of August 2, 1780, service eight days.

Nicholas Baylies married, in 1738, Elizabeth Park, who died February 8, 1791. Her wedding dress passed into the hands of a great-grandchild who described it as "a heavy light blue brocade silk, with large figures of Chinese pagodas upon it. My great-grandfather, Nicholas Baylies, was married in a peach-bloom silk coat with linen-cambric ruffles on his hands and bosom." They were the parents of:

- Nicholas, born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, November 15, 1739, died there January 19, 1831; married four times.
- 2. Frederick, born in 1741, settled in Southbridge, Massachusetts.
- William, born in 1743, died in 1826; graduated at Harvard College in 1760; an eminent physician.
- 4. Adolphus, born in 1745.
- 5. Thomas Sergeant, of whom further.
- 6. Gustavus, born in 1752.
- 7. A daughter, born in 1754.
- Hodijah, born September 17, 1756, died April 26, 1843; graduated at Harvard College in 1777; served in the Revolution as lieutenant and major, and was an aide of General Washington.
- (M. B. Allen: "Reminiscences of the Baylies and Richmond Families," pp. 9, 11, 12, 14, 17-10. Emery: "History of Taunton, Massachusetts," pp. 4, 5; Biographical Section. "Tannton, Massachusetts, Vtal Records," Vol. 11, 28; Vol. III, p. 29. "New England Historical and Genelogical Register," Vol. XX, p. 86. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Vol. 1, p. 88.
- (III) Thomas Sergeant Baylies, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Park) Baylies, was born October 18, 1748, and died October 30, 1835. He settled in

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Dighton, Massachusetts, and was engaged in farming. He also assisted his father in the manufacture of iron at the Baylies plant on the Three Mile River in Westville. He was a man of great influence in town affairs; was representative to the General Court for three years, and one of the selectmen for several years.

Thomas Sergeant Baylies married (first), March 30, 1769, Bethiah Godfrey. (Godfrey V.) He married (second), two or three years after the death of his wife, Bethiah, at Taunton, Massachusetts, May 16, 1804, Deborah Barnum, daughter of Rev. Caleb Barnum, seventh minister of Taunton, Massachusetts. The children of the first marriage were:

I. Thomas, born September 15, 1770,

John, born May 9, 1772.

- 3. Polly, born April 23, 1774; married William Andrews, of Dighton.
- 4. George, born March 31, 1776, died in 1811, "at the early age of thirty-five years."

5. Horatio, born January 28, 1779; married Rhoda Pratt, of Dighton. 6. Henry, born August 25, 1781; married Deborah Walker.

7. Charles, born July 1, 1783, died August 24, 1830; married Keziah Rounds,

8. Clarissa, born July 6, 1785, died in infancy, January 29, 1786.

Dr. Alfred, born September 16, 1787; was a well-known physician; married (first), intentions filed December 18, 1813, Rebecca D. Sproat; married (second) Frances

10. Nicholas, of whom further.

11. John, born May 19, 1796, died in 1863; married Mary Shaw, of Taunton.

- (A. D. Hodges, Jr.: "Genealogical Record of the Hodges Family of New England," Third Edition, p. 121. M. B. Allen: "Reminiscences of the Baylies and Richmond Families," pp. 20, 27-29. "Taunton, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. II, pp. 45-46; Vol. III, pp. 24. 39. "Town of Dighton Bicentennial, 1712-1912," p. 67.)
- (IV) Nicholas Baylies, son of Thomas Sergeant and Bethiah (Godfrey) Baylies, was born in Dighton, Massachusetts, May 6, 1791, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, November 4, 1850. In boyhood, he went to Boston and entered the store of George Baylies. At the age of eighteen he removed to Baltimore and became a clerk in the house of Nathan Tyson, a flour and corn merchant, later entering into partnership with a son of Mr. Tyson, and continuing in business until a few years before his death. He married, December 21, 1820, Susan, or Susannah, Stone. (Stone III.) They were the parents of thirteen children, the youngest of whom was William Thomas, of whom further,
 - (M. Baylies Allen: "Reminiscences of the Baylies and Richmond Families," pp. 20, 28-29,)
- (V) WILLIAM THOMAS BAYLIES, son of Nicholas and Susan, or Susannah (Stone) Baylies, was born May 29, 1847, and died December 21, 1924. He married, March 20, 1871, Josephine Tilden Grant, (Grant V.) Children:

1. Marion Grant, of whom further,

Sarah Stone, a graduate of Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland, and an active mem-ber of Psi Chapter, Delta Gamma Fraternity; is unmarried.

3. William Thomas.

4. Josephine Tilden, died March 23, 1913.

(Family data.)

(VI) MARION GRANT BAYLIES, eldest child and daughter of William Thomas and Josephine Tilden (Grant) Baylies, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. She attended Bryn Mawr School in her native city and entered Goucher College as a special student. She is greatly interested in music and has a cultivated appreciation of that and of other arts. She is a member of the social service and woman's board of Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia. In the right of patriotic ancestors she is affiliated with the Colonial Dames of America, in which she is a member of the Patriotic Observance Committee and the Stenton Mansion Committee; and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Marion Grant Baylies married, October 21, 1896, at Christ Church, Baltimore, Robert Poole Hooper, born in Baltimore, July 15, 1872, son of James Edward and Sarah (Poole) Hooper, and grandson of William Hooper, who came to this country from Londonderry, Ireland, during 1800. Robert Poole Hooper is president of William E. Hooper Sons; a director of the Philadelphia National Bank, and of Jefferson Hospital; vice-president and member of the Art Club and of the Huntingdon Valley, Union League and Philadelphia Country clubs. Children, born in Philadelphia:

 James Edward, born August 24, 1897, educated at Chestnut Hill and at Princeton University, from which school he received a war certificate. He was an ensign and versity, from which school he received a war certificate. He was an ensign and lieutenant (junior grade), in the United States Naval Reserve Forces. James E, Hooper is vice-president of William E. Hooper Sons and Company, of Baltimore, Maryland. During the World War he was commander of the Submarine Chaser 230. He is a member of the Elm Club of Princeton University, the Princeton Club (Philadelphia), Elkridge Kennells, and Merchants' Club of Baltimore, Lhirondell and Baltimore clubs, and the Society of Foreign Wars. James Edward Hooper married, June 19, 1019, Mildred Walker Anderson, born in Louisville, Kentucky, daughter of Lawrence L. Anderson. Mrs. James E. Hooper is a member of the Colonial Dames of America and actively identified with the Junior League and the Garden Club. They are residents of Ruxton, Baltimore, Maryland. Children: i. James Edward, Jr., born March 9, 1920. ii. Lawrence Lewis, born November 26, 1924.

2. Josephine Grant, born September 7, 1899; member of the Colonial Dames of America; graduated from Miss Irwin's School in Philadelphia, in 1977. During the World War she served as a member of the Emergency Aid; married, September 24, 1927, William Spencer Service, son of Dr. Charles A. Service, of Bala, Pennsylvania. Child: i. William Spencer, Jr., born October 30, 1930.

3. Robert Poole, Jr., born March 5, 1901, educated at Chestnut Hill Academy and Princeton University, graduated in the class of 1922; played on the 'varsity football team for three years; a member of the Princeton Club and Cap and Gown Club of Princeton University; married, October 1, 1924, Consuelo Isobel Lee, daughter of Albert Lee, of San Juan, Porto Rico. Mrs. Robert P. Hooper, Jr., is a member of the Junior League. Children: i. Virginia Lee, born October 7, 1925. ii. Robert Poole, 3d, born September, 1926.

(Family records.)

(The Grant Line).

Grant as a surname was derived from the French word grand, "great" or "valorous," and the ancestor of all the Scottish Grant families is said to have come from Normandy in 1066. One of the Grants was sheriff of four counties in Scotland from 1214 to 1249. A Richard Grant was made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1229. The families were ardent supporters of Robert the Bruce, but at the time of his accession they were not a numerous clan. "The Country of the Grants" is in Strathspey, Invernesshire. Grant Castle is one of the finest old seats in Scotland.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Family records.)

(I) ROBERT GRANT, first of the line of whom we have record, was born in Scotland. He was steward of the estate of one of the noble families of Scotland. He married the heiress of the estate, who was a Catholic. He was a Protestant,

and presumably for this reason the mother of the heiress called upon the church to pray a curse upon her daughter and son-in-law and all their progeny in such form that they should never be able to retain any property. The daughter was disinherited, in-so-far as it was possible, as the estate was entailed. Robert Grant and his wife had a child. Robert, of whom further.

(Family records.)

(II) ROBERT (2) GRANT, son of Robert Grant, was born in Scotland. He died shortly after he became of age, while he was crossing the Firth of Forth on his way to claim the estate, which was his by right of birth. He went into the gunwail of the boat, where he was kicked and killed by his horses, who were in charge of a groom employed by the Catholic family who were anxious to avoid his succession to the estate.

Robert (2) Grant married Helen MacDonald, of Old Aberdeen, on the River Dee, who had a brother, James MacDonald, a broker of Edinburgh. Children:

I. James, of whom further.

Margaret, born in 1781; married a Brough, of Edinburgh, and had six children, among them James and Elizabeth.

3. Marion, died unmarried, in Glasgow.

(Family records.)

(III) JAMES GRANT, son of Robert (2) and Helen (MacDonald) Grant, was born in Scotland, July 11, 1779, and died in Ellsworth, Maine, March 17, 1850. Upon the death of his father, his mother was left to bring up the three very young children. She was very ambitious for them, and was particularly anxious to have James come into possession of his estate when he reached maturity. She left him one day, when he was still a baby, in the care of his nurse, a Catholic girl, who was supposed to be under the supervision of the heiress' relatives. When she returned home, she found her baby James unconscious, and burned almost to death, at the foot of a long flight of stairs. She worked over him with the greatest care and patience and only her constant attention saved his life. The nurse had disappeared and they never heard of her again. The baby's hand was so deformed and twisted from the burns that the lawyers who were interested in him and his inheritance, recorded descriptions and drawings of his burns and the attending circumstances, for they considered that his hand would identify him at any time in after years. From that time on his mother and his interested relatives took even greater care to conceal him from his Catholic grandmother's family.

Mrs. Grant lived with her children in a very quiet part of Edinburgh. James was sent to school by his relatives, as his mother was not able to give him the kind of education she wished him to have. There he became the most intimate friend and companion of Lord Henry Brougham, who refers to him as J., or J. G., in his "Memoirs," when he speaks of the blood compact they made as boys, and its results. James Grant later related to his children facts which also appeared in Lord Brougham's "Memoirs," which they regarded as the result of their intimate boyhood friendship. They each seem to have had similar sensations regarding the other at critical times of their lives.

When James Grant was fifteen or sixteen years old, his individuality and per-C. & R. 1-15 sonality, as well as his intimate association with Lord Brougham, made him too prominent, and his mother and relatives fearing that his identify would be disclosed to the holders of the estate, and that they would contrive a means of putting an end to him, sent him to a relative, Calhoun Urquhart, on the Island of Tobago, off the coast of South America. He reached the island safely, and remained with Mr. Urquhart until he reached his majority. Meanwhile, a plague broke out in Edinburgh, and he never heard from his mother or sisters or any of his relatives again, and never knew what became of them. He, himself, was very ill with fever, and it supposed that news of his death was carried to Scotland (it is to this time that Lord Brougham refers in his "Memoirs"), and his mother thought him dead.

When James Grant attained his majority he left the Island of Tobago, and passed up through the United States on his way to Canada, where he was to take a vessel for Scotland to claim his estate, the entail of which lapsed with him. He landed at Castine, Maine, July 4, 1800; when he reached Ellsworth, Maine, finding his funds low, he entered a cobbler's shop to earn a little money to help him along. While at Bar Harbor, he met and fell in love with Dorcas Beal, with the result that when he secured a better position he married and remained in Ellsworth. When his family was still young and dependent upon him, he could not leave them, and when they grew older they were afraid to have him make the trip and risk his life by making a claim on the estate.

The important data relating to the ancestry of James Grant was filed among the papers of Sir William Grant, an eminent lawyer in Edinburgh during the time of James Grant's childhood, between 1779 and 1796. All this material, including the description of his burned hand, was destroyed in a fire that burned the courthouse where the papers were filed.

In 1807, James Grant signed a petition in Maine for the annexation of parts of the towns of Trenton and Surry to Ellsworth. In 1820, he lived in the house next to the Old Mill Boarding House, the first inn in Ellsworth, on the east side of the Union River. He was secretary to Colonel Black, and a schoolmaster for many years.

James Grant married Dorcas Beal. (Beal II.) Children:

- I. Robert (3), of whom further.
- 2, Helen, born June 5, 1811.
- 3. Edward Beal, born May 2, 1813.
- 4. Joseph Tilden, born March 5, 1815.
- 5. Mary Black, born May 29, 1817.
- 6. George Herbert, born April 14, 1820.
- 7. Frances Wood, born March 6, 1824.
- 8. Ann Carolyn, born May 14, 1827.

(Family records. Albert H. Davis: "History of Ellsworth, Maine," pp. 21, 31, 37, 161. Census of 1850, Ellsworth, Maine.)

(IV) Colonel Robert (3) Grant, son of James and Dorcas (Beal) Grant, according to records of his descendants, was born in Maine, August 19, 1809, and died at Williamsburg, Long Island, April 13, 1868. He is evidently not mentioned in the census records above because since he was old enough to be married in 1839, he had long since left the family home. However, his daughter, Josephine T., evidently went back to live in the home of her aunt, for in the census records of

Ellsworth in 1850 Josie T. Grant is listed with her father's sisters, Helen, Frances W., and Ann, born in New York. This makes the logical place to look for the record of her father, that is, New York City, or in places nearby. We find the following:

Grant, at Williamsburg, Long Island, on Monday, April 13, Robert Grant, in the 50th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence on Sunday at half past one o'clock.

year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence on Sunday at half past one o'clock, ("New York Herald," April 17, 1868. ("New York Herald," April 17, 1868.) Grant, Zerubbabel Chapter, The Companions of Zerubbabel, #147, R. A. M. are hereby summoned to attend a special convocation at their rooms, corner of Grand and Centre Streets, on Sunday morning at half past eleven to pay tribute and respect to our deceased companion, Robert Grant, ("New York Herald," April 18, 1863. (K. T., you are hereby summoned to attend a special conclave on late Sir Knight Robert Grant. ("New York Herald," April 19, 1869.

1868.)

The Brooklyn directories beginning with 1856 list Robert Grant first as a manufacturer living in the eastern division (Williamsburg). In 1867, he is again shown in the eastern division, and in 1869, the year after his death, his widow, Jane, is listed at the same address. He was a member of the Zerubbabel Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and was exalted to Royal Arch Mason a year before his death. According to family records Colonel Robert Grant was an officer in the Mexican War, and a colonel in the Civil War, and a manufacturer and inventor in the field of science. He married, January 18, 1839, Jane Anne Marshall. (Marshall II.) They had a daughter:

1. Josephine Tilden, of whom further,

(Census of 1850, Ellsworth, Maine. "New York Herald," April 17, 18, 19, 1868. "Brooklyn Directory," 1856, 1857-71. Family records.)

(V) Josephine Tilden Grant, daughter of Colonel Robert and Jane Anne (Marshall) Grant, was born in New York, December 25, 1851, and died June 18, 1928. Her marriage notice in the "Baltimore Sun" appears as follows:

Married, Baylies-Grant, In Ellsworth, Maine, Mar. 29, 1871, by the Reverend Dr. Tenney, William T. Baylies of Baltimore, Md., to Miss Josie Grant of Ellsworth.

Josephine Tilden Grant married William Thomas Baylies. (Baylies V.)

("Baltimore Sun," April 10, 1871. Family records.)

(The Marshall Line).

We find Marshals of the Household, of whom Gilbert de Marshal (de Bec), was Marshal to the Conqueror, and whose descendants in the female line became Earls of Pembroke and Earls Marshal. The name as one of office still survives as Marshal of a Court. In its original significance the name is still used in France. where the sign of the village blacksmith has the inscription, "Marechals Ferrand."

(G. W. Marshall: "Miscellania Marescalliana," Vol. I, p. 3.)

(I) Captain Robert Marshall was born in London, England, March 4. 1792. The following obituary notice gives what information we have about him:

Died on Tuesday, July 19, 1831, Captain Robert Marshall, aged about forty years. Captain Marshall was originally of New York, where he commanded one of the Liverpool line tain satastan way cars and during the period of his residence in Baltimore he was sincerely and ships for make years and during the period of his residence in Baltimore he was sincerely and universally respected, not only as a merchant and citizen, but more particularly as commander of one of our Philadelphia steamboats. It is suggested that the Flags of the Shipping Steamboats be hoisted half mast high This Day for a worthy and much respected Ship Master.

Captain Marshall married, May 13, 1813, Sarah Honeywell. She was born July 4, 1794, and was the daughter of Enoch and Marguerite (Vail) Honeywell, of West Chester, New York. Children:

- I. John.
- 2. Jane Anne, of whom further.
- Cornelia.
- 4. T. Franklin. 5. Charles Henry.
- 6. Marh.
- ("Baltimore Republican and Commercial Advertiser," July 20, 1831. Family data.)
- (II) Jane Anne Marshall, daughter of Captain Robert and Sarah (Honeywell) Marshall, was born in New York City, July 19, 1819. She married Colonel Robert Grant. (Grant III.)

("Brooklyn Directory." Family data.)

(The Beal Line).

Beal is a hamlet in the detached portion of Durham. The surname is either from this location or as some think an ancient personal name. Le Beale is found in the Hundred Rolls.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

- (I) EDWARD BEAL was born in England. He came to Ellsworth, Maine, between 1767 and 1770, and was one of the pioneers of that town. On March 26, 1784, he was a petitioner to the General Court for land. He died before 1792. Edward Beal married, January 24, 1765, Joanna Jordan. (Jordan V.) Children:
 - Dominicus.
 - 2. Sallie; married Mr. Foster.
 - 3. Joanne, died young.
 - 4. Phebe; married Joseph Card.
 - 5. Lucy; married Peter Page.
 - 6. Clara; married Daniel Sohmes.
 - 7. Edward; married Mercy Reid.
 - 8. Dorcas, of whom further.
 - (Albert H. Davis: "History of Ellsworth, Maine," p. 60. Family records.)
- (II) Dorgas Beal, daughter of Edward and Joanna (Jordan) Beal, was born February 12, 1783, and died February 3, 1856. She married James Grant. (Grant III.)

(Family records.)

(The Jordan Line).

Jordan, a surname which has given rise to a number of other family names, as Jorden, Jordon, Jordanson, Jordison, and Jordeson, became popular as a christenname among the nations who took part in the Crusades to the Holy Land. It has made a very strong impression on English and West European nomenclature, and became a favorite in England, where registers record numerous instances.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

 REVEREND ROBERT JORDAN, progenitor of the Jordans in America, son of Edmund Jordan, of Worcester, but of West England, probably Dorsetshire, ances-

try, was born probably in Worcester, England, in 1611, and died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, his will being proved July 1, 1679. He was educated at Baliol College, Oxford University, and became a minister of the Church of England. In 1640, he was established at Richmond's Island, near Spurwink, now Cape Elizabeth, Maine. He was chaplain to the Trelawney colony in 1639, and successor to the Rev. Richard Gibson in May, 1641. Trelawney, who never came to America, had as his agent at Spurwink, John Winter, who became part owner in 1639, and on the death of Mr. Trelawney, in 1644, held legal possession of all the property there. Mr. Winter writes to Trelawney, August 2, 1641, of Mr. Jordan thus:

Heare is on Mr. Robert Jordan, a mynister, wch hath been wth vs this three months, 2 ch is a very honest religious man by anything as yet! I can find in him. I have not yet! agreed with him for staying heare but did refer yt tyll. I did heare. Som word from you; we weare long whont a mynister & weere but in a bad way & so we shall be still iff we have not the word of God taught vuto us. Sometymes the plantation at permaquid would willingly have him or the (y) desire he might be their on halfe of the yeare & the other halfe to be heare with vs. I know not how we shall accord uppon yt as yet the hath been heare in the country this 2 yeares & hath alwaies lived with Mr. Purchase wech is a kinsman unto him.

Upon the death of Mr. Winter, in 1645, Robert Jordan, who had married his only child, Sarah, became administrator of the estate and one of the great land proprietors of that region. In 1648, he petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts to allow him, as administrator, to sell the property of Mr. Trelawney and to settle the estate. The request was granted and he afterwards removed from the island to the mainland portion of Mr. Winter's estate. However, because he disregarded the orders of the General Court concerning marrying and baptizing, he was imprisoned in 1654 and 1663, but on September 4, 1663, agreed to obey. For many years he served as a judge. In the second Indian War in 1675, he was obliged to flee from Spurwink to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He lost the use of his hands before his death, and was unable to sign his will. He left six sons, among whom his great landed estate was divided according to the provisions of his will.

Robert Jordan married, at Richmond's Island, in 1642, Sarah Winter. (Winter II.) Children, all born before 1664, at Cape Elizabeth, Maine:

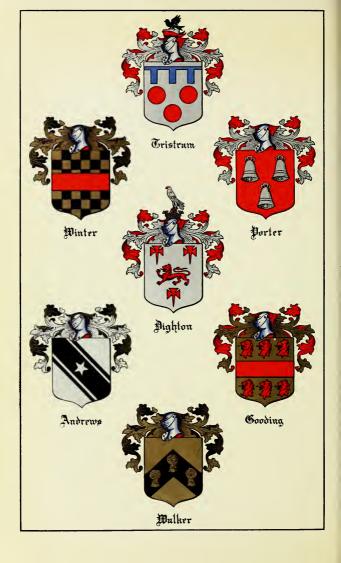
- 1. John; married in 1677, Elizabeth Styleman, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
- 2. Robert; married Eliza, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
- 3. Dominicus, of whom further.
- 4. Jedediah, died in 1735.
- 5. Samuel, born about 1660, died in Kittery, Maine, in 1720.
- 6. Jeremiah, born about 1663, died in 1729; married, about 1688, Katherine.
- ("American Ancestry," Vol. VI, p. 36. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XIII, pp. 221-22. Jordan: "Jordan Memorial," pp. 70, 73, 75. G. T. Little: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Manie," Vol. III, pp. 1223-245.
- (II) Dominicus Jordan, son of Rev. Robert and Sarah (Winter) Jordan, was born at Spurwink, now Cape Elizabeth, Cumberland County, Maine, and was killed by Indians, August 10, 1703. By his father's will he received one thousand acres of land at Spurwink adjoining the old plantation. He left Spurwink with his father at the beginning of King Philip's War, in 1675, when their home was destroyed by the Indians. He probably spent part of the next six years at Winter Harbor, now Biddeford, Maine, about twelve miles from Spurwink, and was a prominent man there, and one of the trustees to whom the township of Falmouth

was deeded by Thomas Danforth, president of the Province of Maine, dated July 26, 1684. In 1690, Spurwink, endangered by the Indian War, was deserted until 1698. According to tradition, Dominicus Jordan was a man above the common size and of great strength and endurance. Though friendly to the Indians in time of peace, he was feared by them as a fierce fighter in time of war, and was called the "Indian Killer." He had a blockhouse on his plantation, and upon the breaking out of hostilities in 1703, a party of Indians, apparently friendly, called on him to buy some goods. Having no suspicion of their treacherous design, he was waiting on them, when one of them who had watched for the opportunity, unnoticed by Mr. Jordan, struck him dead, and took his family and wife and youngest brother captives to Canada. All, except his daughter, Mary Ann, were finally restored to liberty.

Dominicus Jordan married, in 1681, Hannah Tristram. (Tristram II.) Children:

- 1. Dominicus Yunbranch, of whom further,
- Samuel, born in Spurwink, Maine, in 1684, died at Winter Harbor (Biddeford), December 20, 1742; married, in Yorke, Maine, 1718, Olive Plaisted.
- 3. Mary Ann, born in 1687.
- 4. Elizabeth, born in 1690, died at Saco in 1734; married, in 1714, Captain Humphrey Scammon.
- 5. Hannah, born in 1693; married Joseph Calif, of Boston, Massachusetts.
- 6. Nathaniel, born in 1696, died in 1783-84; married (first), in 1717, Dorothy; (second) in 1741, Mary Cutlevir; settled on his father's estate.
- (Jordan: "Jordan Memorial," pp. 131-33, G. T. Little: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Maine," Vol. III, p. 1225.)
- (III) DOMINICUS YUNBRANCH JORDAN, son of Dominicus and Hannah (Tristram) Jordan, was born in 1683 and died May 20, 1749. At the age of nineteen he was captured by the Indians, escaping aften ten or thirteen years. He was a major of the militia and Representative of the General Court. He married, in 1715, Joanna Bray. Children:
 - 1. Domineus, of whom further.
 - 2. Nathaniel.
 - 3. Clement.
 - 4. Mary,
 - 5. Tristram.
 - 6. Miriam.
 - Hannah.
 - (Family records.)
- (IV) DOMINICUS JORDAN, 2D, son of Dominicus Yumbranch and Joanna (Bray) Jordan, was born June 15, 1715, and died in 1786. He was captain of the militia at Falmouth for many years and commander of the Snow Shoe Corps in 1744. He married, in 1739, Phebe Gray. Children:
 - I. Dominicus, born in Falmouth in 1740, died in 1834; married Susanna Simonton.
 - 2. Joanna, of whom further.
 - 3. Phebe, born in 1745; married, in 1766, Benjamin Milliken, of Scarborough.
 - 4. Sarah, born in 1747; married, in 1767, Benjamin Wachcliffe.
 - 5. Mary, born in 1749; married, in 1769, William Fogg, of Scarborough.
 - 6. Arabella, born in 1751; married, in 1769, Solomon Masserean, of Falmouth. (Family records.)





IV. JOANNA JORDAN, daughter of Det. . . Phys (G. v.) Jordan, was born t Falmouth, Main on 1743, and die 11 1834 She married Edward Be 1

Tristram is an ancie or or I name. It is found it is legents

- (1) RALPH TRITERAN TO A label agure, and the state of the 1078, after having lived a long and ascral life, as a worthy of responsibilities. His estate was settled at York, A 116, 881, by a common of three men, Captain Scottaw, Samuel Wheeler, and wheeler this while collection is married, lythe hall being relegantial situal better barren
 - I. Samuel.
 - 2. Nat a of died before April, 1679. HITHOT

 - (Burke: "Encyclopiellia of Herallians

- Alrus Vrgent, a lion passant letw en three crosses and properly filled the light of the light
- Loar Drois and swift of the Falles millet of the fridance (II) She was contried and the limber with the ix children, and carried Canada a a prisoner, but was eventually refined to treedow. She married Don-nicus Jordan. (Jordan II.)

rus-Or, a fesse between six liens hears rated questi saliw mrilliw) (Burke: "(ieneral \rmorv.")

(The Winter Line)

The n me Winter is not as in glad shiftsed derived from the name of the season. Winter is an angight of the adversary negoties added normal dock we find our the companion of Hereward the trast is so designated. The ancient rolls list among others Philip Winter, Emma V er, and John Winter.

- "Patronymica British at Bardsley "Luctbring of E glish and Ve a
- I) JOHN WINTER, progenitor of the line, and from Plymouth, in Landon where he was probably born, to Mame in the sun of 1631. He may have be a sent by Robert T clargey and Moses Good ear islang merchants of (wal.



Arms-Argent, three torteaux, a label asure. Grest On a chapeau argent, turned up gules, a martlet wings endorsed sable (Burke: "General Armor

WINTER

Trms. Chequy, or and sable a fesse gules.

(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry

PORTER

Borter Arms Chiles, three church bells argent. (Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

DIGHTON.

Arms-Argent, a lion passant between three crosses formée fitchée gules. Crest—On a ducal coronet or, a hawk close argent, beaked and legged gules, Burke: "General Armory. belled of the first.

ANDREWS.

Andrews—Argent, on a bend cottised sable, a muller of the field.

(Butke: General Armory

GOODING

rms. Or, a fesse between six lions heads erased gules.

(Burke: ' General Armory

WALKER

Arms Or, on a chevron sable, three garbs of the first. Capping (Burke: "General Armory.") (V) JOANNA JOBDAN, daughter of Dominicus and Phebe (Gray) Jordan, was born at Falmouth, Maine, in 1743, and died in 1834. She married Edward Beal. (Beal I.)

(Albert H. Davis: "History of Ellsworth, Maine," p. 60.)

(The Tristram Line).

Tristram is an ancient personal name. It is found in old books and legends and in the early rolls. The meaning of the name is given in Malory's Morte d'Arthur: "whan he is crystned lete calle hym Trystram, that is as moch to saye as a sorouful byrthe."

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

- (I) RALPH TRISTRAM, probably first of the line in America, was made a freeman of Saco, Maine, July 5, 1653. He was sworn in at Wells. He was chosen constable in 1653, and may have settled in Saco, as early as 1647. He died in 1678, after having lived a long and useful life, as a worthy and respected citizen. His estate was settled at York, April 6, 1681, by a committee of three men, Captain Scottaw, Samuel Wheeler, and Walter Gyndale, appointed by the court. He married, but his wife's name is not known. Children:
 - I. Samuel.
 - 2. Nathaniel, died before April, 1679.
 - 3. Benjamin, died before April, 1679.
 - 4. Richannah (Rishamer).
 - 5. Rachel.
 - 6. Ruth.
 - 7. Freegrace.
 - 8. Hannah, of whom further.
 - 9. David; a David Tristram was witness to a deed in Saco, Maine, January 28, 1683.

(G. Folsom: "History of Saco and Biddeford in Maine," p. 180. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. III, p. 193. William Willis: "History of Portland, Maine," pp. 131, 312. "Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder," Vol. VI, p. 470. "Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder," Vol. VI, p. 470. "Maine Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 331.)

(II) HANNAH TRISTRAM, daughter of Ralph Tristram, was born before 1664. She was captured by the Indians, with her six children, and carried to Canada as a prisoner, but was eventually restored to freedom. She married Dominicus Jordan II.)

(William Willis: "History of Portland, Maine," p. 312.)

(The Winter Line).

The name Winter is not, as might be surmised, derived from the name of the season. Winter is an ancient Anglo-Saxon personal name, and we find one of the companions of Hereward the Saxon so designated. The ancient rolls list among others, Philip Winter, Emma Wynter, and John Winter.

- (Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")
- (I) JOHN WINTER, progenitor of the line, came from Plymouth, in England, where he was probably born, to Maine, in the summer of 1631. He may have been sent by Robert Trelawney and Moses Goodyear, fishing merchants of Cornwall,

Devonshire, England. These two men had been granted a tract of land lying between Captain Thomas Cummock's patent on the Spurwink River, and Casco River and Bay, covering Cape Elizabeth and Richmond's Island, by the Council of Plymouth, England, in return for their having expended large sums on the discovery of these parts. Trelawney and Goodyear appointed John Winter their principal agent; on July 2, 1632, he was put in possession of the tract by Richard Vines, an officer or representative of the King, resident in Maine. John Winter immediately took possession of Richmond's Island, had a plantation built there, built a ship on the island, settled a place for fishing and improved it with many servants. By 1638, he had sixty men employed in the fishing business, and four ships were loaded at the island with fish, oil, pipe staves, and beaver for voyages to England and Spain or Portugal. After managing the Fishing Post as agent for the patentees for several years, in March, 1636, Mr. Trelawney made a contract with him granting him the full control of the plantation and business from that time in this country, and forty pounds a year in money for his personal care and one-tenth part of the proceeds. Mr. Trelawney died in 1644, and after that for lack of capital the enterprise at Richmond's Island languished. The commercial character of the plantation declined and the trade gradually sought other channels until the mouth of the Spurwink and Richmond's Island became practically deserted. Winter continued to hold legal possession of all Trelawney's property and in September, 1648, three years after his death, it was awarded to his son-in-law, Robert Jordan, as his heir and administrator, in payment of a claim which Winter's estate had against the proprietors. The committee of the General Assembly assigned to him all goods of Trelawney as well as Winter's plantation and all the appurtenances. It was said of John Winter that "He was a grave and discreet man, and his management of the plantation proved him to be an enterprising and intelligent one."

John Winter married, in Plymouth, England, before 1631, but his wife's name is unknown. They had one child;

I. Sarah, of whom further.

(T. F. Jordan: "Jordan Memorial," pp. 25, 27, 29, 30, 32, 44, 47, 48, 51, 56. William Willis: "History of Portland, Maine," pp. 32, 36, 37, 41, 55-56, 128, 868, 873.)

(II) SARAH WINTER, daughter of John Winter, died at some time after 1686, when she was still living in New Castle. She married, at Richmond's Island, Maine, in 1642, Rev. Robert Jordan. (Jordan I.)

(William Willis: "History of Portland, Maine," pp. 42, 57, 117.)

(The Stone Line).

In the case of many important families the only line of descent preserved in printed records is that of the direct lineage of some one branch that has produced an outstandingly important figure. Such is the Stone family, whose only published record is that of the John Stone line, which is the line of Thomas Stone, signer of the Declaration of Independence. This, unfortunately, is not the line of descent of the Stone family herein traced, although both lines are descended from the same progenitor, Governor William Stone, Colonial Governor of Maryland. He is believed to have been the progenitor of the line of Henry Stone, of our interest.

Governor William Stone was born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1603. He was a nephew of Thomas Stone, haberdasher, of London, who gave him, in 1647, the power-of-attorney to collect a debt. William Stone first settled at Hungar's Creek, on the eastern shore of Virginia, in what was then Accomac County, and later Northampton County, where he had one thousand eight hundred acres of land, due for his personal adventure in settling, and for that of his brother, Andrew, and for the transportation of thirty-four servants, by West, June 4, 1635. He probably arrived in America about this date. He soon moved to Maryland, where he received a large amount of land and was appointed by Lord Baltimore as the first Governor of Maryland. On October 10, 1653, he received a warrant for four thousand acres of land in Calvert County, Maryland. At the time of his death he also owned land in Charles County, on Nanjemy Creek. Although William Stone was a Protestant, he represented the Catholic Lord Baltimore, so that when the Commonwealth was established in England, Governor Stone was deposed from office, in March, 1652. In July of that year he was reinstated, and when Lord Baltimore regained his rights, about 1654, William Stone was with him. Clayborne, commissioned by Cromwell, fought Stone at the battle of Providence on March 25, 1655, took him prisoner, and condemned him to be shot. The soldiers loved him too much to execute him, and in 1658, the government was restored to the proprietary by treaty. Following is an abstract of his will:

Captain William Stone, Chas. Co. 3rd Dec. 1650-21 Dec. 1660.

To wife Virlinda house and lands at St. Mary's and to remain in home at Nangemy during widowhood. To eldest daughter Eliza Stone and heirs 900 acres at Bustard's Island. Paxtuxent River and 600 acres at Nangemy that which testator formerly gave her in trust by his brother Sprigg not to be in force. To son Richard and heirs 500 acres of Nangemy Manor and cattle in consideration of that formerly given him by his uncle Richard Stone. To son John and heirs 500 acres of Nangemy Manor and cattle in consideration of that formerly given him by his uncle Richard Stone. To son John and heirs 500 acres of Nangemy. To daughters Mary and Katherine, personalty. Eldest son Thomas and heirs executors and residuary legantees. Overseers and guardians of minor child, Governor Josaih Fendall, brother-in-law Francis Doughty and brother Matthew Stone.

Test. Francis Doughty, Stephen Montague, Stephen Clifton.

William Stone married Virlinda Cotton, daughter of Andrew and Joane Cotton, of Bumbury, Cheshire, England, and sister of Rev. William Cotton, of Northampton County, Virginia. She died in 1675. Children:

1. Thomas, will probated in Charles County, Maryland, April 24, 1676; devised to sons Richard and William, and wife Mary.

2. Richard, probably removed to Prince George County, Maryland, as no further record is found of him in Charles County after 1772, and a Richard Stone with a large family is found in the census of Prince George County in 1776.

3. Elizabeth, married Hon. William Calver, grandson of the first Lord Baltimore.

4. Mary Thomas, born in 1656, died in 1682; married Robert Doync.

5. Katherine.

 John, will probated in Charles County, Maryland, August 15, 1698; devised to sons Thomas, Walter, Matthew, John, and daughter, Eleanor. He was the great-grand-father of Thomas Stone, signer of the Declaration of Independence. He married Eleanor Warren, daughter of Humphrey and Eleanor Warren.

7. Matthew, will probated October 5, 1676; he does not appear to have had any children; married Margery.

It was probably through either Richard or Thomas that the line of Henry Stone was carried, as Matthew apparently died without issue. There is an unfortunate sequence of Stones who were probably ancestors of the Henry Stone of our interest, who died intestate, making a clear genealogical record practically impossible to obtain. A repetition of names, however, particularly of Verlinda, Richard, William, and Thomas, is carried through the lines of Thomas and Richard (the Richard that is of Prince George County, Maryland, whom we presume to be identical with the son of the Governor), and makes the connection of this early progenitor with the line of our interest almost indubitable, despite the absence of documentary evidence in the form of wills and deeds.

("Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. I, pp. 12, 111, 117; Vol. II. G. A. Hanson: "Old Kir", pp. 6, 7. "Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. III, p. 163; Vol. XVI, p. 101. Baine: "History of Lancaster," Vol. III, p. 412. "Early Settlers," p. 151. "Virginia Historical Magazine," Vol. III, p. 272. D. A. C. Lineage Book, Vol. II, in the Maryland Historical Society.)

(I) WILLIAM STONE was head of a large family in Baltimore County, Maryland, in 1790, and it is very probable for the reasons given below that he was the father of the large family of which Henry Stone of our interest was a member. According to the census records of 1790, William Stone's family consisted of five males over sixteen years, three males under sixteen years, four white females and six slaves. William Stone died suddenly, in Baltimore, Maryland, in July, 1794. He left all his estate and its entire management to his wife, Catherine, in a nuncupative will, made July 21, 1794, and proved July 30, 1704.

William Stone married Catherine, who died in 1795 or 1797. Nathan Tyson, of Baltimore, was connected with the administration of her estate. He was the owner for whom Elizabeth Stone's husband (child 6) conducted a grain mill in Pennsylvania, and whose son, Nathan Tyson, later became a partner of the husband of Susannah Stone. (Generation III.) This, with the added factors of time and locality, would seem further proof that William and Catherine were the parents of the following children—Henry and his brothers and sisters:

I. Henry, of whom further.

 Thomas, called Thomas of Georgetown, and also Thomas of Virginia, when he administered the state of Ruth Ann (Benson) Stone, wife of his brother James, in Montgomery County, Maryland.

 James, died before March 8, 1837; he married Ruth Ann Benson, and had: Thomas, Elizabeth, and Katherine.

4. Verlinda, married, in April, 1783, Nathan Talbott. Their marriage license was granted in Prince George County, Maryland. They had a son, Henry Warren Talbott, who married Sarah Benson. This Henry W. Talbott is the cousin Susan or Susannah (Stone) Baylies (Generation III) visited with her children for many summers in Montgomery County, Maryland.

5. Sarah, married Dieter Barger; they lived in Baltimore, Maryland. No issue.

6. Elizabeth, married, in Anne Arundel County, Baltimore, November 27, 1799 (also given Montgomery County, November 27, 1800) Samuel Inloes. They had no children, and lived at York Haven, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Inloes conducted a grain mill for Mr. Nathan Tyson, of Baltimore. Mr. Inloes was appointed guardian of Susan or Susannah Stone (Generation III), after the death of her father, and she made her home with her aunt and uncle.

 Walter, married, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, March 9, 1805, Ann Oysten, and they had one child, Elizabeth Ann, who married George Henry Graves.

(Baltimore County, Maryland, Census' Records of 1790, p. 23. Administration Index, Vol. I, pp. 200-5, 223-5, 220-4, 250-2, 267-2. Wills, Vol. V, p. 164. Montgomery County, Administration Accounts: Liber O, Folio 452; V, Folio 14; Y, Folio 470; Inventories, Liber Q, Folio 18t. Helen W. Ridgely: "Historical Graves of Maryland," p. 172. Family records.)

(II) HENRY STONE, undoubtedly son of William and Catherine Stone, died intestate about 1810; administration letters on his estate were issued to Thomas Long, April 11, 1810. Thomas Long was the husband of Elizabeth (Porter) Long, sister of Henry Stone's wife.

Henry Stone and Rebecca, his wife, in an indenture dated June 2, 1802, conveyed to Franklin Smith a certain lot on the north side of Montgomery Street, in the city of Baltimore, this lot being No. 7 of the estate of John Mercer Porter, which had fallen to Rebecca Stone, as one of his heirs. In 1803, on December 20, there is recorded an indenture between Benjamin Porter and Rebecca Stone, wife of Henry Stone; on January 5, 1804, Rebecca and Henry Stone conveyed the lot of the previous indenture to William Smith. In the same year, 1804, Henry Stone and Elizabeth Long deeded one hundred nineteen and one-half acres of "Mercer Porter's Hall." Rebecca Stone was not a part to this deed, and her name does not appear in any subsequent deeds of her husband's, so that some time in this year, 1804, she had died.

Henry Stone married (first), December 11, 1798, Rebecca Porter. (Porter VI.) She died in 1804. He married (second), in February, 1808, Ellin (Worthington) Owings. After her death Henry Stone was guardian of her daughter, Sophia Owings, about February, 1809. After his death in 1810, Thomas Long was appointed guardian of Sophia Owings. Child of first marriage:

t. Susan (or Susannah), of whom further.

(Baltimore, Maryland, Deed Book W. G., No. 73, p. 473. No. 89, p. 559. Administration Book V, p. 209; No. S, Vol. XVIII, folio 347, 383. Family records.)

(III) Susan (or Susannah) Stone, daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Porter) Stone, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 22, 1801, and died there, October 26, 1884, aged eighty-three years. After the death of her father she went to live at York Haven, Pennsylvania, with her aunt, Elizabeth Inloes, and uncle, Samuel Inloes, who was appointed her guardian. There she married Nicholas Baylies. (Baylies IV.)

(Family records. "Baltimore Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser," December 30, 1820. "Baltimore Sun," October 27, 1884.)

(The Porter Line).

Porter is generally considered to be an occupational surname, meaning the "keeper of the door." The name was sometimes extended to include a "castellan" or "keeper of a castle." There is also a tradition, however, that the English Porters were all of Norman descent, having come over with William the Conqueror. It is said that they derive their ancestry from William de la Grande, a Norman Knight, who acquired land at the time of the Conquests near Kenilworth, County Warwick, England. His son, Roger (or Ralph), was "Grande Porteur" (cup bearer) to Henry I, and it is claimed that from this meaning the name Porter is derived.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames:" Lower: "Patrenymica Britannica." Family records.)

(I) WILLIAM PORTER came to America, the first of his line, in 1630, and settled in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia. He was born in England, about 1605. His name appears frequently in the transfer of large tracts of land prior to 1640. His wife's name is not known, and it is possible that she never left England. His sons, who followed him to America in 1642, were minors. Children:

William.

^{2.} Thomas.

- 3. John, Sr., who was born about 1628, as his deposition found in Norfolk County, Virginia, dated 1658, stated at that time that he was thirty years old. He died in February, 1675-76. He is first mentioned in the County Records, December 16, 1647, when an order was entered allowing him one hungry founds of tobacco for killing a wolf, and on the 16th of March of the same year of words with a superior of similar record. On January 17, 1652, he was granted a certificate for two out of similar record. On January 17, 1652, he was erganted a certificate for two out of similar records a justice of the county court, and on January 13, 1661, he was phonomed acres of land under patent from the Governor. On September 12, 1663, he was expelled from the House of Burgeses, where he represented Lower Norfolk County, because, it is said, of religious intolerance. On November 17, 1663, he was fined two hundred pounds of tobacco for attending a Qualer meeting, fitty pounds for not attending public worship, and three hundred and fifty pounds for setting out tobacco plants on Sunday. On August 16, 1671, he was appointed Road Surveyor for the Eastern Branch Section of Norfolk County. On April 17, 1672, he was appointed one of the justices of the quorum of the county, and served until his death. On August 17, 1675, was the last day he presided at the court. At the time of his death he was a commissioner of the Association of Nausemond River Fort, a position which would seem to be inconsistent with the character of a Qualer. The will of John Porter was recorded February 15, 1675-76; it was entirely in his own handwriting. He left nearly all his property to his widow and her heirs forever, and appointed her executivity; he devised to the children of "my brother John Porter, Jr." and he gave his best suit of clothes to "my brother John Porter, Jr." He makes no mention of any children of his word on Forter, Sr., married Mary Savill, born August 15, 1633. After his death she married, in April, 1676, George Lawson, who died in the fall
- 4. John Jr., of whom further.

(Family records. Private papers and records of Miss Bessie Porter of Baltimore. Family person and records of Mr. Frank Sullivan of New York. Sellers: "Allied Families of Delaware," pp. 26-29. St. Stephen's Parish Records, Cecil County, Maryland, in the Maryland Historical Society. Lower Norfolk County Wills, 1637-1710, pp. 69-70.)

(II) JOHN PORTER, JR., son of William Porter, and brother of John Porter, Sr., was born in England, and died in Virginia, in 1691. He came to Norfolk County about 1642. He was probably born about 1630, as both he and his brothers were minors when they came, and his brother, John, who was older, was born about 1628. On January 17, 1658, John Porter, Sr., and John Porter, Jr., were commissioners of Lower Norfolk County. On December 5, 1659, at a court held for Lower Norfolk County, John Porter, Jr., sat as a juryman in a witchcraft case. There is an old record that "Thomas Lavill, Undershrieve for Lower Norfolk County, hath given information that he on the 12th day of November 1663, did take divers persons called 'Quakers' at ye house of Richard Russell mett together unlawfully contrary to the Act." Among those named were John Porter, Sr., John Porter, Jr., and Mrs. Porter. Robert Porter, John Porter, Sr., John Porter, Jr., were mentioned as owners of books in Lower Norfolk County, 1666-67; John Porter, Ir., and his brother presented books to the libraries of Colonial Virginia. The will of the Richard Russell, at whose house the Quakers held a meeting, bequeathed certain books to the children of John Porter, Jr.

John Porter, Jr., was made one of the executors of the will of Frances Fowler, widow of George Fowler, and sister of his wife. Her will, probated August 16, 1679, the same day as Mary (Savill-Porter-Lawson) Fenwick's will, devised land

left her by her father, Colonel John Sydney, and appointed "my brother John Porter." an executor.

John Porter, Jr., married Mary Sidney, daughter of Colonel John Sidney, who was a member of the House of Burgesses, Justice of the Court and Commander of the County of Norfolk. Children (perhaps others):

- John, settled in Somerset County, Maryland, where he died. His will, probated in 1700, names his wife, Elizabeth, executrix, and is recorded in Worcester County, Maryland. In an old document found at the Worcester County Courthouse, he mentioned his brother of Cecil County, Maryland, James, and his father, John, of Lower Norfolk County, Virginia.
- 2. James, of whom further.

(Family records. Private papers and records of Miss Bessie Porter of Baltimore. Family papers and records of Mr. Frank Sullivan of New York. Sellers: "Allied Families of Delaware," pp. 26-29. St. Stephen's Parish Records, Cecil County, Maryland, in the Maryland Historical Society. Lower Norfolk Wills, 1637-1710, pp. 60-70. "William and Mary Magazine," Vol. XXIV, p. 287. S. B. Weeks: "Southern Quakers and Slavery." "Lower Norfolk Antiquary," Vol. 1, p. 105; Vol. III, pp. 50-51; Vol. IV, pp. 36, 79. Vol. V, p. 147.)

(III) James Porter, son of John, Jr., and Mary (Sidney) Porter, was born in Virginia, about 1657, according to his deposition in 1679, which states that he was twenty-two years of age at that time. He died in Cecil County, Maryland, in \$\sigma_0^2-0-3\$. The last record in which he is mentioned in Virginia is dated 1680, when it is recorded that "The difference depending between Lieutenant Colonel Bray and Mr. James Porter by way of a summons before the court concerning the legality of said Porter's ordination is referred to Lynhaven Vestry at a court held for same December 15, 1680."

James Porter probably transported with many other Virginians at the time of the conformist movement due to the religious unrest in Virginia, and taken advantage of by Lord Calvert, who offered many inducements to come to Maryland. James Porter settled in Susquehanna Manor, Cecil County. The last record of James Porter to be found is in 1703, when his will, proved February 28, 1703, is recorded at the Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland. In the April Court of that rear, his widow, Ann Porter, gave bond as his administratrix. (Some records give her name as Junibar.) Children:

- 1. Mary, born April 15, 1689.
- 2. Rosamond, born March 1, 1690-91.
- 3. Elizabeth (twin), born January 22, 1602-03.
- James (twin), born January 22, 1692-93; married Mary Clements, widow of John Clements. James Porter was a Colonial soldier, 1739-40, in Cecil County.
- 5. Margaret, born April 1, 1(95; married, November 7, 1714, David Young.
- 6. Sarah, youngest daughter, married, November 16, 1734, Jesse Holton.
- 7. Robert, of whom further.

("Deed Book," Cecil County, Maryland, III, p. 141. "Will Book," Annapolis, Maryland, p. 121. "Early Settlers," Book XII, p. 403. "St. Stephen's Parish Register," Cecil County, Maryland, p. 121. "Early Settlers," Book XII, p. 403. "St. Stephen's Parish Register," Cecil County, Maryland, Family records.)

(IV) ROBERT PORTER, son of James and Ann Porter, was born, probably in Cecil County, Maryland, October 12, 1698, and died September 28, 1775, aged seventy-seven years. In 1740, he was a member of Captain Baldwin's colonial militia. He left a will, dated March 16, 1769, and probated November 15, 1775, an abstract of which follows:

In the name of God, Amen, I, Robert Porter, being sick and weak in body do devise and bequeath my estate as follows:

Item: to grandson James Porter, son of my son James. Item: to my beloved son Robert Porter, the sum of one shilling, he being already provided for.

Item: to my beloved son Benjamin Porter, a certain tract of land situate in Sassafras Neck.

Item: and in the event my son Benjamin Porter shall die without issue, the tract of land devised to him shall go to my three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth and Rebecca to be equally divided between them.

to daughter Ann Briscoe. to daughter Sarah Bear, wife of Lewis Beard.

All my remaining estate to be divided among my son Benjamin and my daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Rebecca, Son Benjamin to be my executor.

Dated Cecil County, Maryland, March 16, 1769.

Robert Porter married, about 1718, Elizabeth, who apparently died before 1769, as she is not mentioned in her husband's will. Children:

1. James, born November 6, 1719; married Rebecca.

2, Elizabeth, born April 16, 1723.

3. Mary, born October 25, 1725.

4. Ann, born March 25, 1728; married a Briscoe.

5. Robert, of whom further.

6. Rebecca, born January 16, 1730-33.

7. Sarah, born January, 1730-33; married Lewis Beard.

8. Benjamin, married Ann Money, daughter of John and Rachel Money.

(Annapolis Land Office, "Will Book," XL, pp. 629, 630. "Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. VI, p. 45. St. Stephen's Parish Register.)

- (V) ROBERT PORTER, son of Robert and Elizabeth Porter, was born probably in Cecil County, Maryland, June 16, 1730. He died about 1800. He was commissioned captain of the Sassafras Battalion of Militia in Cecil County. On December 23, 1779, he signed the petition of the Tenants of Susquehannah Manor for titles in fee for their lands. He married, about 1754, Susannah Mercer. (Mercer III.) Children:
 - Robert, born in 1757, died March 16, 1810; married Susannah Buck,
 - 2. John Mercer, born in 1761, died unmarried and intestate in 1793. The estate which he had inherited from his uncle. John Mercer, was apportioned among his brothers and sisters and their heirs.
 - 3. Jesse, married Rachel.
 - 4. Benjamin.
 - 5. Elizabeth, married Thomas Long.
 - 6. Mary, born in 1774; married, December 14, 1793, Jonathan Askew.
 - 7. Peregrine, married May 3, 1798.
 - 8. Rebecca, of whom further.

("Maryland Archives," Vol. XXI, p. 48. St. Stephen's Parish Register, "Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. V, No. 1, p. 58. McKenzie: "Colonial Families," Vol. VII, p. 308. "Baltimore County Deeds," Liber W. G. 74, p. 232.

(VI) REBECCA PORTER, daughter of Robert and Susannah (Mercer) Porter, died after January 5, 1804, and before May 9, 1806. Rebecca Porter inherited property from John Mercer Porter, her brother, as shown in the following indenture:

This indenture made the 20th day of December 1803, between Benjamin Porter, one of the resentatives and heirs of John Mercer Porter and Rebecca Stone, wife of Henry Stone (formerly Porter), of Baltimore County, whereas the commissioners appointed to divide and make partition of the real estate of the said John Mercer Porter, had allotted and assigned all that lot numbered 6, being part of Mercer Porter's Hall to the said Benjamin Porter. Prior to this division the said Rebecca (Porter) Stone had entered into a contract for the exchange

of lot 6 for lot No. 1 which was assigned to Ber. In consequence a deed was executed by the said Rebeca Stone to lot No. 6, situate on Back River and whereas the said Benjami Potter does now in the consideration of one dollar convey unto Rebecca Stone all that tract of lathering described in meters and bounds.

Rebecca and her husband conveyed this lot on January 5, 1804, to William Smith. Two years later, on May 9, 1806, Henry Stone conveyed property of Rebecca's, stating that she was deceased. Rebecca Porter married Henry Stone. (Stone II.)

("Deed Book," W. G. LXXVIII, p. 96, Baltimore County Deeds. Liber W. G. 78, pp. 66, 89, 569. Family records.)

(The Mercer Line).

Mercer is an occupational surname originally having a general application. Later it became specifically significant of a silk merchant or draper. As early as 1273, Jordan de Mercer is recorded in County Lincoln, Adelard le Mercer in County Oxford, Ketel le Mercer in County Cambridge, and later, in 1379, Thomas Mercer, of Yorkshire.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(1) THOMAS MERCER, first of our line, was transported to America in 1674 or 1677. He is said to have gone from Scotland, where he was born about 1663, to Ireland, and from there to Maryland, where he died in 1734. In 1680, he owned two hundred acres of land on Indian Range in Cecil County, Maryland, which had been surveyed for Richard Leeke in 1671. A Thomas Mercer was witness in Cecil County, March 25, 1717. In 1734, the following deed was recorded for Thomas Mercer:

Know all men by these presents that I Thomas Mercer, Sr. for the love and affection I bear to my son John Mercer have given and granted unto him one half of my plantation after the decease of myself and wife Elizabeth, his mother. And if the said John Mercer should die, then it is to revert to my son Robert Mercer. Dated March 11, 1734.

Thomas Mercer married, according to family records, Elizabeth Harmer, daughter of Godfrey and Mary (Sprye) Harmer. Children:

- Robert, born December 19, 1696; named in the will of Thomas Linsey, as "godson," April 17, 16968; his will was probated in Cecil County July 16, 1769, wherein he devised to his wife, Ann, sons Thomas, John, James, daughters Ann, Rebecca, Frances, and Elizabeth. He married Ann Mounts (see record of his brother, William).
- William, born June 19, 1705; married a Mounts, according to the following: "Martha Mounts, in her will dated December 18, 1738, devises among others to daughters who were wives to Robert and William Mercer, of the same county."
- Thomas, Jr., mentioned in the following deed: "Thomas Mercer, Jr., and his wife, Jane, convey to Robert Mercer a certain tract of land situated in Cecil County, February 18, 1741."
- 4. John, of whom further.
- ("Deed Book," Cecil County, Maryland, V, p. 93; VI, p. 157. "Early Settlers of Maryland." "Sidelights of Maryland History," by Hester Dorsey Richardson, Vol. II, p. 41. "Chancery Record," P. L., Annapolis, p. 679. St. Stephen's Parish Register, Cecil County, Maryland.)
- (II) JOHN MERCER, probably son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Harmer) Mercer, was born in Cecil County, Maryland, August 11, 1711, and died in New Castle County, Delaware, in 1773. In 1739-40, he was a member of Captain Bald-

win's militia, Troop of Horse in Cecil County. His will was dated July 16, 1773, and probated August 13, 1773, in St. George's Head, New Castle County.

He married Elizabeth Savory, daughter of William Savory, of Baltimore County. Children:

- John, removed to Baltimore. His will, dated February 21, 1777, was probated June 20, 1777, in Baltimore County. He died without issue, devising to his wife; sisters, Susannah and Elizabeth; nephew, John Mercer Porter, son of of Susannah (Mercer) Porter. He married Rebecca.
- 2. Susannah, of whom further.
- 3. Elizabeth; married George Feress.
- 4. Peregrine.
- 5. Edward.
- 6. William.
- Ann.
 Hannah.
- o. Rebecca.
- ("Baltimore Court House, Wills," Liber III, p. 349. "Calendar of New Castle County, Delaware, Wills," K, 85. "Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. VI, p. 45.)
- (III) Susannah Mercer, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Savory) Mercer, married Robert Porter. (Porter III.)

(Ibid, Family data.)

(The Godfrey Line).

The surname Godfrey has been established in England for centuries. It is of baptismal derivation, signifying "the son of Godfrey," and Godfrey of Lorraine, the famous Crusader, made this personal name as familiar as did Richard Coeur de Lion his own. The surname appeared in the Hundred Rolls in Counties Norfolk and Kent, and later, in the Poll Tax of County York, in 1379, we find mention of a Willelmus Godefray.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

- (1) RICHARD GODFREY, of Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1652, married Jane (or Joan) Turner, born in England in 1614, daughter of John Turner, and had four Children:
 - 1. Richard, of whom further.
 - 2. John.
 - 3. Robert.
 - 4 Jane
- (J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 266. Hotten: "List of Emigrants," p. 123.)
- (II) RICHARD GODFREY, Jr., son of Richard and Mary (Turner) Godfrey, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, and died August 14, 1725. He served in King Philip's War under Captain Samuel Appleton, the date given as July 24, 1676. Also, on December 20, 1675, he served at the Garrison at Mendon, Massachusetts. He was a member of the first military company of Taunton in 1700. He married (first), in January, 1680, Mary Richmond. (Richmond III.) They were the parents of:
 - 1. Richard, born March 1, 1681.
 - 2. John, of whom further.
 - 3. Joseph, born March 1, 1694-95.
- (J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 266. S. H. Emery: "History of Taunton, Massachusetts," p. 353. G. M. Bodge: "Sol-

RICHMOND

Arms-Argent a cross patonce azure between four mullets gules.

Crest—A tilting spear argent headed or, broken in three parts, one piece erect, the other two in saltire, enfiled with a ducal coroner of the last.

Motto-Resolve well and persevere. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

HODGES.

Arms-Or, three crescents sable.

Crest—Out of a ducal coroner or, a heraldic antelope's head argent attired of the first "Encyclopedia of Heraldix")

BEAL

Arms—Sable a chevron between three wolves' heads erased argent.

Crest—A demi wolf sable sustaining a half spear in pale tasselled proper.

(Burke: Encyclopædia of Heraldry.'')

SERGEANT.

Arms—Argent a chevron erinines between three dolphins natant embowed gules. (Burke: "General Armory.")

JORDAN.

Arms-Azure, semee of crosses crosslet, a lion rampant or.

Sergeant (Burke: "General Armory")

GODFREY.

Arms—Argent a griffin passant sable within a bordure engrailed azure bezantée.

Crest—An eagle displayed sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

WILLIAMS.

Arms—Sable, a chevron argent, between three spear heads of the last, points embrued gules.

(C. C. Williams: "Ancestry and Posterity of Richard Williams of Taunton, Massachusetts," p. 29. Crozier: "General Armory.")

GOLLOP (GALLOP).

Arms—Gules on a bend or a lion; passant guardant sable.

Crest—A demi-lion bendy or and sable holding in his dexter paw a broken arrow gules.

Motto-"Be bolde, Be wyse."

(J. D. Gallup: "A Genealogical History of the Gallup Family," p. 8. Burke: "General Armory."

MACEY (MACY).

Arms Argue a chevron argent between two mullets pierced or, in chief and a dexter gauntlet supporting a mace in base of the last.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

MARSHALL

Arms—Gules two bars argent between as many flanches ermine on each a cross crosslet of the field.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

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Crest-A tilting spear argent headed or, broken in three parts, and piece erect,

the other two in saltire, enfiled with a ducal coronet of the last more and on a Motto on Resolve well and personare by Crozier: "General Amnory."

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Arms-Or, three crescents sable.

Crest-Out of a ducal coronet or, a heraldic antelope's head argent attired of (Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heriddek"3 the first.

Arms-Sable a chevron between three wolves' heads erased argent, of

Crest A. demi wolf sable sustaining a half-spear in pale tasselled proper, Dengthers it line and Burker it Inniversity of Idiraldre, the of

SUSANNAH MERCER, danwher of John and Elizabeth (Savory) Mercer, marri Robert Porter. (Port v 111.)

Arms-Argent a chevron ernines between three dolphins naiant embowed gules.

(am I v bcD a T(Burke; "General Armory.")

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Arms—Argent a griffin passant sable within a bordure engraled asure becaute Crest—An eagle displayed sable ("England Crest") ("England Crest")

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Arms—Sable, a chevron argent, between three spear heads of the last/hidinks

embrued gules. (C. C. Williams; "Ancestry and Posterity of Richard Williams of Tannton,

Massachusetts," p. 29. Crozier: "General Armory.")

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General Aupperson Brounds I ... un (ni () ... errann MACEY (MACY).

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(Burke: "General Arnory.")

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Arms-Gules two bars argent between as many flanches ermine on each a cross (Burke: "General Armory.") crosslet of the field.





Richmond









Godfrey









diers in King Philip's War," pp. 156, 363. "Taunton, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 180, 182.)

- (III) CAPTAIN JOHN GODFREY, son of Richard and Mary (Richmond) Godfrey, was born October 31, 1691, and died November 4, 1758. He was captain of the Fifth Foot Company of Taunton, Massachusetts, a justice of the peace, and representative in 1741-42-43 and 1745. Emery's "History of Taunton" gives a facsimile of his signature. John Godfrey was married at Dighton, February 2, 1716, Henry Hodges officiating, to Joanna Gooding. (Gooding III.) Children of John and Joanna (Gooding) Godfrey:
 - 1. Infant, born May 19, 1719, died at birth.
 - 2. George, of whom further.
 - 3. John, born December 24, 1723, died October 29, 1725.
 - 4. John, born November 25, 1728, died November 26, 1749.
- ("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XVII, p. 235. S. H. Emery; "History of Taunton, Massachusetts," pp. 375, 378. "Taunton, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 180. Family records.)
- (IV) George Godfrey, son of John and Joanna (Gooding) Godfrey, was born March 19, 1720, and died at Taunton, Massachusetts, June 30, 1793. His war record follows: A list of brigadiers elected for the various counties in Massachusetts, said Godfrey was chosen brigadier for Bristol County, January 30, 1776; also brigadier-general for Bristol County; on list of field officers of Massachusetts Militia; commissioned February 8, 1776, etc. There is also an account dated Taunton, March 24, 1777, stating (rendered by said George Godfrey) that on orders from the Council, he had marched with his brigade December 8, 1776, through Rehoboth to Warren, Rhode Island, and continued in service twenty-five days, allowing one day to return home from Howland's Ferry; this account was allowed in Council April 25, 1777; also the return of officers made by said Godfrey, dated Taunton, January 6, 1778; also brigadier of Bristol County Militia; service eight days, on the alarm at Rhode Island of August 1, 1780.

George Godfrey married (first), in Taunton, Massachusetts, April 3, 1740, Lydia Hodges, born probably in 1720, in Taunton, died about 1741-42, daughter of Henry and Mercy (Eddy) Hodges. He married (second), at Norton, Massachusetts, May 9, 1744, Bethiah Hodges. (Hodges IV.) Child of first marriage:

 Deborah, born in Taunton, Massachusetts, October 30, 1740; married, August 18, 1757, Minor Sprague.

Children of second marriage:

- Lydia, born May 21, 1745, died December 22, 1826, in Foxboro, Massachusetts; married (first) at Raynham, Massachusetts, May 2, 1782, Colonel Jonathan Shaw; married (second) at Raynham, May 1, 1798, Dr. George Wheaton, of Norton, Massachusetts.
- Joanna, born November 5, 1747; married, at Taunton, Massachusetts, April 8, 1773, Nathaniel Carver.
- 4. Bethiah, of whom further.
- Mary, born November 8, 1751, died in Taunton, Massachusetts, October 12, 1843; married, in Taunton, November 21, 1775, John Reed.
- John, born February 26, 1754; married, June 3, 1779, Jerusha Hodges, who was born February 18, 1761, and died April 20, 1850.
- Wealthy, born in Taunton, May 21, 1756; married, April 8, 1779, Abijah Hodges, who died in 1812.

C. & R. 1--16

- 8. George, Jr., born September 17, 1758; married, December 26, 1782, Abigail King.
- 9. Rufus, born July 8, 1761, died in 1836; married, in Taunton, March 9, 1785, Wealthy Crossman.
- Linda (or Malinda), born March 1, 1766; married (first), in Taunton, April 4, 1786, Job Fisk; married (second), in Taunton, July 22, 1800, Elisha Cobb; married (third) a Stone.
- (A. D. Hodges, Jr.: "Genealogical Record of the Hodges Family of New England," Third Edition, 1896, pp. 85, 121, 122, 128, 158. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," 1899, a compilation from the archives, Vol. VI, p. 526.)
- (V) Bethiah Godfrey, daughter of George and Bethiah (Hodges) Godfrey, was born September 22, 1749, and died October 30, 1796. She married Thomas Sergeant Baylies. (Baylies III.)
- (A. D. Hodges, Jr.: "Genealogical Record of the Hodges Family of New England," p. 128.)

 (The Hodges Line).

The family of Hodge, Hodges, or Hodgson, is of ancient lineage in England. The name is derived from the nickname, Hodge, and means "son of Roger." The "d" is intrusive, as in Rodger or Rodgers. In 1379, Johannes Hodgeson was mentioned in the Poll Tax of County York, as was also Thomas Hogge and Ebbota Hoggese. The family became numerous and the name is now familiar in the counties of Gloucester, Middlesex, Somerset, Leicester, Dorset, Worcester, Northampton, Kent, and others. William Hodges, of Taunton, is descended from one of the English branches, without doubt, but so far his direct English ancestry has not been found.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) WILLIAM HODGES probably came from England, and died in Taunton, Massachusetts, April 2, 1654. He settled in Taunton, and his name is in the second list of early settlers made by the town clerk, John Wilbore. In August, 1643-1644, he is on the list of males of Taunton, between sixteen and sixty years of age, able to bear arms. He was propounded freeman, and June 5, 1651, was admitted freeman. On that date he was also appointed constable at Taunton. He was on the grand jury June 2, 1652, and on a coroner's jury at Plymouth Court August 2, 1653. He was one of the original stockholders of the first Taunton Iron Works, subscribing £20 for a whole share. He was evidently a man of property and was comparatively young when he died. The Plymouth files contain "an Inventory of the goods and chattles of William Hedgis, late of Taunton, desceased April the 2nd Anno 1654."

William Hodges married, in Taunton, Mary Andrews. (Andrews II.) Children:

- John, born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1650, died there between May 27 and October 1, 1719; married, in Taunton, May 15, 1672. Elizabeth Macey, who died January 29, 1718-19, at Norton, Massachusetts, daughter of George and Susanna (Street) Macey, of Taunton.
- 2. Henry, of whom further.
- (A. D. Hodges, Jr.: "Genealogical Record of the Hodges Family of New England," Third Edition, 1896, pp. 71, 72, 73.)
- (II) HENRY HODGES, son of William and Mary (Andrews) Hodges, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1652, and died there September 30, 1717. The city authorities of Taunton placed on the engine house a tablet inscribed "Home-

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stead of Elder Henry Hodges, 1681-1717." He was a leading man in the community, captain of the military company and a deacon and presiding elder of the church, occupying, it is said, a seat in the pulpit with Rev. Samuel Danforth. He owned considerable real estate and was administrator of a large number of estates and his activities in this field suggest that he was probably a surveyor. He was on the grand jury June 6, 1683, and in 1681 was appointed constable at Taunton. He was selectman for twenty-eight years (1687-1701, 1703-09, 1711-16), a member of the town council two years (1689-90), and he represented Taunton in the General Court for five years. He was elected ensign of the first military company in March, 1690. He was the first captain of his company and retained his command until 1714. He was a subscriber to the fund for the Canada Expedition of 1690 under Sir William Phipps, and also a shareholder in the first Taunton Iron Works. He was buried in the "Neck of Land Burying Ground." The inscription on his gravestone is as follows: "Here lies the body of Elder Henry Hodges. Died September 30, 1717, aged 65 years."

Henry Hodges married, December 17, 1674, Esther Gallop. (Gallop II.)

They had the following children, born in Taunton, Massachusetts:

1. Mary, born February 3, 1675-76; married, about 1695, James Keith.

 Esther, born February 17, 1677-78, died in Middleboro, Massachusetts, in February, 1760; married Ichabod Southworth.

William, born March 18, 1679-80, died February 12, 1768; married, in Taunton, Massachusetts, July 29, 1708, Susannah Gilbert.

 Charity, born April 5, 1682, died in Middleboro, Massachusetts, February 20, 1739; married (first), March 25, 1702-03, Elkanah Leonard; married (second), December 17, 1722, Jabez Perkins.

 John, born in 1684, died in Norton, Massachusetts, in 1759; married Hannah Morton.
 Henry, born in 1685-86, died in Taunton, September 18, 1755; married, April 5, 1711, Sarah Leonard.

7. Joseph, of whom further.

8. Benjamin, born about 1691, died in November, 1754; married (first), about 1719, Abiah Deane; married (second), May 29, 1749, Sarah (Lane) Silley.

 Ephraim, born about 1693, died in Mansfield, Connecticut, March 4, 1772; married, January 21, 1731, Bethiah Danforth.

10. Elizabeth.

11. Abigail.

(Ibid., pp. 75, 76, 81, 82, 84, 85, 87, 88. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, pp. 439, 440.)

(III) Joseph Hodges, son of Henry and Esther (Gallop) Hodges, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1688-89, and died in 1745 on his return from the capture of Louisburg, Cape Breton. His will is dated February 25, 1744-45. Major Joseph Hodges was a man of prominence in Bristol County. Soon after his first marriage, he settled near the Taunton line in the southerly part of Norton, Massachusetts, at the "crooked meadow," on the farm where his grandson, Captain Seth Hodges, lived in 1844; it was later owned by Ezra Perry in 1859. Major Hodges was assessor of Norton in 1723-24-25-27; selectman in 1729-30-33-34-41-42; and representative to the General Court in 1737. He was elected a deacon of the church on December 9, 1736, and held this office until his death. The Norton town records show that he was ensign in 1729 (perhaps earlier) and captain in 1737 (or earlier). In 1744 occurred the war between England and France, known as the "Old French War." The Colonies took an active part and Bristol

County sent a regiment commanded by Colonel Sylvester Richmond, with Ebenezer Pitts as licutenant-colonel and Joseph Hodges as major. No roster of this regiment exists, so far as is known, except the roster of Major Hodges' company, preserved by his descendants. In the State House, Boston, is a copy of the so-called "Pepperell Papers," owned by the Massachusetts Historical Society, and these contain rolls relating to the Louisburg Expedition. In Vol. II, pp. 58 and 59, is a list of officers aged and sick, or for other reasons going to New England, and among the names given is that of "Maj'r Jos. Hodges in Collo. Richmon's Resiment."

Major Joseph Hodges married (first), in Taunton, Massachusetts, March 11, 1712-13, Bethiah Williams. (Williams III.) He married (second), in Barrington (now in Rhode Island), October 26, 1738, Mary (Toogood-Kent) Barney, who was born at Swansea, Massachusetts, in February, 1686, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Toogood, or Twogood. She had married (second), at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, January 22, 1729-30, Joseph Barney, of Rehoboth, who died at Rehoboth, May 20, 1762, and was buried at New Meadow Neck, Barrington, Rhode Island. The children of Major Joseph and his first wife, Bethiah Williams, were (all born in Norton, Massachusetts):

- Joseph, born April 25, 1714, died near Lake George, New York, September 19, 1756, in fight with Indians; married (first), in Norton, Massachusetts, November 26, 1739, Naomi Pratt, who died August 29, 1748; married (second), in Attleboro, Massachusetts, November 30, 1749, Miriam (Hodges) Bishops.
- Charity, born March 30, 1716, died about 1812 or 1814; married, June 8, 1738, James Winslow.
- Timothy, born October 11, 1718, died in Taunton, Massachusetts, April 9, 1791; married, in Pembroke, Massachusetts, June 3, 1756, Lydia Cox, who was born February 7, 1735-36.
- Jonathan, born February 26, 1721-22, died in Norton, Massachusetts, July 18, 1795; married, in Berkley, Massachusetts, September 29, 1743, Abigail Sanford, who was born October 21, 1720.
- 5. Bethiah, of whom further.
- Mary, born July 2, 1726, died December 15, 1775; married (first), in Norton, November 23, 1748, George Morey, who was born December 28, 1724, and died February 28, 1753; married (second), in Norton, April 13, 1758, Samuel Newcomb, who was born September 1, 1726, and died November 18, 1802.
- Isaac, born February 4, 1728-29, died in March, 1807; married, in Norton, January 31, 1750-51, Mary Pratt, who was born in 1729-30, and died in 1814.
- 8. Mehitable, born October 24, 1731, died in 1750, unmarried.
- (A. D. Hodges, Jr.: "Genealogical Record of the Hodges Family of New England," Third Edition, pp. 85-86, 124, 126, 128-30.)
- (IV) Bethiah Hodges, daughter of Major Joseph and Bethiah (Williams) Hodges, was born in Norton, Massachusetts, November 30, 1723, and died in Taunton, Massachusetts, January 27, 1786. She married George Godfrey. (Godfrey IV.)

(Ibid., p. 128. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XVII, p. 234.)

(The Williams Line).

The home of this Williams family was Gloucestershire, and a claim is made to a long lineage back to the Welsh Gwaith Voed, Lord of Cardigan. This pedigree involves that of the Cromwell family. The Welsh line goes back to Caradoc, or

Caractacus. It would appear that definite claim can be made to the ancestral head, William Williams, of County Gloucester.

- (C. C. Williams: "Ancestry and Posterity of Richard Williams, of Taunton, Massachusetts," pp. 2, 3, 15, 16.)
 - (I) Howell ap Madoc married Gwenllian, daughter of Ll'n ap Ievan.
- (II) Morgan AP Howell married Joan, daughter of Thomas Button, of Glamorganshire, and had:
 - 1. Jevan (ancestor of the Cromwells).
 - 2. Thomas, of whom further,
- (III) THOMAS AP MORGAN, OF THOMAS WILLIAMS, married (first) a daughter of a Daniel, of Edmonton; he married (second) Margaret; he had two sons:
 - 1. John, of whom further.
 - 2. William,
- (IV) JOHN WILLIAMS, son of Thomas Williams, was steward of Wimbledon Manor, Surrey. He died at Mortlake in 1502. He married Margaret Smyth, daughter of Richard Smyth, and she died in 1501. They had:
 - I. John.
 - 2. Richard, of whom further,

(Ibid., p. 16.)

- (V) RICHARD WILLIAMS, son of John and Margaret (Smyth) Williams, was born in Roehampton in 1487, and died in Monmouthshire in 1559. He settled at Monmouth and at Dixton, Monmouthshire. He was married twice, his second wife being named Christian. Child of the first marriage:
 - 1. Joan.

Children of the second marriage:

- 2. Reece.
- 3. Ruth.
- 4. John, of whom further.

(Ibid., p. 17.)

- (VI) JOHN WILLIAMS, of Huntingdon, County Gloucester, son of Richard and Christian Williams, died in 1579. He married, and had a son:
 - 1. William, of whom further.
- (VII) WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of Huntingdon, County Gloucester, and later of Synwell, a hamlet in Worten-Under-Edge, was born about 1560, died and was buried September 29, 1618, in Synwell, Gloucestershire. His will of September 26, 1618, names his sons, Richard and Samuel, also three daughters. He married (first), November 15, 1585, Joan Shepard, who died about 1600. He married (second), December 4, 1603, Jane Woodward, who died February 2, 1614. His children were all baptized in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Wooten-Under-Edge. Of the first marriage was born:
 - 1. Ann, baptized December 2, 1599.

Children of the second marriage:

- 2. Richard, of whom further.
- 3. Jane, haptized in March, 1608, died in 1655, unmarried.
- 4. Samuel, died in 1669; married Alice (Adams) Knight.
- 5. Elizabeth.

(The Family in America.)

(I) RICHARD WILLIAMS, son of William and Jane (Woodward) Williams, was baptized at Wooten-Under-Edge, near Gloucester City, Gloucestershire, England, and died in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1692-93. He was called "the Father of Taunton, Massachusetts." About 1636-37, he, his wife, perhaps two children, and his wife's sister, Elizabeth, came to America, and lived at first in Dorchester, Massachusetts. They were church members in 1630. Soon after arrival, Richard Williams took up land in Taunton and removed there, for his name is on the original list of "first purchasers" in 1637. Later, in 1668, there was an additional purchase, called the "North Purchase," in which list his name stands first, and his sons, Nathaniel, Thomas, and Samuel also appear. In 1680 he bought land in Assonet. Records show him a freeman in 1639; in a military company in 1643; in 1645 Deputy Plymouth Colony, also 1645-66; an original member of the First Church of Taunton; deacon for several years, and from time to time he rendered services to his townsmen. He was the oldest original shareholder in the Taunton Iron Works, established in 1650 by James and Henry Leonard.

Richard Williams married, in Gloucester, England, February 11, 1632, Frances Deighton, or Dighton. (Dighton II.) Children:

- John, baptized in Parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Wosten-Under-Edge, Gloucester, England, March 27, 1634, died at sea. (It is a question as to whether he died on the voyage over.)
- 2. Elizabeth, baptized at Wooten-Under-Edge, February 7, 1636, died young.
- Samuel, born in Taunton about 1637-38, died in August, 1697; married (first) Mary Gilbert; married (second) Anna (Rogers-Tisdale) Terry.
- Nathaniel, born in Taunton, November 17, 1639, died August 16, 1692; married, November 17, 1668, Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of John Rogers, of Duxbury, Massachusetts.
- Joseph, born in Taunton about 1642-43, died August 17, 1692; married, November 28, 1667, Elizabeth Watson.
- 6. Thomas, of whom further.
- Elizabeth, born in Taunton in 1647, died October 20, 1724, aged seventy-seven; married, in 1668, John Bird.
- 8. Hannah, born in Taunton in 1649, died August 12, 1693; married John Parmenter as his second wife.
- 9. Benjamin, born about 1651, died in July, 1701; married, March 18, 1689-90, Rebecca Macy, who married (second), in 1706, James Leonard.
- (C. C. Williams: "Ancestry and Posterity of Richard Williams, of Taunton, Massachusetts," pp. 26, 27, 35.)
- (II) THOMAS WILLIAMS, son of Richard and Frances (Dighton) Williams, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, about 1645, and died in 1706, his will probated in Taunton, June 12, 1706. He married, in 1679, Mary Macy. (Macy II.) Their children, born in Taunton, Massachusetts, were:
 - Mary, born in 1680, died before 1728; married, February 13, 1705, Colonel Ebenezer Robinson, of Raynham, Massachusetts.
 - Jonathan, born in 1683, died April 7, 1761; married (first), April 3, 1707, Elizabeth Leonard; married (second) Anna (Wilber) Williams.

- 3. Sarah, born in 1685; married, May 14, 1712, James Hall.
- 4. Macy, born in 1687, died young.
- 5. Hannah, born in 1689, died in 1755; married, December 3, 1712, Joseph Snell.
- 6. Bethiah, of whom further.
- Mehitable, born in 1695, died in Boston, Massachusetts, April 17, 1789; married, October 20, 1720, Rev. Benjamin Webb.
- 8. Damaris, born in 1698; married, January 16, 1724, Daniel Howard.
- (Ibid., p. 40.)
- (III) Bethiah Williams, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Macy) Williams, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1692, and died in Norton, Massachusetts, between 1731 and 1738. She married Major Joseph Hodges. (Hodges III.)
- (Ibid., p. 40. A. D. Hodges, Jr.: "Genealogical Record of the Hodges Family of New England," p. 85. E. W. Peirce: "Contributions Biographical, Genealogical and Historical," pp. 408-99.)

 (The Macy Line).

The family name Macy, or Macey, is from "the son of Macy," or from Macei, near Avranche in Normandy. Robert de Maysey and William de Macy are on record in the Hundred Rolls of Wiltshire, and Walter Masce in the Hundred Rolls of Huntingdonshire in 1273.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) LIEUTENANT GEORGE MACY was in Taunton, Massachusetts, as early as 1643, and died August 17, 1693. He was a town representative in 1672, for six years. During King Philip's War he was made lieutenant, and in 1690 was appointed captain. He married Susannah Street. They had several daughters, among whom was Mary, of whom further.

(Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 142. C. C. Williams: "Ancestry and Posterity of Richard Williams, of Taunton, Massachusetts," p. 40. "Plymouth Colomy Records," Vol. VI, p. 237.)

(II) MARY MACY, daughter of Lieutenant George and Susannah (Street) Macy, married (first) Thomas Williams. (Williams II.) She married (second), in 1707, Rev. James Keith, the first minister of Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

(C. C. Williams: "Ancestry and Posterity of Richard Williams, of Taunton, Massachusetts," p. 40.)

(The Dighton Line).

Dighton is a surname taken from several localities of that name in Yorkshire, England; a chapelry, a parish and a township in this county all bear the name. Families of Dightons were found early in England, and they were listed on the ancient rolls in the time of Edward III. Petrus de Dighton, Margaretta de Dighton, and Johannes de Dyghton are all found in the Poll Taxes of West Riding, Yorkshire, in 1379.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) Doctor John Deighton, or Dighton, died in Gloucester City, England, 16, 1640. He was an eminent and distinguished surgeon in Gloucester for many years. Dr. Dighton and his wife are buried in St. Nicholas' Church, Gloucester; their tombstone inscription reads as follows:

Here lies interred the bodies of John Deighton, of this city, Gent., and Jane, his wife, daughter of Edward Bassett, Uley, by whom he had issue of three sons and four daughters. He spent all his time in the study of chirurgery and attained great knowledge therein. He died May 10, 1640, and she died April 23, 1631.

His will was dated January 31, 1638-39, and proved May 21, 1640. Dr. Dighton married, before 1611, Jane Bassett, born at Uley Manor, died in Gloucester, April 23, 1631. She was the daughter of Edward Bassett and Elizabeth Lygon (sometimes written Isabel); and granddaughter of William and Jane (Ashe) Bassett, of Somersetshire; and Henry and Elizabeth (Berkeley) Lygon. Jane Bassett's family was a distinguished one, and had been in possession of Uley Manor for ten generations. Children (records are found for only five of the seven mentioned in the inscription):

1. John, Jr.

 Jane; married (first) John Lugg, from near Gloucester, England. They removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where their children were born. Jane was admitted a member of the First Church, February 10, 1638-39. She married (second), after October 10, 1647, Jonathan Negus.

3. Frances, of whom further.

4. Katherine, baptized in St. Nicholas Church, Biglands, Gloucester, January 16, 1614. She married (first) Samuel Haighburne, or Hayburne, and moved to Roxbury, Sheat Samuel Haighburne died January 24, leaving five children; Katherine married (second), April 14, 1644, Thomas Dudley, Governor of Massachusetts, 1634, and 1640-50. He died July 31, 1653, leaving three children, and she married (third), November 8, 1653, Rev. John Allin, of Dedham, and had three children. She and her husband died within three days of each other and were buried, in August, 1671, in one grave.

5. Damaris, was made executrix of her father's will in 1638. She may have married Henry Uxley, as he was called "Uncle Uxley," by several of her nephews in New England; his name is on record only once as a resident of Taunton, when one of these nephews acquired land formerly in his possession.

(Di. C. C. Williams: "Ancestry and Posterity of Richard Williams, of Taunton, Massachusetts," p. 19. S. H. Emery: "History of Taunton, Massachusetts," pp. 82, 83, 741. "Maine Genealogical and Historical Records," Vol. VI, p. 362. "Dighton Bicentennial Celebration," 1712-1912, July 17, 1912, pp. 162-63.)

(II) Frances Deighton, or Dighton, daughter of Dr. John and Jane (Bassett) Dighton, was baptized in St. Nicholas' Church, Biglands, Gloucester, England, March 1, 1611, and died in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1706, outliving her husband and all but two of her children. She married Richard Williams. (Williams I.)

liams I.)

("New England Historical and Genealogical Society," July, 1908, p. 235. Dr. C. C. Williams: "Ancestry and Posterity of Richard Williams, of Taunton, Massachusetts," pp. 17, 18, 19,)

(The Gallop Line).

The name Gallop, or Gallup, is German, and is derived from "Gott" and "Lobe," meaning God and praise. One tradition is that it was Kolopp, of Lorraine, of which one bearer of the name went into Normandy and accompanied the Conqueror into England, where the name became Gallop, Gollopp, Goloppe, and Golop. The spelling, Gallup, predominates in New England records.

It is not known, but suggested, that John Gallop, of Taunton, Massachusetts, was a near relative of Humphrey Gallop, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, who was considered a person of note (1630), but of whom little is known. The family of Gollop, as given in the history of John Gallup, of Boston and Connecticut, came from County Dorset, England, and was descended from a John Gollop, who "came out of the North" (Scandinavia) in 1465, and married Alice Temple, of County Dorset.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LIV, p. 90. J. D. Gallup: "The Genealogical History of the Gallup Family," pp. 7, 16.)

(1) John Gallop (or Gollop), of Taunton, Massachusetts, died probably between 1654 and 1669. Taunton records show that he was there March 2, 1640-1641, and his name appeared in the military list of Taunton in August, 1643. On February 18, 1651-52, it was ordered and granted that John Gallop as an "ancient inhabitant" of Taunton should have certain land rights. He was highway surveyor, June 5, 1651, and March 13, 1651-52, he witnessed the will of Henry Andrews, of Taunton. His land is referred to December 18, 1655. as "the greate lots" formerly granted to him and Clement Maxfield, of Taunton. In 1669, records of six acres of plain granted to Esther Gallop exist, also reference was made to land originally owned by John Gallop, but "now, 1739, owned by William and Henry Hodges, grandsons." On November 26, 1672, "Easter Gallop" (then nineteen years old) was named in the list of Taunton South Purchase Proprietors, and in a supplementary declaratory deed, dated March 18, 1683-84. The statement is made in a list of persons entitled to be proprietors of Taunton (May 14, 1675), that John Gallop's rights were then held by Henry Hodges.

John Gallop married, probably, Charity Hall, born about 1634-35, died June 3, 1711, daughter of George Hall, Taunton, Massachusetts. It is thought that she married (second) Richard Burt. John and Charity (Hall) Gallop were the par-

ents of a child:

1. Esther, of whom further.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LIV, pp. 89-90.)

(II) ESTHER GALLOP, daughter of John and, perhaps, Charity (Hall) Gallop, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, July 21, 1653. She married Henry Hodges. (Hodges II.)

(A. D. Hodges, Jr.: "Genealogical Record of the Hodges Family of New England," p. 75. "Vital Records of Taunton, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 183; Vol. II, p. 206.)

(The Andrews Line).

Of English origin, the family name Andrews, variously spelled Andrewes, Anders, and Anderson, is derived from the "son of Andrew." It was very popular during the thirteenth century, and as the name of the patron saint and knightly champion of Scotland was widespread in that country. Both Andrews and Anderson have followed the Scotch emigration so that the United States and Canada have many families of the name. Its quaint varied spellings can be found in old records and documents; Robert Andreu Nicholas fil. Andree, John Andre and Henry fil. Andr' are mentioned as early as 1273 in English records.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) Henry Andrews, the immigrant ancestor of our Andrews line, was born in England, in 1611, and died in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1653. He was one of the original purchasers of Taunton, in 1637, from the Indians. His name was included in the list of freemen from Cohasset, Massachusetts, March 7, 1636. Henry Andrews was one of the first two deputies from Taunton to the General Court in 1639; he also acted as deputy in 1642-43-47 and 1649. As the builder of the first meetinghouse in Taunton the town conveyed to him "the calf pasture," in 1647. He was one of the first stockholders in the Taunton Iron Works, and was considered among the wealthy men of the town.

Henry Andrews married Mary, whose will was proved March 15, 1654-55. Children:

- 1. Henry, killed in King Philip's War; married Mary,
- 2. Mary, of whom further.
- 3. Abigail.
- 4. Sarah; married, April 1, 1664, Israel Talbot.

(Emery: "History of Taunton, Massachusetts," pp. 29-30. Almon D. Hodges: "The Hodges Family," p. 72. J. H. Drummond: "Henry Andrews, of Taunton, Massachusetts," p. 3. C. H. Pope: "Floneers of Massachusetts," p. 18. Emery: "The Ministry of Taunton, Massachusetts," vol. 1, p. 48. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," Vol. 1, p. 53. F. Baylies: "Memoris of Plymouth Colony," Vol. 1, p. 269.

- (II) MARY ANDREWS, daughter of Henry and Mary Andrews, was born about 1629, and died after 1700, in which year she is known to have been an inn-keeper. On March 15, 1654-55, as a widow she made a deed of gift to her two children, John and William Hodges, of land and other property, and bound Peter Pitts, "in case I make him my husband," to perform the conditions of the deed. She probably married him soon after, but the record has not been found, as it was undoubtedly destroyed in the great Taunton fire. Mary Andrews married (first) William Hodges (Hodges I); and (second) Peter Pitts, whose will was proved January 12, 1692-93. She had six children by her second marriage.
- (J. H. Drummond: "Henry Andrews, of Taunton, Massachusetts," pp. 3-4. Almon D. Hodges: "The Hodges Family," pp. 72-73. Emery: "The History of Taunton, Massachusetts," p. 31. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," Vol. I, p. 53.)

(The Gooding Line).

The surname Gooding is a baptismal name; a form of Godwin, or Goodwin, an old personal name. In the old rolls we find Lucas *fil.* Godwin, in County Cambridge, in 1273; Alice *fil.* Godewine and John Godwin in County Oxford, and William Godewyne in County Norfolk. These old records show the various forms of the name in early times. The suffix win, commonly became in, en, ing; because of this in some instances Godwin and Goodwin changed to Gooding.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

- (I) Matthew Goodwin (Gooding), yeoman, was born at North Petherton, Somersetshire, England, in 1593. He married Joanna. Children:
 - Thomas.
 - 2. Matthew.
 - 3. George, of whom further.
 - 4. Richard.
 - 5. Joanna.
- ("Genealogy of the Beach Family of Connecticut; with Genealogies of Demmond, Walker. Gooding, and Carpenter Families," compiled by C. C. McLaughry, pp. 158-60.)
- (II) George Gooding (Goodwin), son of Matthew and Joanna Goodwin, was born in Huntworthy, parish of North Petherton, Somersetshire, England, in 1633, and died in Dighton, Massachusetts, January I, 1712. Some authorities state that George Gooding had settled in Taunton but a short time before his marriage, when he was about fifty-two; other authorities say that he came to America about 1667, and settled first in Taunton, but became in 1680 one of the two earliest settlers in Dighton, the other being Captain Jared Talbut in 1678. Dighton was called the Taunton South Purchase in 1672, when it was bought by a company of

Taunton men. Later its name was changed to Dighton in honor of Richard Williams' wife, Frances Dighton, who was descended from a well-known family in England; the town was incorporated in 1712. George Gooding was the clerk of the Proprietors of South Purchase, when he built his homestead there in 1680. This homestead stood on Centre Street and was the home of his descendants through seven generations for over a century and a half, until it fell into decay.

George Gooding's name is found in a list of forty rateable men, inhabitants of Taunton, upon whose application the vestry was to convey a whole or part of the land of Thomas Covam, for the building of a church. Thomas Covam left Taunton to return to London, where he was the founder of the Foundling Hospital, and in 1703, the year in which he left, disposed in this manner of his farm there to the vestrymen of the Church of England in Boston.

That his wife was the daughter of James Walker is proven by a deed signed by George Gooding, stating:

This is to declare that my father-in-law James Walker gave me the money that bought the land mentioned in the deed, for which I humbly thank him.

The gift of this money may account for the fact that his wife was not mentioned in her father's will in 1691.

George Gooding married, in Taunton, Massachusetts, February 9, 1685-86, Deborah Walker. (Walker III.) Children:

1. Joanna, of whom further.

2. Mary, died before 1780; married Josiah Walker.

3. Sarah; married, April 25, 1732, Josiah Talbott, of Dighton.

4 Matthew, born June 12, 1695, died in Dighton, Massachusetts; married (first), in 1723, Abigail Richmond, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph Richmond, of Middleboro, Massachusetts; married (second) Mercy Crane, of Berkley, Massachusetts, Matthew inherited his father's estate and carried on the farm in Dighton. He became the grandfather of the illustrious brothers who conducted the manufacture of watches and clocks, which was a flourishing industry in Dighton and in Bristol, Rhode Island, for many years. There were factories in Plymouth and Boston.

("Vital Records of Taunton, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 206. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XVII, p. 235. "Dighton Bicentennial Celebration," July 17, 1912, pp. 9, 25. "Genealogy of the Beach Family of Connecticut, with Genealogies of Dermond, Walker, Gooding, and Carpenter Families," compiled by Charles C. McLaughry, pp. 160, 162, 190.)

(III) JOANNA GOODING, daughter of George and Deborah (Walker) Gooding, was born March 13, 1687, and died March 19, 1765. She married, at Dighton, Captain John Godfrey. (Godfrey III.)

("Genealogy of the Beach Family of Connecticut, with Genealogies of Demmond, Walker, Gooding, and Carpenter Families," compiled by Charles C. McLaughry, p. 160.)

(The Walker Line).

Walker is an occupational surname, that is, the bearer of the name in the first instance derived it from his being a fuller of cloth, or one who stamped or pressed on it. Because of its derivation the name is widespread, and of early origin. We find in "Piers Plowman," the following lines:

Cloth that cometh fro the wevying Is naught comely to wear Till it be fulled under foot, Many Walkers are listed in the ancient rolls; Geoffrey le Walkare, of London, in 1273; Peter le Walkar, of County Gloucester; Wilhelmus Walkere, fullo, in 1370, and Johanna Walkar, in the same year.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

- (I) Widow Walker, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, was one of the first purchasers and proprietors of the town of Seacunk, or Seekonk, now Rehoboth, and one of the company who first settled there. Her name is in the list of those who in 1643 gave in the value of their estates for a pro rata division of the lands. Her estate was valued at fifty pounds. In the division made June 31, 1644, she had a share and lots were assigned her in several later divisions; in the drawing for the Great Plain, and on the 18th, 12 mo. (February), 1646, for the New Meadow. Her name disappears from the records after this last date, 1646. From where in England she came, when or where she died, is not known. It has only been found that she was associated with an adventurous company, most of whom went out from Weymouth into the wilderness; a company marked for its religious character; the highly educated and scholarly Rev. Samuel Newman being in some respects the leader of the enterprise. It is probable that she left England a widow, perhaps with her younger son, Philip, and came to New England to meet her two older children, James and Sarah, who came to America in 1635 with their uncle and guardian. John Browne (aged forty years). He may have been her brother or brother-in-law; he died in Rehoboth, April 10, 1662, after having been for many years a prominent member of the settlement. Children of Widow Walker;
 - 1. Sarah, born in 1618, "came age 17 years, with her brother James in the ship "Elizabeth" sailing from London, April 15, 1635. Servant to William Bracey (or Brasey), linen draper, Cheapside, London." She died in Taunton, Massachusetts, December, 1676; married, about 1638. John Tisdale, of Duxbury, who was killed by the Indians after they had first burned his home, June 27, 1675. His death occurred in Taunton, where he had moved with his iamily about 1653. They had eight children: John, James, Joshua, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Abigail, and Joseph.
 - 2. James, of whom further.
 - 3. Deacon Philip, came probably with his mother, about 1643, from England. His name first appears on the records of Rehoboth in a deed dated 1653. He died and was buried in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, August 21, 1679. He was a weaver in 1659, and eventually became one of the wealthiest men in the settlement. He was on the grand jury May 17, 1655, took the oath of fidelity, and was admitted a freeman June 1, 1658. On June 22, 1658, his name appears with the first division of Rehoboth North Purchase (now Attleboro), when lots were drawn for "the meadow on the north side of the Town," and again May 26, 1668, in the division of lands in the North Purchase. He was a surveyor in 1657; constable in 1658; on the grand inquest 1668 and 1678, and Deputy to Plymouth Court in 1669; one of the selectmen for several years between 1666 and 1675; deacon of the church, called "Goodman" Walker, and with a committee was appointed to build a parsonage. He was prominent in his efforts and sacrifices for the maintenance and usefulness of the ministry and the protection of the settlement from Indian rawages. He fought in the war against Philip in 1652. He married, about 1654, Jane Metcali, daughter of Michael Metcali, of Dedham, who married (second), June 2, 1684, John Polley, of Roxbury. Si bed ded in Roxbury, in 1702. Philip and Jane (Metcali) Walker had: Samuel, Sarah, Philip, Jr., Marcey, Experience, Elizabeth, Michael, Ebenezer, and Martha.

(Seward Eliss, Jr.: "History of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," pp. 1, 25. C. C. McLaughry, compiler: "Genealogy of the Beach Family of Connecticut, with Genealogies of Demmond, Walker, Gooding, and Carpenter Families," pp. 182-84, J. B. R. Walker, M. A.: "Memorial of the Walkers of the Old Plymouth Colony and Their Descendants, 1620-1860," pp. 20, 117, 150. "Mayflower Descendants," Vol. XXI, p. 29.)

(II) James Walker, born about 1620, came "age 15 years, an apprentice to Mr. John Broune, a baker, on the ship 'Elizabeth,' sailing from London, April 15, 1635." He died in Taunton, Massachusetts, February 18, 1691. James Walker may have lived first in Weymouth, as he was appointed by the Plymouth Court to make the purchase of Asameeum, the Indian chief. His name does not appear on the list of those who went from Weymouth to Rehoboth, as he never lived there, but settled permanently in Taunton. He appears, however, on the records of Rehoboth, in June, 1643-44, with his mother, giving the value of his estate as £50. A record was subjoined that his share "is now John Fitch's"; he forfeited his land there in 1644, as the law ordered that proprietors who did not fence their land or settle on it should forfeit their property. His name is mentioned again in a division of land in Rehoboth, in 1645. In 1679, he was one of the appraisers of his brother Philip's estate in that town.

His name first appears in Taunton in 1643; he was admitted freeman, June 8, 1650. James Walker was a man of great esteem in his community and an extensive landowner. He was a partner in the iron works and sawmill. In 1643, his name appears on a list of those subject to military duty, and in the same year he was a juryman. April 9, 1645, his name with five others was listed to draw lots for land on the Great Plain. In 1646, he delivered a letter from Governor Winslow, of Plymouth Colony, to Governor Winthrop, when he went to administer the estate of his wife's kinsman, Samuel Crum, 4 (4), 1646, a wine cooper, of Boston, who died about (3), 1646. In 1652 and 1685, he was constable; selectman for eight years, 1666-70; representative or deputy to Plymouth Court for sixteen years, 1654-79; in 1649, 1650, 1651, and 1658, was one to "order Town affairs," and from 1667-76, was on the town council. December 28, 1659, division of land was agreed upon for proprietors according to rate, and that of James Walker was "8 heads, 96 acres, and the rate £1.5s.7d." In 1662, James Walker was authorized to administer oaths and to marry persons; he performed a marriage in 1680. In June, 1668, North Purchase was added to Taunton and he was one of fifty-two proprietors granted land there, although no settlement was made until sometime later. In 1671, James Walker and John Richmond, Ir., were authorized on behalf of the town of Taunton to purchase from the Indians land lying on the west side of Taunton River, from "Three Mile River to Store House." In this same year, 1671, James Walker was on the council of war. He became owner of the rights of Mr. John Broune and of Mr. John Luther. On July 31, 1675, his home was burned by Philip's Indians while Philip was hiding in the wilderness around Taunton. He was one of six proprietors to purchase from the government Assonate Neck, which had been taken from the Indians: this tract was later annexed to Taunton. On May 25, 1680, he was elected at a town meeting to revise the town orders, records and deeds and bring them into shape for safe keeping. In February, 1688, James and Sir Peter each gave ten acres to Captain B. Tipping for selling his house and lot to Reverend Danforth. In June, 1678, Deacon Walker had been chosen to treat with Reverend Angier about his salary as a minister of the town and to devise the mode of raising the sum needed; Gilbert Brooks and three others to act with him.

James Walker was a servant of the Plymouth Colony, holding many positions of trust and responsibility and well deserved the title of "Servant of the Church

and the State." He was probably of more than ordinary intelligence, of excellent judgment, devoted to the welfare of the civil and religious life of the colony. He married (first), before 1646, Elizabeth Philips, born in 1619, died in Taunton, July 30, 1678, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Parker) Philips. He married (second), November 4, 1678, Sarah Rew, widow of Edward Rew, and daughter of John Richmond, one of the first purchasers of Taunton, in 1637. Children of first marriage:

1. James, Jr., born about 1646, died June 22, 1718; married, December 23, 1673, Bathsheba Brooks, who died February 24, 1728, daughter of Gilbert and Elizabeth (Winslow) Brooks, the latter being the daughter of Edward Winslow of the "Mayflower." He was a constable in 1682 and 1689. He and his brother, Peter, were granted lands in South Purchase when it was added to Taunton in 1672-73. He was made a freeman in 1689; and received several grants of land from time to time. He was licensed to keep an ordinary in 1679, on June 3. James Walker had eleven children: James, Elizabeth, Nathan, David, Bathsheba, Mehitable, Mercy, Nehemiah, Josiah, Rebecca, and Mary.

2. Peter, born in 1649, died April 4, 1711; married Hannah, who died January 15, 1704, aged forty-four. Peter was an iron dealer in company with James Philips. He built, in 1700, an iron furnace on the island formed by the division of Three Mile River and North Dighton; for more than a century his descendants continued the work. He was an extensive land owner by deed of gift from his father. He was appointed with Joseph and Samuel Richmond to lay out "The Highway from Bayting Brook to Assonet." He had six children: Peter, Jr., Edward, James, Abigail, Catharine, and Hannah.

 Hester (or Esther), born in 1650, died April 8, 1696; married, January 1, 1679, Joseph Woode (later Atwood), who married (second), October 18, 1696-97, Abigail Paul.

4. Eleazer, born in 1662, died December 15, 1724, unmarried; left his property to the children of his brothers and sisters.

5. Deborah, of whom further,

There were perhaps other children, as in 1659, before the birth of Deborah, he was listed as having "eight heads in his family."

(C. H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 475. S. H. Emery: "History of Taunton, Massachusetts," pp. 33, 73, 92, 606. S. J. Bliss, Jr.: "History of Rehoboth," pp. 25, 27, F. Baylies: "A Historical Memoir of New Plymouth Colony," Vol. 1, pp. 273, 275, 279; Vol. 1, Part 2, pp. 201, 267, 270; Vol. 11, Part 3, pp. 54; Vol. 11, Part 4, pp. 76, 80, 86. Vol. 11, Part 5, p. 4, J. B. R. Walker, A. M.: "Memorial of the Walkers of the Old Plymouth Colony and Their Descendants, 1620-1860," pp. 21, 123, "Vital Records of Taunton, Massachusetts," Vol. 111, pp. 205-66. "Mayflower Descendant, Vol. XXI, p. 60. "Dighton Bicentennial Celebration," July 17, 1912, p. 2. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XVII, p. 34. C. C. McLaughry, compiler: "Genealogy of the Beach Family of Connecticut, with Genealogies of Demmond, Walker, Gooding, and Carpenter Families," pp. 160, 184, 186, 1905

(III) Deborah Walker, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Philips) Walker, was born about 1666-67, and died before May, 1726, when her will was probated. She married George Gooding. (Gooding II.)

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XVII, p. 235. "Vital Records of Taunton, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 206. C. C. McLaughry, compiler: "Genealogy of the Beach Family of Connecticut, with Genealogies of Demmond, Walker, Gooding, and Carpenter Families," pp. 160, 190.)

(The Richmond Line).

Richmond as a surname is derived from the locality of Richmond, a parish in County York (North Riding). Recorded there at the time of Edward I, and in only one other county, namely, County Somerset, in the fourteenth century, were Richemonde and Richeman, evidently used as one name. The name is derived from the French "riche" and "monte" and appears in English history of Rychemonde, Richemount, Richmonte and Richmond. According to Savage this Richmond fam-

ily was from Wiltshire. There is record of the name in Yorkshire, which appears as the earliest home, as far back as the reign of Edward 1. The Wiltshire line was descended from the Yorkshire Richmonds, and was a line of great distinction.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," p. 645. J. B. Richmond: "The Richmond Family," p. vii. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 539. W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. II, pp. 224, 225.)

- (I) JOHN RICHMOND, traditionally from Ashton Keynes, a parish of Wiltshire, England, near Crichlade, where his baptism is said to be recorded, was born in England about 1503-04, as he calls himself aged seventy in 1663, and died in Taunton, Massachusetts, March 20, 1663-64, his will being dated December 14, 1663. It is possible that John Richmond came to Saco, Maine, in a trading vessel in 1635, for one of that name was there. John Richmond was one of the older men in the settlement at Taunton, Massachusetts, and one of the original purchasers in 1637. He was not in the list of 1643, although at that time he was probably over sixty, and it is thought that he went to Rhode Island before that year. He was in Newport in 1655-57, and in 1656 was a member of the Court of Commissioners at Portsmouth. Before 1640 he took the oath of fidelity. He returned to Taunton, where he died. The Richmond family were large landholders. A village still bears their name (Richmondtown). He left property to his eldest son, John, and to his son-in-law, William Paule, and Mary, his wife; Edward Rew and Sarah, his wife; grandchild, Edward (son of Edward), and Thomas (son of John). Children:
 - 1. John, of whom further.
 - Edward, born in 1632, died in November, 1696; married (first) Abigail Davis; married (second), in Little Compton, Rhode Island, Amey Bull.
 - Sarah, born about 1638, died at Berkley, Massachusetts, in 1691; married (first) Edward Rew; married (second), November 4, 1678, James Walker; married (third) Nicholas Houghton.
- (D. Hurd: "History of Bristol County, Massachusetts," p. 777. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 539. J. B. Richmond: "The Richmond Family," p. 1. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Vol. IV, p. 151. W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. II, p. 232.)
- (II) JOHN RICHMOND, son of John Richmond, was born in England about 1627, probably in Ashton Keynes, County Wilts, and died in Taunton, Massachusetts, October 7, 1715, aged eighty-eight. He was on the freemen's list in 1683; served as constable in Taunton in 1674 and 1685, one of the town council in 1676, and one of a committee to distribute contributions of Christians in Ireland, to the sufferers in the Indian War, 1677. We find John Richmond's name in a list of shareholders of the Taunton Iron Works, and in 1695 he was one of the signers for the deed granting rights to Thomas and James Leonard "to dig ore anywhere in the vicinity, at one shilling per ton." This grant resulted in the Chartley Iron Works in 1696-97. John Richmond married twice, the record of his first wife's name is unknown; he married (second), before 1663, Abigail Rogers, descended from Thomas Rogers of the "Mayflower." Children of first marriage:
 - I. Mary, of whom further.
 - John, born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, June 6, 1656, probably died before December, 1673.

- Thomas, born at Newport, Rhode Island, February 2, 1658-59, died in Berkley, Massachusetts, December 14, 1705.
- Susanna, born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, November 4, 1661; married, April 18, 1683, James Read.

Children of second marriage:

- Josiah, born at Taunton, Massachusetts, December 8, 1663, also called Joseph, and is Joseph, in grandfather Roger's will.
- 6. Edward, born February 8, 1665-66; married Mary.
- 7. Samuel, born September 23, 1668; married, December 20, 1694, Mehitable Andrews.
- 8. Sarah, born February 26, 1670-71; married, October 6, 1699, Ensign James Walker.
- 9. John, born December 5, 1673.
- 10. Ebenezer, born at Newport, Rhode Island, May 12, 1676.
- 11. Abigail, born at Newport, Rhode Island, February 26, 1678-79.
- ("Mayflower Descendant," Vol. IX, pp. 58-59; Vol. XVIII, p. 166; Vol. XXIII, p. 94. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 539. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 270, 274. J. H. Drummond: "The John Rogers Families in Plymouth and Vicinity," p. 280. E. W. Pierce: "Contributions," p. 235.)
- (III) MARY RICHMOND, daughter of John Richmond, was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, June 2, 1654. She married Richard Godfrey, Jr. (Godfrey II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Sergeant Line).

The derivation of the surname Sergeant, or Sargent, finds its basis in the Latin phrase "servientes armorum," that is, men discharging a military service and hence soldiers, and from the ancient term "serviens and legum," serjeant of the law, in very early widespread use, and thus is derived the name of Sargent of the present day. The name is found in all early English records under such spellings as le Serjiant, le Serjant, and le Serjant.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

- (I) Thomas Sergeant was of Ffulford Heath in the parish of Soly-Hill, in the County of Warwick. He was a yeoman. His name is found in the church records at the time of the marriage of his daughter, Esther, of whom further.
 - (M. B. Allen: "Reminiscences of the Baylies and Richmond Families," pp. 5-7.)
- (II) ESTHER SERGEANT, daughter of Thomas Sergeant, was born in County Warwick, England, in 1687, and died May 7, 1754. She married Thomas Baylies. (Baylies I.)
 - (Ibid. "Vital Records, Taunton, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 39.)







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The Lowland Scotch family name Houston, which was derived from "the ancient knightly family, so-called, originally bore the name of Paduinan, from a place in county Lanark. In the twelfth century Hugh de Paduinan acquired lands of Kilpeter, and built a residence there, to which he gave the name of Hugh's Town, now Houston, County Renfrew. His descendants of that ilk borrowed their name from it."

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) JOHN HOUSTON, of the Houstons of County Antrim, Ireland, who died in 1769, was a descendant of the Houstons who settled under Montgomery and Hamilton in counties Antrim and Down before 1610. He has been almost conclusively established as a son or grandson of Colonel Robert Houston, of Gregg, County Antrim, who commanded a regiment of Covenantors at the siege of Derry, and was included in the Great Act of Attainder of 1689. It is very likely that with the Virginia ancestors of General Sam Houston, of Texas, and the Houstons of Georgia and South Carolina, this family is a collateral branch of the Houstons of Renfrewshire. John Houston came "with the Scotch-Irish," who located near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in about 1730, but was driven by an Indian uprising, a few years later, to the Pequea Valley, now in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. There he bought a thousand acres of land.

John Houston married Eleanor Stuart. They were the parents of four or five sons who served in the Revolution, among whom were James, who died from wounds received at the battle of Paoli, and Dr. John, of whom further.

- (J. H. Merrill: "Memoranda Relating to the Mifflin Family," pp. 79-80.)
- (II) Dr. John Houston, eldest son of John and Eleanor (Stuart) Houston, was born in the Pequea Valley, in 1742, and died at Wrightsville, York County, Pennsylvania, in 1809. He attended the College of Glasgow, where he is recorded in the Matriculation Album of 1761 as:

Johannes Houston filius natu maximus Joannis, Coloni et Mercatoris in Pensylvania, Americae Provincia.

He apparently left the University about the end of March, 1763, as the following certificate would seem to indicate:

GLASGOW, 30 March, 1763.

This is to certify that the bearer, Mr. John Houston, attended the Public moral philosophy Class regularly and punctually from the beginning of this session of the College to the date of this, & behaved in all other respects soberly and modestly so far as I know. Witness my fail and—— (Signed)

ADAM SMITH.

Adam Smith later became world renowned as the father of political economy. John Houston also received a somewhat similar letter from Professor James Clow, Logick and Metaphisicks, which stated that "John Houston, from Pennsylvania, attended regularly my Lesson on Logick and Metaphysicks this present Session of 258

the College as a Gown Student." Letters in more or less detail were also given him by Professors J. A. Moor, George Muirhead, and James Williamson, professors in Greek, Latin and mathematics, respectively.

After his return to Pennsylvania, he spent some time in the office of Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia, who became a prominent surgeon in the American Revolutionary Army. In 1768, John Houston graduated from what is now the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Houston was one of the pioneer physicians of York County, Pennsylvania. During the Revolution he served as a surgeon in a brigade of the Flying Camp. commanded by General Ewing, in the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion.

By his marriage to Susanna Wright (Wright III), Dr. John Houston inherited a large tract of land, part of which is now Wrightsville, where he resided on a farm until his death. Dr. Houston and his wife were the parents of eight children, among whom were Martha, who married Joseph Mifflin, and Samuel Nelson, of whom further.

(G. R. Prowell: "History of York County, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 519-20. D. A. R. Lineage Book, Vol. II, p. 300.)

(III) Samuel Nelson Houston, son of Dr. John and Susanna (Wright) Houston, was born at Wright's Ferry, Pennsylvania, in 1790, and died at Columbia, Pennsylvania, in 1878. He was distinguished by his splendid physique. After attending Burlington College, he began to study medicine and pharmacy, but he was temporarily hampered by illness. His outdoor life restored his health, and as the illness did not repress his martial spirit he became an active member of Captain Shippen's troop of horse in Lancaster County, and took an active part in the War of 1812. It is stated by the family that James Buchanan, Pennsylvania's only President, was also in this troop.

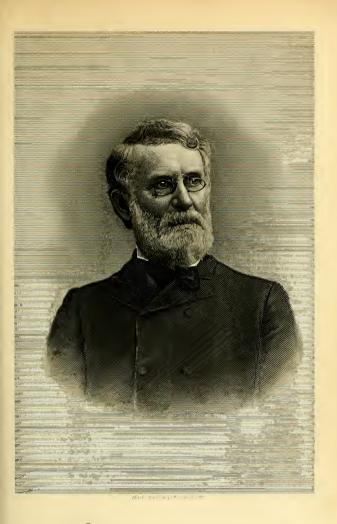
Samuel Nelson Houston married, in 1816-17, Susan Strickler. (Strickler III.)

They had five children:

- 1. John James.
- 2. Henry Howard, of whom further.
- 3. Emily Strickler.
- 4. Eleanor Wright.
- 5. Martha Mifflin.

(Family data. "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. III, p. 146. Virkus: "Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," Vol. I, p. 379.)

(IV) Henry Howard Houston, son of Samuel Nelson and Susan (Strick-ler) Houston, was born near Wrightsville, York County, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1820, and died June 21, 1895. At an early age Henry Howard Houston left school and for several years thereafter was connected with mercantile pursuits in his native town. He was a young man of twenty years when he went to Lucinda Furnace, Clarion County, where he spent three years as an employee of James Buchanan, afterward President of the United States. He then joined Edmund Evans, with whom he went to the abandoned Horse Creek Furnace, on the Allegheny River, in Venango County, which they rebuilt and put into successful operation. In February, 1847, Mr. Houston entered the Philadelphia office of D. Leech and Company, the then leading canal and railway transporters of Pennsylvania.



Hung H. Houston



HOUSTON 259

He remained with this company until December, 1850. The Pennsylvania Railroad had then completed its lines to Hollidaysburg, and with the State Portage Road, which was constructed over the mountains, and with the State Canal from Johnstown to Pittsburgh, became a through line from the eastern terminus of the road at Philadelphia to the Ohio River. Colonel William C. Patterson, at that time president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, chose Mr. Houston to organize the freight department of the new road. He was the right man in the right place. There was an intense and bitter rivalry, and the most vigorous and unremitting efforts were required to secure and maintain trade as against competing lines. The Pennsylvania Railroad was completed to Pittsburgh, in 1853, and from that time until 1865, Mr. Houston's labors were arduous and incessant. For fifteen years he managed this department with satisfaction to the company and gredit to himself.

In 1865, Mr. Houston entered into special transportation enterprises with several men with whom he continued his association throughout the remainder of their lives. Together they organized the through freight lines which proved so efficient in the development of the country. They were also engaged in lake and ocean transportation, on a large scale. He was very successful in the early days of the oil excitement, making careful investments, which resulted in handsome profits, so that he became known as a prosperous producer and operator in petroleum. Mr. Houston later became a member of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, the Pennsylvania Company, the American Steamship Company, the International Navigation Company, and a number of other concerns of less importance.

Henry Howard Houston was a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and was rector's warden from the time of organization of the parish until his death. He was also instrumental in the erection of the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, at St. Martin's Station, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. He was a man of great force of character, quick and accurate in his estimate of men and measures. He was of robust physique, and an active man both mentally and physically. His benevolence and charities were unostentatious, but munificent. He took much interest in developing and improving the historic suburban part of Philadelphia, including Chestnut Hill and Germantown. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia. In politics he was a Democrat, but never accepted office.

The death of Henry Howard Houston deprived the State of Pennsylvania of one of her most noted and influential men. He was one "whose heart remained unaffected by all the changes of fortune; who had never varied in his affection for the friends of his youth, or in his bearing toward the humblest of those among whom his lot was cast; whose temper had not been soured by trials, nor his sympathies been narrowed by the growth of years; whose spirit had remained young whilst his head grew gray; and the horizon of whose mental vision had seemed ever to grow wider and brighter as he drew nearer to the end of his life." In every relation of life he measured up to the highest standard, and was regarded by all who knew him as a dependable man upon all occasions and under all circumstances. The story of his life has enriched his family annals.

Henry Howard Houston married, in 1856, Sallie S. Bonnell. (Bonnell III.) They were the parents of the following children:

1. Cornelia, died in infancy.

- 2. Henry Howard, Jr., died at Rome, Italy, in 1879, aged twenty years; was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1878; it was in his memory that his parents built Houston Hall at the University of Pennsylvania, which has been so successful that the plans have been copied by a number of other educational institutions throughout the country.
- 3. Sallie Bonnell, widow of Charles Walcott Henry who died November 23, 1903.

4. Eleanor Anna, died in January, 1875, aged twelve years.

5. Samuel Frederic, of whom further.

6. Gertrude, married Dr. George Woodward, of Philadelphia.

(Family data. "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. III, p. 146. Virkus: "Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," Vol. I, p. 379.)

(V) SAMUEL FREDERIC HOUSTON, son of Henry Howard and Sallie S. (Bonnell) Houston, was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, August 30, 1866. He received his education in the Episcopal Academy, and was later graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1887, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In addition to the presidency of The Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, Mr. Houston is a director of the Corn Exchange National Bank and Trust Company, vice-president and director of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. He is a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and of the American University Union in Europe. Possessed of much public spirit, Mr. Houston is active in civic improvement. Politically, he is a Republican. He holds membership in the following clubs: Rittenhouse, Church, Union League, Philadelphia Cricket, Philadelphia Country, Germantown Cricket, University, St. Anthony's, New York Yacht, and Philadelphia Corinthian Yacht; he is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Association, and the Geographic Society. Mr. Houston is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and for many years has been a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and for some years was on the National Council of the Episcopal Church.

Samuel Frederic Houston married (first), November 9, 1887, Edith A. Corliese, who was born November 30, 1864, and died April 16, 1895, daughter of Samuel Fisher and Caroline (Atlee) Corlies. He married (second), April 8, 1902, Mrs. Charlotte Harding (Shepherd) Brown, daughter of Captain Charles M. Shepherd, of Louisiana. Both she and Mr. Houston have been decorated by the French Republic as Chevaliers of the Legion of Honour. Children of the first marriage were:

 Edith, married Dr. Henry P. Brown, Jr., Medical Reserve Corps, who served with the rank of major in the World War.

 Margaret, married Robert R. Meigs, who served in the World War in France with the rank of captain, Nineteenth Regiment Engineers. Mr. Meigs died June 2, 1932.

3. First Lieutenant Henry Howard, born April 5, 1895; gradnated from the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1916; immediately joined Battery C, First Pennsylvania Field Artillery, going to the Mexican border, where he served as a private until discharged in the autumn; in January, 1917, he went to France, serving as ambulance driver with the American Ambulance Field Service, being awarded a Croix de Goerre, one of twenty-eight men to get this in this service. In May, with some other ambulance men, he was transferred to the French Military School for Transportation at Meaux; he left this school in June as a licutenant in the French army; in August, 1917, the





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HENRY HOWARD HOUSTON II
FELL AUGUST 18, 1918, NEAR ARCIS-LE-PONSART
AGED 23 YEARS







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Pennsylvania Militia having been called again into National service, he returned home and having received a commission as second lieutenant, was made a member of the staff of Brigadier-General William Price, Jr., Fifty-third Artillery Brigade (formerly Pennsylvania Militia). He served in several camps in this country, and was promoted to first lieutenant. He returned to France with his brigade in May, 1018. The Fifty-third Field Artillery Brigade went to the front early in August, the Allies having then, in the second battle of the Marne, driven the Germans north to the Ourcq. Lieutenant Houston fell August 18, 1918, near Arcis-le-Ponsart, south of Fismes. He is buried at the American National Cemetery, Suresnes, near Paris. One of Pennsylvania's largest American Legion posts, which is located in Germantown, is named for Lieutenant Houston.

The child of the second marriage is:

4. Eleanor.

The stepchildren of Mr. Houston are:

- I. Charles Wardell Brown, married Gladys K. Williams; he served as ensign for ten months on the battleship "Texas," which was one of the United States vessels in the Grand Fleet on the east coast of Scotland, remaining there until after the surrender of the German fleet.
- Charlotte H. Brown, married William West Frazier, III, who served in the World War as first lieutenant.

(Family data.)

(The Bonnell Line).

Bonnell is probably of French origin, derived from the locality "Bonneuil-sur-Marne." Early forms of this name were Bonneuil, Bonnille, Bonnel, Boynel, and Bonnay. The root bon occurs especially in old French names.

Bardsley, however, in his volume on English and Welsh surnames, says this name is derived from "Bonehill," a parish of Tamworth, County Stafford, England, and appears in early records, variously spelled as, Bonehill, Bonell and Bonnell.

(Caroline S. Valentine: "Wills, Deeds, and Ways, . . . on the Allied Families of Bonnell, Simcock, Schooley, and Van Buskirk," p. 97. Robert Ferguson: "The Teutonic Name System," p. 175. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) Charles Bonnell, who begins this line, was born about 1755 and died about 1805. He married Mary Brehaut. They had a son:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(II) Samuel Bonnell, son of Charles and Mary (Brehaut) Bonnell, was born August 6, 1790, and died May 31, 1862. He married, December 8, 1818, Cornelia Clarkson Bringhurst. (Bringhurst IV.) One of their children was Sallie S., of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(III) SALLIE S. BONNELL, daughter of Samuel and Cornelia Clarkson (Bring-hurst) Bonnell, was born November 9, 1829. She married Henry Howard Houston. (Houston IV.)

(Ibid.)

(The Bringhurst Line).

The surname Bringhurst is derived from residence at "Bringhurst," a parish in county Leicester, near Rockingham. This parish antedates the Norman Conquest, and the family of Bringhurst is mentioned in very early records. Prior to 1260 a Robert de Bringhurst was Lord of Broughton and Bringhurst, and had holdings in Drayton, Holt, and Prestgrove. Later, in 1320, a John Bringhurst appears in Leicestershire, and in 1567 another of the same name was rector in that locality. Others of the name were in counties Northampton, King's and Bedford from 1630 to 1739.

Thomas Bringhurst, of London, earliest lineal ancestor of the Bringhurst family of Philadelphia, was doubtless of the Leicester family of Bringhurst, as there are records showing that members of the Leicester family had located in London more than a generation earlier.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1141-46.)

- (1) Dr. Thomas Bringhurst, above mentioned, was a "chirurgeon" (surgeon) of London. He was living in London, November 15, 1660, when he executed a general power of attorney to his wife, Elizabeth, to transact business for him. He married, August 27, 1647, Elizabeth Hughes. They had a son:
 - 1. John, of whom further.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1141-46.)

(II) JOHN BRINGHURST, son of Dr. Thomas and Elizabeth (Hughes) Bringhurst, was born in London, England, November 1, 1655, and died there, about the year 1699-1700. In his youth he was apprenticed to Andrew Toaler, a stationer of London, and was made a freeman of the city, September 3, 1681. John Bringhurst was a member of the Society of Friends, and is known to have been the publisher of a number of books mentioned in the "Catalogue of Friends' Library." Tradition relates that he suffered many persecutions for printing of books expounding the doctrine and faith of the Society of Friends, and that to escape these persecutions removed for a time to Amsterdam, Holland.

John Bringhurst married, in London, June 2, 1682, Rosina (Prachen) Matern, widow of John Matern, and daughter of Hilarius Prachen, of Prache, a Lutheran minister of Germany, who became a convert to Quakerism in 1671. Among their four children was George, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(The Family in America).

(I) George Bringhurst, American progenitor, and younger son of John and Rosina (Prachen-Matern) Bringhurst, was born May 15, 1697, and died at Germantown, Philadelphia, February 18, 1752. He accompanied his mother to Philadelphia at about the age of three years, sailing on the "Brigantine Messenger." During his youth he was apprenticed to a weaver of Germantown, but on arriving at manhood he engaged in the saddlery business there, and prospering in that business accumulated a comfortable estate, and became a considerable landholder in and about Germantown.

George Bringhurst married, September 1, 1723, Anne Ashmead. (Ashmead III.) They were the parents of ten children, among whom was John, of whom further.

(Ibid. Josiah Granville Leach: "History of Bringhurst Family, . . . " pp. 17-18, 25.)

HARBOTTLE

Arms—Azure, three icicles bendivays or, a lordure engralled ermine.

Crest—A demi falcon or, with wings expanded, barry wavy of six argent and azure.

(Satzoffic (Burke: "General Armory.")

GRIMSTON (GRIMSTONE).

LIEVENS.

Arms—Azure, between two billets or a bend engrailed argent.

(Riestap: "Armorial Général.")

TIDMARSH.

Arms—Per pale azure and purpure, the field replenished with cross crosslets argent a lion rampant of the last.

Crest—A broken lance the head turned towards the sinister proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

CURRYER (CURRIER).

Arms—Argent, on a mount an oak tree, all proper on a chief gules a bezant between two greyhounds heads erased of the first.

(Burke, "Ceneral Armory.")

GIBBINS (GIBBONS),

Arms—Or, a lion rampant sable over all on a bend gules three escallops argent.

Crest—A lion rampant sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

BRINGHURST

Arms—Azure, two bars ermine, in chief three escallops or. Subject the hand proper a spike club sable, spikes or. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

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Transtrukture, three feutes betidway's ore a tordure diggraded empire!

Crest—A demi falcon or, with wings expanded, barry way of six argent and

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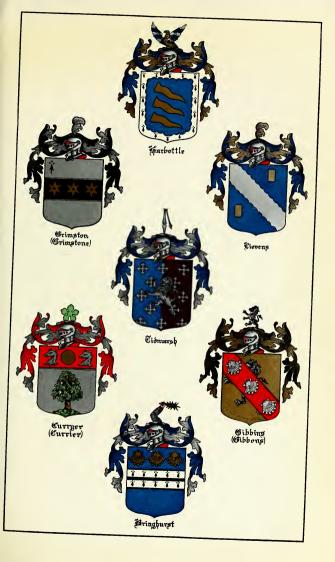
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(1) John Bringhurst, eldest son of George and Anne (Ashmead) Bringhurst, was born February 19, 1725, and died March 18, 1795. He was a noted coachmaker of Germantown, and was the first to build the carriages familiarly known down to the last generation just past as "Germantown wagons." He built a coach for President Washington in 1790. John Bringhurst became a wealthy and influential citizen of Germantown, and was a member of the Committee of Correspondence for Philadelphia County, in 1775.

John Bringhurst married (first) ——; the name of his wife has not been found. He married (second) Mary Shute. Among their children was George,

of whom further.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1141-46. Family data.)

(III) George Bringhurst, son of John and Mary (Shute) Bringhurst, married, July 27, 1780, Anna Clarkson, (Clarkson IV.) They had a daughter:

1. Cornelia Clarkson, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(IV) CORNELIA CLARKSON BRINGHURST, daughter of George and Anna (Clarkson) Bringhurst, was born August 3, 1788, and died March 3, 1873. She married Samuel Bonnell. (Bonnell II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Clarkson Line).

Clarkson came into use as a surname as designating "the clerk's son," which was a nickname of the clergyman's son. It is a well-known Yorkshire name and has spread over the north of England.

The Clarkson family has been established in Yorkshire for about five hundred years. The particular branch from which Matthew Clarkson, American progenitor, has descent, was established at Bradford and Yorkshire, where the family is said by chronicles to have been "of high consideration, excellent substance and distinguished character."

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." W. W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. III, p. 276.)

(I) ROBERT CLARKSON, earliest lineal ancestor of the Clarkson family in America, was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and died March 10, 1631-32, buried "among his people" in the old Parish Church of that town. He lived in Bradford all his life, residing on a street called Fayre Gappe, one of the oldest thoroughfares of that ancient town. According to an ancient chronicle, he and his family "possessed a high moral worth and social influence." In 1615, he was warden of the Parish Church of St. Peter's at Bradford, and some years later served as one of the trustees for the sale of the "Manor of Bradford."

Robert Clarkson married (first), September 9, 1610, Agnes Lilly. He married (second), October 4, 1629, Hester Tailor, widow of Ezekiel Tailor. Robert Clarkson had a son:

1. Rev. David, of whom further.

(Family data. W. W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. III, p. 276. J. G. Leach: "History of the Bringhurst Family with notes on the Clarkson, De Peyster and Boude Families," p. 115. John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 894.)

(II) REVEREND DAVID CLARKSON, youngest son of Robert and Agnes (Lilly) Clarkson, of Bradford, England, was baptized at St. Peter's Church in Bradford, March 3, 1621-22, and died at his residence in the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, June 14, 1686, buried at Bunhill Fields Cemetery. After attending the grammar schools in his native town he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, October 22, 1641, and took his degree in 1644-45. May 5, 1645, he was appointed to a Fellowship at Clare-Hall, by the warrant of the Earl of Manchester, and remained at the University until 1651, having received his Bachelor of Divinity degree during this time. Shortly after, Rev. Mr. Clarkson was called to a church at Crayford, and later to one at Mortlake, being removed from the latter by the Uniformity Act of 1662. He continued his religious work throughout his life, and was "enumerated among the chief literary champions of Non-conformity" of the turbulent period in which he lived.

Rev. David Clarkson married (first), in 1651, Elizabeth Holcroft, daughter of Sir Henry Holcroft, Knight, of East Ham, County Essex, and his wife, Lettice Aungiers, daughter of Sir Francis Aungiers. He married (second), in 1662-63, Elizabeth (Kenrick) Lodwick, widow of Wolrane (or Wolgrave) Lodwick, and daughter of Matthew Kenrick, of London. Of the first marriage there was only one definitely recorded child, a daughter, Lettice, who was baptized at Crayford, Kent, May 25, 1652, and died there in March, 1653. While the names of the children of Rev. David Clarkson are on record, there has been much discussion regarding the issue of each marriage. Particularly has there been discussion regarding the name of the mother of Matthew, whose record follows. Comparison of the authorities quoted at the end of this generation of Rev. David Clarkson will bear evidence of the weight that has been given to this subject by the chroniclers of the family. In John Hall and Samuel Clarkson "Memoirs of Matthew and Gerardus Clarkson," a very important early genealogy of the family, there is no evidence given to add to either side of the quest. The compilers of this book were certainly interested in this question and undoubtedly gave it great care and very careful search. However, it would appear that this was one of the problems which must be considered not possible of definite decision. Some of the later chronicles have decided that Matthew was son of the first marriage. Still others believe him to be the son of the second marriage, while a third group simply states that the matter is not to be definitely decided at this late date.

(Family data. W. W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. III, p. 276. J. G. Leach: "History of the Bringhurst Family . . . ," p. 115. John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 895-97. John Hall and Samvel Člarkson: "Memoirs of Matthew and Gerardus Clarkson.")

(The Family in America).

(1) MATTHEW CLARKSON, founder of the family in America, and eldest son of Rev. David Clarkson, was born about 1663 and died in New York, of yellow fever, July 20 or 29, 1702. Of his youth we know nothing, but in 1685-86 he made a trip to New England, and, being impressed with the opportunities in the New World for a man of force and determination, he returned to England, following his father's death, and made arrangements to establish himself permanently in the colonies. He applied to the then reigning monarchs, William and Mary, for the secretaryship of the Province of New York, and, receiving their recommendation,

HOUSTON

was granted the commission. He sailed from the Isle of Wight on the "Beaver," December 1, 1690, and arrived at New York, Thursday, January 29, 1690-91, and was duly installed into the duties of his high office, which he continued to fill until his death. He was a vestryman of Trinity Church in 1698, and the pew which he purchased then is still held by his descendants in New York,

Matthew Clarkson married, January 19, 1692-93, Catharine (or Catherine) Van Schaick. (Van Schaick II.) Their children, baptized in the old Dutch Church. New York. were:

- 1. Elizabeth, died in infancy.
- 2. David, baptized August 19, 1694, died April 7, 1751.
- Levinus, died in Holland; unmarried.
 Matthew, Jr., of whom further.
- 5. Anna, died in Holland, unmarried.
- (Family data. W. W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. III, pp. 278-79. F. W. Leach: "The Philadelphia Branch of the Clarkson Family," pp. 2-3. John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 897,
- (II) MATTHEW (2) CLARKSON, son of Matthew and Catharine (Catherine) (Van Schaick) Clarkson, was baptized at New York, April 9, 1699, and died there in 1739. He engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York City and became a successful merchant there. His family occupied a prominent position in the social life of the city. In 1738, Matthew Clarkson was commissioned to the command of one of the military companies of New York, which position he held until his death.

Matthew (2) Clarkson married, in 1720, Cornelia DePeyster. (DePeyster III.) They were the parents of ten children, among whom were:

- 1. Matthew, of whom further.
- Gerardus, born in New York in 1737, died September 19, 1790, buried in graveyard of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia; married, at Christ Church, May 13, 1761, Mary Flower, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Branson) Flower; became one of the eminent practitioners of his day in the field of medicine, having completed his medical course in 1759.

(Family data. John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 897-99.)

(III) MATTHEW (3) CLARKSON, eldest of the sons of Matthew and Cornelia (DePeyster) Clarkson, was born in New York, April 15, 1733, and died at his residence in Philadelphia, October 5, 1800, buried in the burial ground of Christ Church. In 1743, he went to Philadelphia with his mother, and became one of the prominent citizens of that city until his death.

On arriving at mature age Matthew Clarkson engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed to some extent for most of his lifetime. He was for some years connected with the prominent mercantile house of Baynton, Wharton & Morgan, and as their representative and confidential agent, made a trip to Fort Pitt and points farther west in 1766 and 1767, leaving Philadelphia on August 6, 1766, and making the trip on horseback to Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, in twelve days. He spent about a year on the frontier, traveling at times with an escort of friendly Indians to the different posts, visiting Kaskaskia and points on the Ohio in the transaction of business for his firm. His journal of his travels is of much historical interest. Returning to Philadelphia he was engaged, in 1768, in surveying and leveling the territory lying between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, in

the interests of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. He became a member of the American Philosophical Society, December 21, 1768, and was elected its treasurer in 1793. His first official pots seems to have been that of notary public, having an office on Arch Street, 1770-74. About the same time, by commission dated August 19, 1771, he became a justice of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and of the courts of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia. He was recommissioned April 27, 1772. With the advent of the Revolution, Matthew Clarkson's sympathies were with the popular side, and he cast his fortunes in behalf of the struggle for independence. In 1775, following the intelligence brought by Paul Revere, of the sanguinary events which had occurred in Massachusetts, the first military organizations were formed in Philadelphia, among them the First Battalion of Associators, of which Mr. Clarkson was commissioned ouartermaster.

He was selected, December 11, 1775, by the Continental Congress, to sign three million dollars of bills of credit ordered printed by that body, and, March 9, 1776, he was assigned to perform a similar duty. In 1776, the Pennsylvania Assembly recommended that the Council of Safety appoint "a proper person Marshall of the Court of Admiralty for this Province," following which recommendation the council, April 10, 1776, "having considered the application of the different candidates," resolved "That Mr. Matthew Clarkson be, and he hereby is appointed Marshall"; which important post he held until succeeded by Clement Biddle, November 10, 1780.

In 1780, Matthew Clarkson was one of the original stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and in 1794 was a director of the Bank of the United States. He was elected a delegate to the old Congress, February 19, 1785, but he does not seem to have taken his seat, probably declining the honor, as on April 26, 1785, James Wilson was returned in his place. In 1790, Mr. Clarkson was commissioner of bankruptcy under the laws of the State, in conjunction with David Lenox, Richard Bache, Peter Baynton, and George Hughes. The Board of Aldermen, at that time, selected from among their number the mayor of Philadelphia, and to this office Matthew Clarkson was chosen, April 16, 1792, having been elected, in 1789, one of the first aldermen of Philadelphia. Outstanding in Mayor Clarkson's term of service were his efforts to relieve the distress caused by the vellow fever scourge of 1793-94. In a tribute to Girardus Clarkson, brother of Matthew Clarkson, the late Dr. Mitchell says: "Brother of the Matthew Clarkson, emigrant from provincial New York to the gaver capital, who earned as Mayor in the yellow fever of 1793 a character for manly courage and self-possessed official calmness." In the spring following, resulting from a public meeting of citizens held March 8, 1794, a silver testimonial was presented to each member of the Relief Committee which rendered such heroic service to humanity during the prevalence of the pestilence, and the gift to Mayor Clarkson, chairman of that committee, was a handsome urn, with appendages for its use.

Mayor Clarkson's administration was also coincident with the birth of the Democratic party, then generally known as the Republican party, and the introduction of the wildest form of politics which has ever laid its hold upon the public and social life of the city. This was superinduced by the French Revolution of 1793, the effects of which in Philadelphia were excelled in intensity only by the

occurrences which swept Paris itself.

Matthew Clarkson was noted also for his association with Bishop White in the formation of the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. A few facts relative to this historic incident are worthy of note. When the War of the Revolution had ended it became a difficult and delicate task to gather the scattered remnants of the English colonial churches together. The political condition of the confederation did not of itself tend to foster the conception of one uniform Episcopal communion for the whole country. The first efforts, therefore, for the resuscitation of the Episcopal parishes were provincial. The first suggestion of a plan for resuscitating the Episcopal churches and bringing them together into some sort of unity emanated from the Rev. Dr. William White, presbyter of Pennsylvania, and rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia. In the summer of 1782 he published anonymously a pamphlet entitled "The Case of the Episcopal Churches in the United States Considered." It was a very remarkable forecast, as coming from the mind of one but thirty-five years of age. The pamphlet led to various movements and meetings to constitute one Episcopal Church for the whole United States. On October 6, 1784, a convention was held in New York. There were twenty-six representatives of eight states present. The representatives from Pennsylvania were Rev. William White, D. D., Rev. Samuel Magraw, D. D., Rev. Joseph Hutchins, A. M., Matthew Clarkson, Richard Willing, Samuel Powell, and R. Peters. From all the representatives present, a committee of eight was appointed to formulate some general and fundamental principles of organization, to be proposed for adoption by the churches. Of that committee was Matthew Clarkson. The report of the committee was adopted and at the convention in 1789 a report was accepted to "Draft an Ecclesiastical Constitution for the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America" and this ecclesiastical constitution was agreed upon.

Matthew Clarkson married, at Philadelphia, June 13, 1753, Mary Boude. (Boude III.) Their children numbered nine, one of whom was Anna, of whom further.

(Family data. John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 899-901.)

(IV) Anna Clarkson, daughter of Matthew and Mary (Boude) Clarkson, was born June 23, 1758. She married George Bringhurst. (Bringhurst III.) (Ibid.) (The Boude Line).

(I) Grimstone Boude (or Baude), progenitor of our line in America, was the son of John Boude, and grandson of Adlord Boude, who married a daughter

of Sir Harbottle Grimstone, son of Edward Grimstone and his wife, who was a granddaughter of John Harbottle, of Crissfield, Sussex, England. He was born in England about 1661. He came to America as agent for the Proprietaries of West Jersey, and later settled in Philadelphia, where he was a merchant. In a deposition made May 10, 1600, Grimstone Boude is named as "aged thirty-eight years or thereabouts."

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 900.)

The histories of the Grimstone and Harbottle families were early connected when Joane Rysby, daughter of Thomas and Joane (Harbottle) Rysby, married Edward Grimston(e). Joane (Harbottle) Rysby was the daughter of John Harbottle, of Bradfield, Tendring Hundred, County Essex, and of Crowfield, County Suffolk. The said Edward Grimston(e) was the father of Harbottle Grimston(e), who attained note in the reign of Charles I. Harbottle Grimston(e) was knighted, created a baronette, and elected knight of the shire for Essex in the Second, Third, and Fourth Parliaments of Charles I.

(Morant: "History of Essex," p. 464.)

Grimstone Boude (Baude) married Mary. Among their children was Thomas, of whom further.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 900.)

(II) THOMAS BOUDE, son of Grimstone and Mary Boude (or Baude), was born about 1700, and died September 11, 1781. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, the first Masonic organization established in Philadelphia, and was coroner of Philadelphia from 1754 to 1759.

Thomas Boude married Sarah Newbold. (Newbold III.) Their daughter was:

- 1. Mary, of whom further.
- (Family data. Josiah Granville Leach: "History of the Bringhurst Family," p. 129.)
- (III) MARY BOUDE, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Newbold) Boude, was born February 14, 1735, and died November 27, 1794. She married Matthew Clarkson. (Clarkson III.)

(Family data.)

(The Newbold Line).

The surname Newbold is a name derived from residence at "Newbold," an Anglo-Saxon word meaning "the new habitation." It appears in various forms, some of them being: Newbold, Newbould, Newbould, and Newboult. There are also several parishes and hamlets of this name in numerous counties in England. In early records we find specific instances of its occurrence as shown by the following: In County Salop, in 1273, appears a John de Neubald, also a Robertus de Newbold in County Oxford in the same year; Willelmus Newbald is in the Poll Tax of Yorks in 1379; and a Mary Newbolt is listed as being married in 1726 in records at St. George, Hanover Square.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) MICHAEL NEWBOLD, of Sheffield Park, County York, England, founder of the family in America, and son of Thomas Newbold, of Parish of Handsworth, Yorkshire, and grandson of John Newbold, of Hackenthorpe, County Derby, was born in the parish of Handsworth, Yorkshire, England, in 1623, and died in Burlington County, New Jersey, in February, 1692-93. His will, which was dated May 19, 1690, and proved February 25, 1692-93, a codicil having been added November 19, 1692, mentions his wife, Anne; son, Samuel, and daughter, Anne, wife of James Nutt, in England, and his other children, Joshua, John, Michael, Lettice and her six children, James, Thomas, Mary and her four children, Margaret and her four children; grandson, Gersbonn, son of daughter, Alice. In 1664, Michael Newbold removed to Sheffield Park, Yorkshire, where he held lands as tenant-in-fee of the Earl of Shaftesbury, until his emigration to New Jersey in 1680. He brought with him from England his

wife, Anne, and nine of his eleven children, and settled in Burlington County, New Jersey. Previous to his coming to New Jersey, Michael Newbold had purchased of George Hutchinson, of Sheffield, by deed of lease and release dated January 28 and 29, 1677-78, one-eighth of three ninetieths of the Province of West Jersey, which Hutchinson had purchased of Edward Byllinge, March 1, 1676-77. Shortly after his arrival in New Jersey, Thomas Revel, surveyor-general for the Proprietors of West Jersey, surveyed to Michael Newbold, September 3, 1681, four hundred acres on the south side of Assinnicunk or Birch Creek, near the present site of Bordentown, and many other tracts were later surveyed to him in right of his purchase before mentioned. He was possessed, in all, of a large personal estate, a goodly part of which was in England; several plantations and six hundred acres of land not yet taken, besides several lots in Burlington. Michael Newbold was one of the first magistrates of Burlington County and prominent in public affairs.

Michael Newbold married Anne. They were the parents of eleven children,

one of whom was Michael, Jr., of whom further.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 1016.)

(II) Michael Newbold, Jr., son of Michael and Anne Newbold, was born in England, and died in Burlington County. New Jersey, in 1721, leaving a will dated November 29, 1721, which mentions his children, Thomas, Michael, Ann Beetle, Sarah, Barzilla, and Margaret. He came to America with his parents and succeeded to a large part of his father's lands and estate in Burlington County, and purchased other lands there, owning at the time of his death a farm of three hundred acres in Springfield Township, upon which he resided; five hundred acres in the upper part of Springfield, and four hundred acres in Hunterdon County. His personal estate amounted to nearly £700, including two negro slaves. Like his father, Michael Newbold, Jr., was a justice of Burlington County, and he also served as an officer under Colonel Daniel Cox.

Michael Newbold, Jr., married Rachel Clayton. (Clayton II.) They had six children, among whom was Sarah, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 1016-17.)

(III) Sarah Newbold, daughter of Michael and Rachel (Clayton) Newbold, was born November 29, 1700. She married Thomas Boude. (Boude II.) (Ibid.)

(The Clayton Line).

The Clayton family has taken its name from "Clayton Manor," in Lancashire, England. Clayton Manor had been given to Robert Clayton, a follower of Wiliam the Conqueror, and from whom the Clayton family descend. Descendants of his settled in Yorkshire, in High Hoyland Parish, where they made their home in Clayton Hall.

(H. F. Hepburn: "Clayton Family," pp. 3-23.)

(I) JOHN CLAYTON, American progenitor, and probably a descendant of the Yorkshire branch of the English family to which the Claytons of Pennsylvania and Delaware belonged, located in Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, New Jersey. He was a member of the Society of Friends. His will was dated May 16, 1704, and was proved June 2, 1704; the inventory of his personal estate was £415 5s. and

included £160 in bonds, £70 in furniture, and £82 in cattle. The will mentioned property in Chesterfield purchased of William Betell. In 1677 he purchased land of John Slocum; January 8, 1685-86, he received a patent for two hundred seventeen acres on Ransom's Neck, Shrewsbury Township. At the same time John Clayton received seven acres of meadow land, bounded east by Sarah Reape, west by Calike Sherrife and George Parker, and south by branch of the Shrewsbury River, and north by his own land. He later removed to Chesterfield, Burlington County, New Jersey.

John Clayton married Alice. They were the parents of seven children, among whom was Rachel, of whom further,

(Salter: "History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, New Jersey," Vol. XVIII. "New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XXII, p. 74; Vol. XXIII, p. 97. Stillwell: "Historical and Genealogical Miscellany," Vol. I, p. 267; Vol. IV, p. 76.)

(II) RACHEL CLAYTON, daughter of John and Alice Clayton, was born at Shrewsbury, New Jersey, the 16th of the 4th month, year not given in records of the Society of Friends of the town in which she was born. She married Michael Newbold, Ir. (Newbold II.)

(Stillwell: "Historical and Genealogical Miscellany," Vol. I, p. 267. Records of the Society of Friends at Shrewsbury, New Jersey.)

(The DePeyster Line).

(I) JOHANNES DEPEYSTER, first of our line in America, was born in Harlem, Holland, and died in New York about 1686. His ancestors had previously gone to Harlem to escape religious persecution in France. He was in New York as early as 1649, and engaged in commerce, besides taking a prominent part in the life of the city. Johannes DePeyster was one of the six who drew up the first charter of the city during the Dutch régime, and in 1655, 1656, 1658, and 1662, was commissioned a schepen. Under English rule he was elected alderman several times and in 1677 he was deputy mayor. He was a deacon of the Reformed Church and a member of one of the Burgher Corps.

Johannes DePeyster married, December 17, 1651, Cornelia Lubberts. Among their nine children was Johannes, of whom further,

(John Watts DePeyster: "DePeyster and Watts Genealogical References," p. 1. Walter W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. I, p. 4.)

(II) JOHANNES DEPEYSTER, son of Johannes and Cornelia (Lubberts) DePeyster, was baptized in New York, September 21, 1666, and died there, September 25, 1711. He was mayor of New York in 1698. He was a member of the Colonial Assembly and in 1700 was commissioned captain of a troop of horse. Johannes DePeyster married, at Albany, October 10, 1688, Anne Bancker. (Bancker II.) They were the parents of:

1. Cornelia, of whom further. (Ibid Family data.)

(III) CORNELIA DEPEYSTER, daughter of Johannes and Anne (Bancker) DePeyster, married Matthew (2) Clarkson. (Clarkson II.)

(Family data.)

DEPEYSTER.

Arms-Argent, a tree eradicated proper.

Crest—Out of a cloud a dexter hand holding a branch of laurel all proper.

Motto—Porti non deficit telum. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

SCHADYCK (VAN) - (VAN SCHAICK).

Arms, Gules, an annulet between three fleurs-de-lis argent, the stems of the latter toward lesse point. Helmet crowned, ster

Crest-Between a pair of wings conjoined a fleur-de-lis all argent.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général,")

STRICKLER.

Arms—Or, on a mount of three peaks vert a rose bush with stems and leaves proper and three double roses gules

Crest—A king in proper divested of his armour habited in a shirt of mail or, soft cap and scale of the same, bearing in the dexicr hand the rosebash of the shield.

Mantling-Or and vert.

(Harry M. Strickler: "Forerunners, A History of Genealogy of the Stickler Families.")

WRIGHT.

Arms—Sable a chevron between three bulls' heads argent attired or. Cross—Out of a dical coronet or, a bull's head argent attired gold.

Mright (Burke: "General Armory

CLARKSON.

Arms-Argent, on a bend engrailed sable three annulets or.

Coest—A griffin's head between two wings sable

Motto-Deo fidendum (Matthews: "American Armoury.")

BAUDE (BOUDE).

Arms Or, a lion rampant gules, charged with three chevrons argent.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Donde |

Clarkson

BANCKER

Arms—Argent, a figure 4 (merchant's mark) resting on an ornamented bar gules (called an old merchant's mark)

Crest-Two wings expanded gules.

Motto-Dieu defend le droit. (Bolton: "American Armory.")

Mancher

- also el mand an INEPILYSTERN m regilinget Argent, a tree traditated ordine? H

Crest-Qut of a cloud a dexter hand holding a branch on laurel all proper World - Hofel About defell Helden to very through the deheral Arm ry "

" Z II Z VSCHADYCK JWW) - FVAN SCHAICKY. Arms—Gules, an annulet between their fleurs, lie-lik argent, like stems of the

Arms—Gules, an annue normal latter toward tessen point. Helmet crowned.

In Crest—Remeet a pair of tymes conjoined a flour-de-lis all argent.

In Crest—Remeet a pair of tymes conjoined a flour-de-lis all argent.

In Crest—Remeet a pair of tymes conjoined a flour-de-lis all argent.

In Crest—Remeet a pair of tymes conjoined a flour pair of the pair of t

Arms—Or, on a mount of three peaks vert a rose hush with stems and leaves

softlicap and dearfr of other same; bearings in the dexter haid the roschush of the the day we've way to be about 1686. His ance tors had previously and Manifing On and work at the control of the cont of reference an Samueller suit Rosebanniers A Mestory of Generalogous the Stickler We then the property of the second of the se in the of the second of the Daten Til Digg was to the second seco Cress—Out of a ducal corone or a growth of the corone of t

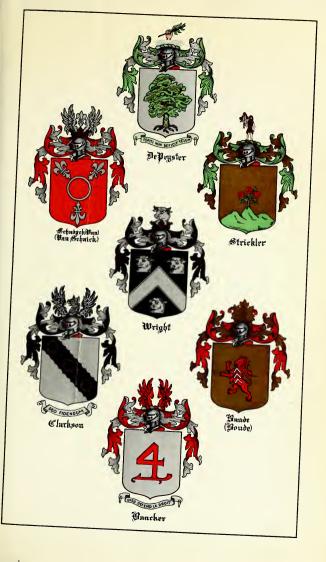
-s. 'M. 1 q. 'somer was largeland to the left of the Arms - Argent, on a bend engranded saider target audiets or. Crest-A griffin's head between two wings sable.

(" vinount and rank "Free ended to the control of t record of the jodden a swake with the second of the contract o

11 4288 Jr. 3 Montennially Enfest charged with three cherrons argent

Arms-Argent, a figure 4 (merchant's mark) resting on an ornamented begules (called an old) merchantist mark), return to a revertic convertibility Crest—Two wings pxpanded(gulesan del (a) with the principal Motto Dien defend le droit.

(Bolton: "\merican \\muork")





(The Bancker Line).

The family of Bancker took their name from a family of Dutch sea captains named Banckert, whose ancestral name had been Van Trappen. They were among the "Sea Beggars" prominent in the early part of the long struggle for independence from Spain.

(Howard James Banker: "Bancker or Banker Families of America," pp. 15-17.)

(I) Gerrit Bancker, progenitor of the family in America, was born in Holland and died, probably in America, between November 25, 1690, and May 7, 1691. He is first mentioned in Albany, New York, in 1651. He became a prosperous Indian trader and merchant, residing on the south side of what is now State Street, a little east of Pearl. In 1660, he was one of the fifteen original proprietors of Schenectady and two years later owned a house and lot in Esopus.

Gerrit Bancker married, April 10, 1658, Elizabeth (or Lysbet) Dirckse Van Eps. (Van Eps II.) They had seven children, among whom was Anne, of whom further

(Ibid., pp. 239-42.)

(II) ANNE BANCKER, daughter of Gerrit and Elizabeth (Lysbet) Dirckse (Van Eps) Bancker, was born April 1, 1670. She married Johannes DePeyster. (DePeyster II.)

(Ibid. Family data.)

(The Van Eps Line).

(I) DIRCK VAN EPS, first known ancestor of our line, married Maritie Damen. She married (second), prior to 1653, Henderick Andriese VanDoesburgh, and (third), in 1664, Cornelis VanNess, of Albany. She owned a house and lot on Pearl Street, Albany; property in Schenectady; and May 8, 1668, she received a parcel of land at Canestigioona (Niskuzuna), opposite the "Great Island" and between the two creeks.

Dirck and Maritie (Damen) Van Eps were the parents of two children, one of them being a daughter, Elizabeth (or Lysbet) Dirckse, of whom further.

(Jonathan Pearson: "History of Schenectady Patent," p. 176. Howard James Banker: "Bancker or Banker Families of America," pp. 240-41.)

(II) ELIZABETH (or LYSBET) DIRCKSE VAN EPS, daughter of Dirck and Maritie (Damen) Van Eps, was a very capable business woman. In the Albany County records is a document by which Maritie (Damen) Van Eps empowered her daughter, Lysbet Dirckse Van Eps, wife of Gerrit Bancker, her agent, to collect a loan of 3,500 guilders with interest. Lysbet was then planning a journey to Holland, and after collecting the money she was to reinvest it at the comptoir general in that country. After her husband's death, Elizabeth moved to New York, where she engaged in business. Elizabeth (or Lysbet) Van Eps married Gerrit Bancker. (Bancker I.)

(Ibid. Family data.)

(The Van Schaick Line).

The surname Van Schaick originated from Schaijk, a commune in the North Brabant, in the Kingdom of the Netherlands; Van Schaijk meaning one "from Schaijk." The name may have been originally Scgadyck, which has a variation, Schaayick. This surname also appears as, Van Schaack, Van Schadyck, and Van Scheyk.

(I) CAPTAIN GOOSEN GERRITSE VAN SCHAICK, son of Gerritse Van Schaick. was born in the Netherlands in 1630, and died in 1676. He received a patent for land in the Beverwyck, now Albany, dated April 23, 1652. April 16, 1663, he received a patent for thirty-three morgens, or about sixty-six acres of land in Esopus. In 1664, he and Philip Pieterse Schuyler bought from the Indians the tract which they called Nachtenack, now Waterford, including the island, and a large tract, Halve Moon, or Half Moon, the deed being dated September 11, 1665. On July 12, 1674, Schuyler conveyed his interest in these lands to Van Schaick, who in turn gave them by will to his second wife. After his death, his widow exchanged these lands for five hundred and fifty good marketable beaver skins, negotiating with their son, Anthony. Governor Lovelace confirmed the sole title to Anthony Van Schaick for an annual quit-rent of one bushel of winter wheat, Goosen Gerritse Van Schaick obtained means for his large acquisition of land mainly by fur trading with the Indians, and added to his large possessions by the purchase, in 1675, in a partnership with Pieter Lassingh, of Harmen Rutger's brewery, in the eastern end of what was later Exchange Block, Albany, bounded by Broadway, Maiden Lane, and State Street. In 1657, as he was about to marry a second time, he made a contract reserving from his estate six thousand guilders for his four eldest children by his first wife; and, in 1668, being about to sail to Holland, he made a joint will with his second wife, which named the children then living.

Captain Goosen Gerritse Van Schaick married (first), in 1649, Geertie (Gertrude) Van Nieuwkerk, who died about 1656, daughter of Brant Van Nieuwkerk. He married (second), in July, 1657, Annatie (or Amatje) Lievens. (Lievens II.) Captain Van Schaick had twelve children. Among those of the second marriage was Catherine, of whom further.

("Collections of the History of Albany," Vol. IV, 184e, 184f. "New York Genealogical Biographical Record," Vol. II, p. 191. Reynolds: "Genealogical and Family History of New York," Vol. III, p. 1435. "South New York," Vol. III, pp. 1435-37 (1914).)

(II) CATHARINE (or CATHERINE) VAN SCHAICK, daughter of Captain Goosen Gerritse and Annatie (or Amatje) (Lievens) Van Schaick, married Matthew Clarkson. (Clarkson I.)

(Ibid. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 897. Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," Vol. I, p. 131.)

(The Lievens Line),

Lievens is probably a Dutch surname, although it is also found in Sweden. (John O. Evjen: "Scandinavian Emigrants in New York.")

(1) Janse Lievens, Lievense, Liverse, or Levison (otherwise, Lieve Jansen), first appears on record in Long Island in 1655. On September 10, 1655, Janse Lievens, or Lieve Jansen, conveyed to Andries Andriesen a house and plantation consisting of twenty-five morgens lying in the town of Newtown, adjoining Hell Gate (Long Island), and about this time he removed to Beverwyck. This tract on Long Island Lieve Jansen patented February 26, 1654. A copy of this land transaction follows:

Lieve Jansen declared that he has sold, and Andries Andriesen that he has purchased, a certain plantation belonging to the vendor, scituate on Long Island, beyond Hell Gate, extending on the east side along Simon Josten's land, and on the west side abuting Juriaen Fradel's land, as large and small as appears by the groundbrief thereof, together with the house standing thereon, and all that is thereon constructed, built, set off or planted, and thirteen hogs, old and young, as seen by the purchaser. For which plantation and what is above mentioned the purchaser promises to pay the sum of four hundred and ten guilders right down to wit: One hundred guilders in merchantable beavers and one hundred and thry guilders in good current wampum. The purchaser shall also pay all costs, which attend the sale, and conveyance as well as those parties respectively pledge their persons and properties, present and future, submitting the same to all courts and judges. In testimony whereof this is signed by parties with witnesses at Amsterdam in New Netherland the toth of September anno 1055. Likey Jansen.

Andries Andriessen's mark X and Stoffel Miclielsen as witness, signed in presence of Cornelius Van Ruyven, Secretary.

Janse Lievens married. Among his children were:

- 1. Harmon, died before 1700; married Maritie Teunise.
- 2. Annatie (or Amatje), of whom further.
- (John O. Evjen: "Scandinavian Emigrants in New York," pp. 297-98. E. B. O'Callaghan: "Calendar of Historical Manuscripts," Part 1, pp. 59, 380. Jonathan Pearson: "Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany," p. 74.
- (II) Annatie (or Amatje) Lievens, daughter of Janse Lievens, married Captain Goosen Gerritse Van Schaick. (Van Schaick I.)

(Cuyler Reynolds: "Hudson-Mohawk Genealogical and Family Memoirs," Vol. III, p. 992.)

(The Ashmead Line).

Ashmead is an English name, meaning "dweller at the ash-tree, meadow." This name was derived from the Old English aese plus maed.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

- (I) John Ashmead, American progenitor, was born in Cheltenham, County Gloucester, England, October 14, 1648, and died in Cheltenham Township, now Montgomery County, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1688. He and his brother-in-law, Toby Leech, came to Pennsylvania in 1682 with their respective families. John Ashmead had been associated with Mr. Leech in the purchase of a large tract of land from William Penn, which was laid out in what became Cheltenham Township, then a part of Philadelphia, and which was named after the English home of the Ashmeads.
- John Ashmead married, in Cheltenham, England, October 14, 1677, Mary Currier, daughter of William Currier, of Cheltenham. Their eldest son was:
 - I. John, of whom further.
- (G. Cope and H. G. Ashmead: "Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania," Vol. II, p. 138. John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. 1, pp. 560-67.)
- (II) JOHN ASIIMEAD, Jr., son of John and Mary (Currier) Ashmead, was born in Cheltenham, England, July 12, 1679, and died at Germantown, Philadelphia, October 7, 1742. He was but nine years, five months old when his parents

died. He married, at Darby Friends' Meeting, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1703, Sarah Sellers. (Sellers—American Line—II.) They were the parents of:

- John, born in Germantown, May 12, 1706, died there July 36, 1750; married, August 27, 1734, Ann Rush, daughter of James Rush, and aunt of Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- 2. Anne, of whom further.

(Ibid. J. G. Leach: "History of the Bringhurst Family . . . ," p. 27.)

- (III) Anne Ashmead, daughter of John, Jr., and Sarah (Sellers) Ashmead, was born in Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1707-08, and died at Germantown, Philadelphia, in August, 1760. She married George Bringhurst. (Bringhurst I.)
- (J. G. Leach: "History of the Bringhurst Family . . . ," pp. 27-28. John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 1145.)

(The Sellers Line).

The surname Seller, or Sellers, has two possible derivations. One is from the French sellier, meaning a saddle or saddler, and the other is from the occupation "a Cellarer," one in charge of a cellar or storeroom. This name is found in various forms in early records, appearing as del Celer, del Seler, Seller, and Sellers.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) ROBERT SELLERS, of Belper, in Derbyshire, died in 1618. His ancestry is traced to a remote period in Derbyshire, where the name first appears in the records as de Salor, or de Sallow, and by which name the manor held by the family in the twelfth century near the present village of Sawley in Derbyshire was also designated.

Robert Sellers married Mary Francis, daughter of Ralph Francis, of All Saints, Derbyshire. Their son was:

- 1. Thomas, of whom further.
- (F. W. Leach: "Old Philadelphia Families," Vol. III. Family data.)
- (II) Thomas Sellers, son of Robert and Mary (Francis) Sellers, married Elizabeth. They had six children, among whom was Samuel, of whom further.

(Ibid.) (The Family in America).

(1) SAMUEL SELLERS, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Sellers, and first of his line in America, was baptized at Duffield Church, Derbyshire, England, February 3, 1655, and died in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1732. He was one of the earliest settlers of Darby Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, just on the outskirts of Philadelphia County. A tradition in the family relates that he and his brother, George, built a house which constituted the kitchen part of the old homestead, known later as "Sellers Hall."

Samuel was one of those Friends who, in 1682, established Darby Meeting of Friends, and was one of its most respected and prominent members. He was also prominent in the affairs of the ancient township of Darby; serving as constable in 1688, supervisor of highways in 1692, and fence viewer for several terms from

1693 to 1716. He acquired by patent, in 1690, one hundred acres of land, lying along the western side of Cobb's Creek, then known as Mill Creek, and south of the present West Chester Road. In 1691 he added seventy-five acres adjoining, He was a weaver by trade and probably utilized the waterpower of Cobb's Creek (where his grandson, John Sellers, later erected a sawmill, gristmill, and worsted mill) for the operation of his primitive looms.

Samuel Sellers married, at Darby Meeting, August 13, 1684, Ann Gibbons, who died January 19, 1742-43, daughter of Henry and Eleanor Gibbons, of Parwich, Derbyshire. Ann, wife of Samuel Sellers, was an overseer of the Women's Meeting at Darby, Pennsylvania. One of their six children was Sarah, of whom further.

- (Ibid. G. Cope and H. G. Ashmead: "Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Chester and Delaware Counties, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 104. John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1220-21. John W. Jordan: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XII, pp. 210-11.)
- (II) Sarah Sellers, daughter of Samuel and Ann (Gibbons) Sellers, was born in Darby Township, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1685, and died April 3, 1766. She married John Ashmead, Jr. (Ashmead—American Line—II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Strickler Line).

According to the family historian, the surname Strickler is probably a variation of the German word Sticker (or Stricker), which means to weave or knit. Seidensticker, a familiar name, is composed of two German words—seiden (silk) and sticker (weaver-knitter)—hence, when Anglicized, it would be "silk-knitter." Probably the best interpretation of Strickler would be "knitter," or strick (knit), with ler added. The name is found in Zurich, Switzerland, to this day.

- (H. M. Strickler: "Forerunners—A History or Genealogy of the Strickler Families," p. 14. Family data.)
- (I) Henry Strickler, American progenitor of his family, died in May, 1761. He arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1737, on the ship "Friendship" from Rotterdam. On November 13, 1747, he appears in a record of a survey of lands. Henry Strickler was later a resident of Hempfield Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, as his will was dated in that town, May 2, 1761. In his will, which was proved May 13, 1761, he mentions his children: John, Jacob, Henry, and two daughters. Henry Strickler and Henry Neave were named executors. One of Henry's children was Colonel Jacob, of whom further.
- (H. M. Strickler: "Forerunners—A History or Genealogy of the Strickler Families," ps. 394-95. Abstracts of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Wills, Vol. II, p. 913, in the Manuscript Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.)
- (II) Colonel Jacob Strickler, son of Henry Strickler, died in Hempfield Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, between August 5, 1811, the date of his will, and January 22, 1812, date of its probation. An abstract of his will reads:

Will of Jacob Strickler, Hempfield Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Dated August 5, 1811. Proved January 22, 1812.

Wife Sarah Strickler.

Children: Henry, Jacob, Joseph, Catharine, Emile, Susanna, Elizabeth, Nancy wife of
Son-in-law Samuel J. Atlee.

Children: Henry, Jacob, Joseph, Catharine, Emile, Susanna, Elizabeth, Nancy wife of
McCorkle.

Executors: Jacob Strickler, Christian Brenneman, Andrew Gerber and John Furry.

He was a pioneer settler in Hempfield Township, purchasing land adjoining Robert Barber on the east in 1740. Among the deeds in that county, also, is one by which he obtained land from the heirs of Henry Strickler in Hempfield Township. It is recorded that at one time Jacob Strickler owned 3,000 acres of land in that community.

Family records state that Colonel Jacob Strickler was an officer in the Revolutionary War. His son, Jacob, kept the old ferry house at Marietta; he also returned to the old homestead and erected a very large two-story stone dwelling in 1803, which was in an excellent state in 1883. During the War of 1812, Jacob, above-mentioned son of Colonel Jacob Strickler, raised a company of volunteers and marched to Kennett Square (about ten miles northwest of Wilmington, Delaware), Chester County, and thence to "Head of Elk"; he was also a member of the Legislature several terms, a Jacob Strickler being recorded as such in the years 1797, 1798, 1799, and 1800.

In the census of 1790, Heads of Families in Pennsylvania, Jacob Strickler, of Hempfield Township, Lancaster County, believed to be identical with our Colonel

Jacob Strickler, is listed as head of a family of:

2 free white males over 16 years. 2 free white males under 16 years.

7 free white females

Colonel Jacob Strickler married Sarah Wilson. They were the parents of three sons and eight daughters, one of whom was Susan, of whom further.

- (H. M. Strickler: "Forerunners—A History or Genealogy of the Strickler Families," pp. 394-99. Evans: "History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania," Census Records of 1790, Heads of Families in Pennsylvania, "Abstracts of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Wills," Vol. II, p. 1013, in the Manuscript Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, J. H. Beers and Company: "Biographical Annals of Lancaster County," pp. 787-88. A. Harris: "Biographical History of Lancaster County," pp. 598. Family data.)
- (III) Susan Strickler, daughter of Colonel Jacob and Sarah (Wilson) Strickler, was born January 25, 1797, and died July 31, 1864. She married Samuel Nelson Houston. (Houston III.)

(Family data.)

(The Wright Line).

(I) JOHN WRIGHT, a Quaker from Lancashire, England, emigrated with Prudence (Patience), his wife, to Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1713. He afterward removed to Lancaster County, in 1726, with Joshua Minshall, Robert Baker and Samuel Blumston, and settled on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, where Columbia (formerly Hempfield) now stands. John Wright took up two hundred and fifty acres of land, lying south of the present Walnut Street, Columbia, and soon after several hundred acres on the west bank of the river, extending from the creek to about two hundred yards from the present bridge (which now carries the "Lincoln Highway"), in the part set off as York County in 1749. He saw the necessity of a ferry between the two settlements and applied for a patent, but because of a rival application for a ferry at the larger settlement at Conestoga Manor, four miles below, he did not procure his patent until 1733. Immediately thereafter John Wright and Samuel Blunston petitioned the court to lay out a public road from the ferry at the foot of Walnut Street, Columbia, to Lancaster, which road was laid out in 1734. Wright's Ferry, during and after the Revolution, was

the principal thoroughfare over the Susquehanna, and York was one of the points named in 1787 for the permanent seat of the national government, via Wright's Ferry, ten miles distant. John Wright was a judge in Lancaster County Court. His son, James, served as Speaker of the House of Deputies. He and his two sons were members at the same time. John Wright died in 1751.

He married Patience. Among their children was John, Jr., of whom further. ("Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania Publications," Vol. IV, p. 304; Vol. VII, p. 84. J. Sobson: "History of York County, Pennsylvania, 1886," p. 505. G. R. Prowell: "History Orok County, Pennsylvania, 1907," Vol. 1, pp. 92-2.6. Family data.)

(II) JOHN WRIGHT, JR., son of John and Patience Wright, was born in Lancashire, England, and died at Wright's Ferry, York County, Pennsylvania, about 1763. He removed to the west side of the Susquehanna River and erected a ferry house at the foot of Hellam Street. He received a license to keep a public house for the years 1736-30, and in 1730 a public road was laid out from his ferry, extending thirty-four miles, and connecting with the Monocacy Road in Maryland, and from thence to the Potomac at the base of Shenandoah Valley.

He was elected a member of the Assembly for York County at the first election after the county was formed in 1749, and was annually reelected until 1759. The first bridge over the Susquehanna was erected at the ferry in 1814, and since that time the village, made a borough April 11, 1834, has been known as Wrights-

ville. It had, from 1811, been a part of Hellam Township.

John Wright, Jr., married Eleanor Barber. (Barber II.) Among their children were:

Tames.

William (probably).

3. Patience, who married General James Ewing. 4. Susanna, of whom further,

(G. R. Prowell: "History of York County, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 925-26. Family data,)

(III) Susanna Wright, daughter of John, Jr., and Eleanor (Barber) Wright, was born in Columbia, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1753, and died in 1829. She was a niece and namesake of Susanna Wright, who was one of the most noted women of her day.

She married Dr. John Houston. (Houston II.)

(G. R. Prowell: "History of York County, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 519-20. Family data.)

(The Barber Line).

The surname Barber, variously spelled Barber, and Barbour, has been derived from the occupation "the barber." It and its variants appear as early as 1273 in various counties in England.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) Robert Barber, son of John Barber, of Yorkshire, England, was founder of the family in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and died at Columbia, Pennsylvania, in September, 1749, aged fifty-seven years. He held several públic offices, being coroner of Chester County in 1721, and member of that county's board of assessors in 1724. Two years later he located at what is now Columbia, Lancaster County, taking up five hundred acres of land. He later became sheriff of Lancaster County and one of its commissioners. His religious affiliations were with the Society of Friends.

Robert Barber married, 5 mo.-17-1718, Hannah Tidmarsh. (Tidmarsh II.) Among their ten children was Eleanor, of whom further.

(Family data. G. R. Prowell: "History of York County, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 925. Edwin Atlee Barber: "Genealogy of the Barber Family," pp. 18-22.)

(II) Eleanor Barber, daughter of Robert and Hannah (Tidmarsh) Barber, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1717, and died in September, 1767. She married John Wright, Ir. (Wright II.)

(Family data. G. R. Prowell: "History of York County, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 925.)

(The Tidmarsh Line).

Anglo-Saxon in its origin, the surname Tidmarsh is of local derivation from "Tidmarsh," a parish in County Berks. "Belonging to Tidmarsh," or Tid's or Tidd's Marsh, is the meaning of this patronymic. Records show the name, also as of counties Worcester and Oxford, and of London; in 1602, John Tidmershe, of County Worcester, registered at Oxford University; later in the seventeenth century, Richard Tidmarsh was a resident of Oxford.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(1) WILLIAM TIDMARSH, first of our line of whom we have record, was probably born in England. The earliest record of him appears in Philadelphia in 1716, when he brought from the Chester, Pennsylvania, Friends' Meeting, a certificate dated 12 mo-25-1716, to the Philadelphia Friends' Meeting. It appears that he was received at Chester that year. In the minutes of the Philadelphia Friends' Meeting, under date of 7 mo-26-1740, John Ogden and Hannah Owen appeared a second time and declared their intentions of marriage. William Tidmarsh acquainted this Meeting of her (Hannah's) grandfather's consent, and her parents sent their consent in writing.

In abstracts of land records among those tracts, property of George Emlem, vintner, of Philadelphia, under date of February 18, 1723-24, is one of eleven acres in Wiccacoe, Philadelphia County, bounded by land of William Tidmarsh, Steven John, and Martha Cox. Date following the entry is 10 mo-15-1727.

William Tidmarsh married (first), probably in England, but the name of his wife is not known. He married (second), "second intentions" declared in Philadelphia Friends' Meeting, 9 mo.-30-1716, Hannah (Garrett) Emlen, daughter of William Garrett, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and widow of George Emlen. Hannah (Garrett-Emlen) Tidmarsh and William Tidmarsh were present at the marriage of Joshua Emlen, probably son of Hannah by her first marriage, and Deborah Powell, in Philadelphia Friends' Meeting, 10 mo.-10-1728.

Among the children of the first marriage was Hannah, of whom further.

- (J. S. Futhey and G. Cope: "History of Chester County, Pennsylvania," p. 536. A. C. Meyers: "Quaker Arrivals at Philadelphia," p. 68. "Publication of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. II, p. 71; Vol. VI, p. 283; Vol. VII, p. 94-183; Vol. VIII, p. 267.
- (II) HANNAH TIDMARSH, daughter of William Tidmarsh, was born probably in England. She married Robert Barber. (Barber I.)

(Edwin Atlee Barber: "Genealogy of the Barber Family," pp. 73-15, 18.)





Dorsaiengton.

Darlington-Butcher

Descendant from families whose Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry traces back to first settlers of the Province of Pennsylvania, the late Joseph Gazzam Darlington, a prominent merchant and man of affairs of Philadelphia, and Mary Washington (Butcher) Darlington, his wife, who resides in the Quaker City, are entitled to representation in this work.

ABRAHAM DARLINGTON, founder of the American branch of the Darlington family, came, about 1711, to the province of William Penn. His descendants, in the order of generations, have been for two centuries identified with the Colonial, Revolutionary and national history of the country.

- (I) Amos Darlington, a lineal descendant of the immigrant Abraham, married Elizabeth (surname not of record), and they had a son:
 - 1. Samuel Powell, of whom further,
- (II) Samuel Powell Darlington, son of Amos and Elizabeth Darlington, was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1802. He married Caroline Weston, born in New York City, July 21, 1809, daughter of Abijah and Juliet Weston, and a descendant of ancestors who came to America as early as 1630, and whose grandsons, many times removed, fought in the Revolutionary War. Samuel Powell and Caroline (Weston) Darlington were the parents of:
 - I. Joseph Gazzam, of whom further.
- (III) JOSEPH GAZZAM DARLINGTON, son of Samuel Powell and Caroline (Weston) Darlington, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1842, and completed his education in the Friends' School, Philadelphia. He then entered the employ of Dale, Ross & Withers, who were at the time the leading silk merchants of the country, and he remained with them for four years, meanwhile laying an excellent foundation for his future associations. His next place of service was in the dry goods house of John W. Thomas, by whom he was later received into a partnership.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Thomas, in 1874, the establishment was carried on under the style of Joseph G. Darlington & Company. His wisdom and business acumen, together with most capable management, guided the house along a successful road, until it became one of the most important establishments of the kind in Philadelphia. The company also maintained branch offices in Paris and Lyons, France, and other European centers. Mr. Darlington was rated as one of the strong financial men of the Quaker City, and served as a director of the Franklin National Bank, trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and as one of the Philadelphia directors of the American Surety Company of New York.

A member of the Union League of Philadelphia for many years and until his death, Mr. Darlington was the president of the organization from 1899 to 1902. In his official capacity he presided on many important occasions when distinguished

persons were entertained. One of the most important of these events was that of February 4, 1899, when a banquet was given by the Union League to the United States Peace Commissioners who arranged the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain at the conclusion of the Spanish-American War. At a banquet, given in celebration of Founders' Day, President McKinley and his Cabinet were present, having come by special train from Washington. The distinguished guests were met by the First City Troop and escorted through the city. Other guests entertained by the league were Prince Henry, of Prussia; President Roosevelt and his Cabinet, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and representatives of great universities.

Mr. Darlington belonged to numerous other organizations, among which were the Connecticnt Society of the Cincinnati and the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, his eligibility being in the right of Captain Horace Seymour in both cases. He was a member also of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, St. Nicholas Society of New York, and the New England Society, of which he was president at the time of his death. His clubs were the Penn, Art, Manufacturers', Corinthian Yacht, Germantown Cricket, Merion Cricket, and Radnor Hunt, all of Philadelphia, and he belonged to a number of prominent clubs in New York and elsewhere.

Following the expiration of his fourth term as president of the Union League, a dinner was given him, January 8, 1903, at which a magnificent loving-cup was presented to him by the vice-presidents and directors of the four boards over which he had presided. Later by invitation of the Executive, Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Darlington dined at the White House.

Remarkable for its force and attractiveness, the personality of Mr. Darlington was one of his constitutional and cultivated rights to leadership. It, too, accounted for very largely the great number of warm and loyal friends which he enjoyed to the full. A man of fine appearance, as his portrait shows, he was both dignified, genial and courteous. In every sense of the word he merited the respect and affection in which he was held by all who were associated with him in business or other endeavor.

Joseph Gazzam Darlington married, May 15, 1873, Mary Washington Butcher, daughter of Washington and Mary Elizabeth (Wattson) Butcher, representative of old families of Philadelphia. (See the Butcher Line.) Children of Mr. and Mrs. Darlington:

- 1. Arthur, deceased.
- Herbert Seymour, a graduate of Yale Law School; married Sibyl Hubbard, daughter of General Thomas and Sibyl Hubbard. Children: Joseph Hubbard and Sibyl Mary. Herbert Seymour Darlington died July 22, 1924.
- 3. Rosalie, deceased.
- Helen; married Felton Bent. Their children: Felton, Jr., died in infancy; Nancy Felton.

The death of Mr. Darlington, which occurred on March 18, 1908, removed from the Philadelphia community a man who had touched life at many points of usefulness and uplift, one whose personality and influence radiated for resultant good in many avenues of the city's progress. He had a large part in advancing the commercial and civic programs, and was indeed happy in its performance. His career was stamped indelibly upon his time.

(The Butcher Line).

- (I) Anne Butcher, widow, of Lillingstone Lovell, Oxfordshire, England, and her unmarried daughter, Frances, had a certificate, dated 2 mo. 19, 1680, from the Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends at Biddleston, Buckinghamshire, to Friends in New Jersey, which she filed with Burlington Monthly Meeting in that province within a year of its date. She may have been already in New Jersey, having come with her sons, John and William Butcher, in the ship "Shield," which arrived at Burlington in October, 1678. Her husband's name is not of available record.
- (II) JOHN BUTCHER, second son of Anne Butcher, came from Hull, England, to Burlington, New Jersey, in October, 1678. He was a minister of the Society of Friends and one of the Proprietors of West Jersey. His will, dated 2 mo. 7, 1729, was proved II mo. 5, 1737. He married twice, the name of his first wife unknown, and by the first marriage he had two sons:
 - 1. William.
 - 2. John, Jr., of whom see further.

His second wife was Mary Walker, by whom he had issue also.

- (III) John Butcher, Jr., inherited his father's plantation in Springfield Township, New Jersey, and later lived in Northampton Township in the same (Burlington) county. He married (first) Mary Harvey, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Curtis) Harvey, a sister of John Curtis, who came from England in the very early days of the province of West Jersey and became a Proprietor thereof; and granddaughter of Thomas Curtis, of Reading, England, who with his wife, Anne, "were both severe sufferers, and above mediocrity in position and intelligence, among the earliest and most prominent members of the Society of Friends at its first organization in England. Anne Curtis is said to have had considerable influence with the King, her father being a personal friend of the King in the time of the Civil War, having been hung without trial by the King's enemies at his own door." John Butcher, Jr., married (second) Margaret Barton, who was an elder of Friends' Meeting. The only child of John Butcher, Jr., and Mary Harvey, his first wife, was:
 - I. John, 3d, also called Jr., of whom further,
- (IV) John Butcher, 3D, lived in Springfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, having inherited land from his grandfather's plantation. He married, 12 mo. 23, 1738, his half first cousin, Mary Ridgway, daughter of Job Ridgway, by his wife, Rebecca Butcher, a half sister to his father; and was disowned by Burlington Monthly Meeting for marriage to too near a relative. John Butcher, 3d, and Mary Ridgway, his wife, had an only son:
 - Job, of whom further.
 Probably other children.
- (V) Job Butcher, born in Burlington County, New Jersey, in 1742, afterward lived in Philadelphia, where it is said he established the wholesale produce business, in 1760, which grew to such great proportions under three generations

of his descendants, and he was almost certainly the founder of the family firm. He dropped dead in the Friends' Meeting House, Fourth and Arch streets, to which he belonged, in 2 mo. 15, 1819. Job Butcher married (first) Ann Wright, 4 mo. 20, 1775, she the daughter of Amos and Ann (Black) Wright, granddaughter of Thomas Wright, and a descendant of Joshua Wright, of Roulden, and Elizabeth Empson, his wife, of Gowle Field House, all in England. Joshua Wright and wife and three children, about 1679, came and settled near the Falls of Delaware, on the Jersey side. He was a member of the West Jersey Assembly in 1682 and 1688. His children inherited much real estate of his unmarried brother, Thomas. Job and Ann (Wright) Butcher had children, of whom was Amos Wright, see further. Job Butcher married (second) Mary (Carpenter) Watson, widow of Sykes Watson, and daughter of Stephen and Eleanor Carpenter. She died without issue.

(VI) Amos Wright Butcher, born January 6, 1781, only surviving son of Job and Ann (Wright) Butcher, passed all his life in Philadelphia, having inherited his father's business, which he greatly enlarged, and passed on to his sons. He was a descendant of three Proprietors of the province of West Jersey, viz., Richard Stockton, 1st (lieutenant of a Troop of Horse at Flushing, Long Island, before removing to West Jersey); Joshua Wright (member of the West Jersey Assembly, 1682-83 and 1685), and Richard Ridgway. He was a member of Philadelphia Meeting of the Society of Friends, and went with the Orthodox branch on the division in 1827. He died December 6, 1843. Amos Wright Butcher married, 10 mo. 12, 1809, at Abington Friends' Meeting, Susannah Tyson, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Kirk) Tyson; granddaughter of Peter Tyson, born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, 3 mo. 6, 1700, died 3 mo. 7, 1791, and Mary Roberts, his wife, married 2 mo. 1727; and great-granddaughter of Reynier Tiesen (Tyson) and Mary, his wife, the former having come in the ship "Concord" from England to Philadelphia, arriving October 6, 1683. Revnier Tiesen (Tyson) was one of the original incorporators of the borough of Germantown, he having been named in Penn's Charter of August 12, 1689. He was of the vicinity of Crefeld, a city situate in the Lower Rhine provinces within a few miles of the Holland border. He was of Holland-Dutch, free-burgher stock, akin to that which first settled New Netherland, and before this had held sway on the Delaware River. His will, dated December 21, 1741, was proved October 26, 1745. Of the children of Amos Wright and Susannah (Tyson) Butcher was a son:

1. Washington, see further.

(VII) Washington Butcher, second son and third child of Amos Wright and Susannah (Tyson) Butcher, was born in Philadelphia, December 9, 1814, died there January 8, 1873. He was a prominent wholesale provision merchant and one of the promoters of the organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad, of which he served as a director from 1859 until his death, except for a short absence in Europe. He was one of the founders of the American Steamship Company, in which he was a director and for some time president, and a director of the Girard Bank of Philadelphia for terms of years. He was a deacon and trustee of the First Baptist Church, to which he gave liberally from his substance. He was one of the earliest members of the Union League of Philadelphia, and had numerous

other important interests, of a financial and civic character. Washington Butcher married, May 27, 1841, Mary Elizabeth Wattson, born in Philadelphia, September 21, 1822, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Brown) Wattson. The Wattson family were originally residents of the Welsh Tract in the present State of Delaware. An ancestor of Mrs. Butcher, David Barr, was first lieutenant in the Lower Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, in 1756. Mrs. Washington Butcher was for many years actively engaged in philanthropic work in Philadelphia, and was made an honorary member of and vice-president of the National Indian Association. Children of Washington and Mary Elizabeth (Wattson) Butcher:

- I. Laura Wattson, born June 14, 1842, died February 13, 1867; married J. Edward Addicks,
- 2. Henry Clay, born August 7, 1844, served as a sergeant in the Civil War, and after-wards was prominent in mercantile and financial affairs in Philadelphia. He married Ellen Page, a descendant of King James II, of Scotland, and other royalties of the line.
- Rosalie, born April 1, 1849, became the second wife of J. Edward Addicks, whose first wife was her elder sister, Laura Wattson Butcher.
- Mary Washington, born in Philadelphia, June 9, 1851; married Joseph Gazzam Darlington, of this memorial, as hereinbefore mentioned.
- Howard Butcher, born June 25, 1853, for many years prominent in the business life of Philadelphia; married Mary Louisa, daughter of L. Harry and Margaret (Starr) Richards, of that city.



Bodine

Among the most interesting of the family lines tracing to Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry is that of William W. Bodine, son of Samuel Taylor Bodine, chairman of the board of directors of The United Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia, widely known also as a public utility executive of unusual power and influence. William W. Bodine is vice-president, in charge of finance, of the same company.

The American family of Bodine is of French extraction, and its present representatives claim descent from Jean le Baudain, Seigneur d'Villiers, governor of 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 down to the immigration to America is as follows:

- (I) Jean le Baudain, Seigneur d'Villiers, governor of the Castle of Cambray, 1340.
 - (II) Jean le Baudain, son of the above, 1376.
 - (III) Jean le Baudain, Bishop's chamberlain, at Cambray, 1419.
 - (IV) Jean le Baudain, his son and successor, 1459.
 - (V) Jean le Baudain, Seigneur d'Villiers, 1480.
 - (VI) Gulliame Le Baudain, of Cambray. His son,
- (VII) Daniel Bodin, went to Medis, in the ancient French Province of Saintonge. His son,
- (VIII) Daniel Bodin, born at Medis, went to London, England, and married there, Júly 30, 1637, and returned with his wife to Medis, and died there.

(The Family in America).

- (I) 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 following year came to America and settled in Staten Island, Richmond County, New York, where he died in March, 1695.
- (II) 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, Francis, of whom further.
- (III) Francis (2) Bodine, son of Francis (1), took up land in Middlesex County, New Jersey, on which several of his sons settled, among them Francis (3), of whom further.

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(IV) Francis (3) Bodine, son of Francis (2) Bodine, married, January 29, 1755, Rachel Wilson, and they were the parents of a son, Captain John, of whom further.

- (V) Captain John Bodine, son of Francis (3) and Rachel (Wilson) Bodine, was born near Cranberry, Middlesex County, New Jersey, in 1755, removed to Burlington County, New Jersey, when a young man. He enlisted as a private in the First Regiment, Burlington County Militia, and rose to the rank of captain, serving throughout the Revolutionary War. He married, September 16, 1790, at Burlington, New Jersey, 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. Of their son, Samuel Tucker, see further
- (VI) Samuel Tucker Bodine, son of Captain John and Ann (Taylor) Bodine, was born at Wading River, Burlington County, New Jersey, July 29, 1810, died in Philadelphia, November 26, 1879. When a young man he removed to Philadelphia and became prominently identified with business and municipal affairs, and with some of the city's most important industrial enterprises and institutions. He resided for many years in that part of the city then known as Kensington, of which he was mayor prior to its consolidation with the city of Philadelphia. He was a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a manager of the Presbyterian Board of Education, and a director of various financial and other corporations and institutions. Samuel Tucker Bodine married, November 25, 1851, Louisa Wylie Millikin, daughter of William and Martha (Orr) Millikin, born in Philadelphia, November 16, 1820, died at Bridgeton, New Jersey, May 4, 1887. They were the parents of a son; Samuel Taylor, of whom further.
- (VII) Samuel Taylor Bodine, son of Samuel Tucker and Louisa Wylie (Millikin) Bodine, was born in Philadelphia, August 23, 1854. From the Germantown Academy, where he was a student from 1862 to 1869, he passed to the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. Bodine started his business career as a shipping clerk in the service of the Royersford (Pennsylvania) Iron Foundry Company, where he was employed until 1874. In a similar capacity he served the Cohansey Glass Company, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, in 1874-76. In the latter year he joined the force of Peter Wright & Sons, of Philadelphia, and within a short time of going there he was placed in charge of the commercial work of the repair shops and engineering department of the American and Red Star Steamship Lines, maintaining that association from 1876 to 1882.

It was in 1882 that Samuel Taylor Bodine began his long and valued association with the public utility service of his native city, Philadelphia. In that year he was elected secretary and treasurer of the United Gas Improvement Company, and in 1888 he was made general manager of the company. He was elected second vice-president in 1892, and in 1894 was advanced to first vice-president, and through all these years he continued to hold the title and to fill the position of general manager. When Thomas Dolan was elected executive head of the corporation, Mr. Bodine was made first vice-president, and in his dual capacity of vice-president

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and general manager he served until 1912, when he was elected president of the mammoth corporation, familiarly known to all Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians as the "U. G. I." Mr. Bodine served in the office of president until September 1, 1926, when he resigned to become chairman of the board of directors, which position he holds at the present (1930) writing.

Among the numerous important interests with which Mr. Bodine is identified are the following: Director of the Philadelphia National Bank, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, and Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company. He served as vice-chairman of the District Board of the Eastern Judicial District of Pennsylvania, under the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917. Deeply interested in educational institutions, he is a trustee of the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, while to his alma mater, the University of Pennsylvania, he gave the fine building known as the "Bodine Dormitory." On February 22, 1928, he was awarded by the University of Pennsylvania the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He is a member, through right of his grandfather, Captain John Bodine, of the Sons of the Revolution, and belongs also to the Franklin Institute, the Rittenhouse, Union League, University, and Merion Cricket clubs of Philadelphia, and to the University Club of New York. His religious fellowship is with the Presbyterian Church and his political affiliation with the Republican party.

Samuel Taylor Bodine married, November 15, 1883, at Germantown, Philadelphia, Eleanor Gray Warden, daughter of William Gray and Sarah Wells (Bushnell) Warden. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bodine are:

- Louise, married Dr. H. W. How, originally of New York City, and now of Rosemont, Pennsylvania.
- 2. Eleanor Gray, married William Graves Perry, of Boston, Massachusetts.
- 3. William Warden, whose biography follows this.

(VIII) WILLIAM WARDEN BODINE, only son of Samuel Taylor and Eleanor Gray (Warden) Bodine, was born in Philadelphia, October 18, 1887. His preparatory training was received in the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia and at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire. He next entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. A year of study abroad and in business in Philadelphia was followed by a course of study in the University of Pennsylvania Law School, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws at his graduation in the class of 1914. He was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania, and entered directly upon the practice of law in association with the firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, of Philadelphia, with which he was only identified for a short time.

Mr. Bodine's official connection with The United Gas Improvement Company, with which he has had a steadily advancing career, was made in June, 1919, when he accepted the offer of the position of attorney to the company. He remained a member of the legal department until 1923. In 1922, he had been made assistant general counsel of the company, and in the autumn of the following year was made assistant to Lewis Lillie, vice-president and general manager of the organization. In October, 1924, he was appointed assistant general manager, and in December, 1925, was elected vice-president and appointed general manager in May, 1926.



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He now (1932) holds the position of vice-president in charge of finance of The United Gas Improvement Company.

Other interests of various purposes with which Mr. Bodine has official association are: a director of American Superpower Corporation, New York; First National Bank, Lumbermen's Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia National Insurance Company, and Provident Trust Company, Philadelphia; a manager of Western Saving Fund Society, Philadelphia; a trustee of Bryn Mawr (Pennsylvania) Hospital, and Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

A fine military record stands to the lasting credit of Mr. Bodine as an exponent of practical patriotism. He joined the First Troop of the Philadelphia City Cavalry in 1912, and served with it during the trouble on the Mexican Border in 1916 and 1917. When the United States joined forces with the Allies in the prosecution of the World War, he offered without delay his services to the Government and was assigned to the Field Artillery. He went overseas with the Forty-second (Rainbow) Division, and saw much active service as captain of Battery A, One Hundred Forty-minth Field Artillery. Following the reorganization of the National Guard, in 1920, he joined the One Hundred Eighth Field Artillery as major, and has been lieutenant-colonel of the regiment since 1923.

In political alignment, Mr. Bodine votes with the Republicans, and is esteemed an earnest and influential member of his party. He is widely known for his practical interest in the youth of Philadelphia and its environs, and his position in that highly commendable work is defined by his capacity as a vice-president of the Delaware and Montgomery Counties Council, Boy Scouts of America. In social and cultural relations he is well connected, as befits one of his family and position. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Gulph Mills Golf Club, Harvard clubs of Philadelphia and New York, Merion Cricket Club, Penn Club, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Rittenhouse Club, and Union League. His religious fellowship is with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

William Warden Bodine married, April 29, 1915, in Philadelphia, Angela R. Forney, daughter of Brigadier-General James Forney and Jane de C. (Richardson) Forney; her father, a son of John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, was a general officer in the United States Marine Corps. Mr. and Mrs. William Warden Bodine are the parents of four children:

- 1. Samuel Taylor Bodine (2), born March 18, 1916.
- 2. William Warden Bodine, Jr., born May 29, 1918.
- 3. Jane Bodine, born March 16, 1920.
- 4. James Forney Bodine, born June 14, 1921.



Donaldson

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Monaldson



as associate judge until his death, which occurred February 12, 1880, in his seventy-sixth year.

It is stated that Judge Donaldson's middle name was Frazer, which suggests a connection with the powerful Scottish clan of that name. With the further association of the name Donaldson, it is to be concluded quite strongly that the family came from the North of Ireland and was Protestant, and that they were also Covenanters who had been driven from Scotland during the sixteenth century when a great period of religious unrest was experienced.

Judge Donaldson married Violet Niles, daughter of John Nathan Niles, of Mansfield, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of John Niles, who came to America in 1635. This John Niles was said to be a grandson of John Rogers, born in 1500, died in 1555, a Cambridge Bachelor of Arts, who was installed rector of Holy Trinity, Queenhithe, London, and in 1534 went to Antwerp as chaplain to the English merchants. There he met William Tyndale (1492-1536) and was converted by him to the Reformation movement. Tyndale, as is well known, had been for a long time an exile because of his heresy and attacks on Henry VIII, and because of his determination to send forth his revised translation of the Holy Scriptures. Tyndale was strangled and burned at the stake, October 6, 1536, but his work lived to furnish the framework of the Puritan movement in after years. John Rogers carried forward Tyndale's work of translation of the Bible and continued with vigor the attacks on "Pestilent popery, idolatry and superstition." His following, however, was not equal to the party in power. He was sent to Newgate in January, 1554, by Bonner, who was the new Bishop of London, and was placed on trial, January 29, 1555, before a commission appointed by Cardinal Pole, and was executed at Smithfield, February 4, 1555. John Rogers was the first Protestant martyr of Oueen Mary's reign.

Violet Niles was a sister of Colonel Lanson Niles, a noted Pennsylvania soldier, who assisted in organizing and was made colonel of the celebrated "Buck Tail" Regiment which served with great distinction during the Civil War. Colonel Niles had one son, now Rear Admiral Nathan Niles, United States Navy, retired, who commanded the American fleet in its historic world cruise during the administration of President Roosevelt.

Judge and Mrs. Donaldson were the parents of a son, James Webster, of whom further.

(II) James Webster Donaldson, son of Judge John F. and Violet (Niles) Donaldson, was born in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. He served as a private in the Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteer Infantry during the greater part of the Civil War and, in later years was prominent in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic. His permanent occupation, that of railway mail clerk, continued until his death in 1914. He married Emma Houghton, born in Wellsboro, died in 1924, at the age of eighty-four, daughter of Pharez Houghton, a direct descendant of the celebrated English family of which Lord Houghton was an important member. They were the parents of three children:

- I. Harry James, of whom further,
- 2. Dr. John H., a surgeon dentist of Williamsport.
- 3. Mrs. Brown G. Ensign, of California.
- C. & R. 1-19

(III) Dr. Harry James Donaldson, son of James Webster and Emma (Houghton) Donaldson, was born in Wellsboro, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1873. He began his early education in the public schools of Wellsboro and followed this with four years at the Williamsport High School. He then matriculated for the medical course at the University of Pennsylvania and graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1895. This was followed by a post-graduate course at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and at the celebrated New York Polyclinic College Hospital.

Dr. Donaldson began medical practice in Williamsport, and served as resident physician at the Williamsport Hospital in 1895-96. He had a strong leaning toward specialization in surgery exclusively and to this end he attended the well-known clinics of the Drs. Mayo in Rochester, Minnesota. He eventually forsook the strictly internist field for that of major surgery. He conducted the Donaldson Private Hospital and also served as staff surgeon of the Danville Hospital for the Insane. From 1906 to 1910 he was a trustee of Blossburg Hospital, and in 1911 was elected abdominal surgeon-in-chief of Williamsport Hospital, which position he filled with his usual marked ability. In 1920, he was elected to the board of managers of Williamsport Hospital. His professional affiliations included the Lycoming County Medical Society, which he served as president; the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the American College of Surgeons of which he was a Fellow, and the Surgeons' Club of Rochester, Minnesota, of which he was a life member. He was the author, in 1927, of a "History of Surgery in Lycoming County."

Dr. Donaldson rendered a fine public service to the Commonwealth as a member of the Pennsylvania State Game Commission, to which he was named in 1914. and of which he was president for a time. He was vice-chairman of the State Conservation Board and chairman of its publicity committee, which last-named body achieved much of the work in connection with the passage of the \$25,000,000 forestry bond issue by the Legislature in 1925. This has been classed as one of the greatest pieces of conservation legislation that has been passed in the history of the State. In 1923, the Donaldson State Game Refuge was created out of an area of 14,860 acres of timber land in Sullivan County, and dedicated as a permanent wild life sanctuary owned and controlled by the Commonwealth. This was ordered and done in recognition of Dr. Donaldson's magnificent work for conservation. He also served as a national director of the Izaak Walton League, secretary of the Stream Pollution Association, and as a member of the State Sanitary Water Board. In political alignment, he was a strong, coöperative Republican, and his party received additional prestige from his activities and public service.

Dr. Donaldson was an influential member of the Williamsport Chamber of Commerce, and was popular in social affairs, belonging to the Old Colony Club of the United States and Foreign Countries, to various college fraternities to which he was bidden during his student days, and to the Williamsport Country Club, the Ross Club, and the Lions Club. He centered his religious effort in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which faith his family continues to worship.

Dr. Harry James Donaldson married (first) Blanche Schriner, of Philadelphia,



Harry James Donaldon M. J.



and (second), September 18, 1917, Ann Houser, of Dutch lineage, and a native of Williamsport. Children of first marriage:

- 1. Paul S.
- 2. John F.

Dr. Donaldson died suddenly in Savannah, Georgia, February 5, 1930, where he was spending the winter in an effort to regain his health.

In recording the accomplishments credited to Dr. Donaldson, the biographer has not been confined to the rehearsal of his contributions to medical and surgical advance. While these are in their category the high lights of the record, they furnish, as it were, illumination of that other service which he performed with equal ardor and fruitful results for humanity at large and the lower order of animals which all high-minded people love and whose numbers they seek to conserve.

(Family data. George P. Donehoo: "Pennsylvania History," Vol. V. pp. 3-4.)



fortescue

The surname Fortescue is doubtless from the old French fortescue, "strong shield," referring probably to such a weapon carried by the primary bearer of the name. This, with the motto of the family, "Forte scutum salus ducum" (a strong shield is the safety of commanders), doubtless led to the fabrication of the venerable and almost uniform tradition that the founder of the family, one Sir Richard le Fort, at the battle of Hastings was the safety of his commander, by bearing a strong shield in front of him, and hence acquired the addition of the French word "escue" to his name. The Norman origin of the family is fairly certain. In any event, it is certain that the family was established in the eleventh century, and continues with unchanged name to this date. Through the centuries it has occupied a foremost place among the great families of England. In addition to the distinguished American lines of Penn, Stockton, Crispin, and Wetherill, the ancestry of Horace Fortescue and his immediate family is directly and authentically brought down through the royal lines of England and France.

(1) Joseph Fortescue was born January 23, 1760, and died May 29, 1793. The records in the office of the Commissioner of Navigation of the Port of Philadelphia in the Bourse Building show Joseph Fortesque was a second rate pilot on the Delaware River in the year 1784, and first rate pilot from May 16, 1786. Among the vessels with which his name is associated in their records is "Queen of France," Captain Archibald Fisher, from Madeira, 1784; brig "Charlestown-Packet," Captain Allibone, 1784; brig "Zenia," Captain Joseph Ashbridge.

Joseph Fortescue married, in 1784, Sarah Smith, granddaughter of Francis and Rachel (Zelley) Smith, who were married December 12, 1728. They were the parents of a son, Aaron Smith, who married Mary Crispin (Crispin IV). Aaron and Mary (Crispin) Smith were the parents of Sarah, who married Joseph Fortescue. Joseph and Sarah (Smith) Fortescue were the parents of:

- 1. Anne, born September 3, 1785, died August 13, 1817.
- 2. Thomas Smith, of whom further,
- 3. Joseph, born April 29, 1793, died in 1840; married, in 1815, Sarah Shetzline. (Family data.)
- (II) Thomas Smith Fortescue, son of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Fortescue, was born July 9, 1787, and died January 16, 1865. He married, December 12, 1813, Martha Lyle, born December 15, 1792, and died July 14, 1868. They were the parents of:
 - 1. Joseph Lyle, born October 9, 1814.
 - 2. Mary Emma, born January 26, 1819, died August 6, 1819.
 - 3. Amanda Melonia, born March 20, 1820, married Henry Roberts.
 - 4. Walter Lyle, born November 3, 1822, died December 29, 1822.
 - Thomas Smith, married, March 31, 1850, Louisa Jane Ballenger, born in 1823, died September 7, 1873.
 - 6, Sarah Smith, born in 1825, died in August, 1825.



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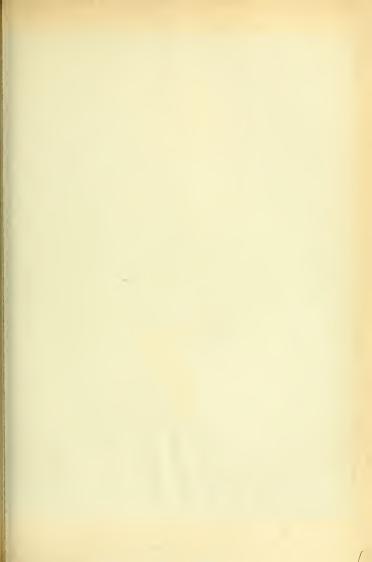
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7. Walter Scott, of whom further.

 Mary Lyle, born September 8, 1828; married, July 2, 1854, Samuel Gideon Baggé, born May 11, 1821, died May 28, 1880.

9. Henry Clay, married Mary de Bender.

- 10. Francis Hodson, born October 23, 1832; married, July 25, 1854, Jane Bowler.
- 11. William Mason, born April 1, 1835; married, in September, 1856, Susan P. Jenkins. (Ibid.)
- (III) Walter Scott Fortescue, son of Thomas Smith and Martha (Lyle) Fortescue, was born August 27, 1826. He married, November 4, 1857, Maria Chase Grey, born October 10, 1836, died December 18, 1914. They were the parents of:
 - Charles, born October 11, 1858, died May 10, 1878.

2. Grace, born January 21, 1861, died in 1892.

3. Mary, born September 19, 18'2, died January 19, 1885.

4. Walter Lyle, born May 7, 1872.

5. Horace, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(IV) Horace Fortescue, son of Walter Scott and Maria Chase (Grey) Fortescue, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1873. He received his early education in private schools of his native city, Philadelphia. By an early firm determination to gain for himself a noteworthy place in the world of finance and commerce. Mr. Fortescue, having entered The Philadelphia National Bank in 1893 as junior clerk, soon rose from this position. He served in various departments of the bank as clerk and teller, gaining from each position a fund of valuable information, which together with his own innate ability, enabled him to fill the position of assistant cashier capably and efficiently. In 1915, Mr. Fortescue accepted the positions of vice-president and cashier, and in 1917, resigned from the office of cashier, continuing as vice-president. Mr. Fortescue is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in Pennsylvania, the Church Club, and the Business Science Club. He is a member of the vestry and serves as rector's warden of Grace Church, Mt. Airy.

Horace Fortescue married, in Germantown, Philadelphia, October 2, 1899, Laura Irene Archambault, daughter of Frank L. and Eliza (Boggs) Archambault. They have one son, Frank Archambault Fortescue, born November 18, 1902, who married, in Paris, April 20, 1925, Marjorie Hill, and they in turn have one son, George Horace Fortescue, born in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, September 19, 1027.

Viewing his life in the light of his past record, we may readily expect a succession of future noteworthy achievements.

(Ibid.)

(The Penn Line).

The family of Penn was doubtless originally Welsh. The name itself is distinctly of Welsh origin, and a word in common use in that language, signifying a head, or highland. Penn himself is said to have stated that he was of Welsh origin, and that one of his ancestors had come from Wales into England. This ancestor, John Tudor, "lived upon the top of a hill or mountain in Wales," and was generally called John Pennurith, or "John on the top of a hill," hence ultimately John Penn.

(I) William Penn was of Mintye and Penn's Lodge, county of Wilts. We know but little of his life, but from an old letter we know him to have "lived in a genteel ancient House," viz.: Penn's Lodge, and was of enough consequence to be buried before the altar of the Church at Mintye, and there is a tablet to his memory in the same church. He died March 12, 1591-92, and his will, proved in 1592, is recorded in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The will of William Penn, of Penn's Lodge, dated May 1, 1590, shows that his son, William, was deceased at that date.

(Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 1-2.)

- (II) WILLIAM PENN, JR., son of William Penn, was placed by his father with Christopher Georges, then a counsellor-at-law, "to be bred up by him, and with whom he lived many years as his chief clerk, till he married him to one of his sister Ann George's daughters by Mr. John Rastall, then one of the aldermen of Gloucester." As shown by the will of his father, he died prior to May 1, 1590. He was survived by his wife. Margaret (Rastall) Penn, and by six children:
 - 1. George, succeeded to estates of his grandfather at Mintye, and had a son William.
 - 2. Giles, of whom further.
 - 3. William.
 - 4. Marie.
 - 5. Sara.
 - Susanna, married Richard Cusse of Wooton Basset, in Wilts, in 1633.
 (Ibid.)
- (III) Giles Penn, son of William and Margaret (Rastall) Penn, married, November 5, 1600, Joan Gilbert, of the Gilberts of New York. He became a captain in the Royal Navy, and afterwards was for many years a consul for the English trade in the Mediterranean, to which position he was appointed about 1635. Captain Giles and Joan (Gilbert) Penn are known to have had at least four children:
 - 1. George, born in 1601, died in 1664.
 - 2. Rachel, of whom further.
 - 3. Eleanor, died November 24, 1612.
 - 4 (Admiral) William, born in Bristol, England, in 1621, passed his life in active service in the navy; captain in 1664; admiral in 1655; married, January 6, 1643-44, Margaret, widow of Nicholas van der Schuren, and daughter of John Jasper.

(Ibid.)

(IV) RACHEL PENN, daughter of Captain Giles and Joan (Gilbert) Penn, was baptized at St. Mary, Radcliffe, February 24, 1607. She married Raphe Bradshaw, born in 1611, son of Lawrence and Sarah (Hinchman) Bradshaw, who resided at Hope, County Lancaster, England. Raphe and Rachel (Penn) Bradshaw were the parents of Rebecca Bradshaw, who, according to a theory recently propounded by descendants of the Crispin family, married William Crispin (Crispin I), whose wife the older theory held to be Anne Jasper, sister of Margaret Jasper, who married Admiral William Penn.

(Ibid. Sir William Dugdale: "Visitation of Lancashire," Vol. LXXXIV, p. 53.)

(The Stockton Line).

From two old English words, stoc and tun, the surname Stockton is derived. The former means "the stock or stem of a tree," and the latter, "an inclosure," is

the root from which the word "town" is taken. The family is of Saxon blood, having been settled in England long before the Norman Conquest. The spelling was originally de Stocton, later Stockton, and some members of the family lave changed it to Stoughton. There are numerous small towns of the name in the English countryside, from which the family name arose about the eleventh century.

- (I) RICHARD STOCKTON was born in or near London, England, and died in what is now Springfield, Burlington County, New Jersey, in September, 1707. According to the family genealogist, E. B. Stockton, Richard Stockton emigrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony and settled in Boston, or Charlestown, Massachusetts, where a Richard Stockton is witness to Ralph Hall's deed in 1649. The first evidence of his emigration to Long Island is found in Flushing, where his name appears in a petition, November 8, 1656. He is named as one of the original patentees of the town, and in virtue of this, all direct male descendants are eligible to the Holland Society of New York. In 1650, he joined in the petition for the remitting of the penalty imposed by Director-General Stuyvesant on William Hallett for aiding and abetting a Baptist preacher, and on December 27, 1657, he was one of the remonstrators against the persecution of the Ouakers by the Director-General and Council. On April 22, 1665, Governor Niccols commissioned him lieutenant of the Horse Company of Flushing, and in 1660 he was elected lieutenant of the Flushing Foot Company, which he declined. He appears to have been a prominent man in Flushing, being rated among the rather well-to-do citizens of the place, taking a prominent part in the controversies between the town and Governor Peter Stuyvesant on religious matters. Between 1670 and 1677 he became converted to the tenets of the Society of Friends, and selling his Long Island property, he removed to Springfield Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, where he purchased twelve hundred acres of land from George Hutchinson, on which he lived until he died, between January 25, 1705-06, and October 10, 1707, the dates of the executing and the filing of his will. His descendants are eligible for Society of Colonial Wars and Colonial Dames of America. He married, in 1652. Abigail. who survived him, being alive April 14, 1714, and who, there is some reason to suppose, may have been his second wife. They were the parents of:
 - Richard, born in England in 1654, died at Stony Brook, now Princeton, New Jersey, in July, 1709; married, November 8, 1691, Susanna (Witham) Robinson, daughter of Robert and Anne Witham, and widow of Thomas Robinson.
 - John, born in 1674, died March 29, 1747; married (first), in 1704, Mary Leeds; (second) Ann Ogborn.
 - Job, died in Springfield, Burlington County, New Jersey, his will being proved December 22, 1732; married Anna Petty, died in 1746, daughter of John Petty.
 - 4. Abigail, died in 1726; married, as his second wife, Jacob Ridgway.
 - 5. Mary, of whom further.
 - Sarah, married (first), about 1693, Benjamin Jones, died in 1702; married (second), in 1706, William Venticomb.
 - 7. Hannah, married a Philips.
 - 8. Elizabeth, born in 1680; married, in 1703, William Budd, Jr.
- ("American Ancestry," Vol. V, p. 111. E. B. Stockton: "Stockton Genealogy," p. 1. T. C. Stockton: "The Stockton Family in New Jersey," pp. 1-10, 15, 20-21.)
- (II) Mary Stockton, daughter of Richard and Abigail Stockton, married (first), March 6, 1693-94, Thomas Shinn, who died November 15, 1694, son of

John Shinn. She married (second) Silas Crispin. (Crispin II.) She married (third), in 1714, Richard Ridgway, Jr., stepson of her sister, Abigail.

(Ibid.)

(The Crispin Line).

The Crispin family is an ancient and honorable one in Great Britain. The name is evidently of Norman origin. There were several families of the name among the lower counties of England in his day, and William Crispin, progenitor of our line, may have belonged to one of them, for he lived in a time when a great many masters of merchantships were men of good birth but small fortune, seeking a life of adventure combined with profit, which was always to be found at sea, but could not be had on land except in time of war.

(John Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 347.)

(1) WILLIAM CRISPIN appears to have been born about 1610, though the place and exact date of his birth are unknown. The first mention of the name found in published public documents is in the "Calendar of State Papers," Domestic Series. On March 3, 1634-35, the officers of the customs at Kingston-upon-Hull, advised the Governor and others of the Company of Merchant Adventurers that the "Adventures," William Crispin, master, was lading in their port with woolen cloths from Amsterdam, contrary to the late proclamation, but these documents throw no light on any further happenings in the matter. For fourteen years after this the name does not occur in the "Calendar," and then there is a warrant from Colonels Deane and Black to the Navy Commissioners, dated April 3, 1649, for William Crispin, later purser on the "Recovery," to be entered on the "Truelove."

On August 6, 1650, the Admiralty Commissioners wrote to Colonel Deane that six new frigates were to be supplied with officers, and sent the petition and certificates of William Crispin for a purser's place in one of them; they instructed Deane that if he found the papers correct, to return Crispin as fit to be employed, but to remember that they thought Thomas Phillips should be purser of the first of the frigates. (It is not entirely certain that this William Crispin, the purser, was the same as the captain of the "Adventures"; having already been master of a merchantship, he should have been able to obtain a higher office in the navy, especially if there is any truth in the story that he had been in the army. But his circumstances at the time, of which we are ignorant, might have induced him to accept the post of purser.) The "Calendar" has one letter written by William Crispin while in command of the "Hope" to J. Turner, November 19, 1652, saying that he mustered Captain Lawson's men on the "Fairfax," and found more landsmen and boys than upon any of the State's ships for the last ten years; that he discharged eighteen and signed their tickets, and sent down one hundred and eighty men to the "Fairfax" in the "Hope," but when they arrived and saw the landsmen, one hundred would not go, but went to other ships. This letter shows that Crispin and the other naval officers were preparing for the more important events of the following year; it also implies that Crispin had been in the service of the State for at least ten years before this date.

In May, 1653, an expedition was sent against the Dutch, under Colonel Richard Deane and Colonel George Monk, generals and admirals of the Parliament.

The fleet in this expedition consisted of three squadrons, the first, or squadron of the red flag, contained thirty-eight ships, under Vice-Admiral William Penn; and the third, or blue squadron, thirty-four ships, under Rear-Admiral John Lawson. Captain Crispin commanded the "Assistance," frigate, one hundred and eighty men and forty guns, in Penn's squadron. This fleet on the second and third of June, 1653, took or destroyed between twenty and thirty Dutch ships-of-war, took thirteen hundred and fifty prisoners, and pursued the Dutch to their own harbors. After this engagement the "Assistance" spent the remainder of the year cruising, conveying merchantmen, and preying on the Dutch commerce.

Captain Crispin was also active in the expedition sent against the Spanish possession in the West Indies by Cromwell. Captain Crispin commanded the "Laurel." He returned home early in the spring, for the "Calendar" has a letter dated London, April 24, 1656, from him to Colonel John Clerke and Mr. Hopkins, about some Jamaica hides to be disposed of for the use of the General (Admiral) Penn.

When the Naval party began to plan opposition to the Protector's government and adherence to the King, Crispin was among the leaders of the movement. In 1660, after the Restoration, William Penn, who took an important part in the final acts of that event, was knighted and made Commissioner of the Admiralty and governor of the town and fort of Kinsale. Crispin probably assisted Penn at this time, and no doubt came in for a share of the royal favor; he may have obtained a magistracy or judicial office of some kind in County Cork, as the admiral's son afterwards wrote that Crispin was skilled in courtkeeping. He lived in Kinsale for about twenty years, but left very little of record there that has survived.

William Crispin was appointed, in September, 1681, one of the three commissioners for settling the Colony of Pennsylvania. He sailed from England in one of three ships in 1681. By all accounts the ship in which Crispin sailed was blown off after nearly reaching the capes of Delaware, and put into Barbados, when the ship put in there, and the news of his death was taken back to England by the "Amity." Crispin is also said to have been the first appointed surveyor-general, but no proof of this has been found. It is evident that Penn intended Captain Crispin to be Chief Justice. William Crispin was one of the "First Purchasers" of land in the Province, but his purchase of five thousand acres was never laid out to him. After his death this amount was confirmed to his children, in separate portions, by the Proprietary's patent, in which it is stated to be of the latter's "free gift."

According to an old theory, Captain William Crispin married (first), about 1650, Anne Jasper, daughter of John Jasper, a merchant of Rotterdam. He married (second) Jane, of whose family nothing is known. However, a descendant of William Crispin propounds a new theory that the William Crispin, above mentioned, was identical with the William Crispin who married Rebecca Bradshaw, daughter of Raphe and Rachel (Penn) Bradshaw. (Penn IV.) Children:

- 1. Silas, of whom further.
- Rebecca, married (first), August 24, 1688, Edward Blackfan, had William; married (second), in 1725, Nehemiah Allen, son of Nathaniel Allen.
- 3. Ralph, remained in Ireland.
- 4 Rachel, married Thomas Armstrong and had Jane, who married Robert Swiney; George; and another child.

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Child of second marriage:

5. James, married between 1687 and 1698, removed to Island of St. Christopher, West Indies; had: i. Arthur. ii. Prudence, married a Mr. Smith. iii. James, drowned in 1731. iv. Richard, living in 1733. v. Elizabeth, married, between 1689 and 1698, a Milliard, died before 1702. vi. Amy, married, between 1698 and 1702, Daniel Johnson.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 347-59. Family data. Dugdale "Visitation of Lancashire," Vol. LXXXIV, p. 53.)

(II) SILAS CRISPIN, son of William and Anne (Jasper) Crispin, died May 31, 1711. He probably accompanied his father on the unfortunate voyage which ended at Barbados. He first arrived in Pennsylvania with Captain Thomas Holme, surveyor-general, in the ship "Amity" of London. On his arrival, he no doubt lived with Captain Holme's family at Shackamaxon; within a year he married the latter's daughter, Esther, and in 1684 they went to live on his plantation on Pennapack Creek. There is a tradition that their first child was born in the wigwam of an Indian chief. He soon had a house built on the plantation, and lived there the remainder of his life. In deeds, etc., he is styled "Silas Crispin of Dublin Township, Gentleman." He was a member of the Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania. He was executor of the will of his father-in-law, Captain Thomas Holme, and spent a great deal of time in caring for the interests of land left by the latter obtaining warrants for laying out lands not taken up at Holme's death, selling some of the tracts, etc.

Silas Crispin died May 31, 1711. By his will, dated May 5, 1711, he made his wife, Mary, executrix, left her his negroes, household goods, etc., and directed her to sell one hundred acres which he bought from Robert Crismall, adjoining the north end of his plantation, to pay debts and legacies. Silas Crispin married (first), in 1683, Esther Holme, who died April 17, 1696, daughter of Captain Thomas Holme, Provincial Councillor and Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania. He married (second), in 1697, Mary (Stockton) Shinn. (Stockton II.) Children of first marriage:

- 1. Sarah, born March 31, 1684; married Lesson Loftus.
- 2. Rebecca, born May 6, 1685; married Joseph Finney, son of Samuel Finney.
- Marie (or Maria), born in October, 1686; married John Collet, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Reish) Collet.
- 4. Eleanor, born September 11, 1687; married, November 25, 1708, John Hart, Jr.
- 5. William, born September 3, 1689.
- 6. Esther, born October 29, 1691; married Thomas Rush.

Children of second marriage:

- 7. Joseph, born October 7, 1698; married Elizabeth Barratt.
- 8. Benjamin, born September 1, 1699; married, August 21, 1722, Margaret Owen.
- o. Abigail, born January 20, 1701; married John Wright.
- 10. Silas, of whom further,
- 11. Mary, born May 12, 1705; married, November 6, 1727, Thomas Earl.
- 12. John, born December 11, 1707.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 359-63.)

(III) SILAS CRISPIN, JR., son of Silas and Mary (Stockton-Shinn) Crispin, was born in Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, March 19, 1702, but

was nine years of age at the death of his father, and died in the town of Burlington, in November, 1749. He was one of the influential men of the town, and was a slave owner, besides having indentured servants, who carried on for him a tailoring business. One of his servants ran away from him in January, 1734-35, and the advertisement of Silas Crispin, of Burlington, for his capture appeared in the "American Daily Mercury" for January 21 and 28 of that year, a facsimile of which advertisement was produced in McMaster's (School) "History of the United States."

By his will, dated August 2, 1749, probated November 17, 1749, Silas Crispin bequeathed his house and lot to his wife, Mary Crispin, for life, and after her decease, the brick part thereof to his son, Thomas Crispin, and the wooden part to his son, William Crispin. His negro girl, Dinah, he gave to his wife until she was twenty-four years of age, when she was to go to his daughter, Sarah. His wife, Mary Crispin, and Thomas Wetherill were named as executors. Silas Crispin married, November 9, 1724, Mary Wetherill. (Wetherill V.) Children:

- 1. Samuel, died in 1791; married Sarah.
- 2. Mary, of whom further.
- 3. Sarah, married Abraham Jones.
- 4. Anne, married a Mr. Smith.
- 5. Elizabeth.
- 6. William, born in 1742; married Rachel Wharton, daughter of John and Mary (Dobbins) Wharton.
- Thomas, born in 1744, died June 11, 1784; married, November 9, 1762, Susannah Fussell, daughter of Solomon Fussell, of Philadelphia.
- 8. Abigail, married Samuel Swift.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 391-93.)

(IV) MARY CRISPIN, daughter of Silas and Mary (Wetherill) Crispin, married Aaron Smith, father of Sarah Smith, who married Joseph Fortescue. (Fortescue I.)

(Ibid.)

(The Wetherill Line).

The Wetherill family has long been identified with the business and social life of Philadelphia. It is an ancient one in England, the name being variously spelled Weatherill, Weatheral, Wedderelt, Wethereld, and originally doubtless Witherold. A John Witherold was bailiff of Newcastle-on-Tyne, A. D. 1259. The family derived its name from the place where we first find it settled, "Wetherold," later Wetherall, near Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, near the Scotch border, the name originating from a hold or keep to which cattle and sheep were driven for safety during the times of border raids and Scotch invasions.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 988.)

(I) Christopher Wetherill, son of Gyles Weatherill (as he spelled the name), was buried in the Parish Church of Stockton, County Durham, England, May 25, 1622. His will, dated May 24, 1622, devises "unto Thomas Watherell eldest sonne, and to his heires my burgage on the east syde of the Boroughe of Stockton, with its appurtinances" and a leasehold; to his second son, Bryan Wetherall, "a burgage &c. on the West side of the Boroughe of Stockton," and unto his son,

Robert Wetherall, his interest in a "Tenement farme and tithe of corne wch I hold at Whorlton in the County of York." He gives legacies to his wife, Mary; his daughter, Elizabeth Wetherall; to Gyles Wetherall, son of his brother, Rowland; Margaret, daughter of Rowland; Rowland and Alice, son and daughter of his brother-in-law; Henry Burdon, and Anthony and Margaret Fleetham, children of his sister, Margaret.

Christopher Wetherill married Mary Watson, daughter of John Watson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, merchant, who in 1587 purchased an estate at Little Kepyer, near Crawcroke, County Durham.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 988-89,)

(II) Thomas Wetherell (as he spelled the name), son of Christopher and Mary (Watson) Wetherill, was a minor in 1624, and was buried December 28, 1672. The will of "Thomas Wetherell of the towne and Countie of Newcastle upon Tyne, Merchant," is dated December 23, 1672, and was probated January, 1672-73. It devises a messuage, burgage, or tenement, and three shops in the town of Newcastle, in "a streate or place called Alhallows Banck 'and two ships' upon the Tine bridge neare unto the Irongate upon the said Bridge unto my sonn Christopher Wetherell and the heires of his bodie," and in default of issue to his daughters, Mary and Margery Wetherell, to whom he devises other real estate, and names his wife, Jane, and daughter, Margery, as executrixes. The will of his widow, Jane Wetherell, dated October 11, 1676, and probated in 1678, gives legacies to her daughters.

Thomas Wetherell was twice married, the name of his first wife and the mother of his children being unknown. He married (second), September 12, 1658, Jane Heighington, of All Saints' Parish, Newcastle, widow, who survived him and was buried October 1, 1677. They were the parents of Christopher, of whom further.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 989.)

(III) CHRISTOPHER WETHERILL, son of Thomas Wetherell, was the New Jersey immigrant of 1683. He was married in Sherburne, York County, and continued to reside there until his emigration to New Jersey (1683) then producing a certificate at Friends' Meeting at Burlington, from the Monthly Meeting at York, dated 6 mo. (August) 2, 1683, as "Christopher Wetherell, late of Sherburne, County of York, widower." This certificate included his children, Thomas, Phebe, and John. After his removal to New Jersey Christopher Wetherill purchased, at different periods, three one-thirty-seconds of a share and one onetwelfth of a share of the lands of West Jersey, besides several separate tracts in Burlington County and numerous lots in the town of Burlington. He was one of the members of the Proprietary Council of the Province, 1706-07, also filling the office of sheriff of Burlington County, 1700, and probably held other official positions. He resided for a number of years in the town of Burlington, where he owned a great number of town lots. He later removed to his plantation in Mansfield Township, Burlington County, where he died March 25, 1711. His unsigned will was proved April 6, 1711, upon the testimony of Isaac De Cow, that it "wass taken in Wrighting from the Tstator's mouth March ye 28th, last, ye very substance of all Devise. Butt Nott in forme."



Arms-Argent on a fesse sable three plates.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant argent gorged with a collar sable charged with three plates.

Motto-Dum Clarum rectum teneam. (Burke: "General Armory.")

STOCKTON.

Arms—Gules, a chevron vair, sable and argent, between three mullets of the last.

Crest-A lion rampant, supporting an Ionic pillar,

Morto-Omnia Deo pendent. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

CRISPIN.

Arms-Erminois three lions rampant azure, two and one.

Crest—A demi griffin erased azure.

Motto-Dum clarum rectum teneam.

(Arms in possession of family.)

Storkt WETHERALL (WETHERILL Prispin

Arms—Argent two lions passant in pale sable on a chief indented of the last three covered cups or.

Crest-A demi-lion rampant sable holding a covered cup or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Metherall

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Arms—Erminois three lions rampant against two and one.

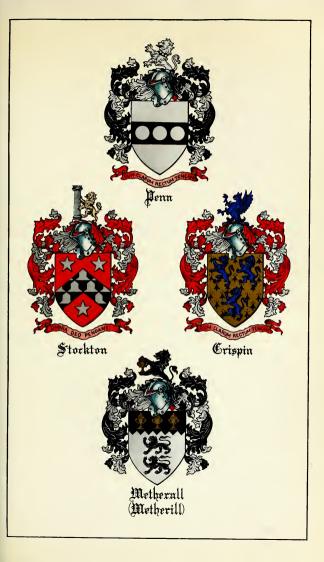
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Motto—Dum curum rectum teneam.

(Arms in possession of family.)

[WETHERILL]

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Christopher Wetherill married (first), February 7, 1672, Mary Hornby, who died in 1680. He married (second), April 8, 1686-87, Mary Fothergill. On November 10, 1690, Christopher Wetherill and Elizabeth Pope declared their intentions of marriage before Burlington Monthly Meeting the second time; and were granted permission to proceed with their marriage. He married a fourth time, in 1705, Mary Whitton, their intentions being declared the second time, October 1, 1705. He also survived her. Children of first marriage:

- Phebe, born in Sherburne, County York, England, November 27, 1672, died in New Jersey; married, December 17, 1694, Thomas Scattergood.
- 2. Thomas, of whom further.
- John, born in Sherburne, County York, England, in 1677, died in Mannington Township, Salem County, New Jersey, in 1728; married (first), June 3, 1700, Sarah Borradail; (second) Anne, who survived him.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 990-91.)

(IV) Thomas Wetherill, son of Christopher and Mary (Hornby) Wetherill, was born at Sherburne, County York, England, November 3, 1674. He accompanied his father to New Jersey in 1683, and inheriting the greater part of his father's lands there, was a large landholder and prominent citizen of Burlington County. The will of Thomas Wetherill, of the city of Burlington, Province of New Jersey, Yeoman, dated September 7, 1748, and a codicil dated October 1, 1758, was probated September 16, 1759. It devises to each of his sons, Christopher, Thomas, and Samuel, and his daughters, Mary Crispin, Elizabeth Johnson, and Ann Moore, and his wife, Anne, lots in Burlington, and to his sons large tracts of land in Great Swamp, Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, and other parts of New Jersey, and gives legacies to his grandchildren, Thomas and Abigail Bishop, children of his daughter, Ann, by her former husband, Peter Bishop.

Thomas Wetherill married, June 22, 1703, Anne Fearon. They were the parents of:

- I. Mary, of whom further.
- Elizabeth, born October 11, 1705; married (first) Thomas Earl, (second) Joseph Johnson.
- 3. Ann, born August 29, 1707; married (first), November 15, 1731, Peter Bishop, (second) James Moore.
- 4. Christopher, born February 26, 1710-11, died in 1786; married Mary Stockton.
- 5. Thomas, born May 16, 1712; married, May 16, 1744, Katharine Sykes.
- 6. Joseph, born March 31, 1715, died young.
- Samuel, born August 8, 1717, died October 30, 1789; married, May 19, 1743, Mary Noble, died September 21, 1779; had six children.

(Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 990-91.)

(V) MARY WETHERILL, daughter of Thomas and Anne (Fearon) Wetherill, was born October 22, 1704, and died 1790. She married Silas Crispin, Jr. (Crispin III.)

(Ibid.)

LINE OF DESCENT FROM GILES PENN TO HORACE FORTESCUE.

Giles Penn.

Rachel Penn married Raphe Bradshaw.

Rebecca Bradshaw married William Crispin.

Silas Crispin married Mary Stockton (Shinn), daughter of Richard Stockton, American progenitor.

Silas Crispin married Mary Wetherill, daughter of Thomas Wetherill, granddaughter of Christopher Wetherill, American progenitor.

Mary Crispin married Aaron Smith,

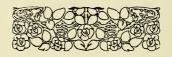
Sarah Smith married Joseph Fortescue.

Thomas Smith Fortescue married Martha Lyle.

Walter Scott Fortescue married Maria Chase Grey. Horace Fortescue married Laura Irene Archambault.

Frank A. Fortescue married Marjorie Hill.

George Horace Fortescue.



Mayne

Prominent among the younger generation of bankers in Philadelphia is Joseph Wayne, Jr., president and director of the Girard National Bank. Mr. Wayne is a descendant of the old Wayne family of Pennsylvania, from which also descended General Anthony Wayne.

The Wayne family is mentioned in early records of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, England, where for centuries they held a most respectable position among the gentry. There is yet extant in England a roll of Derbyshire families entitled to bear arms and among them is mentioned the Wayne family, the coat-of-arms being given as: Gules, a chevron ermine, between three inside gauntlets, or. These arms were cut on a seal ring belonging to the first Captain Anthony Wayne, of Easttown, Chester County, Pennsylvania. The crest on the ring is: A stag's head erased, proper.

- (I) CAPTAIN ANTHONY WAYNE, born in 1666, originally of the border of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, England, emigrated to County Wicklow, Ireland, during the reign of Charles II. He had some years' service in the army under William III, and commanded a squadron of dragoons at the battle of the Boyne. He emigrated with his wife, Hannah (Faulkner) Wayne, and sons, Francis, Gabriel, William, Humphrey, Jacob, and John; and daughters, to America, in 1722-23. Captain Anthony Wayne settled in Easttown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and by deed of May 11, 1724, became owner of three hundred and eighty-six acres of land in Easttown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, by purchase of Thomas Edwards. He died December 2, 1739, aged seventy-three years, and is buried at St. David's, Radnor, a suburb of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His son, Captain Isaac Wayne, was a colonial soldier, and the father of General Anthony ("Mad Anthony") Wayne, of the Revolutionary Army.
- (II) JACOB WAYNE, son of Anthony and Hannah (Faulkner) Wayne, was living in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1731. He was a member of Christ Church. Letters of administration on his estate were granted Elizabeth Wayne, his wife, September 15, 1736, at Philadelphia. He married Elizabeth, and they were the parents of three sons.
- (III) WILLIAM WAYNE, eldest son of Jacob and Elizabeth Wayne, was born December 31, 1730. He married (first) at Christ Church, February 27, 1754, Sarah Gillingham, born September 4, 1737, a daughter of John and Ann Gillingham, of Philadelphia. William and Sarah (Gillingham) Wayne were the parents of seven children.
- (IV) SAMUEL WAYNE, fourth child of William and Sarah (Gillingham) Wayne, was born February 10, 1763. He married Elizabeth Curtain, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, December 28, 1784. They had four children.

- (V) Joseph Wayne, eldest child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Curtain) Wayne, was born September 11, 1793, died December 30, 1864. He was married by Rev. Jacob Broadhead, June 3, 1818, to Ann Dallam, born October 14, 1799, died September 2, 1853, daughter of Samuel and Susannah Dallam, of Maryland, and they had nine children.
- (VI) Stephen Simmons Wayne, youngest child of Joseph and Ann (Dallam) Wayne, was born January 18, 1839, died in 1903. He married Isabella Stuart Ross, and they were the parents of two children:
 - 1. Joseph, mentioned below.
 - 2. Edith.

Mrs. Stephen Simmons Wayne's death occurred in 1884.

(VII) Joseph Wayne, Jr., son of Stephen Simmons and Isabella Stuart (Ross) Wayne, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1873. He received his education in Philadelphia schools, and at the Manual Training School. Upon its completion he entered the employ of the Girard National Bank, as junior clerk, August 4, 1890. He became assistant cashier in 1898; cashier in 1901; vice-president in 1908; and was elected to the presidency in 1914, holding this office until 1926. Upon consolidation with the Philadelphia National Bank he continued in the presidency. During the World War he served as member of the executive committee in charge of loan drives of the Third Federal Reserve District. His clubs are the Union League, Rittenhouse, Racquet, Sunnybrook Golf, Germantown Cricket, and Philadelphia Cricket, all of Philadelphia.

On April 16, 1902, Mr. Wayne married Laura B. Jayne, daughter of Henry DeWitt and Annie (Bucknor) Jayne, of Philadelphia, and they are the parents of three daughters:

- 1. Elizabeth B.
- 2. Josephine.
- 3. Laura J.







Dodge

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Dodge

Dodge

Dodge, a family surname of Saxon origin, has the variations Dodge, Dogson, Dodgin, Dodging, Dodgon, Dodgshon, and Dodgshum. In ancient spelling it has been recorded as Daudg. The baptismal forms denote the "son of Dod," and "son of Rodger." Early forms of the name had "son" attached, as Dodgeson, and Doggesonne. Families of the name have resided on the east coast of Scotland in Berwickshire near Tweedale; in Devonshire, and also in Stopworth, Cheshire, England.

(Charles W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Robert Dodge: "Tristram Dodge and His Descendants.")

(I) Tristram Dodge, ancestor of his line in America, is believed to have been born in England. He died intestate at New Shoreham, Block Island, Rhode Island, in 1720. The first authentic record of Tristram Dodge in America was found in Newfoundland, where William Davies, of Ferriland, Newfoundland, acknowledged a debt to Charles Dobson on September 26, 1647, to be paid in sterling moneys, or in marketable dried fish. This document was sealed and signed in the presence of James Warranie and Trustram Dodge. This is recorded in the "Aspinwall Notarial Records," p. 126. On the following page the record herewith appears: "3 mo, 24 day, 1648 I subscribe a copie of a bill of Trustram Dodge, another of William Woolcote, and another of William Davies." On pages 127-28: "3 mo. 24 day, 1648, Valentine Hill granted a tre, of Attr. to Joseph Grafton to recover and receive the bills of Trustram Dodge. " Thus we find that Tristram Dodge was living in Newfoundland as early as 1647 and engaged in the fishing industry. Later, he is recorded among the early settlers. Although not listed among the first purchasers of Block Island, Rhode Island, it is likely that he was among the original settlers who appeared on the island in April, 1661. There is a belief that his sons followed him from the north of England, near the River Tweed, in 1667.

Tristram Dodge was made a freeman at New Shoreham, Block Island, May 4, 1664; he was chosen sergeant in 1676; and his four sons were made freemen in 1670.

The name of Tristram Dodge's wife has not been preserved. Children (correct order not known):

- John, born in 1644, died in 1729, at Block Island, aged eighty-five years; married (first) Mary; married (second), February 4, 1696, name not found.
- 2. Israel; married, before 1722, and lived in Connecticut.
- Tristram, born in 1647, died at Block Island, August 18, 1733, in his eighty-seventh year; married, January 7, 1680, Dorcas (Dickens) Tyler.
- 4. William, of whom further.
- 5. Margaret; married John Rathbone, who died in 1702.
- 6. Ann; married, November 11, 1686, John Rathbone, Jr.

(Theron Royal Woodward: "Dodge Genealogy," pp. 5-6. "Aspinwall Notarial Records," pp. 126, 127, 128.)

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(II) WILLIAM DODGE, son of Tristram Dodge, was born in England. As stated above, it is believed he accompanied his three brothers to America in 1667, and settled in New Shoreham, Block Island, Rhode Island, and at which place he was made a freeman in July, 1670.

William Dodge married, before 1680, Sarah George. (George II.) It is possible that he married again, for New Shoreham, Rhode Island, records say: "William Dodge married April 24, 1694." Children by first marriage:

- 1. William, born March 7 or 8, 1680,
- 2. Elizabeth, born March 31, 1683.
- 3. Samuel, of whom further.

Children of second marriage (according to dates):

- 4. Sarah, born January 24, 1605.
- 5. Mary, born December 29, 1697.

(Ibid., p. 8. "Vital Records of Rhode Island," Vol. IV, pp. 24-25.)

(III) Samuel Dodge, son of William and Sarah (George) Dodge, was born at New Shoreham, Rhode Island, September 9, 1691, and died at Cow Neck, Long Island, about 1761. His will is dated New York City, May 23, 1761, and was proved at Port Washington, Long Island, New York, in 1761. Samuel Dodge removed to Cow Neck, Long Island, about 1718. In his will he mentions his wife, Elizabeth; sons, Jeremiah and Samuel; daughter, Deborah, and grandson, Samuel, son of his son, Wilkie, deceased.

He married Elizabeth. Children (correct order not known):

- Wilkie, died before March 25, 1761, buried in Quaker Ground, Flushing County, New York; married Mary Hunt.
- Jeremiah, born in May, 1716, died in New York City, in 1800; married, October 6, 1737, Margaret Vanderbilt.
- 3. Samuel, of whom further.
- 4. Deborah; married, before 1761, Mr. Mott.
- 5. Mary; married Dr. Robert North.

(Ibid., pp. 8, 79, 80.)

(IV) CAPTAIN SAMUEL DODGE, Jr., son of Samuel and Elizabeth Dodge, was born at Cow Neck (Port Washington), Long Island, March 29, 1730, and died at Poughkeepsie, New York, October 4, 1807. A man of literary bent, Samuel Dodge wrote many poems of merit. Mr. Dodge was also noted as an astronomer. In 1779, he was a member of the Legislature from Dutchess County, New York, and at which time he wrote a political poem which was read before the House. He served with the rank of captain in the New York line during the Revolutionary War. From 1793 until 1802 he was keeper of the almshouse, New York City.

Samuel Dodge married, in New York, August 4, 1753, Helena Amerman, who was born May 1, 1735, and died in 1817. Children (first seven born in New York City, the others in Poughkeepsie, New York):

- Samuel, born September 1, 1754, died October 27, 1795; served in the Revolution; married Mary Forbes.
- Henry, born April 12, 1756, died December 19, 1820, fought in the War for Independence; married Sarah Rosecrans, of Verona, New York.
- 3. William, of whom further.





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James Mupes Dodge

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- 4. Catherine, born December 7, 1760, died November 4, 1762.
- Major-General Richard, born December 31, 1762, died September 3, 1832; fought in the Revolution and in the War of 1812; married Anna Sarah Irving, sister of the author, Washington Irving.

Daniel, born December 14, 1764, died April 2, 1841; served in the War of 1812; married, March 17, 1796, Ann Turner.
 Ezekiel, born February 17, 1767, died April 13, 1839; married, May 20, 1866, Jane

- Power.

 8. Jane, born August 15, 1769, died December 4, 1772.
- Dr. James, born December 16, 1771, died October 10, 1804; lived in Tunis, Africa, where he acted as United States Consul.
- 10. Jane, born December 19, 1773, died October 14, 1794.
- 11. Helena, born June 20, 1776, died November 25, 1830.
- John, born December 29, 1777, died November 25, 1830; married, April 9, 1801, Margaret E. Wood.

(Ibid., pp. 79-85.)

- (V) WILLIAM DODGE, son of Samuel and Helena (Amerman) Dodge, was born in New York City, May 5, 1758, and died in 1847. William Dodge married, but the name of his wife has not been found. Children:
 - 1. William, of whom further.
 - 2. Samuel, died unmarried.
 - 3. Helen, died unmarried.
 - Eliza, died unmarried.
 Jane A., died unmarried.
 - 6. Mary.
 - 7. Alexander F., born about 1800; married Helen Amerman.

(Ibid., pp. 81, 83.)

- (VI) WILLIAM DODGE, Jr., son of William Dodge, married, May 11, 1814, Susan Johnson. Children:
 - 1. William, of whom further,
 - 2. John T., born November 3, 1816, died unmarried.
 - 3. Samuel, born June 21, 1818, died February 23, 1827.
 - 4. Alexander F., born February 17, 1820; married Barbara Herwick.
 - 5. Helen M., born in December, 1821,
 - 6. Jane E., born October 15, 1823.
 - 7. Robert J., born May 4, 1825; married, June 9, 1853, Antoinette C. Arnold.

(Ibid., pp. 83, 90, 91.)

- (VII) WILLIAM DODGE, 3D, son of William, Jr., and Susan (Johnson) Dodge, was born May 7, 1815, and died October 28, 1858. William Dodge married, in 1851, Mary Elizabeth Mapes. (Mapes VII.) Children:
 - 1. James Mapes, of whom further.
 - 2. Harrington M., born November 15, 1855, died in 1881.

(Ibid., p. 90.)

(VIII) James Mapes Dodge, son of William and Mary Elizabeth (Mapes) Dodge, was born at Waverly, New Jersey, June 30, 1852. His elementary education began in private schools, culminating with three years at Cornell University, one year in Rutgers College, where he took a special course in chemistry under Professor George H. Cook, State Geologist of New Jersey. After this training, Mr. Dodge entered the Morgan Iron Works in New York City, where he remained

for a short time. He then entered the shops of John Roach, shipbuilder, at Chester, Pennsylvania, where his exceptional mechanical ability and ingenuity brought him recognition and rapid advancement. In three years he was successively journeyman, foreman and superintendent of erection. He left the Roach Shipyard soon after the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, and after several years' experience in the East, he went to Chicago. There he formed the acquaintance of William D. Ewart, the inventor of the Ewart Link Belting, and joined him and his associates in developing the link chain business. Their application to power transmission in the early 'eighties was limited exceedingly, and the use of the chain in elevating and conveying machinery was quite unknown. The Ewart chain opened the way for a new industry, and Mr. Dodge and his associates were quick to grasp the opportunity. His early work was confined to development and manufacture, a field in which his genius found full play. He brought out in rapid succession new chains, new methods of manufacture, and new conveying and elevating appliances. Mr. Dodge came East and formed the partnership of Burr and Dodge, of Philadelphia, to exploit the Ewart chain and its allied interests. They formed the Link Belt Engineering Company in 1888, and after the formation of this company Mr. Dodge developed the project strictly along engineering lines. He gathered a highly specialized engineering staff, made a scientific study of the materials to be handled and invented special appliances to meet varying conditions. Machines jumped from capacities of thirty tons an hour to six hundred tons an hour. From the simple problems solved by detached machines the company expanded its field to the planning and arranging of works to effect the most economical and efficient handling of the raw and finished product under guarantees of results accomplished. In all this Mr. Dodge was the guiding spirit and the creative mind. After having become thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the anthracite coal industry in 1889, Mr. Dodge developed his system of storing coal in large conical piles and reloading it by machinery, with little labor and practically no breakage. The invention was so complete and withal so simple that it never has had a rival in the field of anthracite coal storage. It reduced the cost of storing anthracite coal from thirty and often forty cents the round trip to five cents, which makes it easy to compute the saving which would result from storing the five million tons handled by this system annually. Mr. Dodge had the distinction as an inventor of being mentioned in the reports of the patent office as among the few hundred who had received more than one hundred letters patent. As an executant he won success as the active spirit and president of such highly successful industrial engineering corporations as the Link Belt Engineering Company and the Dodge Coal Storage Company, which became known as the J. M. Dodge Company. He was made president of these companies in 1892, and chairman of the board of the Link Belt Company when it was organized in 1906 as a merger of the allied companies, which included the Link Belt Engineering Company of Philadelphia; the Link Belt Machinery Company of Chicago, and the Ewart Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis. Among Mr. Dodge's important improvements was the construction and manufacture of the link belt silence chain, the bushed joint being the most essential element in its durability and efficiency. Mr. Dodge was singularly free from labor troubles, although he was a large employer of men for many years. His personal interest in and his solicitude for his employees made





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strikes almost out of the question. He led conspicuously in the introduction of the best elements of scientific management, having the double purpose of producing efficiency in the mechanical and human equipment and larger pay with fewer hours and better conditions for men. He was closely associated with Frederick W. Tavlor, deceased, in the accomplishment of remarkable results both for employers and employees in a wide circle of industries. He bent his influence always towards the development of self-help, initiative, ambition and responsibility in the men, and a spirit of fair play and humanitarianism. He considered these real business assets and Mr. Dodge's leadership in modern and progressive methods of shop management was recognized by many employers of labor. He received the degree of Doctor of Engineering from Stevens Institute in 1913.

In politics, Mr. Dodge was a Republican. He was encouraging, optimistic and a constant source of inspiration to the men who came in contact with him. He was public-spirited and a leader in the clubs to which he belonged and such societies as the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he was at one time president; the American Academy of Fine Arts; the Franklin Institute, of which he was a vice-president; the Union League; the New England Society; the Engineers' Club, and many others. He was a Unitarian in his religious belief and gave liberally to charity in all its forms,

James Mapes Dodge married, in Chicago, September 10, 1879, Josephine Kern. (Kern II.) Children:

1. Kern, of whom further.

Fayelle, born September 7, 1885; married (first) Henry S. Paul, Jr.; (second) Spen-cer K. Mulford, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Karl, born November 25, 1891; married Mildred Vincent Longstreth, of Philadelphia, daughter of William M. and Elizabeth (Church) Longstreth; their children: i. James Mapes Dodge, 2d, born March 7, 1918. ii. Karl, Jr., born June 10, 1921. iii. William Longstreth, born January 17, 1925.

4. Josephine, born December 22, 1895; married (first), June 26, 1920, Joseph S. Lovering Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; their children: i. Joseph S. Lovering, 3d, born December 26, 1923. ii. Louise, bern June 26, 1925. Married (second), on August

18, 1930, Henry Bernard Logier Wilkinson.

(Family data.)

(IX) KERN DODGE, son of James Mapes and Josephine (Kern) Dodge, was born in Chicago, July 20, 1880, and was graduated from the Germantown Academy in 1899, and from the Department of Mechanical Arts, Drexel Institute, in 1001. He formed a partnership under the name of Dodge and Day, engineers, the same year. The firm engaged in consulting engineering and added construction and utility departments. In 1912, he disposed of his interests, and since that time has been engaged in private consulting engineering practice with headquarters in Philadelphia. He is interested also in a number of large industrial enterprises. and has handled difficult industrial problems as receiver for numerous concerns. In January, 1932, he was appointed by Mayor-elect J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, as director of public safety, which office he now holds. Mr. Dodge takes a helpful interest in all that tends to the welfare of Philadelphia, and is liberal in an unostentatious way toward worthy charities. He was connected with the office of Naval Intelligence during the World War, doing special work. Mr, Dodge maintains the highest traditions of his profession and of his family. Obstacles

incite his combativeness rather than dishearten him, and urge him on to greater efforts.

Politically, Mr. Dodge is a Republican. He is a member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the New York Electrical Society, the Taylor Society, and the Illuminating Engineering Society, all of New York City. He belongs to the New England Society of Pennsylvania, and his clubs are the Union League (life member); the Keystone Automobile, of which he is a director; the Engineers, Philadelphia; Engineers', New York; the Sea View Golf, the Penn Athletic, the Aero Club of Pennsylvania, the Aviation Country Club of Philadelphia, of which he is the treasurer; and the Belfry, of Germantown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Dodge is fond of aviation and golf. He is a licensed air pilot. He and his family attend the Unitarian Church.

Kern Dodge married, in the Unitarian Church, Germantown, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1904, Helen Peterson Greene, descendant of a family whose records appear in the following biography. Kern and Helen Peterson (Greene) Dodge are the parents of:

 Dorothy, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1905; graduated from the Shady Hill Country Day School, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy; married, October 2, 1928, John Franklin Whelihan, Jr., and they have a daughter, Joan, born February 4, 1931.

 Donald, born in Philadelphia, May 24, 1907; attended the Germantown Academy and the Taft School, at Watertown, Connecticut, from the fall of 1923 until his graduation in June, 1926, after which he entered Princeton University, from which he graduated in 1930, followed by two years' post-graduate work in architecture, grad-

uating June 21, 1932. He is a licensed air pilot.

3. Jane, born in Jamestown, Rhode Island, September 1, 1909; attended the Shady Hill Country Day School, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and later attended and graduated from the Agnes Irwin School, Delancey Place, Philadelphia, June 8, 1928. She is a licensed air pilot.

4. Robert Mapes, born at Ventnor, New Jersey, October 15, 1917, attended Germantown Academy, Philadelphia; now a student at Taft School, Watertown, Connecticut.

He married, June 27, 1940, Carolyn McClees of Virgini
(The Kern Line).

(I) CHARLES KERN, the progenitor of his family in America, was born at Kaiserslautern, Rhine, Bavaria, April 18, 1831, and died in Chicago, Illinois, January 25, 1896, in his sixty-sixth year. In 1849, at the age of eighteen, he came to America and settled in Terre Haute, Indiana, and followed his trade of watchmaker. He became interested in the local civil government and during the Civil War he was elected sheriff to Vigo County, Indiana; he also served as sheriff of Cook County, Illinois. In 1867, he settled in Chicago, Illinois, and was chosen treasurer of Chicago.

On January 30, 1868, Charles Kern and his wife, Mary Ann, recorded as of Chicago, Illinois, together with Eliza Evans and Jacob Whitman, of Vigo County, Indiana, sold to John F. Fox all their interest in two tracts of land in Vigo County, which had belonged to his wife's mother, Charlotte (Beard) Whitman.

DEED: CHARLES AND MARY ANN KERN ET AL TO JOHN F. FOX, 1868.

This Indentiture Witnesseth, That Charles Kern and Mary A. Kern his wife of Chicago, Ills, Eliza Evans and Jacob Whitman of Vigo County in the State of Indiana, Convey and Warrent to John F. Fox of Vigo County in the State of Indiana for the sum of Eight Hun-

ELIZA EVANS

(Seal)

dred and Nineteen Dollars the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the following real

dred and Nmeteen Dollars the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the tollowing real estate in Vigo County, in the State of Indiana, to-wit:

All our undivided interest as the heirs at law of Charlotte Whitman, deceased, in and to the following tract to-wit: The North West Quarter of Section Twenty two (22); Sixty acres (60) acres in the West side of the North east quarter of said Section Twenty two (22) and Fifty three (53) acres off the South side of the East half of the North East quarter of Section Twenty, one (21) all lying and being in Township Eleven (11), North of Range Eight (8) West.

In witness whereof the said Charles Kern, Mary A. Kern, Eliza Evans and Jacob Whit-

day of January 30, 1868. man have hereunto set their hands and Seals, this CHARLES KERN MARY ANN KERN (Seal) U. S. Stamp \$1.00

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SCT:

Before me Seth M. Dunning, a Notary Public in and for the City of Chicago in said County, this Seventeenth day of February, 1868, personally appeared Charles Kern, Mary A. Kern and Eliza Evans, who severally acknowledged the execution of the annexed deed.

Witness my hand and Notarial Seal
(Notary Seal)

SETH M. DUNNE

Received from Recorder December the 12, 1868, at 11 O'clock A. M.,

JOHN B. MEYER, Recorder.

I Certify that the Deed of which the above and foregoing is a true copy was duly stamped as provided by act of Congress and spread of Record December the 12th 1868 at 3 o'clock P. M. JOHN B. MEYER, Recorder.

Mr. Kern was an ardent sportsman and one of the best amateur bird shots in the country, and in addition was a great lover of dogs and horses. For many years he was president of the Audubon Society.

Charles Kern married, July 25, 1852, Mary Ann Whitman. (Whitman II.) Children:

1. Harriet S., born July 12, 1853, died December 5, 1855.

2. John M., born May 6, 1855, died at Terre Haute, Indiana, January 22, 1857.

3. Josephine, of whom further.

Henry Whitman, born September 3, 1868; married, at Chicago, Illinois, January 16, 1899, Florena Ada Jacobs, born January 28, 1873.

(Family data.)

(II) Josephine Kern, daughter of Charles and Mary Ann (Whitman) Kern, was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, June 18, 1857. Accompanying her parents to Chicago, Illinois, she entered the public schools in this city and graduated from the Chicago High School, when she was nineteen years of age. Miss Kern was a student of vocal and instrumental music, and after one year at a finishing school in Paris, France, she returned to America. After her marriage, she resided in Philadelphia, and became greatly interested in philanthropic work, particularly with regard to the welfare of crippled children. Like her mother, she possessed a fine artistic taste. Through her generosity, a beautiful mural adorns the walls of the Children's Clinic of the Philadelphia General Hospital. While on one of her trips abroad, Mrs. Dodge was much impressed with the fine work of the renowned artist, St. Hubert, of Paris. Realizing the condition of the poor and afflicted children who are daily brought into the free clinic for examination and treatment, she visualized the wonderful psychological effect upon the little sick minds if, as they entered the building, their eyes would rest, not upon the bare forbidding walls of the hospital, but upon one of the beautiful pastorals of this great artist. The mural, which is painted directly upon the walls, depicts a woodland scene, with little children and their pet lambs at play with garlands of roses.

Josephine Kern married James Mapes Dodge. (Dodge VIII.)

(The Mapes Line).

According to an authority in the "Family Record Devoted to the Sackett, Weygant, and the Mapes Families," the patronymic Mapes is a Latinized form of an ancient name believed by some to be derived from the occupational source of commerce or navigation. While ancient in the annals of nomenclature, it is rare as a surname. Charles W. Bardsley, in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," says Mapes, and its variants, Mapp, Mapps, Mapson, etc., are baptismal in origin and designate "the son of Mabel."

Alurious Mapesone, of Worcester, appears in the Domesday Book in an "Index of persons holding lands." In this same volume Godric Mappsone, of Hertfordshire, is listed. He is said to have founded Goderich, later Goderich Castle. In 1585, John Mapes married Ann Carter, in London; in 1647, Thomas Mapsonne married Elizabeth Border at St. Mary Aldermary, London, and in 1722 Ann Mapp, daughter of Richard Mapp, was baptized at St. James in Clerkenwell.

- (C. H. Weygant: "The Family Record Devoted to the Sackett, Weygant and Mapes Families, and to Ancestors of Their Intersection Lines," p. 10. Charles W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames."
- (I) John Mapes, of Feltham, in Norfolk, England, married Joice Blount, daughter and heir of John Blount, son of Sir Hugh Blount. Their son was:
 - I. Robert, of whom further,
- (C. H. Weygant: "The Family Record Devoted to the Sackett, Weygant and Mapes Families and to Ancestors of Their Interesting Lines," p. 11. "Harleian Society Publications," Vol. XXXIII, pp. 159-50.
- (II) Robert Mapes, son of John and Joice (Blount) Mapes, married Elizabeth Gray. They had a son:
 - I. John, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

- (III) John (2) Mapes, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Gray) Mapes, married Jane Higham, and they were the parents of:
 - 1. Christopher, of whom further,

(Ibid.)

- $({\rm IV})$ Christopher Mapes, son of John and Jane (Higham) Mapes, of Feltham, married Thomazine Heron. They had a son:
 - I. John, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

- (V) JOHN (3) MAPES, of Feltham, son of Christopher and Thomazine (Heron) Mapes, married Anna Moore. Their son was:
 - I. John, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

- (VI) John (4) Mapes, of Feltham, son of John and Anna (Moore) Mapes, married Alice Wolmer. They had a son:
 - 1. Leonard, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

- (VII) LEONARD MAPES, of Feltham, son of John and Alice (Wolmer) Mapes, married Catherine Southwell, daughter of Richard Southwell, of St. Faiths, Norfolk. They were the parents of:
 - 1. Francis, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

- (VIII) Francis Mapes, of Rowlesby, in Norfolk, son of Leonard and Catherine (Southwell) Mapes, married Anna Loveday, daughter of Richard Loveday, of Norwich, England. They had a son:
 - 1. Thomas, of whom further,

(Ibid)

(The Family in America).

(I) Thomas Mapes, son of Francis and Anna (Loveday) Mapes, was born probably at Rowlesby, Norfolk, England, in 1628, and died in 1687, the inventory of his estate being dated October 19, 1687. Sailing from the County Norfolk, England, in 1649, Thomas Mapes came to America and settled in Southold, Long Island, where he was assigned a house-lot, and later purchased from Geoffrey Esty and John Allen enough of the adjoining property to give him a frontage of about fifty rods on the town street. Apparently he had some means of his own when he arrived in the colonies. A man of energy and ambition he took active interest in local affairs and is mentioned as surveyor in 1657 in the town records. At this time Calves Neck was to be laid out and Thomas Mapes offered to make the survey in exchange for a portion of land on the Neck which would adjoin his property. For some years he was justice of the peace and held other town offices, and in addition served on various committees and delegations. He possessed a large amount of real estate, his holdings in and near Southold and Brookhaven, Long Island, at one time aggregating three thousand acres.

Thomas Mapes married, shortly after his arrival here, in Southold, Long Island, in 1650, Sarah Purrier, born in 1630, daughter of Captain William and Alice Purrier, of Olney, Buckinghamshire, England. The Purrier family lived on the house-lot adjoining that of Thomas Mapes. Children of Thomas and Sarah

(Purrier) Mapes:

- 1. Thomas, born in 1651, died in 1711.
- Rebecca, born in 1655.
- 3. William, twin of Rebecca, born in 1655.
- Abigail, born in 1659.
- 5. Sarah, born in 1660.
- 6. Mary, born in 1662.
- 7. Jabez, of whom further.
- 8. Naomi, born in 1667.
- o. Caroline, born in 1668.
- 10. Jonathan, born in 1670, died in 1747.
- (C. H. Weygant: "The Family Record Devoted to the Sackett, Weygant and Mapes Families, and to Ancestors of Their Intersecting Lines," pp. 11, 23.)
- (II) JABEZ MAPES, son of Thomas and Sarah (Purrier) Mapes, was born in 1742. His will is recorded in Liber XII, Folio 4, of the Surrogate's Office, New York City. He lived at Mapes Neck, Southold, Long Island, New York, in the historic homestead of the Mapes family. The will of Jabez

Mapes mentions wife, Hannah, and children, Joseph, Sarah Beers, Elizabeth Bailey, Mary Goldsmith, Abiah, and Bethiah; also grandchildren, Hannah Osman and Ziba Osman.

Jabez Mapes married (first) Elizabeth Roe, daughter of John Roe, the American progenitor, of English ancestry, although he is said to have been born in Ireland. John Roe was the ancestor of two illustrious descendants: Captain John Roe, of the Revolution, and the Rev. E. P. Roe, the author. Jabez Mapes married (second), May 25, 1717, Mrs. Hannah Case. Children, all by first marriage:

- 1. Sarah, born in 1686; married John Beers.
- 2. Elizabeth, born in 1690; married Elias Bailey.
- 3. Hannah, born in 1693.
- 4. Elce.
- 5. Jabez, Jr., died in 1716.
- 6. Thomas, died in 1717.
- 7. Joseph, of whom further.
- 8. Mary; married Joseph Goldsmith.
- 9. Abiah.
- 10. Bethia.

(Ibid.)

(III) Joseph Mapes, son of Jabez and Elizabeth (Roe) Mapes, was born in 1705, and died about 1783, his will having been probated February 10, 1783. Joseph Mapes made the ancestral abode at Mapes Neck, Southold, Long Island, his home. Prosperity favored him and he left a large estate to his family. At the beginning of the Revolution he had five slaves on his estate, while his well-to-do neighbors seldom had more than one or two. In his will he names his wife, Keziah Parshall; sons, Joseph, James, and Phineas, and daughters, Keziah Reeve, Johanna Hallock, and Anne.

Joseph Mapes married, January 12, 1727, Keziah Parshall. (Parshall III.) Children:

- 1. Keziah, born in 1729; married Mr. Reeve.
- 2. Joseph, born in 1733.
- 3. Johanna; married Mr. Hallock.
- 4. James, of whom further.
- 5. Phineas.
- 6. Anne.

(Ibid)

(IV) James Mapes, son of Joseph and Keziah (Parshall) Mapes, was born in 1744, and died about 1783, his will being probated March 17, 1783. Like his ancestors, he settled in Southold, Long Island, New York. At an early age his health failed and he died when only thirty-nine years of age, leaving all his affairs in the hands of his capable and energetic young wife. This was at the close of the Revolution.

James Mapes married, May 14, 1764, Deliverance Hawkins. Children:

- 1. James H., born in 1766.
- 2. Jonas, of whom further.
- 3. Joanna,

(Ibid., pp. 11, 24.)

BARCLAY.

Arms—Azure, a chevron argent, in chief three crosses pattée of the last.

Crest—A mitre or.

Mottoes—Over the crest, Cedant Arma; below the arms, In hoc vince.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

ROW (ROE).

Arms—Azure, a buck's head cahossed or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

MAPES.

Arms-Sable, four fusils in fesse or.

Great—An arm embowed in armour or, holding in the gauntlet a spur argent, leathered sable.

Motto-Fortis in arduis.

(Matthews: "American Armoury."

GORDON.

Arms-Azure, three boars' heads couped or.

Crest-A boar's head couped or.

Motto-Do well and let them say.

(Arms in Possession of the Family.)

1 - 7 pi 111

FIRMIN (FURMAN):

Arms—Argent, on a fesse sable between three lions' heads erased gules as many anchors or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

PEARSALL (PARSHALL).

Arms—Argent, a cross formee florettee sable, on a canton gules a wolf's head erased of the field, on an escutcheon of pretence argent a lion rampant gules crowned or.

Crest-A wolf's head sable holding in his mouth a marigold proper.

Motto-Sine labore nihil

(C. E. Pearsall and H. L. Neall: "History and Genealogy of the Pearsall Family in England and America")

Firmin (Furman)

organical Alloward Tree Land Case. The Iren, all by first in rmage:

Arms—Azure, a chevron argentially concluding crosses hattee of the last

Crest-A mitre or. Mottoes-Over the crest, Cedant Arma; below the arms, In hoc vinca.

(Burker) "Gerleibl, Armory.")

ROW (ROE) splod it, or brain a creation

Arms-Azure, a buck's head cahossed or.

(Burke: "General Aunion (1.16)

THE JOSEPH MAPE CONSTRUCTION OF STRAME IZABOTH ROLL VIDES AND BOTH OF 1783. Armine the transfer of the land of t and burgist sunder thruthouthooker Kinsquitions or shoking in the caughet a figure argent, time. Prosperity avoid him and a land a true catate to resolded bereatherhe fing mount An action and the Market Market of the state o Arms Azure, three boars' heads couped or.

Trest—A boar's head couped or? . - raural parram and Mana Motto-Do well and let them say.

Armsin Possession of the Eamily.)

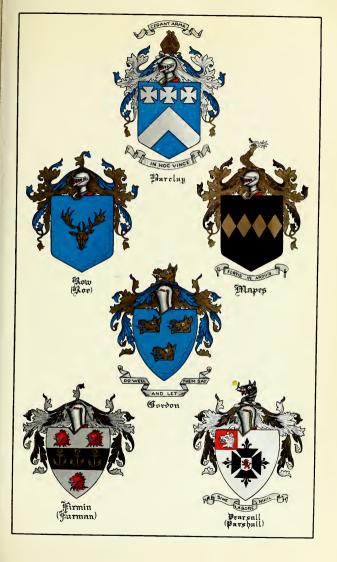
FIRMIN (FURMANY, W ... MINITE

Arms-Argent, on a fesse sable between three lions' heads crased gules as (Burke: "General Armory.") many anchors or.

PEARSALL (PARSHALL).

REAL Liter Trues Argenty agrees forettee salke, on a canton gilles a wolf's head regased of the field, on an escutcheon of pretence argent a lion rampant gilles at the form of the man and in modify and a margoid probes to the Motto-Sine labore nihil.

(Gordin Praisalli and Harter Meall : 1 History, and Generalogy, of the Praisall





(V) GENERAL JONAS MAPES, son of James and Deliverance (Hawkins) Mapes, was born at Southold, Long Island, New York, September 6, 1768, and died in 1827. General Mapes displayed an active patriotic spirit at an early age, and as soon as he could handle a musket he joined the local militia company of Southold, Long Island. At a later period he removed to New York City, and on October 15, 1794, he was commissioned ensign of a company and one year later was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He acquired the reputation of a competent officer and reliable patriot, and on September 12, 1812, Daniel D. Tompkins, New York's War Governor of that time, commissioned him lieutenant-colonel. His next office was brigadier-general, and two years later, October 10, 1816, Jonas Mapes was raised to the rank of major-general by Governor Tompkins and given the command of the First Division of New York State Troops.

The civic life of the city also held out advantages to him, and at one time he held the office of alderman. He was one of the founders and directors of the Bank of Savings on Bleecker Street; was influential in aiding the establishment of the New York Institute for the instruction of the deaf and dumb at Washington Heights, incorporated April 15, 1817; was treasurer of the city's committee of arrangements which received General La Fayette in 1824, and was one of the invited guests who at that time accompanied La Fayette on his tour of inspection of the military posts in and near New York.

General Mapes was an active advocate of the Eric Canal project and took a prominent part in celebrations held to commemorate the opening of navigation between the Hudson River and the Great Lakes.

During the last years of his life he was the senior member of the firm of Mapes, Son and Waldron, importers and merchant tailors of New York. Fine portraits of General Mapes and his wife have been painted by his nephew, Samuel Waldron.

General Jonas Mapes married, October 12, 1796, Elizabeth Tylee, daughter of James Tylee, a patriot whom the British imprisoned in Old Bridewell, New York. Children:

- 1. Charles, born in 1800, died in 1852,
- 2. Catherine A., born in 1803.
- 3. James Jay, of whom further.
- 4. Catherine.

(Ibid., pp. 11, 33.)

(VI) Professor James Jay Mapes, son of General Jonas and Elizabeth (Tylee) Mapes, was born in New York City, New York, May 29, 1806, and died there January 10, 1866. When still a child he displayed mental activity and inventive faculties that were very unusual. It is said that at the age of eight years he produced illuminating gas by using as a retort a common clay pipe, acting upon information he had received by attending a lecture on the subject.

Professor Mapes became one of America's noted scientists and inventors, but his versatility gave him prominence also as civil engineer, author, editor, and lecturer. An artistic ability was one of his possessions, and he was also known as a witty and gifted conversationalist. He was the first manufacturer of epsom salts from hydrobasilicate of magnesia, and also made many improvements in distilling, dyeing, tempering steel, and color manufacture.

In 1832 he invented a new system of sugar refining, also an apparatus for manufacturing sugar from the cane and from West India molasses. Among the important positions held by Professor Mapes, the following may be mentioned: Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at the National Academy of Design; professor to the American Institute for the same subjects; president of the Mechanics' Institute of New York in 1844, and also of the American Institute. He organized the Franklin Institute at Newark, New Jersey; was one of the founders of the National Agricultural Society at Washington in 1855, and was founder and editor of "The American Repertory of Arts, Sciences and Manufactures." He was a member of the New York Lyceum of Natural History and of the National Institute at Washington; an honorary member of the Scientific Institute of Brussels; Royal Society of St. Petersburg; Geographical Society of Paris; Artist's Fund Society of Philadelphia, and many others. His family have the handsome sword and salver presented by Professor Mapes' company and regiment. token of their esteem for him as captain and colonel. This military group became the famous Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard.

Professor James Jay Mapes married, October 10, 1827, Sophia Furman. (Furman VII.) Children:

- 1. Mary Elizabeth, of whom further,
- Sophia.
- 3. Catherine F.
- 4. Charles V.

(Ibid., pp. 1, 33-35.)

(VII) MARY ELIZABETH MAPES, daughter of Professor James Jay and Sophia (Furman) Mapes, was born January 26, 1831, and died at Onteora Park, New York, August 21, 1905. She achieved distinction as an author and editor. Her childhood was a very happy one and her education obtained under private instruction in the home, was unusually liberal, especially in English and literature. She married at an early age, and had two sons, but due to the early death of her husband, the home was broken up a few weeks later.

Under the necessity of supporting her children, she returned to her father's home, near Newark, New Jersey, and began to write. She fitted up a study in a nearby farmhouse, where she wrote for hours every day. In the happy companionship of her children, to whom she was an ideal chum, she found relaxation. She shared all their sports and pleasures and directed their education. In 1876, Mrs. Dodge became associate editor of "Hearth and Home" and wrote also for the "Atlantic Monthly," the "Century" and "Harper's Magazine."

About this time she made her home in New York City, and in 1888 purchased "Yarrow Cottage" at Onteora Park in the Catskills, where she spent her summers. She possessed a strong, attractive personality, marked individuality and a fresh origination that charmed her readers and won the hearts of children. Her most famous work was "Hans Brinker or the Silver Skates" (1865), which is regarded as a classic for children and has been translated into many foreign languages and received a prize from the French Academy. She also wrote "Irivington Stories" (1864); "A Few Friends and How They Amuse Themselves" (1869); "Rhymes and Jinglee" (1874); "Theophilus and Others" (1876); "Along the Wat" (1879);

"Donald and Dorothy" (1883); "When Life is Young" (1894); and "The Land of Pluck," in the same year.

Mary Elizabeth Mapes married William Dodge, 3d. (Dodge VII.)

(Ibid., p. 11. "St. Nicholas," Vol. XXXII, pp. 1059-71.)

(The Whitman Line).

Whitman (or Whiteman) is believed by some authorities on nomenclature to be the antithesis of Blachman, and was applied as a nickname to a "white man" on account of the pallid appearance of the bearer. These same authorities also give the opinion that the name may be a baptismal one, Wightman, "the son of Wigman," symbolizing a strong, active, or clever man, and they give evidence of the difficulty in pronouncing this early personal name. In the Hundred Rolls of Northampton in 1273 A. D., we find Alexander Wigman, and in the same period, Geoffrey Wygeman (or Wygman, or Wigeman), resided in County York. Agnes Wyteman is recorded at this same time in County Oxford, John Wyteman in Cambridge, and Thomas Wyteman in Oxford.

(Mark Anthony Lower: Patronymica Britannica." Charles W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) HENRY RITCHIE WHITMAN was born about 1810, or 1811, and died before August 31, 1852. According to family records he may have been a son of Jacob Whitman, of Vigo County, Indiana. In 1849, Henry Ritchie and Charlotte (Beard) Whitman sold to Frederick and Harriet (Beard) Schwamgruber, a tract of land in Market Street, Terre Haute, Indiana, which they repurchased within a few years.

DEED: CHARLOTTE WHITMAN TO FREDERICK SCHWAMGRUBER ET UX 1849.

This Indenture made October 22, 1840, Between Charlote Whitman, wife of Henry R. Whitman, of the County of Vigo and State of Indiana of the one part, and Frederick Schwingrouber of the same aforesaid Witnesseth that in consideration of the sum of \$600.00 do grant bargain sell and confirm a certain tract of land lying and being in the County of Vigo CHARLOTTE WHITMAN designated as part of Lot 100 lying in Market Street. H. R. WHITMAN

State of Indiana, Vigo County: SS.

Be it remembered that the above Charlotte Whitman and Henry R. Whitman came before me the undersigned, Justice of the Peace in and for said County and acknowledged that they signed, sealed and delivered the foregoing Indenture. Given under my hand and seal at Lockport, the 25th day of October, 1849. ISAAC M. RAY

Further knowledge of Henry R. Whitman is scant. With his wife he signed a number of documents relating to the settlement of the estates of her parents.

Henry Ritchie Whitman married, probably at Lyons, New York, about 1832, Charlotte Beard. (Beard III.) Children:

1. Mary Ann, of whom further,

- 2. Eliza, born March 25, 1836, died in Terre Haute, Indiana, February 26, 1906; married (first), at Terre Hante, Indiana, January 15, 1852, John P. Evans; married (second) R. L. Ball.
- 3. Charles Henry.

4. William W., died March 4, 1922.

5. Alexander, wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and died in the hospital, aged eighteen years. 6. Jacob, ran away from home at the age of fifteen and became a drummer boy in the

army. (Family data.) (BII) MARY ANN WHITMAN, daughter of Henry Ritchie and Charlotte (Beard) Whitman, was born at Lyons, New York, June 6, 1834, and died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1919. She removed with her parents to Terre Haute, Indiana, while still a young girl. They made the journey by stage-coach and canal boat. While the Nation struggled through the havoc of the Civil War, she engaged actively in war and hospital work, as a member of the Ladies' Aid. At the age of fifty, in addition to her musical knowledge on stringed instruments, she began taking piano lessons; she was also adept at painting on china. After the death of her husband she traveled extensively, making a trip around the world with her son, Henry Whitman Kern, in 1898.

Mary Ann Whitman married Charles Kern. (Kern I.)

(Family data,)

(The Furman Line),

Furman is probably a form of the surname Forman, Foreman, or Formon, which in turn was one of the many variants of the old surname Farman, or Firmin. Other forms of the latter name were Fairman, Fearman, Fayerman, Firman, and Fireman. It is a baptismal name and denotes the "son of Forman," "Farman," "Firmin," or "Ferman."

(Charles W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames,")

- (I) Josiah (or Josias) Furman died in Newtown, Long Island, after 1703. He removed from Hempstead, Long Island, to Newtown, Long Island, between 1647 and 1664. He was listed with John Furman, probably his brother, as free-holder in Dongan's Patent in Newtown in 1686. Children:
 - 1. John, of whom further.
 - 2. Josias.
 - Joseph.
 - 4. David.
 - Samuel, a Quaker, and was banished from Long Island in 1675; married Mary Wilbore, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island.
 - 6. Jonathan.
- (James Riker, Jr: "The Annals of Newtown in Queens County, New York," p. 399. "Hempstead Town Records," Vol. I, p. 21; Vol. II, p. 10.)
- (II) JOHN FURMAN, son of Josias (or Josiah) Furman, died in 1726. He was a resident of Newtown, Long Island, and it was doubtless his wife, "Margaret Furman," who is listed as a member of the Newtown Presbyterian Church, and who was received between 1708 and 1724. John Furman married Margaret, who died May 11, 1742. Children:
 - 1. Probably John, Jr.
 - 2. Gabriel, of whom further.

(W. B. O'Connor: "The O'Connor Family, With Notes on Hagadorn, Furman, Williams and Eaton Families," pp. 15-16. James Riker: "Manuscript of Furman of Long Island." "Records of the Presbyterian Church, Newtown (now Elmhurst), Long Island," printed for "Collections of New York Genealogical and Biographical Society," Vol. VIII, pp. 2, 49. James Riker, Jr.: "Annals of Newtown, in Queens County, New York," p. 399.

(III) Gabriel Furman, son of John and Margaret Furman, was born in 1690, and died in Newtown, Long Island, September 23, 1768. He owned the farm at White Pot, which was later in the possession of his great-grandson, Abraham Furman.

Gabriel Furman married, August 19, 1713, Abigail Howard, daughter of William and Abigail Howard. Children (order of birth not known):

- William, baptized as an adult, with his children, April 5, 1752; married, December 21, 1739, Abigail Coe.
- 2. John, died September 22, 1773; married, December 31, 1746, Elizabeth Alburtis.

3. Samuel; married, and removed to northern New York.

4. Howard, of whom further.

- Nathan, died, probably December 17, 1766; married, probably (first), October 26, 1735, Elizabeth Furman; married (second), April 17, 1751, Esther Moss.
- 6. Joseph, died, probably, February 14, 1750; married, March 9, 1732, Janstie Wood.

Benjamin, died, probably, April 19, 1738.

- (W. B. O'Connor: "The O'Connor Family, With Notes on Hagadorn, Furman, Williams, and Eaton Families," p. 15. James Riker: "Annals of Newtown, in Queens County, New York," p. 399. "Records of the Presbyterian Church, Newtown (now Elmhurst, Long Island," printed for "Collections of New York Genealogical and Biographical Society," Vol. VIII, pp. 7, 10, 32, 34, 49, 50, 55.)
- (IV) Howard Furman, son of Gabriel and Abigail (Howard) Furman, was born in 1719, and died in 1813, aged ninety-three years. Howard Furman was a valued citizen; a soldier in the French War and a stout Whig during the Revolution. Howard and William Furman both voted, April 10, 1775, to send a deputy to the Continental Congress.

Howard Furman married, October 31, 1752, Hannah Remsen, who died at Newtown, Long Island, March 12, 1800. Children:

- 1. William, of whom further.
- 2. Abraham, born about 1755, died March 12, 1835, aged eighty years.
- 3. John, died, perhaps, November 6, 1799.
- 4. Aaron; married, September 25, 1792, Phebe Coe.

("Records of the Presbyterian Church, Newtown (now Elmhurst), Long Island," printed for "Collections of New York Genealogical and Biographical Society," Vol. VIII, pp. 34, 39, 55, 58, 59. James Riker: "Annals of Newtown in Queens County, New York," ps. 399. W. B. O'Comnor: "The O'Connor Family, With Notes on Hagadorn, Furman, Williams, and Eaton Families," p. 15.)

(V) WILLIAM FURMAN, son of Howard and Hannah (Remsen) Furman, was born about June or July, 1754, and died September 9, 1826, aged seventy-two years and ten months. In 1780, some Tory refugees robbed William Furman of \$1,600, and beat him severely. He was then executor of the estate of Robert Coe, whose heirs sued him for the loss of the money, but he was acquitted.

William Furman's wife, whose name has not been ascertained, died in 1826. Children:

- 1. Howard, of New York.
- 2. Garrett, of whom further.
- Abraham.

(James Riker: "Annals of Newtown in Queens County, New York," p. 399. "Records of the Presbyterian Church, Newtown (now Eimburst), Long Island," printed for "Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society," Vol. VIII, p. 58.

(VI) JUDGE GARRETT FURMAN, son of William Furman, was born in 1782, and died at Newtown, Long Island, June 6, 1848. Judge Garrett Furman bought the Way estate in 1815, and in 1825 he and Governor Furman bought a large tract in Williamsburgh, Long Island. Judge Garrett Furman married Mary Eaton, daughter of Jacob and Jane (Robinson) Eaton, of Mount Sinai, Long Island; she was born in 1785 and died in 1867. Children:

- 1. Sophia, of whom further.
- Emeline; married Francis O'Connor, who was born, in New York City, July 8, 1820, and baptized at St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. He died near Scotch Plains, New Jersey, September 16, 1895.
- (W. B. O'Connor: "The O'Connor Family, With Notes on Hagadorn, Furman, Williams, and Eaton Families," pp. 6, 15, 16, 17. "Records of the Presbyterian Church, Newtown (now Elmhurst), Long Island," printed for "Collections of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society," Vol. VIII, p. 61.)
- (VII) SOPHIA FURMAN, daughter of Judge Garrett and Mary (Eaton) Furman, was known as a woman of rare qualities of mind and heart. She married Professor James Jay Mapes. (Mapes VI.)
- ("Records of the Presbyterian Church, Newtown (now Elmhurst), Long Island," printed for the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Society," Vol. VIII, p. 42. C. H. Weygant: "The Family Record, Devoted to the Sackett, the Weygant and the Mapes Families, and to Ancestors of Their Intersecting Lines," p. 33.)

(The Beard Line).

During the middle ages, when the present fashion of shaving, which has become a necessity of the twentieth century, was unknown, men were sometimes distinguished by sobriquets, and in this case the surname Beard referred to the appendages on manly chins. Besides Beard, they were also designated additionally by the color or texture of the beard, as Fairbeard, Blackbeard, Longbeard, Heavybeard, etc. In speaking of Geoffrey Martel's death in 1060 A. D., Freeman says: "To his namesake Geoffrey, surnamed the Bearded, he left Anjou and Saintonge." A popular form in the Hundred Rolls was cum Barba, as Huga cum-Barba and Johannes cum-Barba.

- (Charles W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Mark Anthony Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")
- (I) Henry Beard, first known ancestor of his line in America, died about 1830. He was originally of Pennsylvania, but removed from that State and settled in Ontario County, district of Sodus, New York. After his death, his widow, Elizabeth Beard, removed to Clarkson, Monroe County, New York. She executed a deed of sale dated May 4, 1831, which was witnessed by her granddaughter, Charlotte Beard, who was probably on a visit to her grandmother at that time.

Henry Beard married Elizabeth. Children:

- 1. Alexander, of whom further.
- 2. James.
- 3. Jesse.

(Family data,)

(II) Alexander Beard, son of Henry and Elizabeth Beard, died before March 21, 1846. He was a blacksmith by trade, and found much profitable work at the time, as the Erie Canal, which was in the process of construction, passed through Lyons, New York. His residence and shop was on Water Street, facing the canal. He and his wife, Mary, or Polly, as she was sometimes called, transacted many real estate deals in the town of Lyons. In 1818, he sold a tract of land in the town of Phelps, this time the name of his wife did not appear on the deed.

However, on all subsequent deeds, Mary (or Polly) Beard signs with him in the transfers. Such of these deeds as give information of interest follow. The first is dated March 22, 1823, and in this his wife is called Polly Beard:

Deed made the 22nd of March 1823, between Alexander Beard and Polly his wife of the town of Lyons, County of Ontario, State of New York, of the first part, and Elisha Thornton of the town, county and state aforessaid. In consideration of the sum of \$14,000.00.... doth grant bargain sell and confirm all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Lyons being a part of lots No. 20 and 21, in second Range, Colts Allotment, on road leading southwardly from Sodue Road by Moses Austin and corner of Robert Barclays land, containing of acres.

POLLY B BEARD mark

Deed made the 13th day of September, 1825, between Alexander Beard of Lyons in County of Wayne and State of New York and Mary his wife of the first part and William Demott of same of the second part. In Consideration of \$1800.00 for all that certain tract of land being part of Lot No. 25 in the Village of Lyons and being part of that said lot that Samuel Minkle and wife conveyed to the said Alexander Beard upon which a blacksmith shop and a new house erected by said Alexander Beard are situate on Water Street.

In Witness Whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Alexander Beard

Mary B Beard mark

Deed December 28, 1827. Between Alexander Beard of Lyons, Wayne County, New York, and Mary his wife and Thomas Hawley and John Perrine of same. In Consideration of \$102500, part of Lot No. 36 in the Village of Lyons, starting at Broad and Water Streets and adjoining a piece of land conveyed by said Alexander Beard and wife to Fillman Rogers to the Eric Canal, containing '4 acres.

her Mary B Beard mark

About this time Alexander Beard, with others, were sued for debt and they lost, in consequence of which his blacksmith shop was sold at sheriff's sale in order to satisfy the creditors:

SHERIFF'S SALE OF ESTATE OF ALEXANDER BEARD, 1828.

Whereas by a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Supreme Court of Judicature February 22, 1828, Reuben Foster, High Sheriff, was commanded to make sale of the goods and chattels of Alexander Beard, Samuel B. Collins, William E. Perrine and William I. Van Dorn in the sum of \$1487.00, which Ross W. Wood, partner of Thomas Acres deceased recovered of them the said Alexander Beard, Samuel B. Collins, William E. Perrine and William I. Van Dorn in the said Alexander Beard, Samuel B. Collins, William E. Perrine and William I. Van Dorn made to the said Ross W. Wood.

B. Collins, William E. Perrine and William I. Van Dorn made to the said Ross W. Wood.

Whereas on August 18, 1828, for want of goods and chattels of the said Alexander Beard, Samuel B. Collins, William E. Perrine and William I. Van Dorn, the lands and tenements hereinafter described were exposed for sale at public auction and sold to said Ross W. Wood for the sum of \$150.00, said lands described as follows: A lot in the Village of Lyons then and still occupied by said Alexander Beard situate on Water Street adjoining lots of John McCarn, Samuel Minkler. . . . And Whereas since the sale of the said lands and tenements for and in consideration of the sum of \$150.00 unto him the Sheriff, paid by Jesse Beard of Lyons, hath assigned set over and transferred unto the said Jesse Beard.)

Deed of Release, made the 16th day of October, 1832. Between Mary Beard, wife of Alexander Beard of Lyons, Wayne County, New York of the first part and Jesse Beard of Jacksonbrough in the County of Jackson in the Territory of Michigan of the second part. In Consideration of \$50.00 quitclaims all right to that certain lot situate in the Village of Lyons, Wayne County, New York, formerly owned by Alexander Beard, her husband, bounded south by Water Street, West John McCarn's lot, North Samuel Minkley, East Milton Barney, being same conveyed to Jesses Beard by Reuben H. Foster, Sheriff, May 14, 1830. Release of

all her right of dower unto said property.

her Mary B Beard mark

As shown by the above deed, Jesse Beard, then living in Jacksonborough, Michigan, bought in his brother's property when sold by the sheriff, but the next year Alexander and his wife sold to William Sisson this same shop and dwelling house, which he had evidently been able to recover.

Deed made the 7th day of March, 1832. Between William H. Adams and Eliza Jane his wife of Lyons, County of Wayne State of New York and Alexander Beard of same. In Consideration of \$1.00 a tract of land in the Village of Lyons known as Lot No. 25, being part of that part of said lot conveyed by Samuel Minkler and wife to Alexander Beard on which a blacksmith shop and a house were erected by said Alexander Beard situate on Water Street.

On September 4, 1833, Alexander Beard and his wife, Mary, sold their property to William Sisson. This was his last appearance in Wayne County, New

During the interval between 1833 and 1843 Alexander Beard removed to Honey Brook Township, Vigo County, Indiana, and the first record found of him in this new locality is in a deed of gift, under date of July 8, 1843, to his daughter, Charlotte (Beard) Whitman:

This Indenture made July 8, 1843, between Alexander Beard of the County of Vigo and State of Indiana of the one part and Charlotte Whitman, wife of Henry R. Whitman of the State and County aforesaid of the other part. Witnesseth that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of natural love and affection hath granted, bargained, sold, conveyed

ALEXANDER BEARD

The following year he and his wife sold some of their original purchase in Vigo County. This deed is dated November 8, 1844. In 1845, they sold another piece of land, evidently part of his farm, and early the following year Alexander Beard was deceased. In the settlement of his estate mention is made of the "last will and Testament of Alexander Beard." A diligent search of the records in the clerk's office failed to produce such a document. Letters testamentary were issued to his widow, Mary; his son-in-law, Henry Ritchie Whitman, and William Manning, March 21, 1846:

Know all men by these presents that we, Mary Beard, Henry R. Whitman, and William Manning of the County of Vigo and State of Indiana are held and firmly bound to the State of Indiana in the sum of two thousand dollars dated the 21st day of March 1846. The condition of the above obligation is such that if the above bound Mary Beard as Executrix of the estate of Alexander Beard deceased and shall truly and promptly deliver all the estate, goods, chattels and assets of the said deceased.

(Signed) MARY BEARD H. R. WHITMAN WILLIAM MANNING.

It was found that the estate was insufficient to pay the debts:

STATE OF INDIANA VIGO PROBATE COURT

Mary Beard, your petitioner, sheweth unto your Honor that she is the widow of Alexander Beard, deceased, who died seized of the following described tracts of Land which said tracts of lands were owned by the said Beard in his lifetime and at the time of his death in fee simple. . . .

Your petitioner states that she has a right of dower in the lands aforesaid and that she has demanded of the heirs aforesaid an assignment of her dower in said lands which they have mas demanded of the fielts aforesaid an assignment of net dower in said tailed which used to done. Your petitioner therefore prays that the aforesaid helrs may be summoned to answer the matters herein and that on the hearing hereof your petitioner may be adjudged her dower herein and tout.

petitioner further prays that said Dower may be assigned in a body. As duty bound your peti-BARBOUR & BARBOUR tioner will ever pray. Attorneys for Petitioner.

STATE OF INDIANA VIGO PROBATE COURT

Cromwell W. Barbour as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Alexander Beard, deceased, would respectfully represent to the Honorable Probate Court of the County of Vigo that he is the Executor of said Estate, and that said Beard departed this life in the year 1846, that he was largely in debt at the time of his demise and left a considerable amount of real estate and some personal property besides a certain number of debts due said decedent. But said personalty is insufficient to discharge the debts of said decedent, and the real estate will have to be sold for the purpose of discharging said indebtedness. Your petitioner here states that the personal estate of said deceased, as per sale bill amounted to exclusive of what the widow take under the law and debts due the estate which are available. The personal property is subject to certain deductions, or in other words, there were liens on said property which have been paid in full. The debts due and owing by said decedent are so far as known as follows, to wit: Judgment in the Vigo Circuit Court in favor of Ester Prevo Hook valued November 8, 1842, for \$1227.18.

On April 18, 1846, a bill of sale of the goods and chattels of Alexander Beard, deceased, was held at his late residence in Honey Brook Township. The proceeds of the sale amounted to \$927.55. The inventory having been taken on April 6, showed that the entire estate amounted to \$1,770.50. The court appointed C. W. Barbour executor of the estate in 1840 and he as such paid to Albert Lange \$2.82, being State, county and road tax on "Lockport Farm," late in the possession of Alexander Beard:

STATE OF INDIANA, COUNTY OF VIGO; SS:

Whereas Cromwell W. Barbour, Administrator of the Estate of Alexander Beard, deceased, has filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Vigo Probate Court the petition asking for the sale of certain Real Estate therein set forth.

You are therefore commanded to summon Mary Beard, Charles Beard, Adolphus Erisman, Mary Ann Erisman, Henry W. Whitman, Charlotte Whitman, John Morrage, Faderick Schivingruber and Harriet Schivingruber to appear before the Judge of Not rage, require Schwingtoo had faith extravinguote to appear before the place Vigo County on the second Monday of October next, to show cause if any why the said Real Estate mentioned should not be sold and the proceeds thereof made assets in the hands of the said Administrator for the payment of debts of said deceased. CHARLES Y. NOBLE, Clerk.

Dated 27 Sept. 1847.

Executed on ADOLPHUS ERISMAN H. R. WHITMAN

CHARLOTTE WHITMAN MARY ANN ERISMAN Oct. 4 & 6, 1848. The others are not found

M. M. HICKOX, Sheriff,

In 1852 all heirs of Alexander Beard quit claimed to their brother-in-law, Adolphus Erisman, lands which had been their mother's. This quit claim is dated August 31, 1852.

Alexander Beard married Mary Barclay. (Barclay-American Line-V.) Children:

I. Charlotte, of whom further.

2. Sarah: married John Maugridge.

3. Charles; married, October 5, 1842, Malinda Farlow.

4. Harriet; married, August 12, 1845, Frederick Schwamgruber.

5. Mary Ann; married Adolphus Erisman.

(Family data.)

(III) Charlotte Beard, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Barclay) Beard, was born in, or near, Lyons, then Ontario, but now Wayne County, New York, about 1810 or 1811, and died before February 5, 1855. As stated above, she was witness to a deed of sale of her grandmother, Elizabeth Beard, at Clarkson, Monroe County, New York, May 4, 1831. She also signed several documents with her husband in the settlement of her father's and mother's estates.

Charlotte Beard married (first) Henry Ritchie Whitman. (Whitman I.) She married (second) David Doe. On February 5, 1855, David Doe quit claimed to his step-children all right, title or claim to any of his deceased wife's estate:

OUIT CLAIM: DAVID DOE TO HEIRS OF CHARLOTTE BEARD WHITMAN DOE, 1857.

In Consideration of One Hundred and Seventy five dollars to me in hand paid I bereby Quit-Claim to Mary Ann Kern, Eliza Evans, Charles Henry Whitman the hiers at law of Mrs. Charlotte Doe formerly Mrs. Charlotte Whitman all the right, title and interest I may have to any real estate of which said Charlotte died seized hereby assigning & conveying to said heirs whatever of right to title or possession I may have inherited from the said Charlotte doe deceased.

(Ibid.)

(Royal Descent from William the Conqueror).

- (I) WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.
- (II) HENRY I.
- (III) QUEEN MATILDA.
- (IV) HENRY IT.
- (V) John.
- (VI) HENRY III.
- (VII) EDWARD I.
- (VIII) EDWARD II.
- (IX) EDWARD III, King of England, 1327-77.

(Hereford B. George: "Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History," Fifth Ed., Tables III, IV, VI.)

- (X) John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.
- (XI) JOHN, Earl of Somerset, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent.
- (XII) Joan, daughter of John, Earl of Somerset, and Margaret, his wife; married (first) James I, King of Scotland. She married (second) Sir James Stewart, the Black Knight of Lorn.

(Ibid. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. I, p. 312.)

(XIII) SIR JOHN STEWART, son of Sir James Stewart by Joan, Queen Dowager of Scotland, was born about 1440, and died September 15, 1512. About 1457 he was created Earl of Atholl. He took an active part in supporting the rebellion of John, Earl of Ross, and in 1484 was Ambassador to England. He married (first), in 1450-60, Margaret, daughter of Archibald, fifth Earl of Douglas, and Eupheme Graham, daughter of Eupheme, Countess of Strathorn. He

married (second) Eleanor, daughter of William Sinclair, Earl of Orkney and Carthness.

(Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. I, p. 312.)

(XIV) JANET STEWART, daughter of Sir John Stewart by his first wife. Margaret Douglas, married Alexander Gordon, Earl of Huntley, Alexander Gordon was the son of Lord George Gordon, second Earl of Huntley, and his second wife, Annabella Stewart, youngest daughter of James I. Lord George Gordon married three times: (first) Elizabeth (Dunbar) Douglas, daughter of James Dunbar, Earl of Moray, and widow of Archibald Douglas. This marriage was dissolved before 1450-60 and she remarried. Lord George Gordon married (second) Princess Annabella Stewart, daughter of James I, and by whom, according to Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" (1930), he had eight children, the first being Alexander Gordon, third Earl of Huntley, above mentioned. Crawford, in his "Genealogical History of the Family of Stewart and Description of Shire of Renfrew," says: "Jean daughter of James I, married secondly, George 2nd Earl of Huntley: Children I. Alexander, 2. Adam," etc. This is the only account we have seen giving her name as Jean, rather than Annabella, the volume being very old, having been published in 1710. Lord George Gordon divorced Princess Annabella Stewart, at Aberdeen, July 24, 1471, and married (third) Elizabeth (Hay) Gray. (Gordon-Line One-XII.)

Alexander Gordon, as above mentioned, was the son of George Gordon, second Earl of Huntley, and his (second) wife, Princess Annabella Stewart. He succeeded his father as the third Earl of Huntley, and died January 21, 1523-24. He was in command of a battalion at the battle of Flodden and was one of the few Scottish nobles who survived. In 1517, he was one of the Council of Regency and lieutenant of Scotland the following year. He married (first), as above stated, Janet Stewart, daughter of the first Earl of Atholl; and married (second) Elizabeth (Gray) Lyon, daughter of Andrew, second Lord Gray, and widow of John Lyon, fourth Lord of Glamis. (Gordon—Line Two—XIII.)

("Scots Peerage," Vol. IV, pp. 522, 526, 530. Burke: "Peerage and Baronetage," p. 1290. Cawford: "Genealogical History of Family of Stewart and Description of Shire of Renfrew," pp. 36-37. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. IV, p. 677.)

(XV) JOHN GORDON, son of Alexander Gordon and his (first) wife, Janet Stewart, died December 5, 1517. He married, in November, 1512, Margaret Stewart, natural daughter of James IV by Margaret Drummond.

(Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VI, p. 677.)

(XVI) George Gordon, son of John and Margaret (Stewart) Gordon, was born in 1513, and died October 22, 1562. He succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Huntley and in 1548 had a grant of the Earldom of Moray. On account of wavering between the two parties of the old and new faith, the Queen, in 1561, bestowed the Earldom of Moray on her brother, James Stewart. This caused the revolt of the Lord of Huntley, who was defeated by the Queen's forces. He was captured and died, probably of apoplexy, soon afterward. An act of attainder was passed whereby his honors became forfeited. He married, March 27, 1530, Elizabeth Keith, sister of William, fourth Earl Marischal, and daughter of Robert Keith, styled Lord Keith, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Douglas, second Earl of Morton.

(Ibid.)

(XVII) JANE GORDON, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Keith) Gordon, married (first) James Hepburn, fourth Earl of Bothwell (Gordon-Line Two-XVI); she married (second) Alexander Gordon, eleventh Earl of Sutherland. (Gordon-Line One-XVI.)

(Ibid. William Playfair, Esq.: "British Baronetage," Vol. III (Scottish Baronetage), p. 186. "Scots Peerage," Vol. IV, p. 539; Vol. VIII, p. 343.)

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(XVIII) Sir Robert Gordon, son of Alexander and Jane (Gordon-Hepburn) Gordon, married Louisa Gordon. (Gordon-Line One-XVII.)

(William Playfair, Esq.: "British Baronetage," Vol. III (Scottish Baronetage), p. 186. "Scots Peerage," Vol. VIII, p. 345.)

(XIX) KATHERINE GORDON, daughter of Sir Robert and Louisa (Gordon) Gordon, of Gordonston, married, January 26, 1648, Colonel David Barclay. (Bar-

clay—English Line—XIII.) (Sir Robert Gordon: "A Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland," pp. 540, 541, 546. M. R. Burnham: "The Barclays of New York," pp. 1-2. William Playfair, Esq.: "British Baronetage," Vol. III (Scottish Baronetage, p. 186.)

(XX) JOHN BARCLAY, son of Colonel David and Katherine (Gordon) Barclay, married Katherine.

(Moffat R. Burnham: "The Barclays of New York," pp. 1-11, 53. John Herbert: "Genealogical Account of the Barclays of Uric.")

(XXI) JOHN BARCLAY, son of John and Katherine Barclay, married (first) Katherine Gordon; married (second) Jane Van Dyke. (Barclay-American Line—II.)

(Moffat R. Burnham: "The Barclays of New York," p. 57. John Herbert: "Genealogical Account of the Barclays of Urie." "Barclay Genealogies," pp. 25, 584.)

(XXII) ROBERT BARCLAY, son of John and Katherine (Gordon) Barclay, married Alice (or Elsie) Van Kirk.

(Frank R. Symmes: "History of Old Tennent Church," p. 205. Moffat R. Burnham: "The Barclays of New York," p. 57.)

(XXIII) CHARLES BARCLAY, son of Robert and Alice (or Elsie) (Van Kirk) Barclay, married Anne Van Kirk. (Barclay—American Line—XVII.)

(Moffat R. Burnham: "The Barclays of New York," pp. 29-30.)

(XXIV) MARY BARCLAY, daughter of Charles and Anne (Van Kirk) Barclay, married Alexander Beard. (Beard II.)

(XXV) CHARLOTTE BEARD, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Barclay) Beard, married Henry Ritchie Whitman. (Whitman I.)

(XXVI) MARY ANN WHITMAN, daughter of Henry Ritchie and Charlotte (Beard) Whitman, married Charles Kern. (Kern I.)

(XXVII) JOSEPHINE KERN, daughter of Charles and Mary Ann (Whitman) Kern, married James Mapes Dodge. (Dodge VIII.)

(First Line of Royal Descent from Robert Bruce of Scotland).

- (I) ROBERT BRUCE, King of Scotland, married Isabel, daughter of Earl of Marr.
 - (II) MARGERY, married Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland.

- (III) ROBERT II, King of Scotland, married Elizabeth Muir.
- (IV) ROBERT III, of Scotland, married Annabelle Drummond.
- (V) James I, of Scotland, married Lady Joan Beaufort.
- (George: "Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History," Fifth Ed., Tables X, XI.)
- (VI) Annabella, married Lord George Gordon, second Earl of Huntley, as his second wife. The question of the mother of his children has been open to question, but the best authorities in general, including Burke's "Peerage," "Dictionary of National Biography," agree that Annabella, daughter of James I, was mother of:
 - 1. Alexander, third Earl of Huntley.
 - 2. Adam, Lord of Aboyne.
 - 3. William, ancestor of the Gordons of Gight.
 - 4. James of Letterbourie.
 - 5. Janet.
 - 6. Mary.
 - Elizabeth.
 - 8. Isabel. In one record alone she is called Jean, daughter of James I, rather than Annabella. This is in the "Genealogical History of Family of Stewart and Description of Shire of Renfrew," by Crawford, published in 1710.)

("Scots Peerage," Vol. IV, pp. 526-30. Burke: "Peerage and Baronetage," p. 1299.)

(VII) Adam Gordon, Lord of Aboyne, married Elizabeth Sutherland. (Gordon—Line One—XIII.)

("Scots Peerage," Vol. VIII, pp. 336-37. Burke: "Peerage and Baronetage," p. 1299.)

(VIII) ALEXANDER GORDON, married Janet Stewart.

("Scots Peerage," Vol. VIII, pp. 338-42.)

(IX) John Gordon, married Helena (or Elinor) (Stewart) Hay. (Gordon —Line One—XV.)

(Ibid., p. 342.)

- (X) Alexander Gordon, married Jane (Gordon) Hepburn.
- (Ibid., Vol. IV, p. 539.)
- (XI) SIR ROBERT GORDON, married Louisa Gordon.

(Ibid., Vol. VIII, p. 345.)

- (XII) KATHERINE GORDON, married Colonel David Barclay. (Barclay—English Line—XIII.)
- (Sir Robert Gordon: "A Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland," pp. 540, 541, 546.)
- Note—Generations XIII through XX, same as Generations XX through XXVII of Royal Descent of William the Conqueror.

(Second Line of Royal Descent from Robert Bruce of Scotland).

- (I) ROBERT BRUCE, King of Scotland, married Isabel, daughter of Earl of Marr.
 - (II) Margery, married Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland.
 - (III) ROBERT II, King of Scotland, married Elizabeth Muir.

- (IV) ROBERT III, of Scotland, married Annabelle Drummond.
- (V) James I, of Scotland, married Lady Joan Beaufort.

(Hereford B. George: "Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History," Fifth Ed., Tables X, XI.)

(VI) Joan, daughter of James I, King of Scotland, married (first) James, Earl of Angus; married (second) James Douglas, Earl of Morton.

(Ibid. Burke: "Peerage and Baronetage," p. 1712.)

(VII) JOHN, son of James Douglas, first Earl of Morton, by Princess Joan, daughter of James I, of Scotland, was second Earl of Morton, and died before September, 1515. He married Janet Crichton, daughter of Patrick Crichton, of Cranstonriddel.

(Burke: "Peerage and Baronetage," p. 1712.)

(VIII) ELIZABETH DOUGLAS, daughter of John, second Earl of Morton and Janet Crichton, married Robert Lord Keith. Robert Lord Keith fell at Flodden 1513.

(Ibid, and p. 1394.)

(IX) ELIZABETH KEITH, daughter of Robert Lord Keith, married George Gordon, fourth Earl of Huntley. (Gordon—Line Two—XV.) (For fuller details see Royal Descent from William the Conqueror XVI.)

(Burke: "Peerage and Baronetage," p. 1394.)

Note-Generations X through XX same as Royal Descent from William the Conqueror, Generations XVII through XXVII.)

(The Barclay Line).

Barclay and its variants, Berkeley, Berclay, Bercley, etc., is a surname derived from the locality "of Berkeley." Berkeley is the name of a parish and market town in the County of Gloucester, England. Egiduis de Berkeleye is recorded in the Hundred Rolls of County Oxford in 1273. Maurice de Berclay is also listed in the Hundred Rolls, but as a resident of Somerset County. Robert de Berclay lived in Northumberland County, and Gylles de Berclay resided in Derby County during the reigns of Henry III and Edward I.

- (C. W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")
- (I) Alexander de Berkeley, according to records in the possession of the family, was born in 1326, and was one of the descendants of John de Berkeley, of England. Alexander de Berkeley was in possession of lands granted to his ancestors by William the Lion, King of Scotland, in the shire of Merns. Through his marriage he acquired additional estate, i. e., Mathers. Alexander de Berkeley married Catherine Keith. They had a son:
 - I. David, of whom further.
 - (Rev. Charles Wright Barclay: "A History of the Barclay Family," p. ii. Family data.)
- (II) DAVID DE BERKELEY, son of Alexander and Catherine (Keith) de Berkeley, lived in the year 1379. He married the daughter of Sir William Seaton. Their son was:
 - Alexander, of whom further. (Ibid.)

(III) Alexander de Berkeley, son of David de Berkeley, family records state, was of Merns and Mathers, and was in possession of these estates in 1,407. He married Helen Graham. They had a son:

1. David, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

- (IV) David de Berkeley, son of Alexander and Helen (Graham) de Berkeley, was in possession of the above estate in 1438. During his life David de Berkeley built a castle called "Keinie of Mathers" for the better protection and security of the family, whither they moved, forsaking their former residence. David de Berkeley married Elizabeth Strachen. They were the parents of:
 - 1. Alexander, of whom further.
- (Rev. Charles Wright Barclay: "A History of the Barclay Family," pp. iii, iv. Family data.)
- (V) ALEXANDER DE BERKLEY (BARCLAY), son of David and Elizabeth (Strachen) de Berkeley, enjoyed the above-mentioned estates until 1483. He was the first of the family to change the name to Barclay, as it is hereinafter recorded. Alexander de Berkeley (or Barclay) married Catherine Wishart. She bore him a son:
 - I. David, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(VI) DAVID BARCLAY, son of Alexander and Catherine (Wishart) Barclay, is listed in the family records as "of the Merns only" as his father Alexander Barclay continued to possess the lands at Mathers. Following are the verses from Alexander Barclay to his son David when he bestowed the old estate in the Merns on him in the year 1480:

Giff thou desires thy House lang stand, And thou successors bruick they hand, Abive all things love God in fear: Intermitt naught with wrangour geer, Nor congues naething wrangously; With thy neighbor keep charity See that thou pass not thy estate; Obey duly thy Magistrate; Oppress not, but support the puir; To help the common weal take care; Use nae deceit, mell nae with treason; And to all men do right and reason; Both in word and deed be true All kinds of wickedness eschew Slay no man, nor thereto consent; Be nought cruel, but patient Ally'd aye in some good place With noble, godly, honest race, Hate huirdoome, and all oaths flee; Be humble, and haunt good company; Help thy friend, and do no wrong And God sall cause thy Hous' stand lang.

David Barclay died during the lifetime of his father. He married Janet Irvine, and their son was:

1. Alexander, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(VII) ALEXANDER BARCLAY, son of David and Janet (Irvine) Barclay, having already inherited the estate in the Merns from his father, was put in possession of the lands in Mathers at the death of his grandfather, Alexander Barclay. This Alexander Barclay, with Margery, his wife, sold the lands of Slains and Falsyde to Andrew Moncur, of Knapp, and to whom he granted a charter. This charter is now in the possession of the family. Also a conveyance of these aforesaid lands, written and subscribed to by Alexander Barclay at Edinburgh, March 17, 1497. Alexander Barclay further entered a contract with Sir James Ouchterlony, of Kellie, for a marriage between Margery, daughter of Sir James and Alexander's eldest son and heir, George Barclay, and according to the family the original contract of this marriage is still in their possession.

Alexander Barclay married Margery Anchelet, daughter of the Laird of Anchelet, in the shire of Angus. They were the parents of:

1. George, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

- (VIII) George Barclay, son of Alexander and Margery (Anchelet) Barclay, was placed in possession of the estates of Merns and Mathers in the year 1520. He married, according to the above-mentioned marriage contract, Margery Ouchterlony, daughter of Sir James Ouchterlony, of Kellie. They had issue:
 - 1. David, of whom further.
- (Rev. Charles Wright Barclay: "A History of the Barclay Family," pp. v, vi. Family data.)
- (IX) DAVID BARCLAY, son of Alexander and Margery (Ouchterlony) Barclay, was placed in possession of the above-mentioned estates of Merns and Mathers in 1547. He married (first) Mary Rait; (second) Catherine Hume. Issue by first marriage:
 - 1. George, of whom further.

Issue by second marriage:

John, for whom David Barclay bought lands of Johnstone in the Merns, from Andrew Stewart of Inchbreck.

(Ibid.)

- (X) George Barclay, son of David and Mary (Rait) Barclay, was in possession of the aforementioned estates in 1560. He married Mary Erskine, daughter of Sir Thomas Erskine, of Brechin. Among others, they had a son:
 - 1. Thomas, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

- (XI) Thomas Barclay, son of George and Mary (Erskine) Barclay, of Merns and Mathers, lived during the reigns of Queen Mary and James VI, of Scotland; and of Elizabeth, of England. Thomas Barclay married Janet Strachan, of Laurenston. They had a son:
 - 1. David, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(XII) David Barclay, son of Thomas and Janet (Strachan) Barclay, according to the family records, was the last possessor of the estates of Merns and Mathers. He was born in 1580, and died in 1650. He was placed in possession of what remained of these estates, which was inconsiderable, after what had been sold and allotted off to second sons at various times. David Barclay married Elizabeth Livingstone, daughter of Sir John Livingstone, of Dunnipace. The family records state that this marriage was the ruin of this male branch of the Barclays of Merns and Mathers. David Barclay unfortunately became surety for immense debts of the House of Livingstone of Dunnipace and which obliged him to sell the whole of his estates. These records further state that due to the easiness and simplicity of one man, this branch of the family, after having preserved their estates for many generations, was nearly ruined.

David and Elizabeth (Livingstone) Barclay were the parents of:

1. John Barclay, who died abroad.

2. David, Jr., of whom further.

3. Robert, went to France, where he died. He was rector and afterwards president of the Scotch College in Paris.

4. Captain James, killed at Phillipsburg.

5. A daughter, who married Mr. Douglass, of Gilliewhillie.

(Ibid)

(XIII) COLONEL DAVID BARCLAY, Jr., son of David and Elizabeth (Livingstone) Barclay, was born at Kirkentell, in 1610, died in 1686, and was buried near Ury (or Urie), October 12, 1686. He served with distinction for many years in the Swedish Army under Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. After the death of this monarch, David Barclay continued to serve in Sweden under General Torriston, and was raised to the rank of major. Returning to Scotland, he took part in the civil wars of his own country, and for this service King Charles I commissioned him a colonel. Between his military services in Sweden and Great Britain, Colonel Barclay accumulated a comfortable fortune and in 1647 he purchased the estate of Urie (or Ury). In 1666, Colonel Barclay joined the Society of Friends and was subsequently subjected to persecution, imprisonment, and other indignities.

Colonel David Barclay married, January 26, 1648, Katherine Gordon. (Royal Descent from William the Conqueror XIX.) (Gordon—Line One—XVIII.) They had:

I. Robert, born December 23, 1648, died at Urie, October 3, 1690; he was the celebrated Apologist for the Quakers; joined the followers of Fox's doctrines, and at the age of eighteen wrote the celebrated apology in favor of the Quakers, which he presented in person to Charles II, and to whom he dedicated this famous work. It was adjudged one of the finest productions in the English language; the following, written by a Scotch Bard, a contemporary of the Apologist:

But lo! a third appears with scrious aid, His Country's darling and his Prince's care See his Religion, which so late before Seemed like a Jumbled Mass of dross and ore Refined by Him, and burnished o'er by art Awakes the spirit, and attracts the heart.

Robert Barclay was appointed Governor of New Jersey, but he never came to America. He married Christina Mollison, of Aberdeen, and had three sons and four daughters, among whom were: Lncy, died in 1086, unmarried. Jean (or

Jane); married Sir Ewan Cameron, of Lockhiel. John, of whom further. David, died at sea, about August, 1684, on his return from East Jersey to Aberdeen on board the ship "Exchange," mmarried.

(Sir Robert Gordon: "A Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland," pp. 540, 541, 546. R. Burnham Mofat: "The Barclays of New York," pp. 1-2. "The Complete Peerage," Vol. II, p. 230. Whitehead: "East Jersey," p. 44. Rev. Charles Wright Barclay: "A History of the Barclay Family," p. vii. Family data.)

(The Family in America.)

(I) JOHN BARCLAY, son of Colonel David and Katherine (Gordon) Barclay, was born at Urie, County Kincardine, Scotland, in 1659, and died at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in April, 1731. John Barclay migrated to America and on January 18, 1685-86, he purchased a tract of land consisting of seven hundred acres at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Papers among the "Archives of New Jersey" show many records of abstracts and deeds, etc., on file at Trenton, New Jersey. In the possession of the family are records of Quaker meetings, which show that John Barclay was an active member of this society from 1686 to 1689. Sometime between 1680 and 1704. John Barclay seems to have left the Society of Friends and joined the Church of England, as a follower of George Keith, who was disowned by the Friends. Records of St. Peter's Church at Amboy, New Jersey, show him listed as junior warden July 30, 1718, which office he held until 1722. On September 22, 1728, he was chosen clerk of St. Peter's, and on March 31, 1730, he was reëlected clerk and vestryman. In the civil life of Perth Amboy, John Barclay is recorded as having held, at one time or another, every important office in the province; one of these being Deputy Governor of New Jersey.

John Barclay married, between 1696 and 1699, Katherine, who according to the burial records of St. Mary's Church at Burlington, New Jersey, was buried at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, January 6, 1703. They had a son:

1. John, of whom further.

(R. Burnham Moffat: "The Barclays of New York," pp. 1-11, 53. John Herbert: "Genealogical Account of the Barclays of Urie." "Archives of New Jersey," at Trenton, New Jersey. Rev. Charles Wright Barclay: "A History of the Barclay Family," p. vii. Family data.)

(II) JOHN BARCLAY, only son of John and Katherine Barclay, was born in Middlesex County, New Jersey, in 1702, and died at South Amboy, February 16, 1786. He inherited some of the lands belonging to his father, probably the homestead and lot of ground which he sold in 1747. In the records of the Old Tennent Church of Monmouth County, New Jersey, frequent reference is made to Captain John Barclay. The title "Captain" seems to be a complimentary one, as no record is found of his holding any military office. His will, dated May 26, 1782, and probated December 24, 1700, says, in part:

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN:

I, John Barelay, of Perth Amboy in the County of Middlesex, being of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given to Almighty God for the same, and calling to mind the mortality of my body do make and ordain this to be my last will and testament. An as Tutching this worldly estate herewith it hath pleased God to Bless me with in this life, I give and bequeath and disnose of the same in manner and form following.

worldly estate netwern it had pleased dout on bless the within this life, I give to mad dispose of the same in manner and form following,

First, I give to my loving wife Jane, the sum of teen pounds in addityon to a sum of
money I did agree to give her by a Contract between my Wife and myselfe before wee were
married if I should dye before her which she did agree to except of in leu of her Dowry and

quitt all my estate both real and personal.

And whereas I have given a deed to my son John for one half of all my lands lying on Metheponix Neck, I give and bequeth to my son Robert Barclay and to his heirs and assigns all the other half of my lands lying on said neach in consideration my son Robert delivers a bond which I gave him payable after my decease to my son John. If Robert refuses or neglects to deliver 3'd bond.

And I do nominate constitute and appoint my three sons, John, Charles and Robert my

executors to execute this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have sett my hand and seal and declared this to be my last will use testament this twenty-sixth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand setwith and of the contraction of the

In the presence of us witnesses:

John Forman
William Vanderipe
Duncan Campbell
Archebald Gordon

There is a codicil to this will.

John Barclay married (first), in, or near, Perth Amboy, June 11, 1725, Katherine Gordon, born June 14, 1705, died October 26, 1757; daughter of Charles and Lydia (Hampton) Gordon, of East New Jersey. He married (second), in 1763, Jane Van Dyke. Children (all by first marriage):

- 1. David, born January 1, 1727, died in 1772; married, March 3, 1749, Elizabeth Walker.
- 2. Anne, born June 15, 1729, died prior to 1761; married, November 21, 1749, John Craig.
- John, born March 17, 1731; in 1804 he went to Breadalbane Township, Montgomery County, New York, to live with his son, who had settled there.
- 4. Charles, born February 14, 1733, died in September, 1813; married Rebecca Gordon.
- 5. Peter, born March 3, 1735, died in 1810.
- 6. Robert, of whom further.
- 7. Lydia, born December 16, 1739; married Thomas Brown.
- 8. Katherine, born March 28, 1742; married, November 28, 1760, David Stout.
- 9. Richard, born September 3, 1745, died in 1757.

(R. Burnham Moffat: "The Barclays of New York," p. 57. John Herbert: "Genealogical Account of the Barclays of Urie." Frank R. Symmes: "History of the Old Tennent Church, New Jersey," p. 424. "Barclay Genealogies," pp. 25, 584.

(III) ROBERT BARCLAY, son of John and Katherine (Gordon) Barclay, was born June 22 or July 3, 1737, and baptized September 16 of the same year, at Old Tennent Church, Monmouth County, New Jersey, and died August 2, 1818.

In 1774 he was living on a tract of land, near Cranberry, called Mattaponix, Middlesex County, New Jersey. He married (first), November 2, 1760, Alice (or Elsie) Van Kirk, born May 20, 1744, died July 29, 1785; he married (second), in 1787, Miriam. Children (all by first marriage):

- 1. Lewis, born September 8, 1761, died November 13, 1820.
- 2. Charles, of whom further.
- 3. Katherine, born October 31, 1765, died before 1802.
- 4. Robert, born January 25, 1768; married Deborah Barclay.
- 5. Hannah, born January 2, 1770, died prior to 1802.
- 6. William, born January 9, 1772; married, before 1805. Martha.
- 7. John, born March 9, 1774.
- 8. Lydia, born May 15, 1776, died before 1802.
- 9. David, born September 19, 1778.
- 10. Peter, born November 13, 1781.
- 11. Sarah, born July 26, 1783.
- 12. Elsie, born July 24, 1785, died March 2, 1788.

(Family Records of Henry C. Allen, Esq., Trenton, New Jersey. Marriage Records, Christ Church, Shrewsbury, New Jersey. Frank R. Symmes: "History of Old Tennent Church, New Jersey," D. 55. R. Burnham Moffat: "The Barclays of New York," p. 57.)

(IV) Charles Barclay, son of Robert and Alice (or Elsie) (Van Kirk) Barclay, was born February 16, 1764, and died at Lyons, Wayne County, New York, between February 26 and April 30, 1830. In his will he bequeathed everything to his wife, Ann, to be at her disposal. His father had released all right to claim as heir, to the lands of his forefathers at Urie, Scotland, and according to letters and records in the possession of the family, received in exchange a tract of land in Pennsylvania. This land was situated in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, on the west branch of the Susquehanna River. Charles Barclay, in company with his brother, Peter, traveled there and finding the land wild and desolate, returned. Later, he removed on to the upper part of New York State, and settled in Lyons, Wayne County, New York. A deed dated February 17, 1812, for a lot purchased there, was the first record found of him in that part of the country. After that date his name with that of his wife, Anne, appears on numerous deeds, abstracts, conveyances, etc.

Charles Barclay married, in Amboy, Middlesex County, New Jersey, about 1784, Anne Van Kirk. Children:

- Robert, probably moved West.
- 2. John, probably moved West.
- 3. Mary, of whom further.
- 4. Jesse, probably married Jessie Beard, and moved West.
- (R. Burnham Moffat: "The Barclays of New York," pp. 29-30. Family data.)
- (V) MARY BARCLAY, only daughter of Charles and Anne (Van Kirk) Barclay, was born in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, or in Pennsylvania, in 1790, and died before August 31, 1852. Mary Barclay married Alexander Beard. (Beard II.)

(Family data.)

(The Gordon Line-Line One).

Gordon is a surname of locality derived from the parish of Berwickshire. All historians concur on the great antiquity of this family, but opinions vary as to their origin and settlement in Scotland. According to Frank Adam, in his "Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands," the progenitors of this powerful clan were of Anglo-Norman origin and settled in the south of Scotland in the twelfth century.

It is said that in the reign of King Malcolm Cammore, a valiant knight of the man of Gordon went into Scotland and was kingly received by that prince; and having killed a wild boar which greatly infested the borders, the generous Malcolm gave him a grant of several lands in Berwickshire, which he called Gordon after his own surname. Here he settled and took the boar's head for his armorial bearing, in memory of his having killed that dangerous animal. He was the progenitor of all the Gordons in Scotland, and mention is made of Adam de Gordon, the father, and Adam his son, in the reigns of the said Malcolm and David. It is most certain that the Gordons made a conspicuous figure in Scotland immediately after that era.

(William Playfair, Esq.: "British Family Antiquity," Vol. III, Scottish Peerage.)

(I) RICHARD DE GORDON, said to be the grandson of the knight who killed the boar, or son of the second Adam, was a man of considerable distinction in the reign of King Malcolm IV and King William the Lion, who succeeded him in 1165. He

was proprietor of the lands and barony of Gordon, and others in Berwickshire, as is proved by a donation he made to St. Mary's Church of Kelso, and the monks serving God there, and to the Church of St. Michael's in the village of Gordon, without a date, but which appears to have been made between the years 1150 and 1160. He died about the year 1200, and was succeeded by his son:

- 1. Thomas, of whom further,
- (II) SIR THOMAS DE GORDON, son of Richard de Gordon, died in the reign of Alexander II. He was succeeded by his son:
 - 1. Thomas, of whom further.
- (III) Sir Thomas de Gordon, Jr., son of Sir Thomas de Gordon, Knight, who by a charter confirmed to the Monks of Kelso all the donations and concessions made to them by Richard de Gordon, his grandfather, and Thomas de Gordon, his father. He also made a donation to the religious at Coldstream of pasturage upon the lands of Thorndyke and Gordon. Leaving no male issue, he was succeeded by his daughter:
 - I. Alicia, of whom further.
- (IV) ALICIA DE GORDON, daughter of Sir Thomas de Gordon, married her cousin, Adam De Gordon, who in the beginning of the reign of King Alexander, in a donation to the Monastery of Coldstream, is called Adam, son of Adam de Gordon, and was probably grandson of Adam, proprietor of part of the estate of Gordon above mentioned, by which marriage the whole lordship of Gordon became united in one family. When King Alexander III sent one thousand auxiliaries to King Louis, of France, to attend him in his expedition into the Holy Land in 1270, Adam de Gordon was one of the chief commanders, and lost his life in that crusade. He had a son:
 - I. Adam, of whom further.
- (V) Sir Adam de Gordon, son of Adam and Alicia (de Gordon) de Gordon, is believed to be the same Adam de Gordon, who during the disputes between King Henry III of England and the Barons, sided with the latter, and was sometime governor of Dunster Castle, but after the battle of Evesham, in which most of the principal leaders of the barons were either killed or taken prisoner, he, making his escape, maintained himself with eight horses in the woods between Alton and Farnham and plundered the counties of Berks and Surry, until he was surprised by Prince Edward, when his men were at some distance. Adam was so charmed with the Prince that he entered into his service and continued ever after a faithful friend to the Royal cause. In the disputes between John Baliol and Robert Bruce for the Crown of Scotland, he was always a firm adherent of the former, but he died before King John, as he was then called, resigned the Sovereignty of Scotland to King Edward I. Margery, widow of Sir Adam de Gordon, obtained "safe conduct" from King Edward to go into England in 1206. He had a son:
 - I. Adam, of whom further,
- (VI) SIR Adam de Gordon, son of Sir Adam and Margery de Gordon, joined Sir William Wallace in 1297; was one of the wardens of the marches in 1300, and one of the ten commissioners elected at the General Council of the Scottish

Nation at Perth, invested with full parliamentary powers for the settlement of Scotland, under King Edward I in 1305; that same year he was fined three years' rent of his estates for his former opposition to that monarch. Sir Adam, together with the Earl of Atholl and others, was sent in January, 1311, by King Edward II, to make a truce with the Scots, for which they had ample powers. He afterward joined the standard of Bruce. In 1320, King Robert I sent him as one of the Ambassadors to Rome, to obtain a repeal of the sentence of excommunication against him. King Robert afterwards, in reward of his faithful services, granted to him and his heirs the noble lordship of Strathbogie in Aberdeenshire, which had been forfeited by David de Stralbogie, Earl of Atholl. Sir Adam fixed his residence there and gave these lands and lordships the name of Huntley, which has ever since been one of the chief titles of his family. Sir Adam at last lost his life in the service of his King and country, bravely fighting in the vanguard of the Scottish Army at the battle of Hallidon-hill, on July 12, 1333. He had four sons and one daughter, among them being:

- 1. Alexander, of whom further.
- (VII) SIR ALEXANDER GORDON, son of Sir Adam de Gordon, settled in Huntley. He was a great patriot, a firm and steady friend to King David Bruce and behaved gallantly at the battle of Halidon Hill, where his father was killed, he having the good fortune to escape. He attended King David in his unfortunate expedition into England, and was slain in the battle of Nevill's Cross, Durham, where King David was taken prisoner, October 17, 1346, and was succeeded by his son:
 - 1. John, of whom further.
- (VIII) SIR JOHN GORDON, son of Sir Alexander Gordon, received a charter from King Robert II, of the lands of Strathbogie in 1377. He was a great warrior of undaunted courage. With his own vassals and followers, he routed a considerable body of the English in the year 1372. He lost his life in the battle of Otterburn, in 1388. Children:
 - 1. Adam, of whom further.
 - 2. John,
 - Thomas.
- (IX) Sir Adam Gordon, Lord of Gordon, was the son and heir of Sir John Gordon. He was inferior to none of his great ancestors in magnanimity and courage, and was slain in the battle of Homlidon in 1402. He married Elizabeth Keith, daughter of Sir William Keith, Great Mareschal of Scotland. Child:
 - Elizabeth, of whom further.
 (Family data.)
- (X) ELIZABETH GORDON, daughter of Sir Adam and Elizabeth (Keith) Gordon, died in 1438-39, and was buried at St. Nicholas' Church in Aberdeen. She married Sir Alexander Seton, second son of Sir William and Jane (Fleming) Seton. Alexander Seton thus became the Lord of Gordon. His son:
 - 1. Alexander, of whom further.
 (Ibid. "Scots Peerage," Vol. IV, p. 516.)

(XI) SIR ALEXANDER SETON, Lord of Gordon and Huntley, son of Sir Alexander and Elizabeth (Gordon) Seton, succeeded to the Lordship of Gordon in County Berwick, Strathbogie, in County Aberdeen, also lands of Abovne, Glentanner and Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire, and Panbride in Forfarshire. A man of great ability, he was one of the commissioners appointed by the estates of the kingdom of Scotland to treat with the English, in 1421, for the ransom of King James, and in 1423 upon the Prince's enlargement, became one of his hostages. In 1437 he was appointed one of the ambassadors extraordinary to treat with the English about a peace. Having performed many signal services to his country during the minority of King James II, he was in 1445 (or 1449) raised to the peerage and created Earl of Huntley, with limitations to his heirs male by Elizabeth Crichton, his third wife, they being obliged to take the name and bear the arms of Gordon. He died about 1470. According to family data he married three times, while "Scots Peerage" only mentions two marriages. He married (first) Janet, daughter of Robert, son and heir apparent to William, first Earl Mareshal; married (second), January 8, 1426-27, Egidia Hay, daughter of John Hay, of Tullibody. King James I granted to him on that day the Barony of Tullibody, the forests of Boyne and Erazie, and Barony of Kilsaurie with the lands of Kinmundy in the Barony of Kinedward. This marriage was annulled. He married (third), about 1439, Elizabeth Crichton, daughter of Sir William Crichton, Chancellor of Scotland. He was succeeded by his son:

1. George, of whom further. (Family data. "Scots Peerage," Vol. IV, p. 522.)

(XII) Lord George Gordon, second Earl of Huntley, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Crichton) Seton, whose surname became Gordon, was a staunch supporter of King James III. In 1484, a treaty of peace being concluded between England and Scotland, he was one of the guarantees thereof on the part of Scotland. In 1488, he and the Earl of Crawford were, in open Parliament, Lords of Justiciary North of the River Forth. On the accession of James IV to the throne, George Gordon was appointed one of the Privy Council and was empowered to exercise justice and to suppress all sorts of disorders in the northern parts of Scotland, beyond the River North Esk. Continuing in the highest favor with his Majesty, he was constituted Lord Chancellor of Scotland in the year 1498, which high office he held until 1502, when he resigned the seals.

Lord George Gordon married (first) Elizabeth (Dunbar) Douglas, Countess of Moray, daughter of James Dunbar, Earl of Moray, and widow of Archibald Douglas. This marriage was dissolved before 14,50-60, and she remarried. Lord George Gordon married (second) Princess Annabella Stewart, youngest daughter of James I. (First Royal Line of Descent from Robert Bruce of Scotland VI.) (Royal Descent from William the Conqueror XIV.) Princess Annabella was divorced at Aberdeen, July 24, 1471. He married (third) Elizabeth (Hay) Gray, daughter of William, Earl of Errol, and widow of Andrew Lord Gray. This marriage was arranged to take place, "banns 4; 11; 18 Aug 1471," but the marriage was arranged until May 12, 1476.

In only one record is it found that he married Jean, instead of Annabella. This appears in Crawford's "Genealogical History of the Family of Stewart and Descrip-

tion of Shire of Renfrew," published in 1710, i. e., "Jean, daughter of James I married secondly, George, second Earl of Huntley: Children 1. Alexander, 2. Adam," etc. This is the only account we have seen wherein the name of George Gordon's second wife was Jean, rather than Annabella.

The question of the mother of his children has been open to discussion, but the best authorities in general, including Burke's "Peerage," and "Dictionary of National Biography," agree that Annabella, daughter of James I, was the mother of:

- 1. Alexander, of whom further, (Gordon-Line Two-XIII.)
- 2. Adam, of whom further.
- 3. William, fell at the battle of Flodden; was ancestor of the Gordons of Gight,
- 4. James, of Latterfourie; admiral of the fleet and ancestor of the Gordons of Latter-
- Janet; married (first) Alexander, master of Crawford; married (second) Patrick, third Lord Gray.
- 6. Mary; married Sir William Sinclair, of Westerhall.
- 7. Elizabeth; married, in 1482, William, third Earl of Marischal.
- 8. Isabel; married William, third Earl of Errol.

("Scots Peerage," Vol. IV, pp. 526-30. Burke: "Peerage and Baronetage," p. 1299. "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. XXII, p. 178. Crawford: "Genealogical History of the Family of Stewart and Description of Shire of Renfrew," pp. 36-37. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VI, p. 677. Family data.)

(XIII) Adam Gordon, of Aboyne, son of George and Princess Annabella (Stewart) Gordon, died at Ferrar, near Aboyne, March 17, 1537-38. He married Elizabeth Sutherland (First Line of Royal Descent from Robert Bruce VII), daughter and eventual heiress of John, eighth Earl of Sutherland. She died in September, 1535. In his wife's right he became the Earl of Sutherland. Their eldest son was:

1. Alexander, of whom further.

("Scots Peerage," Vol. VIII, pp. 336-37. William Playfair: "British Baronetage," Vol. III (Scottish Baronetage), p. 186.)

(XIV) ALEXANDER GORDON, Master of Sutherland, son of Adam and Elizathe (Sutherland) Gordon, was born about 1501, and died at Dunrobin, January 15, 1520-20.

Alexander Gordon married, about June 16, 1520, Janet Stewart, daughter of John, second Earl of Atholl, and Janet (Campbell) Stewart. She married (second), before May, 1532, Sir Hugh Kennedy: married (third), before November, 1544, Henry Lord Methven; married (fourth) about 1557, Patrick, Lord Ruthven; and married (fifth) James Gray. Alexander and Janet (Stewart) Gordon were the parents of:

1. John, of whom further.

("Scots Peerage," Vol. VIII, pp. 338-42. Family data.)

(XV) John Gordon, tenth Earl of Sutherland, was the son of Alexander and Janet (Stewart) Gordon.

John Gordon married (first), before August 6, 1546, Elizabeth (Campbell) Moray, only daughter of Colin, third Duke of Argyll, and widow of James, Earl of Moray. He married (second), about August 6, 1548, Helena (or Elinor) (Stewart) Hay, daughter of John, Earl of Lennox, and widow of William Hay,

sixth Earl of Errol. (First Line of Royal Descent from Robert Bruce IX.) He married (third) Marion Seton, a daughter of George, and widow of the Earl of Montieth. Child by second marriage was:

- I. Alexander, of whom further.
- ("Scots Peerage," Vol. VIII, p. 342. Family data.)

(XVI) ALEXANDER GORDON, eleventh Earl of Sutherland, was the son of John and Helena (or Elinor) (Stewart-Hay) Gordon. He was born at Darnawat Castle, about 1552, died December 6, 1594, and was buried at Dornoch Cathedral.

Alexander Gordon married (first), in 1567, Barbara Sinclair, she aged thirty-two and he but fifteen years, daughter of George, fourth Earl of Caithness. They were divorced June 30, 1572, and she died about 1573. He married (second), December 13, 1573, Jane (Gordon) Hepburn. (Royal Descent from William the Conqueror XVII.) (Gordon—Line Two—XVI.) Children by second marriage:

- 1. John, who succeeded his father.
- 2. Robert, of whom further.
- 3. Alexander.

("Scots Peerage," Vol. IV, p. 539; Vol. VIII, p. 343. Family data.)

(XVII) SIR ROBERT GORDON, son of Alexander and Jane (Gordon-Hepburn) Gordon, was born at Dunrobin, May 14, 1580, died at Gordonston in March, 1656, and was buried at Drainie. He was a man of great ability and filled the following offices successively: Vice-Chamberlain of Scotland; Sheriff Principal of Invernesshire; Lord of the Privy Council, and was created Baronet of Nova Scotia, May 28, 1625. He was the ancestor of the Gordonston family.

Sir Robert Gordon married, in London, Februagy 16, 1613, Louisa Gordon, daughter of John Gordon, Lord of Glenluce, and Dean of Salisbury. They were the parents of:

- 1. John, died in infancy.
- 2. Ludovick, heir to his father.
- 3. George, died, unmarried.
- 4. Robert, ancestor of the Gordons of Cluny,
- 5. Charles, died without issue.
- 6. Elizabeth, died young.
- 7. Katherine, of whom further.
- 8. Louisa, died, unmarried.
 9. Jean; married Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Coul.
- ("Scots Peerage," Vol. VIII, p. 345. Family data,)

(XVIII) KATHERINE GORDON, daughter of Sir Robert and Louisa (Gordon) Gordon, of Gordonston, married Colonel David Barclay. (Barclay—English Line—XIII.) (Royal Descent from William the Conqueror XIX.)

(Sir George Gordon: "A Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland," pp. 540, 541, 546. Family data.)

(The Gordon Line-Line Two).

Generations I through XII the same as in First Gordon Line.

(XIII) ALEXANDER GORDON, son of George, Earl of Huntley, and Princess Annabella (Stewart) Gordon, succeeded his father as third Earl of Huntley, and died before January 21, 1523-24. He accompanied the King to the battle of Flod-

den, September 9, 1513, and was in command of one of the battalions, with his brothers, Adam, Earl of Sutherland, and William Gordon, of Gight. Upward of fifteen thousand Scots, the best quality of the Nation, were killed in this battle. Alexander and his brother, Adam, were among the few Scottish nobles who survived; their brother, William of Gight, being numbered among the slain. In 1517 he was one of the Council of Regency and lieutenant of Scotland the following year.

Alexander Gordon married (first), October 14, 1474. Janet Stewart, daughter of John, first Earl of Atholl. (Royal Descent from William the Conqueror XIV.) He married (second), shortly after July 21, 1511, Elizabeth (Gray) Lyon, daughter of Andrew, second Lord Gray, and widow of John Lyon, fourth Lord of Glamis. Child by the first marriage:

1. John, of whom further.

(Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VI, p. 677. Family data.)

(XIV) John Gordon, son of George and Janet (Stewart) Gordon, died before his father, December 5, 1517.

He married, in November, 1512, Margaret Stewart, natural daughter of James IV. They had a son:

1. George, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

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(XV) George Gordon, son of John and Margaret (Stewart) Gordon, was born in 1513, and died October 22, 1562. He succeeded his grandfather as Earl of Huntley and in 1548 had a grant of the Earldom of Moray. On account of the wavering between the two parties of the old and new faith, the Queen, in 1561, bestowed the Earldom of Moray on her brother, James Stewart. This caused the revolt of the Lord of Huntley, who was defeated by the Queen's forces. He was captured and died probably of apoplexy soon afterward. An act of attainder was passed whereby his honors became forfeited.

George Gordon married, March 27, 1530, Elizabeth Keith, daughter of Robert Lord Keith. (Second Line of Royal Descent from Robert Bruce IX.) They were the parents of:

1. Jane, of whom further. (Ibid.)

(XVI) Jane Gordon, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Keith) Gordon, married (first) James Hepburn, fourth Earl of Bothwell, and from whom she was divorced in 1567; she married (second) Alexander Gordon, eleventh Earl of Sutherland. (Royal Descent from William the Conqueror XVII.) (Gordon—Line One—XVI.) She married (third), in 1599, Alexander Ogilvie, of Boyne.

(Ibid. "Scots Peerage," Vol. IV, p. 539.)

(The George Line).

George, or the forms Georges, Georgeson, the latter two denoting the "son of George," is derived from the Latin Georgius. Unlike most names of this class, George has not given rise to any diminutive, or derivative. According to Charles W. Bardsley, in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," he says: "St.

George of England ought to have impressed his name more deeply upon our directories." Robert George is listed in the Hundred Rolls of Oxford in 1273, and William George appears in Cambridge at the same time. Ralph and William de Georges were living about 1307. This family spelled the name George in latter years, and held lands in Gloucester County, England, for between five and six centuries. James Georgeson is found in the "Wills of Chester, 1545-1620."

(Charles W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Mark Anthony Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." "The Ancestor," No. IX.)

(I) Peter George, ancestor of the family in America, was probably born in England, and died at New Shoreham, Rhode Island, January 19, 1693, his will being dated January 6, 1692, and proved February 24, 1694. He was recorded in Braintree, Massachusetts, between 1642 and 1659. About 1670 he sold his estate in Braintree, Massachusetts, and removed to Block Island, Rhode Island. In the Braintree, Massachusetts, town records a reference to Peter George's land appears on July 4, 1673—his orchard, etc., bordering on a new highway. This may refer to his son, Peter. Peter George, Sr., was a freeman in 1664 in Braintree, and is listed as freeman in Block Island in 1684.

He married, after 1641, Mary Ray, widow of Simon Ray, who died in Massachusetts, 30th, 7th mo., 1641. Children (born in Braintree, Massachusetts):

1. Susan, born in February, 1642; married Joseph Kent.

2. Mary, born September 7, 1645, died in 1714; married Edward Ball.

Hannah, born September 7, 1648, died in 1693; married (first) Tourmet Rose; married (second), March 11, 1685, James Danielson.

4. John, born June 24, 1650, died 9th mo., 2d day, 1653.

 Samuel, born April 12, 1651, died probably at New Shoreham, Rhode Island, January 19, 1693; married, December 20, 1678.

6. Peter, born 9th mo. 11, 1654.

7. Sarah, of whom further.

(James Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 242. Samuel A. Bates: "Records of the Town of Braintree, 1640-1793," pp. 14. 637. "Farly Braintree Records," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. III, p. 127; Vol. XI, p. 333; Vol. XII, p. 108; Vol. XXXVII, p. 166. John Osborne Austin: "A Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," p. \$3.)

(II) Sarah George, daughter of Peter and Mary (Ray) George, was born at Braintree, Massachusetts, 4-3-1658, and died, probably at Block Island, before April 24, 1694. Sarah George was living January 6, 1692, when in her father's will she was called daughter Sarah Dodge, wife of William Dodge, but in her mother's will, dated August 5, 1694, she is not referred to, but her daughter is thus: "To grand-dau. Mary Dodge, daughter of William £5."

Sarah George married William Dodge. (Dodge II.)

(John Osborne Austin: "A Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," p. 83. "Early Braintree Records," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XIII, p. 213. James N. Arnold: "Vital Records of Rhode Island," Vol. IV, p. 27.)

(The Parshall Line).

Parshall is a variant of the cognomen Pearshall, Pearsaul, Piersol, etc., and is local in its origin, as "of Pearshall," or "of Pershall," a township in the parish of Eccleshall, County Stafford, England. Thomas de Peshale lived in County Stafford during the reign of Henry III.

(Charles W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) James Parshall was born about 1649 and died at Southold, Long Island, New York, September 15, 1701. James Parshall is said to have styled himself "Gent. of the Isle of Wight." He owned many tracts of land at Aquebogue, Long Island, and lived on the North Road. On June 26, 1690, by his mark, he acknowledged receipt of £90 to be paid to his wife, Elizabeth, from her brothers, on account of the estate of her father, "Mr. David Gardiner, deceased." James Parshall is first mentioned as a resident of Gardiner's Island, December 12, 1679, according to a deed of the purchase of the Aquebogue land. By 1686, sometime after the purchase of the Aquebogue land, he became a resident of Southold, Long Island. His mark is on a sale document, March 27, 1698, the name written "James Pearsall."

Records concerning the marriage of James Parshall appear to be varied and confused. Sometimes he is credited with three marriages, and in this case nothing known of his first marriage while again he is credited with two marriages. From the best available records it would seem that James Parshall married (first) Elizabeth Gardiner, who died about 1693, daughter of David and Mary (Heringman) Gardiner. David Gardiner of the "Isle of Wight," or Gardiner's Island, Suffolk County, New York, was the second proprietor of the island. He was the son of Lion Gardiner. Concerning Elizabeth Gardiner's birth date, there have also been varied and confusing records, and no definite date of birth has been decided as the authentic one.

James Parshall married (second) Margaret Youngs, daughter of Christopher Youngs. Children by first marriage:

- 1. A son (James), born about 1677, died before 1692.
- 2. Mary, born about 1679.
- 3. Israel, of whom further.
- David, born, probably at Gardiner's Island, in July, 1683, died at Aquebogue, January 25, 1725-26, aged forty-three years; married, about 1704, his cousin, Mary Gardiner.
- 5. A daughter, born after 1686, died before 1608,

Children by the second marriage:

- 6. David, died young.
- 7. Margaret; married, about 1710, Caleb Howell.

(Curtis C. Gardiner: "Lion Gardiner and His Descendants," pp. 86, 93. James Clark Parshall: "The History of the Parshall Family," pp. 8-14, 15, 20. *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 1041.)

(II) CAPTAIN ISRAEL PARSHALL, son of James and Elizabeth (Gardiner) Parshall, was born, probably at Gardiner's Island, in March, 1680, and died at Aquebogue, Suffolk County, New York, April 18, 1738, in his fifty-eighth year.

Israel Parshall is recorded as one of the most prominent men of Long Island in his day. He received a considerably large estate from his father, to which he added and became one of the largest landowners in the town. He was commissioned a captain in the Southold Company. In his will, dated June 23, 1737, and proved May 22, 1738, he names his wife, Mary, and among his children he names "Keziah Mapes."

Captain Israel Parshall married (first), December 4, 1702, Joanna Swezey, who was born about 1678, and died February 22, 1724, aged forty-seven years. He

married (second), May 26, 1726, Mary Terry, a widow. Children, all by the first marriage:

 Joanna, born about 1703, died May 31, 1733; married, March 15, 1722, Christopher Youngs.

2. James, died April 9, 1719.

3. Elizabeth, born June 27, 1705, died February 23, 1793; married, October 28, 1724, Joseph Davis.

4. Keziah, of whom further.

5. Israel, born, probably between 1708 and 1712.

6. Jemima; married, May 17, 1730, Jonathan Terry.

7. Experience; married, November 11, 1736, Daniel Reeve.

(James Clark Parshall: "The History of the Parshall Family," pp. 17, 18, 19.)

(III) KEZIAH PARSHALL, daughter of Captain Israel and Joanna (Swezey) Parshall, married Joseph Mapes. (Mapes III.)

(Ibid., p. 18.)



Greene

In the ensuing paragraphs will be traced the colonial ancestry of Helen Peterson (Greene) Dodge, whose lineage in the paternal line of descent carries back in direct line to the early Massachusetts Colony in the middle of the seventeenth century. In its intermarrying families may be found many of the outstanding names of the early Colonial days. In the Peterson family, that of Mrs. Dodge's mother, we find among the family records some which trace back into the Royal blood of France and England, the generations of which noble lineage will later be shown.

(1) Thomas Greene, the earliest known ancestor of Helen Peterson (Greene) Dodge, was born in England, about 1606, and died in Malden, Massachusetts, December 19, 1667. He may have been from Leicestershire, but no proof has been found to substantiate this statement. The time of his arrival in America is uncertain. The earliest record thus far found is in 1653, although as early as October 28, 1651, his wife and daughter (both named Elizabeth) signed a petition to the General Court. Perhaps he is the Thomas Greene who was in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1648, living there until 1649 or 1650, then removing to Malden, Massachusetts, where he had a farm of sixty-three acres in the north section, now known as Melrose. A part of this farm was still in the possession of some of his descendants in 1858. Thomas Greene was selectman of Malden in 1658, and often served as juryman in Middlesex County Court, He appears on records as Thomas Greene, Sr., there being in Malden his son, Thomas, Jr., and another Thomas Greene at the same time. His will, dated November 12, 1667, was probated January 15, 1667-68.

Thomas Greene married (first) Elizabeth, who died in Malden, Massachusetts, August 22, 1658. He married (second), September 5, 1659, Frances (Wheeler) Cook, born in 1608, widow of (first) Isaac Wheeler, and (second) Richard Cook. Children of first marriage:

- 1. Elizabeth, born in England, about 1628.
- Thomas, born in England, about 1630, died April 15, 1674; married, about 1653, Rebecca Hills, who died June 6, 1674.
- 3. John, born in England, in 1632, died March 22, 1709; married, December 18, 1660, Sarah Wheeler, who died in 1717.
- 4 Mary, born in England, about 1633, died November 9, 1674; married, before 1656, Captain John Waite.
- 5. William, of whom further.
- 6. Henry, born in 1638; married, January 11, 1671-72, Esther (or Hester) Hasse.
- Samuel, born in March, 1645; married (first), in 1666, Mary Cook, who died in 1715; married (second) Susanna.
- 8. Hannah, born about 1647; married, November 5, 1666, Joseph Richardson.
- 9. Martha, born about 1650.
- 10. Dorcas, born in Malden, May 1, 1653, died in 1682; married, January 11, 1671-72, James Barrett.

(Samuel S. Greene: "A Genealogical Sketch of the Descendants of Thomas Greene, of Malden, Massachusetts," pp. 2, 8, 10. "Vital Records, Malden, Massachusetts," pp. 237, 346, 347, 386.)



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(II) CAPTAIN WILLIAM GREENE, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Greene, was born, probably in England, in 1635, and died in Malden, Massachusetts, December 30, 1705, aged seventy. He owned one-half of the farm in Malden which had been owned by his father, Thomas Greene, and sold to his brother, Samuel, the other half being owned by his brother, Henry. The land on the north of it was owned by his brother John. On October 24, 1668, William Greene was made freeman. He served the town as captain of the militia company, and as selectman in 1678, 1683, and 1702. He was a faithful member of the Malden Church. In his will, dated December 14, 1705, and probated January 21, 1705-06, he left property to his wife, Isabel; daughter, Sarah Webb, and grandsons, William, Benjamin and Nathaniel, not then twenty-one years of age. The real estate and a part of the personal estate went to his sons, Isaac and John, who were the executors.

Captain William Greene married (first), September 13, 1659 (according to the records of Middlesex County, but the Vital Records of Malden give it as March 13, 1659-60), Elizabeth Wheeler, daughter of Isaac Wheeler. He married (second), February 6, 1694-95, Isabel (Farmer-Wyman) Blood, from Ansley, England, born in 1652, widow of (first) David Wyman, of Woburn, Massachusetts, and (second) James Blood, of Concord, Massachusetts. Children of first marriage;

1. William, of whom further.

2. Isaac: married Sarah.

3. John, born in October, 1667, probably died young.

Elizabeth, born in November, 1668, probably died young.
 Sarah, born May 11, 1671; married Mr. Webb.

6. John, born about 1672; married, in 1699, or 1700, Isabel Wyman.

(Samuel S. Greene: "A Genealogical Sketch of the Descendants of Thomas Greene, of Malden, Massachusetts," p. 10. "Vital Records, Malden, Massachusetts," pp. 237, 346.)

(III) WILLIAM GREENE, son of Captain William and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Greene, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, in 1661, and died there, March 21, 1690-91, aged twenty-nine. He resided in Malden. There is a family tradition that he was killed by Indians at Dunstable, Massachusetts, but there has been found no confirming evidence.

William Greene married, about 1682, Elizabeth Hills, born in 1661, died January 29, 1698-99, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Smith) Hills. She married (second), August 25, 1691, Captain John Lynde. Children, born in Malden. Massachusetts:

- William, born in 1683; married, March 30, 1709, Sarah Sprague. (Sprague—American Line—III, child 2.)
- 2. Benjamin, born April 28, 1687; resided in Berwick, Maine; married Christian.

3. Nathaniel, of whom further.

(Samuel S. Greene: "A Genealogical Sketch of the Descendants of Thomas Greene, of Malden, Massachusetts," pp. 13, 14, 71-72.)

(IV) CAPTAIN NATHANIEL GREENE, son of William and Elizabeth (Hills) Greene, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, September 28, 1689, and died in Leicester, Massachusetts, September 27, 1774. From 1715 to 1724, he resided in Charlestown-End, now Stoneham, Massachusetts, doubtless on land purchased in 1712 by himself and his brother Benjamin from Joseph Underwood. There being no house of worship there, Captain Nathaniel Greene attended services at Malden,

three or four miles away, and was admitted to that church, January 21, 1722-23, and his wife, Elizabeth, on April 8, 1722. About 1723, Captain Greene removed to Leicester, Massachusetts, where his brother, William, and relatives, Captain Samuel and Thomas Greene, had settled. Records show that Nathaniel Greene was enrolled in his majesty's military service in 1746. Late in life he removed to Sutton, but returned to Leicester, where he died.

Captain Nathaniel Greene married (first), in Reading, Massachusetts, April 21, 1713, Elizabeth Sprague. (Sprague-American Line-IV.) He married (second), in 1755 (intentions published December 4 or 14, 1755), Mary Stockwell, probably of Sutton, Massachusetts. Children, all but the first four born in Leicester, Massachusetts:

- 1. Elizabeth, born in Malden, Massachusetts, November 3, 1714, died in Woodstock, Vermont, August 27, 1801; married, February 8, 1737-38, Benjamin Sanderson.
- 2. Winifred, born in Charlestown-End (now Stoneham), Massachusetts, July 16, 1716, died March 27, 1777; married, April 6, 1749, Benjamin Baldwin.
- 3. A son, born and died April 13, 1719.
- 4. Nathaniel, of whom further.
- 5. Mehitable, born June 21, 1724, died July 24, 1795; married, July 15, 1746, Samuel Call.
- 5. Melmade, born July 10, 1728, died in Leicester, Massachusetts, February 22, 1776; married, according to Samuel S. Greene, in "A Genealogical Sketch of the Descendants of Thomas Greene, of Maldem, Massachusetts," Judith, whose surname is not of record, but according to the Vital Records of Malden, Phinehas married (first), November 15, 1754, Elizabeth Lynde, who died February 9, 1757, aged twenty-seven; (second), September 23, 1759, Elizabeth Sargeant.
- Benjamin, born May 21, 1731, died in Woodstock, Vermont, May 5, 1818; married, December 10, 1754, Lucy Marsten, of Spencer.

(Samuel S. Greene: "A Genealogical Sketch of the Descendants of Thomas Greene, of Malden, Massachusetts," pp. 25, 37. "Vital Records, Leicester, Massachusetts," pp. 157, 158, 159. "Vital Records, Maiden, Massachusetts," pp. 137, 347.)

(V) REVEREND NATHANIEL GREENE, son of Captain Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Sprague) Greene, was born in Charlestown-End (now Stoneham), Massachusetts, April 16, 1721, and died in Charlton, Massachusetts, March 21, 1791, aged nearly seventy. On October 12, 1763, he was ordained to the ministry at Spencer, Massachusetts. For many years he was the Baptist clergyman at Leicester, and the towns of Spencer and Charlton, and also other towns in the vicinity. For a time he supplied at a church in Boston. He was a plain, evangelical preacher, greatly beloved by a large circle. He advocated religious liberty, which, in his day, was the discussed subject, resulting in entire separation of church and State. Reverend Greene owned a farm in Charlton, Massachusetts, which he willed to his family with certain provisions, and spent his remaining years with his son, Ebenezer. His will, dated February 11, 1791, was proved April 5, 1791.

Rev. Nathaniel Greene married, about 1748, Tabitha Prentice. Children:

- 1. Lemuel, born September 18, 1749, died in Charlton, Massachusetts, January 21, 1818; married, October 17, 1771, Sarah May.
- 2. Susanna, born August 23, 1751, died in Charlton, Massachusetts, September 19, 1782, unmarried.
- 3. Tabitha, born September 18, 1753, died in Charlton, May 10, 1790, unmarried.
- 4. Nathaniel, born July 7, 1755; married, November 13, 1778, Esther Bunn (or Burr.)
- Lydia, born January 7, 1758, died in Marshfield, Vermont, April 12, 1812; married, January 22, 1784, Peter Wheelock.
- 6. John, born April 20, 1760; married, May 17, 1781, Sarah Morey.

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- Rufus, born April 10, 1762; married, December 19, 1786, Keziah Eddy, of Brookfield.
 Mary, born June 11, 1764, died in Belchertown, Massachusetts, September 12, 1796, unmarried.
- Chloe, born May 16, 1766, died in Charlton, Massachusetts, December 8, 1828; married, January 13, 1805, Adams Wheelock.
- 10. Ebenezer, of whom further.

(Samuel S. Greene: "A Genealogical Sketch of the Descendants of Thomas Greene, of Maden, Massachusetts," pp. 36-37. "Vital Records, Leicester, Massachusetts," p. 157. "Vital Records, Charlton, Massachusetts," pp. 162, 249.)

(VI) EBENEZER GREENE, son of Rev. Nathaniel and Tabitha (Prentice) Greene, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, April 29, 1769. For his time he was well-educated, having received instruction at Leicester Academy. He taught school for many years and was known as "Master Greene." His methods of teaching were exact and clear. One of his interests was antiquarian research and he preserved with care all family papers which had come down to him. Immediately after his marriage, Ebenezer Greene removed to Belchertown, Massachusetts, where he settled on a large farm in the southwest part of the town. He was active in building up the Baptist Church and Society there, and served as their clerk for several years. He was an intelligent, earnest Christian man, commanding honor and respect among his fellowmen. For some years he cared for his aged parents.

Ebenezer Greene married, May 1, 1796, Sybil Hitchcock, of Monson, Massachusetts, who was born in Brimfold, Massachusetts, February 2, 1774. Children, born in Belchertown. Massachusetts:

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1. Hannah, born July 20, 1797, died June 22, 1825, unmarried.

2. Marila, born June 29, 1799, died July 12, 1802.

- Reverend John, born June 17, 1801; married, August 2, 1830, Mary Thompson, of Westfield, Massachusetts.
- 4. A daughter (twin), born December 8, 1802, died December 11, 1802.
- 5. A daughter (twin), born December 8, 1802, died December 12, 1802.
- 6. William, born June 27, 1805; married, in May, 1835, Harriet Gavit.
- 7. Gerould, born February 14, 1808, died May 1, 1826.

8. Samuel Stillman, of whom further.

- Rufus, born May 22, 1812, died in Chicopee, Massachusetts, April 5, 1853; married (first), July 4, 1839. Clarissa Sprague, of Leicester, Massachusetts; married (see-ond), in August, 1842, Cynthia Sprague, sister of his first wife.
- Edwin, born May 4, 1815, died in Marion, Alabama, September 2, 1850; an organist and music teacher; married, in November, 1839, Susan Maria Bronson, of Suffield, Connecticut.
- 11. Mary Hitchcock, born June 5, 1818; resided with her brother, Samuel, in Providence, Rhode Island; unmarried.

(Samuel S. Greene: "A Genealogical Sketch of the Descendants of Thomas Greene, of Malden, Massachusetts," pp. 54, 66-67.)

(VII) SAMUEL STILLMAN GREENE, son of Ebenezer and Sybil (Hitchcock) Greene, was born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, May 3, 1810, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, January 24, 1883, aged seventy-two. He prepared for college at Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1832 and 1833, from where he entered Brown University. In 1837, after receiving his degree, he became assistant teacher in Worcester Academy, and two years later, principal. In 1840, he was appointed superintendent of public schools, in Springfield, Massachusetts, and after serving faithfully for two years, became an assistant in English in the Boston High School. His rise in the ranks of the teaching profession was continuous. In 1849, Samuel

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Greene served as agent of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and in 1851, as superintendent of public schools, Providence, Rhode Island. He became Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering at Brown University, his alma mater, in 1855, later occupying the chair of higher mathematics, mechanics, astronomy, and logic. At one time he was president of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction. For his valued services in his chosen field of endeavor, Professor Greene was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was the author of "Greene's Analysis of Sentences," 1848, and "Greene's First Lessons in English Grammar," in 1849. In his busy life, he still found time to fill the office of president of the Baptist Sabbath School Convention of Rhode Island.

Samuel S. Greene married (first), August 29, 1839, Edna Amelia Bartlett, born in Webster, Massachusetts, October 21, 1816, died April 21, 1851, daughter of Stephen and Hannah Bartlett, of Worcester, Massachusetts. He married (second), August 10, 1854, Mary Adeline Bailey, born September 12, 1825, daughter of Ebenezer and Adeline Bailey, of Boston, Massachusetts. Child of first marriage:

I. Frank Bartlett, of whom further,

Children of second marriage, born in Providence, Rhode Island:

- 2. Percival Bailey, born May 24, 1855, died November 24, 1875, aged twenty years.
- 3. Alice, born November 2, 1857.
- 4. John Stimson, born January 22, 1860.
- 5. Samuel Stuart, born January 1, 1862, died June 21, 1894.
- 6. Mary Adeline, born December 24, 1865; died February 26, 1867.

(Samuel S. Greene: "A Genealogical Sketch of the Descendants of Thomas Greene, of Malden, Massachusetts," pp. 54, 67. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XIV, p. 96; Vol. XXVIII, p. 218. "Alphabetical Index of the Births, Marriages and Deaths Recorded in Providence": Deaths, 1871 to 1880, p. 180; 1881 to 1890, p. 349.)

(VIII) FRANK BARTLETT GRENE, son of Samuel Stillman and Edna Amelia (Bartlett) Greene, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, March 18, 1851, and died August 11, 1922. He attended the school of Providence, Rhode Island, and in 1872 was graduated from Brown University with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. From that day until the close of his life he was a widely known and successful publisher in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. In politics, he was a Republican, but never sought office. In religion he and his family attended the Baptist Church.

Frank Bartlett Greene married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1879, Jane Peterson Deacon. (First Royal Descent from Charlemagne and the English Kings XXXVIII.) They were the parents of:

- 1. Bartlett Greene, born January 28, 1880.
- 2. Helen Peterson Greene, of whom further.

(Samuel S. Greene: "A Genealogical Sketch of the Descendants of Thomas Greene, of Malden, Massachusetts," p. 67. Family data.)

(IX) Helen Peterson Greene, daughter of Frank Bartlett and Jane Peterson (Deacon) Greene, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 14, 1881. She married, in the Unitarian Church, Germantown, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1904, Kern Dodge, whose ancestry is to be found in the accompanying pages.

(Family data.)

(First Royal Descent from Charlemagne and the English Kings).

- (I) CHARLEMAGNE, CHARLES I, son of Pepin, King of France, became Emperor in 800. He married Hildegarde of Suabia, and had Louis, of whom further.
- (II) Louis I, known as the Pious, King of France, 814-40, married (second) Judith the Fair, daughter of Guelph II, and had Charles the Bald, of whom further.
- (III) CHARLES THE BALD, son of Louis the Pious, was King of France, 843-877; Emperor, 875. He married Hermentrude, daughter of Vodom, Earl of Orleans, and had Judith, of whom further.

(Family data.)

- (IV) JUDITH, daughter of Charles the Bald, married (first) Ethelwolf, of England; (second) Baldwin I, Count of Flanders.
- (V) Baldwin II, son of Judith and Baldwin I, of Flanders, married Alfritha, daughter of Alfred the Great, of England, and had Arnulf I, of whom further.
- (VI) Arnulf I, Count of Flanders, married Adela, daughter of Heribert II, of Vermandois. (George: "Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History," Fifth Ed., Table XXIX.)

(Family data.)

- (VII) Baldwin III, son of Arnulf I and Adela, married Maude, daughter of Conrade le Pacifique, and had Arnulf II, of whom further.
- (VIII) ARNULF II, Count of Flanders (George: "Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History," Fifth Ed., Table XXIX), married Rosalie, daughter of Berenger II, of Italy, and had Baldwin IV, of whom further.
- (IX) BALDWIN IV, called Barbu, was Count, 988-1036. He married Ogive, daughter of Frederick I, of Bavaria.
- (X) Baldwin V, son of Baldwin IV and Ogive, was Count of Flanders, 1036-1067. He married Adela, daughter of Robert I, King of France, and had Matilda (French Maude), of whom further.

(Family data.)

- (XI) Matilda (French Maude), married William I, King of England, called the Conqueror.
- (XII) Henry I, "Beauclerk," son of William, the Conqueror, and Matilda, was King of England 1100-35. He married (first) Matilda, who died in 1118. Through Matilda the lineage traces from the Saxon Kings and the Ancient Kings of Scotland, as follows: Egbert, first King of all England, married Redburga, and had Ethelwolf, King of England, 838-58, who married Osburga, daughter of Earl Oslac, the Thane. Their son, Alfred, known as the Great, ruled England 871-901. He married Ethelbeth, and had Edward I, who married Edgiva. Edmund I, King of England, son of Edward I and Edgiva, married Eliga, a granddaughter of Alfred the Great. They became the parents of Edgar, the Peaceful, King of England, who married Elfrida, daughter of Ordgar, Earl of

Devon. Ethelred II, the Unready, King of England, 979-1016, was the son of Edgar, the Peaceful, and Elfrida. He married (first) Elgiva (also recorded Aelflaed) and had Edmund, the Ironside, King of England, who married Algitha, of Denmark. Edward, son of Edmund and Algitha, married Agatha, daughter or niece of Henry II, Emperor of Germany. They became the parents of Margaret, known as Saint Margaret, who married Malcolm III, Canmore, King of Scotland. Their daughter, Matilda, married Henry I, of England, as previously stated.

(Family data.)

- (XIII) MATILDA, daughter of Henry I and Matilda, married (second) Geoffrey V, Plantagenet, Count of Anjou.
- (XIV) Henry II, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Matilda, was King of England, 1154-89. He married Elinor, daughter of William, Duke of Aquitaine, and had John I, of whom further.
- (XV) JOHN I, King of England, 1199-1216, granted the Magna Charta to the English nation, on the field of Runnemede, June 15, 1215. He married Isabel, of Angoulême.
- (XVI) HENRY III, son of John I and Isabel, was sovereign of the English people from 1216 to 1272. He married Elinor, daughter of Raymond Beranger, Count of Provence.
- (XVII) EDWARD I, son of Henry III and Elinor, was King of England, 1272 (George: "Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History," Fifth Ed., Table IV) to 1307. He married (first) Elinor, of Castile, whose line in backward arrangement of generations runs: Ferdinand III, King of Castile, married Joan of Ponthieu; Alphonso IX, King of Castile and Leon; Ferdinand II, King of Castile and Leon; Alphonso VIII, King of Castile and Leon; Urraco, Queen of Castile, married Raimond of Galia; Alphonso VI, King of Leon, married Constance of Bourgogne, and Ferdinand I, King of Castile, married Sanctia, daughter of Alphonso V, of Spain. Edward I, of England, married (second) Margaret, daughter of Philip III, King of France. (Second Royal Descent from Charlemagne and the Kings of England XVIII.)

(Family data.)

- (XVIII) EDWARD II, first Prince of Wales, son of Edward I and Elinor of Castile, was crowned King of England, July 7, 1307. He married Isabel, daughter of Philip IV, of France, and had Edward III, of whom further.
- (XIX) EDWARD III, who reigned in England from 1327 or 1328 to 1377, married Philippa, daughter of William III, of Hainault. (George: "Genealogical Tables, Illustrative of Modern History," Fifth Ed., Table IV.)
- (XX) LIONEL PLANTAGENET, son of Edward III and Philippa, was Duke of Clarence. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and had Philippa, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(XXI) Lady Philippa Plantagenet married Edward de Mortimer, Earl of Ulster and third Earl of Marche. While the direct line of descent is through the

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daughter of this marriage as the next generation shows, it is interesting to note that it is through another child of this marriage, Roger de Mortimer that the direct line of the present sovereign of England, George V, descends.

- (XXII) ELIZABETH PHILIPPA MORTIMER, daughter of Edward and Philippa (Plantagenet) de Mortimer, married Sir Henry Percy, "Hotspur."
- (XXIII) SIR HENRY PERCY, son of Sir Henry and Elizabeth Philippa (Mortimer) Percy, was Earl of Northumberland, and married Eleanor Neville, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland.

(Family data.)

- (XXIV) SIR HENRY PERCY, Earl of Northumberland, son of Sir Henry Percy and his wife, Eleanor Neville, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Richard Poynings, and had Margaret, of whom further.
- (XXV) Margaret Percy married Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthrop, County York.
- (XXVI) DOROTHY DE GASCOIGNE daughter of Sir William and Margaret (Percy) Gascoigne, married Sir Ninian Markenfield, Kt., of Markenfield Hall, Ripon, County York. The Markenfield family connects in direct line back to the Kings of England, and also with the line of the Kings of France. (Second Royal Descent from Charlemagne and the Kings of England XXVIII.)

(Family data.)

- (XXVII) ALICE MARKENFIELD, daughter of Sir Ninian Markenfield and his wife, Dorothy de Gascoigne, married Sir Robert Mauleverer, a descendant of Sir Richard Mauleverer, who came into England with William the Conqueror.
- (XXVIII) SIR EDWARD MAULEVERER, son of Sir Robert and Alice (Markenfield) Mauleverer, was knighted in 1553. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Christopher Danby, and had William, of whom further.
- (XXIX) WILLIAM MAULEVERER married Elinor, daughter of Sir Richard Aldburgh, of Humberton.
- (XXX) James Mauleverer, son of William and Elinor Mauleverer, was born February 1, 1591. He married Beatrice, daughter of Sir Timothy Hutton and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Bowes, goddaughter of Queen Elizabeth.

(Family data.)

- (XXXI) EDMUND MAULEVERER, son of James and Beatrice (Hutton) Mauleverer, married Anne Pierson, of Mowthorpe, Ayton, and had Anne, of whom further.
- (XXXII) ANNE MAULEVERER married John Abbott, who came to America, in 1684, in the ship called "Bristol Merchant." In 1689, he purchased one hundred acres of land, Nottingham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey.
- (XXXIII) Jane Abbott, daughter of John and Anne (Mauleverer) Abbott, married, December 26, 1726, Joseph Burr, of Burlington County, New Jersey. (Ibid.)

(XXXIV) Jane Burr, daughter of Joseph and Jane (Abbott) Burr, married, May 19, 1762, David Ridgway.

(XXXV) RACHEL RIDGWAY, daughter of David and Jane (Burr) Ridgway, married, June 5, 1792, John Evans. They were the parents of Jane, of whom further.

(XXXVI) JANE EVANS; married, January 9, 1812, George Peterson.

(XXXVII) HELEN LONGSTRETH PETERSON, daughter of George and Jane (Evans) Peterson, married, April 17, 1855, Charles Taylor Deacon.

(XXXVIII) Jane Peterson Deacon, daughter of Charles Taylor and Helen Longstreth (Peterson) Deacon, was born May 16, 1858, and died August 28, 1925. She married Frank Bartlett Greene. (Greene VIII.)

(Family data.)

(Second Royal Descent from Charlemagne and the Kings of England).

(For Generations I through XVII, see First Royal Descent from Charlemagne and the Kings of England.)

(XVIII) Thomas, of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, was the son of Edward I and his second wife, Margaret, a direct descendant of Hugh Capet, King of France, 987-96, through Robert the Pious, Henry I, Philip II, Louis VI, Louis VII, Philip II, Louis VIII, Louis IX, and Philip III. Thomas, Earl of Norfork, married Alice, daughter of Sir Roger Hayls, of Harwich.

(XIX) Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, daughter of Thomas, of Brotherton, and Alice Hayls, married John, Lord Segrave, of Blackmore.

(XX) ELIZABETH SEGRAVE, daughter of John, Lord Segrave and Margaret, married John, Lord Mowbray. They were the parents of Jane, of whom further. (Family data.)

(XXI) JANE MOWBRAY married Sir Thomas de Grey, of Norham Castle, Berwyck.

(XXII) Sir Thomas de Grey, son of Sir Thomas and Jane (Mowbray) de Grey, married Lady Alice Neville, of Raby, whose descent from Henry I, King of France, is as follows: Hugh, the Great, son of Henry I and his wife, Anne, of Russia, married Lady Adelhud de Vernandois. Their daughter, Lady Isabel de Vermandois, married Robert de Bellomont, Earl of Leicester and Mellent, and they became the parents of Lady Elizabeth de Bellomont, who married Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke. Richard de Clare, son of Gilbert de Clare and Lady Elizabeth de Bellomont, married Princess Eva, daughter of Dermot Macmurcha, King of Leinster. Their daughter, Isabel de Clare, married (first) William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, Lord Marshal to King John I, and had a daughter, Isabella, who married Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. Richard de Clare, son of Gilbert and Isabella (Marshall) de Clare, married Maud, daughter of John de Lane, Earl of Lincoln. Their son, Gilbert de Clare, married Princess Joan de Acre, daughter of Edward I, of England, and his wife, Elinor, of Castile. Margaret de Clare, daughter of Gilbert de Clare and Princess Joan, married (see

ond) Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, and they became the parents of Margaret de Audley, who married Ralph de Strafford, K. G., Earl of Strafford. Hugh de Strafford, son of Ralph and Margaret (de Audley) de Strafford, married Philippa de Beauchamp, daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, and had Margaret de Strafford, who married Ralph Neville, K. G., Earl of Westmoreland and Richmond, and Earl Marshal of England. They were the parents of Lady Alice Neville.

(XXIII) ELIZABETH DE GREY, daughter of Sir Thomas and Alice (Neville) de Grey, married Philip, Fourth Baron de Arcy.

(Family data.)

(XXIV) JOHN DE ARCY, fifth Baron, son of Philip and Elizabeth (de Grey) de Arcy, married Margaret, daughter of Henry, Baron de Grey, and had Philip, of whom further.

(XXV) PHILIP DE ARCY, sixth Baron, married Elinor, daughter of Henry, Lord Fitz-Hugh, Lord Chamberlain to King Henry V.

(XXVI) Margaret de Arcy, daughter of Philip and Elinor (Fitz-Hugh) de Arcy, married Sir John Conyers, K. G.

(XXVII) LADY ELINOR CONYERS, daughter of Sir John and Margaret (de Arcy) Conyers, married Sir Thomas de Markenfield.

(XXVIII) SIR NINIAN MARKENFIELD, son of Sir Thomas and Elinor (Conyers) Markenfield, married Dorothy de Gascoigne. (First Royal Descent from Charlemagne and the Kings of England XXVI.) (Generations XXIX through XL same as First Royal Descent from Charlemagne and the Kings of England, Generations XXVII through XXXVIII.)

(Family data.)

(The Sprague Line).

Sprague is the Anglicized form of the foreign name Sprak (or Sparke), believed by some authorities to have been derived from a word meaning quick, nimble, lively, or active, akin to the word sprightly, and by others to be derived from the Dutch word Spraak, meaning speech or language. There are innumerable variations in the spelling of this patronymic, some of the more common forms being Sprake, Spraket, Sprack, Sprage, and Spragg.

- (G. W. Chamberlain: "The Spragues of Malden, Massachusets," p. 7. W. V. Sprague: "Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")
- (1) TRISTRAM SPRAGUE, a fuller of Fordington St. George, Dorchester, England, married, in the adjoining parish of Puddleton, June 26, 1575, Elizabeth Colt. They were the parents of:
 - I. Edward, of whom further.
 - 2. William; married, at Owermoigne, Dorsetshire, June 15, 1607, Margaret Jaggard. (George Walter Chamberlain: "The Spragues of Malden, Massachusetts," p. 21.)
- (II) EDWARD SPRAGUE, son of Tristram and Elizabeth (Colt) Sprague, was undoubtedly born about 1576, and died at Upway, Dorsetshire, England, near

June 6, 1614. In his will he calls himself "Edward Sprague of Upway in the County of Dorset, fullere." The inventory of his estate, taken June 6, 1614, and proved June 13, 1614, included: one horse, seven kyne (cows) with three yearlings, fourscore sheep and forty-two lambs, one pig, "four acres and a half of corn," household utensils, fuller's shears, tools, etc.

Edward Sprague married Christian, who married (second), after his decease,

John Corbin, of Upway. Their children were:

 Alice, born about 1597; married, June 5, 1615, Richard Eames, whose brother, Captain Anthony, came to New England and resided at Charlestown, Hingham, and Marsh-field, Massachusetts.

2. Ralph, of whom further.

- 3. Edward, born about 1602; was residing in Upway, England, in 1641 and 1642.
- Richard, born about 1604, died at Charlestown, Massachusetts, November 25, 1668; married (probably) Morton; was in Boston, Massachusetts, as early as 1630.
- 5. Christopher, buried at Fordington, March 31, 1625.
- William, born in Dorsetshire, England, about 1610, died in Hingham, Massachusetts, October 26, 1675; married, in 1635, Millicent Eames.

(Ibid., pp. 36, 73-74, 81.)

(The Family in America).

(I) LIEUTENANT RALPH SPRAGUE, American progenitor of this branch of the Sprague family, and son of Edward and Christian Sprague, was born probably in Upway, County Dorset, England, about 1599 and died in Malden, Massachusetts, in November, 1650. It is generally supposed that he came to America in company with his wife and children and his two brothers, Richard and William. He apparently came in the ship "Lion's Whelp." According to the journal of Francis Higginson, who came in the companion ship "Talbot," and kept a record of the voyage, these two vessels arrived at Naumkeag (Salem), on Monday, June 29, 1629, after a voyage of forty-five days. The journal further states: "Among others that arrived at Salem at their own cost were Ralph Sprague, with his brethren, Richard and William, who with three or four more, by joint consent and approbation of Mr. John Endicott, Governor, did, the same summer of 1629, undertake a journey from Salem and travelled the woods above twelve miles to the westward, and lighted off a place situated and lying on the north side of Charles River, full of Indians, called Aberginians." Ralph, Richard and William Sprague, together with seven others, were the first to settle this place, they jointly agreeing that the section north of the Charles River be called Charlestown. This was confirmed by Governor Endicott.

Ralph Sprague began building his house as soon as the division of lots had been made. On October 13, 1634, the town of Charlestown appointed a committee to divide the common land in the territory known as Mystic Side, and in the great allotment of April 23, 1638, Ralph Sprague is granted twelve lots, five of which were on the Mystic Side. On January 11, 1648-49, Lieutenant Ralph Sprague and nine other freemen "of Misticke Side" petitioned to the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony for a separation from Charlestown, and "Misticke Side" became a distinct town of the name "Maulden." Ralph Sprague was admitted a freeman of Charlestown, May 18, 1631, and on the same day the General Court chose him constable of the town. In 1636, he was for the first time chosen representative to the General Court, and he filled this important post seven different times, an indication that he was a man of sound judgment and remarkable ability. He also served as an officer in the Colonial Militia, being licutenant most of the

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time in a Charlestown Company. He was a member of the Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, soon after its organization in the year 1638, and in 1647 was lieutenant of the train band. The names of Ralph Sprague, his wife, and brother, Richard, are listed as among the first members of the Charlestown Church (The First Church of Boston), which was organized in 1630.

Ralph Sprague married Joanna (sometimes recorded Joan) Warren, who died in Charlestown, February 24, 1679, daughter of Richard Warren, of Fordington, Dorsetshire, England. After his death she married, in Malden, Massachusetts, September 9, 1662, Deacon Edward Converse, of Woburn, Massachusetts, who

died August 10, 1663.

(Norm—There appears to be a difference of opinion as to Ralph's wife, some believing her to have been Joan Corbin, and others, Joanna Warren. Careful research proves beyond question that her name was Joanna Warren. From a letter dated March 25, 1651, and printed in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. 17, p. 289, one gets the impression that her name was Corbin, for in it John Corbin is mentioned as Ralph's father-in-law. Various other records, however, state her name to have been Joanna Warren. In "Lochford's Note Book" are several legal papers and letters of 1638-39 from Ralph Sprague and Joan, his wife, wherein it is expressly stated that her father had died, and that his name was Richard Warren, so that instead of John Corbin being her father he had probably married her mother, the widow Warren, as previously stated.)

Ralph Sprague and his wife, Joanna, were the parents of:

1. John, baptized in May, 1624, at St. George Church, Fordington, England.

2. Jonathan, baptized at Fordington, England, November 27, 1625.

Richard, born supposedly in England, about 1628.
 Samuel, of whom further.

 Mary, baptized in Charlestown, in "First Church of Boston," September 14, 1634; married Daniel Edmonds, of Charlestown.

6. Phineas, baptized at Charlestown, July 31, 1637.

(G. W. Chamberlain: "The Spragues of Malden, Massachusetts," p. 61. W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Personal Memoirs, Middlesex County, Massachusetts," Vol. III, p. 861.)

(II) SAMUEL SPRAGUE, son of Ralph and Joanna (Warren) Sprague, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, his baptism taking place in the church there, the "First Church of Boston," June 3, 1631. He lived to be sixty-five years of age, and during his lifetime was a foremost figure in the affairs of Malden, Massachusetts, where his death occurred, October 3, 1696. In 1680, he was elected a selectman of Malden, and again in 1686. In 1682, he was chosen sergeant of the Malden Foot Company, and on August 28 of that year he was appointed one of a committee to repair the meetinghouse, also to be a tithingman in the meetinghouse on the Lord's Day. On March 22, 1689, he was made freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and January 28, 1694, he was made moderator of Malden town meeting. He was appointed clerk of the writs to take account of all births and deaths and to "act in said office according to the order of the President of the Council," this clerkship covering the period of years between 1686-93. Samuel Sprague died intestate and the division of his estate was made October 3, 1606.

Samuel Sprague married, in Boston, Massachusetts, August 23, 1655, Rebecca Crawford, who was born about 1633, and died in Reading (now Wakefield), Massachusetts, July 8, 1710, only daughter of John Crawford. She survived her husband and married (second), in Malden, Massachusetts, June 24, 1697, Captain John Brown, of Reading. Samuel Sprague and his wife, Rebecca, had the follow-

ing children:

1. Rebecca, died August 15, 1658.

^{2.} Samuel, born May 4, 1660, died young.

- 3. Samuel, Jr., of whom further.
- 4. Rebecca, born in September, 1666, died young.
- 5. John, born about 1670.
- 6. Winifred, born December 3, 1672; married Deacon John Dexter, of Malden.
- 7. Rebecca, born in 1675.
- (G. W. Chamberlain: "The Spragues of Malden, Massachusetts," pp. 103-05.)
- (III) Samuel Sprague, Jr., son of Samuel and Rebecca (Crawford) Sprague, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, in May, 1662, and died December 27, 1738. By occupation he was a blacksmith. The Malden town records indicate that he was a man of ability, who took an active part in the town's affairs. On March 3, 1689-90, he was elected constable; March 13, 1698-99, a fence-viewer, and on subsequent dates was a member of various town committees. He was elected selectman, March 27, 1699, and served as such for a period of eight years; also moderator of town meetings. The townsmen elected him to make a valuation of Malden estates, January 26, 1707, an assessor in March, 1709, and town clerk, March 3, 1711. He was among those who entered dissent against a vote to call Rev. Joseph Metcalf to be minister of the First Parish, May 24, 1706, and served on the jury, March 1, 1708. His will was made April 22, 1734.

Samuel Sprague, Jr., married (first) Sarah Crawford. He married (second), in 1693, Sarah Greene, who was born in Malden, January 14, 1676, and died there, February 2, 1743, daughter of Deacon John and Sarah (Wheeler) Greene, of Malden. Children of the first marriage were:

- 1. Sarah, born September 16, 1685, died the same day.
- 2. Sarah, born September 26, 1686; married William Greene. (Greene III, child 1.)
- 3. Samuel, born February 2, 1688.
- 4. Elizabeth, of whom further.
- Richard, born about 1692, died in Medford, Massachusetts, December 9, 1766; married (first), December 25, 1722, Abigail Whittemore; (second), August 24, 1758, Joanna Oakes.

Children of second marriage:

- Mehitable, born June 31, 1694, died in 1721; married, January 22, 1712, James Hay, of Charlestown.
- Rebecca, born May 8, 1696, died July 20, 1772; married Edward Burknam.
- 8. Mercy, born February 26, 1697-98, died August 8, 1709.
- 9. Winifred, born December 30, 1699, died May 21, 1739; married, May 20, 1720, Michael Bridgen, of Charlestown.
- Abigail, born November 15, 1702; married (first) Samuel Call, of Charlestown, Malden and Oxford; married (second), about 1748, John Hamen.
- 11. Mary (perhaps not in order of birth), died in Malden, October 26, 1708.
- 12. John, born September 15, 1708.
 - (G. W. Chamberlain: "The Spragues of Malden, Massachusetts," pp. 139-43.)
- (IV) ELIZABETH SPRAGUE, daughter of Samuel. Jr., and Sarah (Crawford) Sprague, was born about 1690. She married Captain Nathaniel Greene. (Greene IV.)
- (Ibid: Samuel S. Greene: "A Genealogical Sketch of the Descendants of Thomas Greene, of Malden, Massachusetts," pp. 25, 37.)







Arm - Argent an engle displayed sable.

Crest—A lion rang out are set duestly crowned on supporting a tilting spear proper, headed of the first.

Motto—Spectomar a endo. (Let us be judged by our actions.)
(Burke "Encyclopedia of Heraldick"), Arms in Possession of Family.)





(Burke, "Encyclopedia of Heraldry.")

Crest—A lion rampant argent, ducally crowned or, supporting a tilting spear proper, headed of the first

Motto—Spectemur agendo. (Let us be judged by our actions.)
(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldiy." Arms in Possession of Family.)





Peur Browner



PETER BROWNE'S COAT OF ARMS.



Browne

A most interesting Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry is that of the late John Coats (3) Browne, who was a noted Philadelphia pioneer of photography, a scientist and philanthropist.

(I) Peter Browne, great-grandfather of John Coats (3) Browne, was born September 18, 1751, in Northern Liberties, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, a son of Nathaniel and Mary Browne. Peter Browne accumulated a large fortune by furnishing the iron work for the ships built in the neighborhood. He was not. strictly speaking, a blacksmith or horseshoer, the word blacksmith being used generally in his day to distinguish workers in iron on a large scale from the whitesmiths, who worked in silver and other precious metals. Peter Browne built, free of charge, the machinery for the first steam propelled vessel in the world, the craft built by and for John Fitch, the real inventor of steamboat pavigation. Mr. Browne, unlike his father, who was a member of the Society of Friends, gave energetic support to the cause of the Colonists during the War of the Revolution. serving as a captain of artillery, and after the return of peace he continued his patriotic activities, being recognized as one of the most public-spirited men of the day. He was county commissioner of Philadelphia County, and eight years afterwards was appointed a justice of the peace. He joined the famous State in Schuylkill, March 20, 1786, and at one time was a coroner and again a counsellor, He belonged to the Schuylkill Fishing Company, and was chosen, January 23, 1801, a member of the Society of the Sons of St. George. He was a manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and was active in religious and philanthropic movements. In 1783 he became a pew-holder in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, and was a vestryman from 1806 until he died. He was an intimate friend of Dr. Benjamin Rush, who wrote Mr. Browne in the midst of the yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia in 1708, saving: "Be assured my good friend that even a dog belonging to Peter Browne should not be neglected by me."

Mr. Browne married, April 20, 1773, Sarah Dutton. She was born May 29, 1753, and was the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Coats) Dutton, the latter the daughter of John Coats, member of a widely-known family of North Liberties. The Shield of the Coats arms is black (prudence and honesty), gold (generosity and elevation of character), and blue (loyalty). The chief shows the man to have been a leader in battle; the cut on the shield shows he pledged the King his support. The crest of a hand with baton shows one high in authority. These are war arms. The Dutton family was entitled to bear arms. The shield is silver and red, the former meaning sincerity and the latter military bravery. The golden fret was a mark of distinction; the five ostrich plumes signify the titled person, as do the supporters. Mr. Browne's shop was at Kensington, but his house was located at No. 141, North Front Street, an exceedingly fashionable neighborhood at the time. Mrs. Browne passed away November 3, 1809, and her husband survived her little more than a year, the date of his death being December 11, 1810. Peter Browne's independence of character stood out in many ways, notably when at one

time he refused to use the Browne arms to which he was entitled, by right of descent, and devised an escutheon all his own. This consisted of a large anvil with two pairs of naked arms in the act of striking, the motto being: "By this I got ye," meaning that by the trade of iron monger he acquired his fortune.

- (II) JOHN COATS BROWNE, son of Peter and Sarah (Dutton) Browne, was born October 23, 1774, and received his early education at the Episcopal Academy. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1703, after which he engaged in business with his father, his specialty being the iron work for ships. He was the Kensington bank's first president, and he became president of the board of commissioners of the district of Kensington, North Liberties, in 1831. a post he filled to the close of his life. He was elected a member of the famous First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, on June 2, 1798, holding the rank of fourth corporal from 1803 to 1807. He was connected with various other organizations and in some of them acted as president. Mr. Browne married, April 27, 1800, Hannah Lloyd, daughter of Hugh and Susannah (Pearson) Lloyd, of Philadelphia. The shield of the Lloyd arms is blue and black, black signifying prudence and honesty and blue loyalty. The goat denotes sagacity and agility, the cocks watchfulness. These are battle arms. The shield of the Pearson arms is blue. denoting loyalty; the three suns signifying brilliancy and genius; the wayy lines with the fur ermine on them show that the warrior so pleased his sovereign that he permitted him to carry the King's fur (ermine) on his shield as a sign of royal favor. The Lloyds were Friends of the stricter sort, as the Brownes had been before the Revolution: but Peter Browne ceased to belong to the society after he had borne arms in defense of American liberty. Mr. and Mrs. Browne were the parents of six children, one of them, John Coats (2), who died in infancy. Mr. Browne resigned as corporal on May 7, 1810, but maintained his other activities for years longer, and he was still in the prime of life at the time he passed away on August 8, 1832. His widow survived him until August 7, 1868, having attained the great age of eighty-nine years.
- (III) Peter Browne, son of John Coats and Hannah (Lloyd) Browne, was born February 8, 1803, and engaged in the lumber business in Philadelphia until impaired health forced him to retire, after which he lived part of the time abroad. Mr. Browne married, on October 15, 1836, Anne Taylor Strawbridge, daughter of John and Frances (Taylor) Strawbridge, born on April 6, 1811. The arms of the Taylor family have a shield of silver, meaning sincerity and truth; the chief of the shield is black, showing prudence and honesty of the arms bearer, also that in battle he was a chief, or general; the boar's head denotes a man of great strength, as in early times England was infested with wild boars, and the man who slew one in hand-to-hand combat had to be a man of great strength, as he broke the jaws of the boar in killing it. The mailed arm with javelin shows the warrior prepared for instant action. These are war arms. Her father was a representative of the old Philadelphia family of Strawbridge. Mr. and Mrs. Browne were the parents of John Coats (3), and Fanny Strawbridge, who died in infancy. The husband died March 25, 1840, and in 1850 Mrs. Browne became the wife of William C. Kent, passing away on January 1, 1880.





John Coats Porowne
(AGED FOUR YEARS)
FROM PAINTING BY THOMAS SULLY



John Couts Browne, 1st







John b. Amme

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(IV) JOHN COATS (3) BROWNE, son of Peter and Anne Taylor (Strawbridge) Browne, was born February 13, 1838, in Philadelphia, and studied at the Episcopal Academy and other schools of his native city. His early recollections included several summers passed with his mother at Ropp's hoarding house in Germantown. The railroad at the time consisted of a single track, and the station in Philadelphia was on the west side of Ninth Street, north of Green Street. In 1853, he joined the Delphian Circumferaneous Association, composed largely of hovs connected with the Rev. Dr. Hare's School, several of whom became conspicuous as clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They used to meet in a field beyond the Wire Bridge, which in after years became the Spring Garden Street Bridge, in West Philadelphia. They played ball and cricket, and alternated the exercises by racing around the reservoir basin of the Fairmount Water Works. on which site now stands the Municipal Art Gallery. John Coats Browne, at fifteen, entered the old wholesale dry goods house of James, Kent, Santee & Company, to which his stepfather belonged, and remained three years. For the first two years his annual salary was fifty dollars and for the third year it was seventyfive dollars. In the last year of his tenure almost all the money that came in and went out of the counting room passed through his hands. The confidence of the firm in the boy of seventeen may be understood better when it is added that the amount he handled in a year was about \$3,000,000. Mr. Browne carried to the bank large sums in notes and checks, and "took up" all of the firm's notes, which often amounted to \$20,000 in a day. The notes were not made payable to any particular bank, and Mr. Browne was obliged to hunt them up throughout the city, thus often being obliged to carry in his pockets \$10,000 or \$15,000 in cash to take up the notes and cancel them. During this period he took up and completed a course in chemistry, and devoted much attention to mineralogy at a later time. In after years his collection of minerals was considered one of the finest in the possession of an amateur collector, and Mr. Browne became a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. As a business career did not appeal to his tastes and inclinations, he devoted the greater part of his life to conserving and enlarging the family estate. He was deeply interested in amateur photography and was the first person in Philadelphia to make instantaneous pictures of moving objects, thus photographing ships in motion on the Delaware River as early as 1867. Recognition of this achievement came in his election as a member of the Philosophical Society, for which he was proposed by Pliny E. Chase, but he declined the honor. For half a century few professionals excelled the work he did as an amateur photographer. He was a founder and one of the most active members of the Photographic Society of Philadelphia, and was elected its president for several successive terms, from 1871 to 1878. His artistic photographs of country scenery won several gold medals in open competition, and he left an invaluable collection of his own photographs of vanished and vanishing scenes in Philadelphia. Philanthropy was ever the interest nearest to Mr. Browne's heart, and he filled his days with many kindnesses and charities which never can be known fully to the world. In 1872, he was elected a manager of the Episcopal Hospital at Front Street and Lehigh Avenue, and he gave it a larger share of attention than any other manager in its history. He retained this office for forty-five years and served also on the board of trustees. Almost ten years before his death, Mr. Browne resigned, and the board created the office of

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honorary vice-president as a mark of its appreciation, which Mr. Browne filled as long as he lived. He was a director also at the time of his death. His devotion to this institution was such that he often gave up his vacation out of town to remain in the city in order to make sure that the affairs of the hospital were carried on in the best manner possible. This was only one of the many incidents of a similar character which marked his entire life. Francis Lewis, and W. W. Frazier, in the minutes they prepared on his life, remark: "These facts are noted because they show remarkable and unusual fidelity to a great trust." From 1868 until 1883 he was manager of the Philadelphia Dispensary. Mr. Browne accompanied a party of United States Government scientists to Ottumwa for the purpose of assisting in the observations of a total eclipse of the sun in the summer of 1869. This was done by making photographs of the phenomena. The weather was cloudy for days prior to the eclipse so that the sun could not be seen; the night before the day of the great event a heavy rain passed over Ottumwa, continuing till early morning and ending with a severe electrical storm, the most tremendous Mr. Browne ever had seen. The sun appeared after the storm, dimmed by a single cloud, and the photography was highly successful.

Mr. Browne was a Republican in his political affiliations, but office-seeking and office-holding alike were repugnant to his taste and temperament, and he preferred to discharge his duties to the community as a private citizen. At one time he was chairman of the council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; he was almost a lifelong member of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, but in his later years he joined in the worship at St. Stephen's Church.

Mr. Browne's wide culture was revealed in his collections, one of which consisted of views of old Philadelphia, including rare and costly engravings, and others made indelible in the rarest China and Delft porcelains, models of the decorative art of the eighteenth century. These pictures of old Philadelphia include the Birch series, the most valuable of all, and it is included in the Browne collection in complete form. Mr. Browne also had gathered a remarkable collection of buttons, chevrons and insignia, which included those of every regiment that served in the Civil War. He possessed specimens of the campaign badges used in every political struggle from the time of Lincoln to the day of his death, with a sheaf of Civil War envelopes. His own photographs of historic places in and around Philadelphia and the natural beauty spots of that attractive country form an interesting department of his treasures, not the least valuable by any means.

Mr. Browne was a man of attractive personality, ready wit, good humor, and profound learning in a wide variety of subjects, with a store of general information, all of which assured him a welcome in any company, whether mirthful or seriously inclined. He could entertain readily, and had a pleasing gift of versifying which enlivened many of the gatherings where he was seen. When an aged lady accused him of being only a butterfly, he responded with these lines:

I'm only a butterfly, Born for an hour To gather the sweet From the fairest flower;

Made for no use
But to float in the air,
Bright colored and beautiful,
Free from all care.



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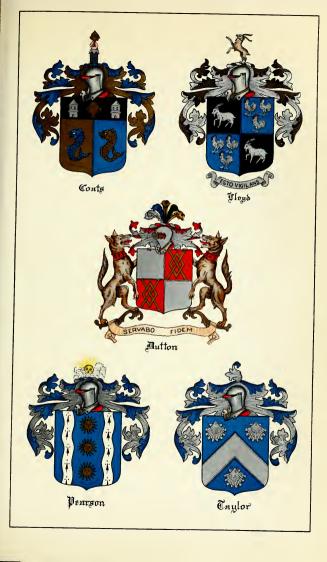
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Life is a day dream,
All sunny and bright,
Obscured by no cloud
Till the coming of night.
I dine with the lily

And sup with the fily
And sup with the rose,
Hide under a daisy
In perfect repose.

No thought of the morrow, I live for today, And steal from the flowers Their sweetest bouquet.

Tomorrow, perhaps,
The sweet flowers will miss
My hovering o'er them
With soft, dewy kiss.

Mr. Browne was equally ready with his pencil and could produce sketches of striking quality with a few masterly strokes. Thus he was one of those men who advance the culture of the community where they live and set a high standard of living. His face bespoke his lofty aims and strong mentality, and unselfish ambition, and altruistic love. His eyes shone with the spirit within, and told of the idealism which possessed him through life. They were perhaps his most unusual feature, and they carried the impression that they belonged to a man who lived up to the Golden Rule, who was deeply reverenced and strongly loved.

Mr. Browne married (first) Alice Elizabeth Morton, born September 11, 1838, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Henry J. and Elizabeth Morton, of Philadelphia. Their daughter, Edith Lloyd, married Henry Potts, of Pottstown, who died in November, 1976, leaving her a widow, while Mrs. Browne died February 7, 1907. Mr. Browne married (second), on June 7, 1909, Emily Ada Payne, daughter of Henry Musgrave and Jane (Budgett) Payne, of England. Emily Ada (Payne) Browne died June 20, 1931.



penn

WILLIAM PENN was born in London, England, October 16, 1644, son of Sir William Penn, admiral in the English Navy. The son entered Christ Church College, Oxford University, but there became a follower of George Fox, and was a leader in opposing the introduction of elaborate church ceremonials, and was expelled. His non-conformist views were very obnoxious to his father, who put him into London society, hoping to change his views, but without effect. He joined the Society of Friends, and for this he was disowned by his father. He began to preach and write in advocacy of the doctrines of the Friends and published a pamphlet which was held to be seditious, and for which he was imprisoned for nine months in the Tower of London. Resuming his residence at Cork, he continued preaching and writing pamphlets. His father died in 1692, and he inherited a large estate, and shortly afterward married Gulielma Maria (Proude) Springet, who died the year of their marriage. He succeeded in procuring from the Duke of York the release of George Fox, who had been long imprisoned. He then made a missionary voyage to Holland and Germany in company with Fox and other prominent Friends, and soon afterward engaged actively in a long cherished project to plant a colony in America.

In 1679 Penn and eleven others bought East Jersey. Later he learned that the English king was indebted to his father's estate to the amount of £16,000, and he accepted land in America in liquidation of the debt, the charter being signed March 4, 1681, the tract being called Pennsylvania. With the land he had conferred upon him almost royal rights—to enact laws, appoint judges and other officers. His wisdom in government and success in colonizing his newly-acquired possessions is one of the most brilliant chapters of American history. He arrived at New Castle, Delaware, November 28, 1682, and at the site of the present Philadelphia a few days later. He made his famous treaty with the Indians, recognizing them as rightful owners of the land, and the fairness of his dealings with them established most friendly relations, and immigrants came in large numbers. When Charles II died in 1685, and was succeeded by James, Duke of York, Penn maintained friendly relations with the new monarch, despite their religious differences; he obtained freedom of worship for all Friends, and showed his real conceptions of true religious liberty by supporting the king in the abolition of the test rule which prevented Roman Catholics from holding public offices. When James was dethroned, his successor, William of Orange, ordered the arrest of Penn, who was, however, released after an examination in which he averred that he had acted honestly and conscientiously, and that he loved his country and the Protestant religion beyond his life. He was again arrested, but discharged; later he was again taken into custody, imprisoned for several months, proclaimed to be a traitor, and deprived of governmental powers. In 1695 he married Hannah Callowhill, of Bristol, England, and in 1699 brought his family to Philadelphia, the town then numbering about 7,000 souls. In 1701 he again returned to England, and busied himself with his properties in Ireland. These affairs involved him in litigations, and he was imprisoned for debt while attending





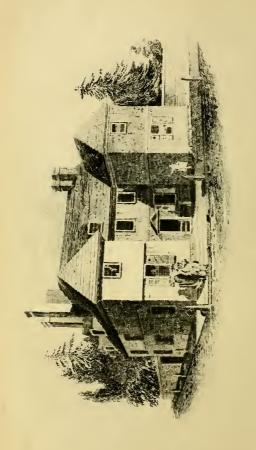
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WILLIAM PENN'S RESIDENCE.
IN SECOND STREET ABOVE WALNUT.ST.



The Great Clim Tree of Shuckamaxon (now Hensinglow) under which William Senn concluded his Fredy with the Indians in 1682. It fell during a storm in 1816.



PENN363

a religious meeting, but was released on a compromise with his opponents, and through payments made on his account by personal friends. Pennsylvania was now in quiet condition, and that Province yielded him a substantial income, which, however, he was not long to enjoy. In 1712, he experienced a paralytic stroke which impaired his memory, and his later years were unsatisfactory. He died in Berkshire, England, July 30, 1718.

Jean Leon Gerome Ferris, the noted historical painter, has made the following

comments on his picture: "The American Penn":

In 1699 the ship "Canterbury," Captain Fryers, brought William Penn to his colony for a In 1699 the ship "Canterbury," Captain Fryers, brought William Penn to his colony for a second time. With him were his second wife, Hannah Callowhill, and his daughter by his first, Laeitia. In January, 1700, they domiciled themselves in what was called the "Governor's House," or as it is better known, "The Slate-Roof House," the finest then in Philadelphia, and this was the city home of Penn during the remainder of his stay in the Province.

Our picture shows the Penn lamily at the "Slate-Roof House" just before their removal for the summer to the recently finished Manor House at Pennsbury.

The "Slate-Roof House" was built in 1693—it was occupied after Penn by Lord Cornbury, proclaimer of Queen Anne's succession, whose visit to Philadelphia made a great stir; in 1702 Governor Keith and later Governor Hamilton lived here; General Forbes, Braddock's successer also in 1250. During the British occupation of Philadelphia Magne Bauermeiser, (Hassian)

sor also, in 1759. During the British occupation of Philadelphia, Major Bauermeister (Hessian) and Lord Cornwallis were its occupants. It was a singular structure, laid out in the style of a fortification, or with angles salient and reëntering, the kitchen with a giant pile of chimneys and a great fireplace, all within a spacious yard which reached toward the Delaware, with many primeval trees which afforded a most agreeable rus in urbe.

Here we must conceive Penn among his employments, meditations, hopes, anxieties, and fears, while Governor and Proprietary among us. In its chambers he slept, in those parlors he dined and regaled his friends, through those ample gardens he wandered in thought. Watson, in 1842, writes of it: "Such a house should be rescued from its present forlorn

neglect to preserve it as long as the city may endure."

Alas! the march of trade destroyed it in 1867.



Janney

It appears from Shirley's "Noble and Gentle Men of England," Burke's "Landed Gentry," and Blomefield's "History of Norfolk," that the family of Janney (or Jenney) were "considered to be" a branch of the House of De Gisneto, De Gisne, or Gyney, of Heverland, Norfolk, though a complete line of descent therefrom is not in all cases given, and none apparently shows a continuous line back to the time of the Conquest, when the first of the family is supposed to have come to England. Doubtless all the Janneys and Jenneys are descended from the progenitor of this Norfolk family of Gyney, and it is probably from a younger son of one of the early Lords of Heverland that the Cheshire Janneys were descended. One writer states that Thomas Janney, the first of the line in America. was "apparently of the Frisby Hall Derby, 1563." The first mention of the family in the county of Cheshire was in the fourteenth century. The first Janney entry in both the Prestbury and Wilmslow registers is the marriage in 1561 of Peter Smyth and Elizabeth Janney, though as early as 1408 a John Janney was present at the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Although there is a copy in the Bishop's registry at Chester of the will of Edward Janny, of Manchester, merchant, dated July 22, 1553, the earliest original Janney will, now preserved at Chester, is that of Thomas Janney, of Styall, 1602. From this will it appears that the father of Thomas Janney was named Randle and left a will, which is not preserved at Chester, and the registrars at Somerset House, London, and Minster Yard, York, state it is not to be found. As he is stated to have left legacies to his granddaughters, Margaret and Anne, who were christened in 1593 and 1595, he must have been living in the former year, and probably in the latter. Judging from the dates of birth of Thomas Janney's children, his father must have been born prior to 1530, but no record has been found of the date and place of his birth and the names of his parents, wife and children, except Thomas.

(Miles White, Jr.: "The Quaker Janneys of Cheshire," Southern History Associations, Vol. VIII. William Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," pp. 54-5.)

(1) Thomas Janney, son of Randle Janney, of Styall, parish of Wilmeslome, Cheshire, England, was buried March 5, 1602, and his will was dated September 23, 1601. In his will he mentions his father as having left legacies to his daughters. Thomas Janney was possessed of considerable lands in Cheshire, which he devised to his sons Randle and Harry, his personal estate going to his other children. He married, December 7, 1578, Jane Worthington, who was buried on August 10, 1589. He married (second), November 4, 1590, Katharine Cash. Children of first marriage:

- 1. Randle, of whom further.
- 2. Henry.
- 3. Margerie.
- 4. Maud.

(Ibid.)



Motto—Ducit appr patride.
(Arms in Possession of the Fauuly, "A Sylvan City, or Quaint Corners in Philadelphia," B 448.)



Janney

Noble and Gemie Men or bright of father man flowerich is "History of artifals, that me man in the control and the late of the Haster for the control and the late of the Haster for the control and the late of the Haster for the men of the father men in the control and the late of the late of the father men in the control and the late of the late of the father men in the late of the late o

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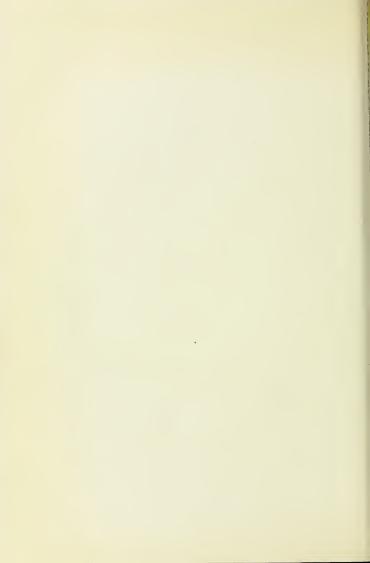
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Janney



- (II) RANDLE JANNEY, son of Thomas and Jane (Worthington) Janney, was baptized February 23, 1579, and was buried October 30, 1613, having lived and died at Styall, Cheshire. He married, July 14, 1602, Ellen Alrodd, who was buried January 13, 1644. They had four children, the eldest being:
 - 1. Thomas, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(III) Thomas Janney, son of Randle and Ellen (Alrodd) Janney, was baptized June 27, 1605, and died December 17, 1677. He and his wife joined the Society of Friends and were buried in the Friends' Burying Ground at Mobberly, Cheshire. He married, September 3, 1625, Elizabeth Worthington, who died December 19, 1681. They had six children, the fifth being Thomas, of whom further.

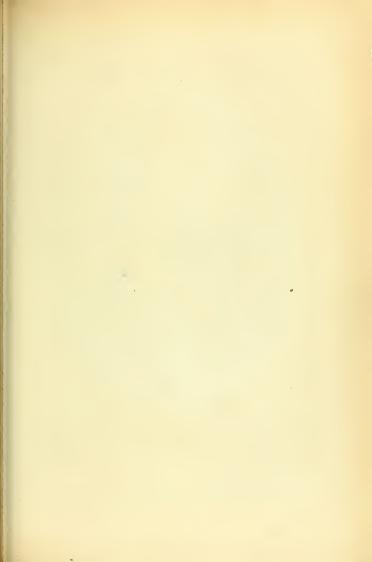
(Ibid.)

(The Family in America).

(I) THOMAS JANNEY, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Worthington) Janney, was born in Styall, Cheshire, England, and baptized there, January 11, 1634. He died there February 12, (1696.) When he was twenty-one years old he joined the Society of Friends and the next year received a gift in the ministry and preached the gospel in many parts of England and Ireland. In 1663 and at other times he suffered distress of goods for tithes. In 1669, he visited Ireland, convincing many to join with the Friends. He wrote the preface to a book of Alexander Laurence's. entitled "An Answer to a Book Published by Richard Smith," in 1677, and in 1670 he and thirty-two others signed a testimony against William Rogers, of Bristol, for having written against a book of Robert Barclay's. He is mentioned as having served on various committees of Morley Monthly Meetings and was well known to George Fox and William Penn. On June 12, 1682, he purchased from William Penn a tract of two hundred and fifty acres of land in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and in 1683 he came to America with his family and two servants, settling at Makefield, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. By the registry of arrivals it appears that he, his wife, four sons, and two servants, arrived at the Delaware River the 29th of 7th month, 1683, in the "Endeavor," of London. He became a prominent man and from 1684, when he qualified as a member, he was one of the Provincial Council, until 1686. In 1685 he was commissioned one of the justices of the courts of Bucks County, which commission was renewed, January 2, 1689-1690. He was one of the commission of twelve men appointed to divide the county into townships in 1600, and filled many other important positions. In the year 1605, he went, in company with Griffith Owen, on a religious visit to England, attending many meetings in England and Wales. He was stricken sick in the spring of 1606, and died at his sister's house in Cheshire, February 12, 1607, in much quietness of mind, and was buried on the fifteenth of that month at Mobberley. The residence of Thomas Janney in England is described in Friends' records as Pownall Fee, except in the vital records of his daughter, Martha, when it is given as Cheadle. It is thus inferred that they lived at Styall, though for a year or two they lived at Cheadle. A letter to him from Phineas Pemberton, dated 5-3-1682, requesting him to come to the funeral of his daughter, Ann, is addressed "Thomas Janney, Shadow Moss, Cheshire." Thomas Janney married.

at Pownall Fee, Cheshire, 9-24-1660, Margery Heath, of Horton, Staffordshire. Children:

- 1. Jacob, of whom further.
- 2. Thomas.
- 3. Abel.
- Joseph.
 Martha.
- Martna.Elizabeth.
- (Samuel M. Janney: "History of the Religious Society of Friends," Vol. II, p. 393; Vol. III, p. 53. William Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III, pp. 56-57. Family records taken from Besse: "Sufferings of the Quakers," Vol. I, pp. 10-58. Rutty: "History of Friends in Ireland," p. 132. Joseph Smith: "Catalogue of Friends Books," Evan: "Exposition," p. 27. "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. VII, p. 330; Vol. IX, p. 226. "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. IX, p. 624. "The Friend," Vol. XXVII, p. 340: "Piety Promoted," Vol. I, p. 228. "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. XXVII, p. 212.)
- (II) JACOB JANNEY, son of Thomas and Margery (Heath) Janney, was born at Pownall Fee, Cheshire, England, 3-18-1662, and was buried in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 8-6-1708. He married, at Falls Meeting, 10-26-1705, Mary Hough. (Hough II.) They had:
 - 1. Thomas, of whom further.
 - (William Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III, p. 57.)
- (III) Thomas Janney, son of Jacob and Mary (Hough) Janney, was born 12-27-1707, and died 4-8-1788. His father left him the family homestead. He married, at Wrightstown Meeting, Bucks County, October 28, 1732, Martha Mitchell, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Gove) Mitchell. Children:
 - Jacob, born 8-15-1733.
 - 2. Thomas, born 2-17-1736.
 - 3. Richard, of whom further.
 - 4. Mary, born 1-18-1741.
 - 5. Sarah, born 10-19-1743; married Daniel Richardson.
 - 6. Alice, born 10-4-1747; married John Dawes.
 - 7. Martha, born 9-11-1750; married Isaac Warner.
 - (Ibid., pp. 57-58.)
- (IV) RICHARD JANNEY, son of Thomas and Martha (Mitchell) Janney, was born 8-22-1738, and died 9-5-1766. He married, in 1764, Sarah Worth. (Worth IV.) They had:
 - I. Jacob, of whom further.
 - (Ibid., p. 58.)
- (V) JACOB JANNEY, son of Richard and Sarah (Worth) Janney, was born April 10, 1765, and died February 19, 1820. Little is known of his life but, as his mother remarried after the early death of his father, he probably lived in Wrightstown, where his stepfather lived; in New Jersey, with his maternal grandparents, or near Newtown with his paternal grandparents. At the time of the death of his paternal grandfather, in 1788, he was made executor of the will. He married,





E.K. Janney





November 16, 1792, Frances Briggs, daughter of John and Letitia Briggs. Children, all born at the family homestead near Newtown:

- I. Thomas, of whom further.
- Richard, born March 13, 1796, died in August, 1877; married (first) Ann Taylor; (second) Achsah Yardley.
- 3. Jacob, born April 24, 1798; married Esther Betts.
- 4. John L., born May 31, 1800, died April 12, 1872; married Mary Jenks.
- 5. Martha, born October 14, 1801, died December 6, 1876; married Robert Simpson.
- 6. Benjamin, born January 17, 1804, died January 8, 1806.
- 7. Mary, born June 8, 1805, died July 31, 1807.
- 8. Sarah, born October 21, 1806, died October 10, 1851; married Joshua Dungan.
- 9. Letitia, born September 25, 1808, died January 22, 1813.
- 10. William, born March 31, 1810, died March 7, 1891; married Rebecca Smith.
- 11. Joseph, born September 19, 1812, died October 19, 1887; married Mary Ann Taylor.
- 12. Mahlon, born December 15, 1815; married Charlotte Brown.

(Ibid., pp. 58-59.)

- (VI) THOMAS JANNEY, son of Jacob and Frances (Briggs) Janney, was born August 9, 1794, and died at Newtown, Pennsylvania, in March, 1879. He married, October 11, 1838, Mary Emma Kimber. (Kimber VI.) Children:
 - I. Anna M., married Otto Bergner.
 - 2. Emmor Kimber, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

- (VII) EMMOR KIMBER JANNEY, son of Thomas and Mary Emma (Kimber) Janney, was born at Newtown, Bucks County, November 4, 1840, died at Jenkinstown, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1916. He was a member of the firm of Isaac Hough and Company, commission merchants. In 1868, together with his cousin, Robert V. Massey, he formed the firm of Massey and Janney, later E. K. Janney & Son, sole leather commission merchants. He lived at 115-17 South Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, in the winter, and at Jenkinstown in the summer, his estate there being known as "Waring." The original house had been built by the Phipps family, who received the land from William Penn. The Waring family had enlarged it one hundred and twenty-five years ago and the Fisher family improved it about 1870; the estate comprised twenty acres of picturesque grounds. He was a member of the Union League. He married, October 15, 1868, Mary Rhoads Coggeshall VIII.) Children:
 - I. Marianna, born September 30, 1869, died March 24, 1926.
 - Thomas, born May 9, 1872, died March 22, 1928; married, April 28, 1896, Elinor Wilson Craig.
 - 3. Walter Coggeshall, of whom further.
 - 4. Gertrude Kimber, born August 13, 1877, died June 18, 1889.

(Ibid. Family data.)

(VIII) WALTER COGGESHALL JANNEY, son of Emmor Kimber and Mary Rhoads (Coggeshall) Janney, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1876. He was educated at the William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1894; Haverford College, of which he is a graduate, class of 1898; and the University of Pennsylvania Law Department, where he was a student for

two years. For several years after leaving law school he was on a ranch in Wyoming. Upon his return to Philadelphia he entered, in 1905, the sole leather business. later becoming a partner in the firm of Janney & Burrough, manufacturers of sole leather. He severed this connection in 1911 to enter the banking business of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, becoming a partner in 1913. The name of the firm was later changed to Montgomery & Company. In 1921 he became president of Montgomery & Company, Incorporated, and in 1922 the name was changed to January & Company. He remained president until January 1, 1930, at which time he became chairman of the board. During the World War he was executive manager of the Liberty Loan Campaign Committee, Third Federal Reserve District. for the first and second Liberty Loan Campaigns, and a member of the executive committee for the third and fourth Liberty Loan campaigns. In political alliance he has always been a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Philadelphia Club, Rittenhouse Club, Racquet Club, Union League, Radnor Hunt Club and Merion Cricket Club, as well as manager of Haverford College and a trustee of Bryn Mawr Hospital. He is a member of the Society of Friends.

JANNEY

Walter Coggeshall Janney married, at Bryn Mawr, January 23, 1909, Pauline Flower Morris, daughter of Frederick Wistar and Elizabeth Flower (Paul) Morris, of Philadelphia (q. v.). Children;

- 1. Walter Coggeshall, Jr., born March 29, 1911.
- 2. Marian Morris, born September 17, 1912.
- 3. Anne Flower, born September 11, 1914.
- 4. Margaret Morris (twin), born October 1, 1915.
- 5. Priscilla Paul (twin), born October 1, 1915.
- 6. Wistar Morris, born March 15, 1919.

The Janney family home is known as "Weldon" and is near Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Their summer home is "Gansett Point," Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

(The Coggeshall Line).

The Coggeshall family was of Norman origin and originally used the form de Coggeshall. They owned large estates in the counties of Essex and Suffolk, including the manors of Little Coggeshall and Codham Hall, Wethersfield, in the vicinity of Coggeshall-on-the-Blackwater, which were in the possession of the family in the time of Thomas de Coggeshall, who lived during the reign of Stephen in the middle of the twelfth century. That monarch built Coggeshall Abbey, which was the most famous of those of the Cistercian Order in 1142.

(J. H. Beers Co.: "Representative Men and Old Familes of Rhode Island," Vol. I, p. 574.)

(I) John Coggeshall, the elder, was of Halstead, County Essex, where he died January 1, 1600-01. His will was proved at Braintree, Essex County, on January 8 of that year. He held Munchenois in Halstead, situated near Coggeshall Bridge, and made additions to the house in 1563. He is said to have been a merchant in London at one time. He married (first) Elizabeth. He married (second) Katherine. Children of first marriage:

- 1. Richard.
- 2. John.

Children of second marriage:

- 3. Katherine.
- 4. Elizabeth.
- 5. John, of whom further.
- ("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXIII, pp. 19-32.)
- (II) JOHN COGGESHALL, the younger, son of John and Katherine Coggeshall, was born at Halstead, July 24, 1576, and was buried there August 4, 1615. He married Anne Butter, sister of John Butter, of Essex. Children:
 - 1. John, of whom further.
 - 2. Anne.
 - 3. Katherine.

(Charles Pierce Coggeshall and Thellwell Russell Coggeshall: "The Coggeshalls in America," pp. 4-5.)
(The Family in America).

- (I) JOHN COGGESHALL, son of John and Anne (Butter) Coggeshall, was baptized at Halstead, Essex County, England, December 9, 1601, and died at Newport, Rhode Island, November 27, 1647. He arrived in New England on the ship "Lion," After residing for a short time in Roxbury, Massachusetts, he removed to Boston and in 1634 was elected one of the first board of selectmen. In the same year he was chosen a deputy and was soon made a deacon. He was removed from office and disarmed as a supporter of Anne Hutchinson. In 1638, he was among eighteen men, including Roger Williams, John Clarke, William Coddington, and the Hutchinsons, who purchased the island of Aquidneck from the sachems of the Narragansett Indians. Near the north end of the island they founded the town of Portsmouth and organized their community upon the basis of religious liberty. In a short time the little colony grew so rapidly that it was necessary to found another settlement on the south end of the island, and John Coggeshall was among the leaders in the establishment of Newport in 1039. The following year Portsmouth and Newport were united and he was chosen one of the assistants. In 1639 he was also made an elder in the church of Portsmouth. The colony of Rhode Island continued to grow and when the several communities were united in 1644 under the name of Providence Plantations he was elected president. He married Mary, who died at Newport, November 8, 1684. Children:
 - John, born about 1618; for nearly fifty years he held public office, including service as ucr and Deputy Governor of the Colony; although several times chosen Governor he declined to serve. He married (first) Eliza Baulston; (second), in 1655. Patience Throgmorton, who died September 7, 1675; (third) Mary.
 - 2. Joshua, of whom further,
 - Ann, born about 1625; married, November 15, 1643, Peter Easton, son of Governor Nicholas Easton.
 - 4. Hannel, baptized in Boston, Massachusetts, May 3, 1635; probably died young.
 - 5. Bediah, baptized in Boston, July 30, 1637; probably died young.
 - 6. Wait, born September 11, 1636; married, December 18, 1651, Daniel Gould, she being at the time fifteen years o'd.
- (Ibid., pp. 6-12. J. H. Beers Co.: "Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. I, p. 574; Vol. III, p. 1514. "Rhode Island Historical Magazine," Vol. III, p. 1867,)

C. & R. 1-24

(II) JOSHUA COGGESHALL, son of John and Mary Coggeshall, was born in County Essex, England, about 1623, and died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, May 1, 1688. He accompanied his parents to Massachusetts and from there to Rhode Island. After the death of his father he moved to Portsmouth where, in 1654, he purchased a farm on the west side of the island, where he lived until he died. The greater portion of it was still owned by his descendants as recently as 1900. In 1660, he became a member of the Society of Friends and soon after this, while visiting Plymouth Colony, he was put in jail and his horse taken from him. In 1664, 1666-68, and from 1670 to 1672, he was deputy, and much of the time between 1660 and 1676 he was assistant.

Joshua Coggeshall married (first), December 22, 1652, Joan West, who was born in 1631 and died in 1676. He married (second), June 21, 1677, Rebecca Russell. Children of the first marriage:

- 1. Mary, born in February, 1654-55.
- Joshua, Jr. (Josiah), born in May, 1656; resided at Middletown, Rhode Island; married (first), May 13, 1681, Sarah; (second), August 26, 1697, Sarah.
- 3. John, of whom further.
- 4. Josias, born in November, 1662.
- 5. Daniel, born in April, 1665.
 - 6. Humility, born in January, 1671; married Benjamin Greene.
 - 7. Caleb, born in 1672.
 - 8. Isaac.
- (J. H. Beers: "Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island," Vol. I, p. \$75; Vol. III, pp. 1927-28. Rhode Island Friends' records. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Vol. VII, pp. 11, \$1.1)
- (III) John Coggeshall, son of Joshua and Joan (West) Coggeshall, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in December, 1659, and died there May 1, 1727. His farm was situated partly in Newport and partly in Portsmouth. Both he and his wife are buried on the farm. He married, at Portsmouth, Mary Stanton, daughter of John and Mary (Harndell) Stanton. Children:
 - 1. Mary; married Thomas Weaver.
 - 2. Rebecca; married Peleg Wood.
 - 3. Hannah; married Benjamin Weaver.
 - 4. John: married Ann.
 - 5. Joshua; married Elizabeth.
 - 6. Avis; married John Weaver.
 - 7. Mercy; married Thomas Fish.
 - 8. Joseph; married (first) Amy Bull; (second) Mary Carr.
 - o. Humility.
 - 10. Caleb, of whom further.
 - 11. Benjamin; married (first) Elizabeth Dunlap; (second) Comfort Mathewson.

(Charles Pierce Coggeshall and Thellwell Russell Coggeshall: "The Coggeshalls in America," pp. 26, 27, 47, 48, 49, 50.)

- (IV) CALEB COGGESHALL, son of John and Mary (Stanton) Coggeshall, was born at Portsmouth, about 1709, and died at Newport before 1740. He married, in Newport, May 18, 1732, Mercy Mitchell, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Mitchell. Children:
 - 1. Job, of whom further.
 - Peleg, born September 29, 1734; married (first) Anna Folger; (second) Sarah Fish. (Ibid., pp. 49, 79.)

- (V) Job Coggeshall, son of Caleb and Mercy (Mitchell) Coggeshall, was born at Newport, January 13, 1733. He married (first), at Nantucket, January 19, 1758, Deborah Starbuck. (Starbuck V.) He married (second) Mariam Barnard, Children, all of first marriage, born in Nantucket:
 - 1. Caleb, of whom further.
 - 2. Tristram.
 - 3. Job.
 - Peter.
 Deborah,
 - 6. Sarah,
 - 7. Giles.
 - (Ibid., pp. 78, 119-23.)
- (VI) CALEB COGGESHALL, son of Job and Deborah (Starbuck) Coggeshall, was born at Nantucket, August 28, 1758, and died at New York City, January 1, 1847. He married, in Nantucket, October 3, 1793. Elizabeth Hosier. (Hosier II.) Children:
 - I. Marv.
 - Job.
 - 3. Giles Hosier, of whom further.
 - 4. Deborah; married Ellwood Walter.
 - 5. George Dilwin.
 - 6. Caleb; married Helen Sarchet.
 - (Ibid., pp. 118-19, 189-90.)
- (VII) GILES HOSIER COGGESHALL, son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Hosier) Coggeshall, was born in New York City, June 20, 1802, and died in Bloomfield, New Jersey, February 21, 1885. He had moved to the latter city in 1866. For forty-nine years he was secretary of the Bowery Savings Bank of New York City. He married (first) Elizabeth Mitchell. He married (second), at Friends' Meeting, Haverford, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1833, Marianna Walter. (Walter V.) Children all of second marriage:
 - I. Walter: married Sarah Emily Haydock.
 - 2. Emma; married William Marrio Franklin.
 - 3. Charles Thompson, died unmarried in New York City.
 - 4. Mary Rhoads, of whom further.
 - 5. Edwin Walter, born July 26, 1842; married Anna Walter.
 - 6. Morton Cheesman, born September 28, 1848; married Harriet J. Crane.
- (Ibid., p. 189. "Nantucket Vital Records," Vol. IV, p. 202. L. S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers of Nantucket," p. 216.)
- (VIII) MARY RHOADS COGGESHALL, daughter of Giles Hosier and Marianna (Walter) Coggeshall, was born in New York City, September 7, 1840, and died at Saratoga, New York, September 14, 1896. She married Emmor Kimber Janney. (Janney VIII.)
- (Charles Pierce Coggeshall and Thellwell Russell Coggeshall: "The Coggeshalls in America," p. 189.)
 (The Walter Line.)

Walter as a patronymic is one of the oldest and most distinguished in all England, bearers of the name having been especially identified with the picturesque

time of the pre-colonization days. The surname is of Teutonic origin, being introduced in England soon after the Conquest.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

- (I) Godwin Walter, the progenitor of our family, came to America on the ship "Unicorne," Thomas Cooper commander, arriving on the 16th, 10th month, 1685. His home in England was probably in the neighborhood of Devizes, a town on the road from London to Bath, eighty-five miles from London, or of Bedwin Magna, which is seventy miles from London, for in 1681, before emigrating, he was a witness to a conveyance between Samuel Noves, of Devizes, and Thomas Martin, of Bedwin Magna, for land in Pennsylvania. On 27-9-1686, he purchased from George Strode one hundred acres of land in Concord Township, Chester County. March 13, 1694, he was appointed constable of that township, and again in 1701-02. On May 28, 1706, he was a member of the "pettit" jury, and on August 26, 1707, he again served in that capacity. Godwin Walter married Elizabeth Sanghurst. The intentions were announced at a monthly meeting of Friends, 8-12-1696, and on 9-9-1696, at Nicholas Newlin's, they appeared a second time, and no obstruction appearing, they were given liberty to proceed in marriage. Elizabeth Sanghurst was an overseer of the Concord Meeting in 1724. Children:
 - 1. John, born 7-2-1697, died in 1732; married, 3-21-1724, Martha Musgrove.
 - 2. Mary, born 10-5-1698, died in 1753; married, 2-15-1724, Caleb Peirce.
 - Sarah, born 1-25-1701, died 3-25-1753; married (first), 9-26-1719, Gainer Peirce; (second), 3-25-1749, William Eachus.
 - 4. Ann, born 9-7-1704.
 - 5. William, of whom further.
 - 6. Rachel, born 10-27-1700; married, 8-28-1730, John Pyle.
 - 7. Joseph, born 12-28-1711; married, June 6, 1738, Jane Brinton.
 - 8. Elizabeth, born 7-29-1714; married, 2-23-1735, Aaron Musgrove.
 - 9. Lydia; married, 9-25-1747, Eliakim Garretson.
 - 10. James; married Lydia Vernon.

(Gilbert Cope: "Records of the Concord Monthly Meeting," p. 427. Gilbert Cope: "Family Data," Vol. Waltham, p. 143, and inserted pages. Anne H. Cresson and Frances K. Walter: "Descendants of Godwin Walter;" in "American Genealogist," p. 66.)

- (II) WILLIAM WALTER, son of Godwin and Elizabeth (Sanghurst) Walter, was born 4-8-1707, and died 9-20-1781. His will was dated 8-22-1781, proved June 16, 1783, and in it he left his son, Nathanieh, his farm, and to the other children seventy-five pounds apiece. He married, 2-25-1734, at Concord Meeting, Rachel Newlin. (Newlin IV.) Children:
 - 1. Elizabeth, born 1-24-1735; married John Taylor.
 - 2. John, of whom further.
 - 3. William, born 10-14-1738, died in 1807; married, 12-2-1762, Betty Hicklin,
 - 4. Thomas, born 11-15-1740, died 3-12-1801; married, at First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, October 30, 1765, Rebecca Pennell.
 - Hannah, born 2-28-1743, died 4-25-1791; married (first), Benjamin Jones; (second), a Reed.
 - 6. Nathaniel, born 2-13-1745, died 12-14-1805; married (first) Mary Mancil; (second), Rachel Sharpless.
 - 7. Lydia, born 7-17-1749, died in 1819; married James Pennell.



Arms—Or, a bend cotised between three boars' heads couped gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

NEWLAND (NEWLIN).

Arms—Argent, on a chevron the upper part terminating in a cross formée, gules three bezants.

Crest—A lion's gamb erect, argent holding a cross formée fitchée gules charged with three bezants. (Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

WOODWARD.

Arms—Argent, on three bars gules as many bucks' heads cabossed or, on a chief of the last a walt passant of the second between two pheons sable.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant sable holding a pheon or.

(Burke "General Armory.")

COGGESHALL.

Arms—Argent, a cross between four escallops sable.

Crest-A stag, lodge sable, attired or.

(Crozier: "General Armory," Rolf of Arms in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register.")

HOSIER

Arms—Per bend, sinister ermine and ermines a lion rampant or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

JACKSON.

Annas—Gules, three shovellers tufted on the head and breast argent each charged with a trefoje vert.

Crest—A shoveller, as in the arms,

Motto-Malo mori quam fadari (Burke: "General Armory.")

KIMBER.

Arms—Argent three Cornish choughs sable beaks and legs gules on a chief of the second as many mullets of the first.

Crest-A bull's head affrontée proper.

Motto-Frangas non flectes.

Burke: "General Armory.")

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COGGESH William William HEMBOO

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(Crozier: "General" Armor Fr. Roll of Trins in New England Historical and Genealogical Register.")

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Crest—A shoveller, as in the jaruns, it is \$73-45 to more than the

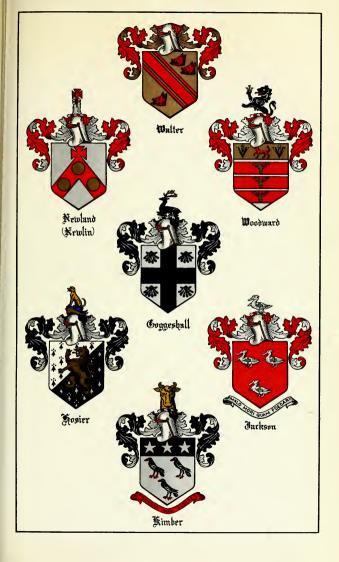
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- 8. Isaac, born 8-7-1751, died 2-6-1836,
- g. Ruth, born 5-13-1753, died in 1791; married a Crosby.
- (Gilbert Cope: "Records of the Concord Monthly Meeting," p. 428. Anne H. Cresson and Frances K. Walter: "Descendants of Godwin Walter," pp. 66, 68. Palmer: "Trimble Genealogy," p. 39. "Chester County Wills, Etc., Abstracts," Vol. 1, p. 109; Vol. III, p. 149.
- (III) JOHN WALTER, son of William and Rachel (Newlin) Walter, was born 11-25-1736, and died 3-15-1802. Administration on his estate was granted to Nathaniel Walter, on April 17, 1802. He married, at Birmingham Meeting, in 1762, Deborah Woodward, born 3-13-1728, died 2-17-1816, daughter of Henry and Mary (Townsend) Woodward, of East Bradford, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Children:
 - 1. Joseph, born 9-6-1762, died 8-3-1764.
 - 2. Rachel, born 1-25-1765, died 1-11-1804; married Nathaniel Pyle.
 - 3. John, born in 1766, died 6-1-1767.
 - 4. Enos, born 10-25-1767, died in 1815; married Elizabeth Neals,
 - 5. Henry, born 2-27-1769, died in 1803; married Sarah Guest.
 - 6. Martha, born 2-14-1770; married Lawrence Wilson.
 - 7. William, born 6-3-1771, died 3-27-1843; married Elizabeth (Myers) Pierce.
 - 8. Deborah, born 4-14-1773, died 9-11-1849; married James Lackey.
 - 9. Thomas, of whom further.
 - 10. John, born 6-16-1776, died 10-22-1856; married Rebecca Harvey.
 - 11. Abigail, born 6-23-1778, died 5-25-1839; married Frederick Stoy.
- (Gilbert Cope: "Records of the Concord Monthly Meeting," p. 430. "Delaware County Wills, 1780-1805," p. 31 of the "Administrations." Anne H. Cresson and Frances K. Walter: "Descendants of Godwin Walter," p. 69. "Chester and Concord Meeting Records," pp. 429, 431.)
- (IV) THOMAS WALTER, son of John and Deborah (Woodward) Walter, was born 5-9-1774, and died 6-9-1842. In 1799 he moved to Redstone, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He married, in the third month of 1800, at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, Sarah Kimber. (Kimber Va.) Children:
 - 1. Edwin, born 1-19-1801, died 1-8-1865; married Hannah Ann Newlin,
 - Elwood, born 8-6-1803, died 5-7-1877; married (first) Deborah Coggeshall; (second) Elizabeth H. Bowne; (third) Anna M. Haviland.
 - 3. Marianna, of whom further,
- ("Redstone Monthly Meeting, Abstract of Men's Minutes, 1793-1824," pp. 69, 82, 89. Anne H. Cresson and Frances K. Walter: "Descendants of Godwin Walter," p. 74.)
- (V) Marianna Walter, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Kimber) Walter, was born October 13, 1805, and died May 9, 1891. She married Giles Hosier Coggeshall. (Coggeshall VII.)

(Ibid.)

(The Kimber Line.)

The surname Kimber, or Kember, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon feminine personal name Cyneburh, meaning a royal stronghold. In England a Kempster is a wool-comber, and it is also possible that this accounted in some degree for the origin of the name.

- (Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")
- (I) RICHARD KIMBER was born in 1610 and died at the age of ninety-four. He was of Grove, near Wantage, Berkshire, England. He was an officer of Horse

in the Parliamentary Army under Oliver Cromwell, 1643-44, and possessed an estate of about £60 per annum. Children:

- 1. Isaac, of whom further.
- 2. A daughter; married Mr. Rowland, an eminent farmer in Berkshire, England.
- 3. A daughter.

(Sidney A. Kimber: "The Descendants of Richard Kimber," p. 9.)

- (II) ISAAC KIMBER, son of Richard Kimber, also lived in Grove, England. He married (first) Mary. Children of first marriage:
 - 1. Isaac, born December 1, 1692, died in 1752; married, in 1717, Anna Roberts.
 - 2. Richard, of whom further,
 - 3. Mary; married John Kirkland.
 - 4. Elizabeth; unmarried.

(Ibid.)

- (III) RICHARD KIMBER, son of Isaac and Mary Kimber, was probably born in Wantage, Berkshire. England, and died at West Bradford, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1753. He and his wife emigrated to America, sailing from Bristol, England, and settled in Pennsylvania. By a warrant dated April 5, 1749, he obtained a patent for sixty-seven acres of land and allowance, the patent being dated August 15, 1750. His will was dated February 15, 1753, and proved February 26 of that year. In it he left half his land to his wife, the rest to his children. Richard Kimber married Mary Preddy, of West Bradford. Children:
 - 1. Isaac, died young.
 - 2. Sarah; married Daniel Hart.
 - 3. Mary; married Joseph Underwood.
 - 4. Richard Preddy, of whom further.

(Ibid., p. 31. Gilbert Cope: "Family Data," Vol. Ki-Ky, p. 11.)

- (IV) Richard Preddy Kimber, son of Richard and Mary (Preddy) Kimber, was born in 1737, and died in February, 1822. He was a member of the Society of Friends and his wife was admitted after marriage. For many years they lived in the house at the corner of Ninth and Filbert streets. Their homestead was the Gideon Wickersham farm, at Radnor, Pennsylvania, and here their children were born. He married, May 16, 1759, Gertrude Griffith, born January 21, 1738, died May 9, 1822, daughter of Benoni and Catharine (Waggoner) Griffith. Benoni Griffith was Welsh and his wife was German. Children:
 - 1. Caleb, born April 4, 1761, died October 12, 1793; married May 12, 1785, Deborah Milhous.
 - 2. Mary, born December 16, 1762, died about 1840; married Isaac Mendenhall.
 - 3. Isaac, born March 20, 1764; married, in 1788, Rebecca Rogers.
 - 4. Richard, born May 30, 1766; married, in October, 1789, Susan Milhous.
 - 5. James, born October 16, 1769; married, in 1792, Jane Dougherty.
 - 6. Jesse, born in December, 1772; married, in 1791, Hannah Comly.
 - 7. Emmor, of whom further.
 - 8. Preddy, born June 9, 1777; married Amy Hollingshead.
 - 9. Sarah, of whom further.

(Sidney A. Kimber: "The Descendants of Richard Kimber," p. 32. Futhey and Cope: "History of Chester County," p. 411. "Chester County Meeting Records," p. 370.)

(Va) SARAH KIMBER, daughter of Richard Preddy and Gertrude (Griffith) Mibber, was born January 21, 1780, and died September 17, 1856. She married Thomas Walter. (Walter IV.)

(Ibid.)

- (Vb) Emmor Kimber, son of Richard Preddy and Gertrude (Griffith) Kimber, was born May 11, 1775, and died September 1, 1850. He was an esteemed minister of the Society of Friends. His work in education was noteworthy. In 1818 he established the French Creek Boarding School for Girls. This name was later changed to Kimberton Boarding School. Here Mr. Kimber and his daughters taught, and conducted the school on principles somewhat different from those of most seminaries, there being no code of penal laws or rules in force. Due to efficient and understanding management, the school was rated high in academic circles, was prosperous and drew many students to its fold from other states and the West Indies as well as in the range of its own locality. Mr. Kimber was the author of "Arithmetic Made Easy to Children," "The Church of Christ, and Way of Salvation Universal," "The Power of the Church," and "Kimber's Almanack." Emmor Kimber married, at Pine Street Meeting, Philadelphia, May 3, 1797, Susanna Jackson. (Jackson IV.) Children:
 - 1. Anna, born January 25, 1798, died December 15, 1876; married Robert V. Massey.

2. Isaac, born September 11, 1799, died in 1816.

3. William, born June 1, 1801, died in 1827.

4. Samuel, born February 4, 1803, died in 1850; married Susan Konigmacher.

5. Abigail, born November 25, 1804, died in 1871.

6. Mary Emma, of whom further.

7. Susanna, born May 7, 1809, died in 1824.

8. Emmor J., born April 5, 1811, died in 1852.

9. Martha, born July 4, 1812.

10. Henry, born August 22, 1814; married Jane Henry.

 Gertrude, born June 14, 1816, died August 26, 1869; married, October 24, 1842, Rev. Charles C. Burleigh.

("Records Pine and Orange Streets Monthly Meetings," p. 613. "Uwchlan Monthly Meeting, 1768-1820." Futhey and Cope: "History of Chester County," p. 305. Sidney A. Kimber: "Descendants of Richard Kimber," p. 38.)

(VI) MARY EMMA KIMBER, daughter of Emmor and Susanna (Jackson) Kimber, was born February 19, 1807, and died May 7, 1859. She married Thomas Janney. (Janney VI.)

("Chester County Monthly Meeting Records," p. 577.)

(The Newlin Line).

In Cornwall, England, there is a parish named Newlyn, and Newland is local in the Counties Berks, Gloucester, Lancaster, Worcester, and York. In 1150, some seven hundred and eighty years ago, Randolph de la Newlande was Lord of the Manor of Newlande Hall, Essex. About twenty-four generations are represented in the line of his descent. Roger Newland, Esq., of Newlands, County Southampton, failed in an attempt to effect the escape of Charles I from Carisbroke Castle, for which he suffered death on the scaffold. A descendant of Randolph de la Newlande was Nicholas Newlin (or Newlyn, Newlan, or Newlande),

of Canterbury, England, who was living in 1580. He had a son, Nicholas Newlin, Jr., who was our first ancestor to reach these shores.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Stockard: "History of Alamance, North Carolina," p. 138. Burke: "General Armory.")

(I) NICHOLAS NEWLIN, JR., son of Nicholas Newlin, of Canterbury, England, was born in 1630, and died in America in 1699. He fled to County Cork, Ireland, to escape religious persecution, and from there to Chester County, Pennsylvania, twenty-three miles from Philadelphia, in 1683. With his sons, Nathaniel and John, he left his home and family and set out to carve a new home in the wilderness. He is described as perhaps the most aristocratic of the Quaker colonists. A copy of the certificate of Newland and family from the Friends' Meeting, dated 25th of 12th month, 1682, at Mount Mellick, is as follows:

At the request of Nicholas Newland we do hereby certify that the said Nicholas Newland acquainted our men's meeting with his intention of removing himself and family out of this Nation, into New Jersey or Pennsylvania, in America; and we have nothing to charge against him or his family, as to their conversation in the world since they frequented our meetings; but they have walked honestly among men for aught we know or can hear of by inquiry which hath been made; but our Priends' meeting is generally dissatisfied with his or removing, he being well settled with his family and having sufficient substance for food and raiment; which all that profess Godliness in Christ Jesus ought to be contented with; for we brought nothing into this world, and we are certain to take nothing out; and he has given us no satisfactory reason for his removing; but our Godly jealousy is that his chief ground is fearfulness of suffering here for the testimony of Jesus, or courting worldly liberty; all which we certify from our mer's meeting at Mount Mellick, 25th of 12th no. 1682.

And we further certify that inquiry hath been made concerning the clearness of Nathaniel and John Newland, sons of said Nicholas Newland, from all entanglements of Marriage, and

that they are released for aught we find.

Signed by advice and on behalf of the meeting:

TOBIAS PLEADWELL, WILLIAM EDMUNDSON, CHRISTOPHER RAPER, AND OTHERS,

Note by the transcriber: The original of the foregoing is in the handwriting of William Edmundson, as appears by his signature thereto. It is now in possession of Mary Mifflin, of Harford County, Maryland, who is in her 79th year, and is great-grand-Daughter of Nicholas Newland by her own account.

The name of Newland has either been misspelled by Wm. Edmundson or changed in America—being now spelled Newlin.

12th mo. 1820.

Some inquiry has been made as to the present ownership of the document, but without success.

(GILBERT COPE.)

Nicholas Newlin, we find, was a "man firm in the performance of what he believed to be his duty." He purchased five hundred acres of land in Concord, where he built a mill, and kept his twenty horses and pack of hounds which he brought with him to America. William Penn named the settlement in which our ancestor built his home "Concord," for though there were many disputes between the few English settlers and the Indians, as the boundaries of the English claims were not always accurately defined, there was harmony among the settlers themselves. It is said that in one of the disagreements with the Indians, Nicholas appealed to Penn, who, after careful investigation, found his claims justified, but persuaded him to yield the point at issue to conciliate the Indians, in recompense whereof, the great proprietor gave Nicholas a grant of about seven thousand acres of land, approximately ten miles farther west, which he called Newlin Township, the name it bears today. Another account credits the purchase of this land to Nathaniel, the son of Nicholas. Our pioneer served the county as justice of the

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court, and held meetings at his house as early as 1687. He was also a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania from 1685 to 1687. The dream of an established home for his wife and children in this new land was never realized by Nicholas Newlin, but he left two sons in America to carry out his ambition. He married Elizabeth Paggott, who died in 1717. Children:

- ı. John.
- 2. Nathaniel, of whom further.
- 3. Elizabeth; married Mr. Burton.
- 4. Rachel; married Mr. Jackson.

(Stockard: "History of Alamance, North Carolina," p. 138. Gilbert Cope: "Genealogy of Dunwoody and Hood Families," pp. 129-32. "The Rockville Republican," August 27, 1925.)

- (II) NATHANIEL NEWLIN, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Paggott) Newlin, was born in England in 1665; "Netus Nathaniel Nulen anno 1665, desem 18d; 3h; 21: P. M." He died in May, 1720. He was a prominent man both in the community and the Society of Friends. For a number of years he was a member of the Provincial Assembly, a Commissioner of Property for the Penns, Justice of the County Court, and a trustee of the Loan Office of the Province. His wife also was an active Friend and a reading of the early history of Chester, Pennsylvania, can rarely be made without many references to the Newlin family. Nathaniel had many disputes with the Indians who lived on the land surrounding Newlin township regarding certain dams built on property belonging to him. In August, 1725, he was summoned to answer this complaint before the House, but failed to answer the summons, wherefore the sergeant-of-arms called him. The Crum Creek Indians expressed uneasiness over the uncertainty of their settlement around the Newlin Township and told the House that they only wanted their ground laid out definitely. Nathaniel finally made up with the Indians and was frequently appointed commissioner with Caleb Pussey to settle other disputes with the Indians, and to fix the price upon patent lands. His estates were divided among his children. It is recorded that Nathaniel Newlin purchased a tract of over seven thousand acres of land on the Brandywine, now known as Newlin Township, but another account states that his father, Nicholas, received it as a gift. Nathaniel Newlin married (first), April 17, 1685, Mary Mendenhall, of Wiltshire, England. At that time he was less than twenty years of age. He married (second), 2 month, 17, 1729, Mary Fincher, at that time a "young woman," who died in July, 1730. Children of first marriage:
 - 1. Jemina, born February o, 1685-86; married, in 1712, Richard Eavenson,
 - 2. Elizabeth, born March 3, 1687-88; married, in 1713, Ellis Lewis. d. 1723.
 - 3. Nicholas, born May 19, 1689; married, in 1715, Edith Pyle, daughter of Nicholas and Abigail Pyle; no issue. (
 - 4. Nathaniel, of whom further.
 - John, born February 28, 1690-91, died before February 10, 1753; married, about April, 1711, Mary Woodward.
 - 6. Kezia, born February 22, 1695-96; married William Baily.
 - 7. Mary, born April 12, 1699; married, in 1724, Richard Clayton.

(Gilbert Cope: "Genealogy of Dunwoody and Hood Families," pp. 129-32. "The Rocklegublican," August 13, 1925. "Records of Concord Monthly Meetings." Lewis Woodward: "Genealogy of the Woodward Family of Chester Country, Pennsylvania," p. 23.) (III) NATHANIEL NEWLIN, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Mendenhall) Newlin, was born March 19, 1690, and died in [711] He married, in 1711, Jane Woodward. (Woodward II.) They had a daughter:

I. Rachel, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(IV) RACHEL NEWLIN, daughter of Nathaniel and Jane (Woodward) Newlin, was born in 1711 and died 6-29-1805. She married William Walter. (Walter II.)

(Family records).

(The Woodward Line).

The family name of Woodward takes its derivation from the occupation of "The woodward," in early times a forest officer who looked after wood and vert; a "Wodewarde, or walkere, in a wode for kepynge, lucarius," according to "Promptorium Parvulorum." As early as the thirteenth century we find representatives of this family in England, the name Roger le Woodward appearing at the time of Henry III and Edward I, Aylward le Woodward in the Hundred Rolls of County Essex in 1273, and Johannes Woodeward in Yorkshire about the same time. Many of the family were Friends and as such, in 1670, one Henry died in prison under persecution in England. Possibly of the same religious faith were the Woodwards, Richard, Robert, and Elizabeth, undoubtedly brothers and sisters, who appeared in Pennsylvania about 1687.

It is probable that the Woodward line herein described takes its origin from Woodward of Dean in the County of Gloucester, since its place of settlement in America was Thornbury, Pennsylvania, named for Thornbury, in Gloucestershire.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." L. Woodward: "Genealogy of the Woodward Family," pp. 6-7. Futhey and Cope: "History of Chester County, Pennsylvania," p. 205. "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Index Vol., p. 532.)

- (I) RICHARD WOODWARD was born about 1636, and died the 10 mo. 7 da., 1706, aged about seventy. He purchased a large tract of land in Thornbury Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1687, and settled there. He appears to have served on jury 1691-92, and was constable June 22, 1693. On March 13, 1694, a Richard Woodward was constable for Upper Providence Township. A tract of land (two hundred and fifty acres) in Middletown is on record under the name in 1695-96. Richard Woodward, one hundred and thirty acres of the Thornbury tract, and to his son, Edward, one hundred acres. Doubtless, at this time he removed to Middletown, where he was made supervisor on March 11, 1700-01. Again he served on the grand jury and in 1706 he was chosen as overseer of the poor. There is a possibility that some of the above records of later date may refer to his son, Richard. In faith Richard Woodward was a Friend. He married Iane. Children:
 - I. Richard.
 - Martha, born in 1677, died December 13, 1775, aged ninety-eight; married, about 1696, Joseph Barker.
 - 3. William, died the 9 mo., 17 da., 1705; doubtless unmarried.
 - 4. Thomas, died between 1740 and 1747; married, 1704, Rachel Martin.
 - Edward, died in Newton, 1754; married (first), 3 mo., 24 da., 1705, Abigail Edge;
 (second), 3 mo., 23 da., 1722, Alice (Smedley) Allen; (fourth), 4 mo., 15, 1743.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, widow.

- 6. Jane, of whom further.
- Mary, born in Thornbury, Chester County, Pennsylvania, about 1689, died 11 mo., 24 da., 1790, aged one hundred and one years; married John Newlin.
- 8. Sarah, died before 1721; married, in 1714, Robert Chamberlin.
- Joseph, died 9 mo., 28 da., 1715, in Goshen; married, 1712, Elizabeth Mercer. She married (second), William Vestal and removed to North Carolina.
- (G. Cope: "Dunwoody and Hood Families," pp. 139-41.)
- (II) Jane Woodward, daughter of Richard and Jane Woodward, died about 1737. She married Nathaniel Newlin. (Newlin III.)

(Ibid.)

(The Hosier Line).

In the seventeenth century the hosiers of London were those tailors who sold ready made clothes, but the original hosier was he who encased the "nether man" in leather. As early as 1300 a Philip le Hosier was on record in England.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

- (I) GILES HOSIER was born in England and died in America on January 10, 1805. He came to America quite early. He married, probably in Nantucket, June 3, 1768, Elizabeth Mitchell. (Mitchell IV.) They had a daughter:
 - I. Elizabeth, of whom further.
 - (L. S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers of Nantucket," pp. 112, 216.)
- (II) ELIZABETH HOSIER, daughter of Giles and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Hosier, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, March 14, 1770. She was a minister of the Society of Friends and visited every known meeting in the world. She married Caleb Coggeshall. (Coggeshall VI.)

(Ibid., pp. 216, 220.)

(The Mitchell Line).

In most cases this surname is derived from Michael, a very popular baptismal name in many countries. In some cases it may have originated from the Anglo-Saxon mycel, meaning great.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

- (I) RICHARD MITCHELL, the earliest known ancestor of the family, lived at Brixton, or Bricktown, Isle of Wight. He married Mary Wood, and had:
 - 1. Richard, of whom further.
 - (L. S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers of Nantucket," p. 141.)
- (II) RICHARD MITCHELL, son of Richard and Mary (Wood) Mitchell, was born in 1686 and died September 24, 1722. He came to Rhode Island in 1708. In his youth he was a member of the Church of England and for a time was in the Royal Navy, but after coming to America, joined the Society of Friends. It was said of him that he was "blessed with a good understanding and sound judgment." He married, in 1708, Elizabeth Tripp. (Tripp III.) Children:
 - 1. Richard, born 7-4-1710; married Mary Starbuck.
 - 2. James, of whom further.
 - (Ibid. George L. Randall: "Tripp Genealogy," pp. 7-8.)

- (III) James Mitchell, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Tripp) Mitchell, was born 4-20-1715, and died October 5, 1799. He married, 1-2-1738, Ann Folger, born 11-6-1720, died August 6, 1777, daughter of Jethro and Mary (Starbuck) Folger. (See Starbuck III, list of children:) Children:
 - 1. Elizabeth, of whom further,
 - 2. Hepzibah, born January 4, 1750, died June 21, 1834; married David Buffum.
- (L. S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers of Nantucket," pp. 192, 217. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rhode Island," Vol. VII, pp. 112, 113, 192. Rhode Island Friends' records.)
- (IV) ELIZABETH MITCHELL, daughter of James and Ann (Folger) Mitchell, was born 5-9-1746, and died in 1826-27. She married Giles Hosier. (Hosier I.)
 - (L. S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers of Nantucket," p. 112.)

(The Tripp Line).

Tripp is an English family name derived from an early personal name. The baptismal form was "the son of Tripp." The name is on record as early as 1273, when it was recorded in the Hundred Rolls of various counties. Examples of this are: William Trip in Cambridgeshire, Gilbert Trip in Wiltshire, and Robert Trippe in Bedfordshire.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

- (I) John Tripp was born in England in 1610 and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, his will being proved October 28, 1678. Randall's "Tripp Genealogy" states that he was the son of John and Isabel (Moses) Tripp, of Lincolnshire, and was born in Northumberland County. John Tripp was admitted an inhabitant of Aquidneck, soon after called Rhode Island, in 1638, where he held many offices, being deputy in the years 1648, 1654-55, 1658, 1661-64, 1666-69, 1672, and commissioner in 1655. He was assistant in 1670 and 1673-75, and was member of the town council many years. John Tripp settled in Portsmouth and was a carpenter. He left lands in Portsmouth, and in Dartmouth, Narragansett, and Westerly to his children, his wife being executrix. John Tripp married Mary Paine, who died February 12, 1687, the daughter of Anthony and Rose (Weeden) Paine. Children, born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island:
 - 1. John, born about 1640; married Susanna Anthony.
 - 2. Peleg, born about 1642; married Mary Sisson.
 - 3. Joseph, born about 1644; married Mehitable Fish.
 - 4. Mary, born about 1646; married (first) Gersham Wodell; (second) Jonathan Gatchell.
 - 5. Elizabeth, born about 1648; married Zuriel Hall.
 - 6. Alice, born about 1650; married William Hall.
 - 7. Isabel, born about 1651; married Samson Sherman.
 - 8. Abiel, born about 1653; married Deliverance Hall.
 - 9. James, of whom further.
 - 10. Martha, born about 1658; married Samuel Sherman.
 - (J. O. Austin: "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," pp. 208-09.)
- (II) James Tripp, son of John and Mary (Paine) Tripp, was born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1656, and died in 1730. James Tripp married (first), January 19, 1681-82, Mercy Lawton, the marriage being performed by George Lawton. He married (second) Lydia. He married (third), August 12, 1702, Elizabeth Cudworth. Children (of which marriage not certain):

- John, born November 8, 1685.
- 2. Elizabeth, of whom further.
- 3. Robert, born May 15, 1601. 4. James, born July 17, 1604.
- 5. Mary, born January o. 1700.
- 6. Francis (Frances), born June 3, 1705. 7. Lydia, born April 30, 1707.
- 8. Thankful, born March 8, 1708-09.
- 9. Stephen, born September 30, 1710. 10. Isabel, born December 31, 1713.
- 11. Israel, born March 22, 1716.
- (Ibid. J. N. Arnold: "Vital Record of Rhode Island, 1636-1850," Vol. IV, Portsmouth, p. 45. "Vital Records of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, to 1850," Vol. 1, pp. 279, 281; Vol. II, pp. 5, 508. Caroline E. Robinson: "The Hazard Family of Rhode Island," p. 6. Mary Stevens Ghastin: "Genealogy of the Tripp and Stevens Family from the Landing of the Mayflower," p. 3. George L. Randall: "Tripp Genealogy," p. 7.)
- (III) ELIZABETH TRIPP, daughter of James Tripp, was born at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, November 21, 1687. She married Richard Mitchell. (Mitchell II.)

(Ibid.)

(The Starbuck Line.)

The surname Starbuck, according to Lower, quoting Ferguson partially, is derived from the Old Norse, with the following explanation: "In the Old Norse, 'bokki' means vir grandis, corpore et animo. Hence 'Storbocki,' from 'Stor, great, vir, imperious.' The name means, literally, 'great man or leader,' and is first found in English records in the poll tax for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the year 1379."

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) EDWARD STARBUCK, immigrant and founder, was born in 1604, and died February 4, 1600-01. He came to America about 1635, from Derbyshire, England, bringing with him his wife, Catharine. He settled in Dover, New Hampshire, where he is first mentioned, June 30, 1643, when he received a grant of forty acres of land on each side of the Fresh River at Cutchechoe, and also one plot of marsh above Cutchechoe Great Marsh, "that the brook that runs out of the river runs through first discovered by Richard Walderne, Edward Colcord, Edward Starbuck, and William Furber." He received other grants of land at different times, including one of marsh in Great Bay in 1643, one of the mill privilege at Cutchechoe Second Falls (with Thomas Wiggins), and one of timber to "accomodate" in 1650, and various others. He was of the foremost settlers of Dover, a representative of the town in 1643 and 1646, and undoubtedly would have lived comfortably there until his death, honored and respected by his fellow-townsmen, had he not embraced the Baptist faith. He was the owner of extensive properties. and was in all probability a man of substance as to possessions, as tradition says he was in body. Despite this he fell into disrepute for daring to differ in faith from the intolerant Puritans of his day. In "Provincial Papers of the New Hampshire Historical Society," we find the following:

October 18, 1648-The Court being informed of great misdemeanor committed by Edward Starbuck of Dover with profession of Anabaptism for which he is to be proceeded against at the next Court of Assistants if evidence can be prepared by that time & it being very farre for witnesses to traville to Boston at that season of the year. It is therefore ordered by this Court that the Secretary shall give commission to Capt. Thomas Wiggan & Mr. Edw. Smyth

to send for such persons as they shall have notice of which are able to testify in the sd. cause & to take their testimony uppon oath & certifie the same to the secretary as soon as may be therein, if the cause shall so require.

It is not to be wondered at that Edward Starbuck was quite ready to leave Dover, despite his advanced age, and his interests in and around the town. He was fifty-five years of age when he joined Thomas Macy in his voyage from Salisbury to Nantucket. They arrived at Nantucket in the autumn of 1659, and remained during the winter at the outskirts of the island, removing later to a more central location, now called Cambridge. In the spring of 1660 Edward Starbuck returned to Dover for his family, all of whom returned with him except his daughters, Sarah Austin and Abigail Coffin. On his return to Nantucket he at once became active in official affairs and was at one time magistrate.

Edward Starbuck married Catharine Reynolds, a woman of Welsh parentage. Children, most of whom were born in England:

- Sarah; married (first), William Story; (second) Joseph Austin, and (third) Humphrey Varney.
- 2. Nathaniel, of whom further.
- -3. Dorcas; married William Gayer, of Nantucket; died about 1696.
 - 4. Abigail; married Peter Coffin, son of Tristram, of Dover.
 - 5. Esther; married Humphrey Varney, as first wife.
 - 6. Jethro, killed by accident, May 27, 1663.
- (L. S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers in Nantucket," pp. 19-23. "Nantucket, Massachusetts, Vital Records, to 1850," Vol. V, p. 542.)
- (II) NATHANIEL STARBUCK, son of Edward and Catharine (Reynolds) Starbuck, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, February 20, 1645 (some records say in England, 1636), and died at Nantucket, Massachusetts, August 6, 1719. He was the only son who lived to perpetuate the name. He was a wealthy landowner and a man of no mean abilities, yet he seems to have been eclipsed by the exceptional brilliancy of his wife. Mary (Coffin) Starbuck.

Nathaniel Starbuck married, in 1662, Mary Coffin. (Coffin IVb.) Children, born in Nantucket. Massachusetts:

- Mary, born March 30, 1663, the first white child born in Nantucket; married James Gardner.
- Elizabeth, born September 9, 1665; married (first) her cousin, Peter Coffin, Jr., and (second) Nathaniel Barnard, Jr.
- 3. Nathaniel, of whom further.
- Jethro, born December 14, 1671, died October 12, 1770; married, December 6, 1694. his cousin, Dorcas Gayer.
- 5. Barnabas, born in 1673, died in 1733.
- 6. Eunice, born April 11, 1674; married George Gardner.
- 7. Priscilla, born 24th, 8th month, 1676; married John Coleman.
- Hepzibah, born April 21, 1680; married Thomas Hathaway, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts.
- 9. Ann, died single.
- 10. Paul, died unmarried.
- (L. S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers of Nantucket," pp. 21, 302-03. "Nantucket, Massachusetts, Vital Records.")
- (III) NATHANIEL STARBUCK, JR., son of Nathaniel and Mary (Coffin) Starbuck, was born in Nantucket, August 9, 1668, and died 9th, 2 month, 1753, according to Friends Records; 29th, 11th month, 1753, according to Isaac Coffin's rec-

ords. He engaged in the shipping and whaling business, of which Nantucket was at that time famous. His will, dated 1742, and probated in November, 1753, mentions shipping, fishing and whaling vessels which were given to his wife. His house was given to his son, Tristram, and other real estate to son, Paul. Six daughters were named.

Nathaniel Starbuck, Jr., married, November 20, 1690, Dinah Coffin (Coffin V.) Children:

 Mary, born December 31, 1692; married, February 1, 1710-11, Jethro Folger. Their daughter, Ann Folger, married James Mitchell. (Mitchell III.)

- Qaughter, Ann Folger, married James Mitchell. (Mitchell 111.)
 Paul, born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, 8 mo. 29, 1624, died there 5 mo. 16 or 20, 1759, "aged 64 years, 4 months, 25 days"; married (first), in Nantucket, November 26, 1718, Anne Tibbets. He married (second), December 29, 1737, Mrs. Kezia (Folger) Gardner.
- 3. Priscilla, born October 25, 1696; married 6th. 10th month, 1717, Shubael Coffin.
- 4. Elizabeth, born November 27, 1698, died April 9, 1770; married, at Nantucket, November 12 (12th, 9th month), 1717, George Hussey.
- 5. Hepzibah, born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, November 8, 1703, Silvanus (Sylvanus) Hussey.
- Abigail, born August 28, 1704; married (first), 18th, 10 month, 1723, Thomas Howes; married (second), 17th, 7th month, 1741. John Way.
- Benjamin, born 16th, 7 month, 1707; married, December 31, 1730, Dinah Coffin, and removed to Hudson.
- 8. Tristram, of whom further.
- 9. Ruth, born 24th, 12th month, 1714; married, February 3, 1731-32, John Russell.
- 10, Ann, born 12th, 9 month, 1716; married, January 10, 1733-34, Peter Barnard.

("Nantucket Historical Association Bulletin," p. 319. "Nantucket, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. II, pp. 491-93, 505-99, 512, 516; Vol. IV, pp. 391, 399-404; Vol. V, p. 546.)

- (IV) TRISTRAM STARBUCK, son of Nathaniel and Dinah (Coffin) Starbuck, was born August 18, 1709, and died November 29, 1789. He married, in October, 1729, Deborah Coffin. (Coffin VI.) They had:
 - 1. Deborah, of whom further.

(Family records.)

(V) Deborah Starbuck, daughter of Tristram and Deborah (Coffin) Starbuck, was born January 19, 1739. She married Job Coggeshall. (Coggeshall V.) (Ibid.)

(The Coffin Line).

The Coffin or Coffyn family were of Norman origin and once resided at the Chateau of Courtiton about two leagues from Falaise, Normandy. They went to England during or shortly before the invasion of William the Conqueror in 1066 and are mentioned in Domesday Book as possessing land in Devonshire. Their seat in England was Portledge in the parish of Alwington, near Bideford in that county. A deed of 1254 shows that Richard Coffin resided there and it is one of the few estates in England to be owned by the same family from feudal times to the present. In 1881, it was in possession of John Richard Pine Coffin. Although records of the eldest male line holding this manor are shown in the Visitation of Devonshire, the exact connection between them and Tristram Coffin, the American pioneer, has so far not been discovered. The name Tristram is, however, unusual enough to identify him with the Coffin family of the parish of Brixton, Devonshire.

Tristram Coffin, of Butler's, parish of Brixton, Devonshire, made his will November 16, 1601, and it was proved at Totness in the same county in 1602. He

left legacies to Joan, Anne, and John, children of Nicholas Coffin; Richard and Joan, children of Lionel Coffyn; Philip Coffyn, and his son, Tristram, and appointed Nicholas, son of Nicholas, his executor. It is probable that Nicholas, Lionel, and Philip were brothers of Tristram, and that Nicholas, mentioned in his will, was the same Nicholas whose will is mentioned below.

(A Coffin: "Life of Tristram Coffyn," pp. 6-8, 17.)

- (I) NICHOLAS COFFIN resided in the parish of Brixton in Devonshire. His will was dated September 12, 1613, and proved November 3, 1613. He names his wife, Joan, and their children. Children:
 - 1. Peter, of whom further.
 - 2. Nicholas.
 - 3. Tristram.
 - John, died without issue; will dated January 4, 1628, proved April 3, 1628; appointed his nephew, Tristram Coffin, executor and gave legacies to all of Tristram's sisters all under twelve years of age.
 - 5. Anne.

(Ibid., p. 18.)

- (II) Peter Coffin, son of Nicholas Coffin, is mentioned in his father's will. His own will, dated December 1, 1627, and proved March 13, 1628, provided that his wife was to have the use of his property during her life, after which it was to go to son Tristram. A tenement in Butler's Parish called Silferhay was referred to and his children were named. He married Joan Thember, who accompanied her son to America and died at Boston, Massachusetts in May, 1661, aged seventy-seven years. Children:
 - 1. Tristram, of whom further.
 - John, under twenty-one in 1627, mortally wounded at Plymouth Fort, probably supporting the royal cause.
 - 3. Joan,
 - 4. Deborah.
 - 5. Eunice, accompanied her brother, Tristram, to America; married William Butler.
 - Mary, accompanied her brother, Tristram, to America; married Alexander Adams. (Ibid.)
- (III) Tristram Coffin, son of Peter and Joan (Thember) Coffin, was born at Brixton, near Plymouth, county of Devonshire, England, in 1605, and died at Nantucket, Massachusetts, August 3, 1681. He belonged to the landed gentry class of English society and was heir to his father's estate at Brixton, but in 1642 sailed for America. His motive is unknown, but it is a matter of history that in the same year, Plymouth, which was five miles from Brixton, fell into the hands of the Parliament Party at war with the King and his supporters. It is probable that he had supported the royal side of that struggle and after the fall of Plymouth thought best to leave the country. The first record of him in America is that of a deed which he witnessed in 1642 by which the Indians sold what is now Haverhill, Massachusetts, to a group of settlers. He resided there for a short time and removed to Newbury. The town records of Newbury show that in 1644 he was allowed to keep an ordinary and ferry. A similar record also occurs, dated December 26, 1647. In 1654, he removed to Salisbury, and while there signed his name to some documents as commissioner. At that time a plan was formed among the

MITCHELL

Arms-Sable, a chevron or, between three escallops argent.

(Burke: "General Armory!")

TRIPP.

Arms—Gules, a chevron between three nags' heads erased or, bridled sahle.

Crest—An eagle's head gules issuing out of rays or

(Burke: "General Armory.")

COFFIN.

Arms-Vert, between four plates, five cross-crosslets argent.

Crest-A pigeon close or, between two roses proper.

Motto-Post tenebras, speramus lumen de lumine.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

GARDINER (GARDNER).

Arms—Per fesse embattled, azure and purple on a chevron or between three griffins' heads crased argent, as many escallops' sable.

Crest-A griffin's head erased, bendy of six, azure and purple.

(Burke: "Armorie of England, Scotland and Ireland."

KIMBALL.

drins—Argent, a lion rampant gules, upon a chief sable, three crescents or.

Crest—A lion rampant, holding in the dexter paw a dagger, all proper.

Motto—Fortis non Ferox.

(Morrison and Sharples: "History of the Kimball Family.")

WORTH

Arms-Argent, an eagle displayed with two heads sable.

Burke: "General Armory.")

HOUGH,

Arms—Argent, a bend sable.

Crest—A wolf's head erased sable. (Burke: "General Armory.")

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Crest—An eagle's head gules issuing out of rays or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

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Crest—A griffin's head crased, bendy of six, azure and purple.

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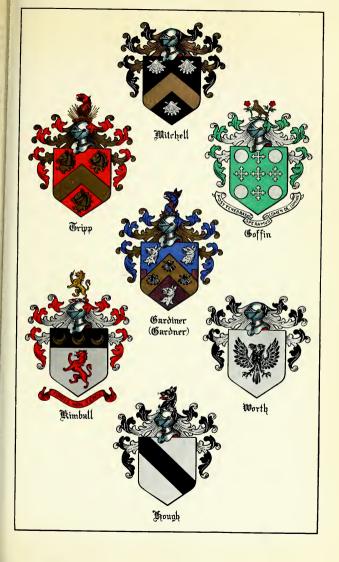
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citizens of Salisbury to purchase the Island of Nantucket from Thomas Mayhew. The deed is dated July 2, 1650, and was given by Mayhew to nine purchasers, the price being thirty pounds and two beaver hats. The purchasers were Tristram Coffin, Richard Swain, Peter Coffin, Stephen Greenleaf, William Pike, Thomas Macv. Thomas Barnard, Christopher Hussey and John Swain. Early that year Tristram Coffin and Peter Folger made a voyage to explore the region, stopping at both Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, and their report had resulted in the purchase. Late in the season the first settlers arrived. July 15, 1661, the owners or purchasers met and house-lots containing sixty rods square apportioned to each share. The first book of Nantucket records shows the relative location:

Tristram Coffin Sen, had his house lot layed out at Cappammet by the aforesaid lot layers, at Cappammet Harbour head, sixty rods square, or thereabouts; the east side line part of it bounded by the Highway; the south side bounded by a rock southward of the pond; the north by the harbour head; the west side bounded by the lot of Tristram Coffin, Jr., more or

Tristram Coffin was a leading spirit among the islanders at the beginning of the settlement. Both he and his son, Peter, were rich proprietors and to a large extent controlled the enterprises of the island. He sought to have his associates purchase the Island of Tuckernuck, but failing to do so he and three eldest sons purchased it. He built and maintained a mill for grinding corn and engaged in farming operations, employing large numbers of Indians. June 29, 1671, he was appointed chief magistrate of the Island and at the same time Thomas Mayhew received a commission to hold the same office in Martha's Vineyard. With two assistants they constituted a General Court. For a time the two islands were under the jurisdiction of the Colony of New York. His commission is, therefore, found in third Deed Book at Albany:

Francis Loveland, Esq., etc. Whereas upon address made unto mee by Mr. Tristram Coffin and Mr. Thomas Macy on ye behalfe of themselves and ye rest of ye inhabitants of Nantucket Island concerning ye Mannor and method of Government to bee used amongst themselves, and having by ye advice of my councell pitch upon a way for them; that is to say. That they be governed by a person to be nominated by myselfe; ye other to be chosen and confirmed by ye inhabitants as in ye instructions sent unto them is more particularly sett forth. continued by ye minabitants as my enstructions sent unto them is more particularly sett forth. And having conceived a good opinion of ye fitness and capacity of Mr. Tristram Coffin to be ye present Chiefe Magistrate to manage affayres with ye Ayd and good advice of ye assistants in ye Islands of Nantuckett and Tuckanuckett, I have thought fit to nominate constitute and appoint Mr. Tristram Coffin to be chiefe Magistrate of ye said islands of Nantuckett and Tuckanuckett. In ye management of which said employment hee is to use his best skill and redeavor to preserve his Maties peace, and to keep ye inlabitants in good order. And all persons are hereby required to give ye said Mr. Tristram Coffin such respect and obedience as belongs to a Person invested by commission from authority of his Royall Highness in ye place and employment of a Chiefe Magistrate in ye Islands aforesid. And he is duly observe the Orders and Instructions which are already given forth for ye well governing to observe the Orders and instructions which are already greater forth for ye well governing of ye Place, or such others as from time to time shall hereafter bee given by mee; and for what-sever ye said Tristram Coffin shall lawfully Act or Doe in Prosecution of ye Promises, This my Commission which is to bee in ye year of our Lord 1672 when a new Magistrate is to enter unto the employment shall be his sufficient Warrant and Discharge. Given under my Hand and Seale at Fforte James, in New York this 29th day of June, in

ye 22 yeare of his Maties Reigne; Annog. Dn'i. 1671.

FRANCES LOVELACE.

Among the problems which Tristram Coffin faced as magistrate was that of Indian relations. From the time of his tour of inquiry just prior to the settlement of the Island, he enjoyed their respect and confidence. Improved wigwams were built on his land to house those working for him. The sale of liquor to them

became a serious matter and Coffin, Mayhew and their assistants enacted a law prohibiting such sales to them. There is record of several fines imposed on white settlers for selling them rum. The court on several occasions had to take possession of all the liquor on the island and dispose of it in small quantities to the English settlers. Another problem was a feud between Thomas Macy on the one side and John Gardner, Peter Folger and others; and another was the growth of a feeling favoring the jurisdiction of Massachusetts rather than New York. Tristram Coffin was granted a second commission as magistrate to meet their various problems. He and his sons at one time owned about one-fourth of the Island of Nantucket as well as the whole of Tuckernuck. He made no will, but disposed of land by deed to his children. To each of his grandchildren who would plant it, ten acres on Tuckernuck were given. In one of the deeds, dated 1676, by which he conveyed land to his youngest son, Stephen, an exception was made of his "new house on the hill." Tracing the title we find that it was conveyed to his son, John, from him to his son, Peter, and from Peter to his son, Robert.

Tristram Coffin married, in England, Dionis Stevens, daughter of Robert Stevens, of Brixton, Children:

- Peter, born at Brixton in 1631, died at Exeter, New Hampshire, March 21, 1715; an original purchaser of Natucket; lieutenant in King Philip's War; representative in 1672; removed to Exeter in 1690; Chief Justice of Supreme Court of New Hampshire and member of the Governor's Council; married Abigail Starbuck, daughter of Edward and Catharine Starbuck.
- Tristram, Jr., born in England in 1632, died in Newbury, Massachusetts, February 4, 1704; deacon at Newbury for twenty years, merchant taylor; married, March 2, 1652, Judith (Greenleaf) Somethy, daughter of Edmund and Sarah Greenleaf.
- Elizabeth, born in England about 1634, died at Newbury, November 19, 1678; married, November 13, 1651, Captain Stephen Greenleaf.
- 4. James, of whom further.
- 5. John, born in England, died at Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 30, 1642.
- Deborah, born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, November 16, 1642, died there December 8, 1642.
- 7. Mary, of whom further.
- 8. John, of whom further.
- Stephen, born at Newbury, Massachusetts, May 10, 1652, died at Nantucket, November 14, 1734; married, about 1668, Mary Bunker.
- (A. Coffin: "Life of Tristram Coffin," pp. 18-43, 52-59. L. S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers of Nantucket," pp. 5-6.)
- (IVa) James Coffin, son of Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, was born in Brixton, England, August 12, 1640, and died in Nantucket, July 28, 1720. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1696, 1699, 1702, 1715, and Judge of Probate Court from 1706 to 1715. He married, December 3, 1663, Mary Severance. (Severance II.) They had:
 - 1. Dinah, of whom further.
 - (Family records.)
- (V) DINAH COFFIN, daughter of James and Mary (Severance) Coffin, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, and died there August 1, 1750. She married Nathaniel Starbuck. (Starbuck III.)
- (IVb) MARY COFFIN, daughter of Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, February 20, 1645, and died at Nantucket,

November 13, 1717. In 1701 she became interested in the Society of Friends and became a preacher of their doctrines. She married Nathaniel Starbuck. (Starbuck II.)

(Family records).

(IVc) John Coffin, son of Tristram and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 30, 1647, and died at Edgartown, Massachusetts, September 5, 1711. He was commissioned a lieutenant at Nantucket, June 5, 1684. He married Deborah Austin. They had:

1. Samuel, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(Va) Samuel Coffin, son of John and Deborah (Austin) Coffin, was born October 23, 1683, and died February 22, 1764. He married, in 1705, Miriam Gardner. (Gardner IV.) They had:

1. Deborah, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(VI) Deborah Coffin, daughter of Samuel and Miriam (Gardner) Coffin, was born April 11, 1708, and died June 9, 1789. She married Tristram Starbuck. (Starbuck IV.)

(Ibid.)

(The Gardner Line.)

When surnames first came into vogue, the name of one's occupation was frequently adopted. The English surname, Gardiner, and its variations, Gardner, Gardener, and Gairdner, come from the occupational name, "the Gardener." As early as the Hundred Rolls of 1273, we find these names listed: Geoffrey le Gardiner, County Hants, and William de Gardiner, County Lancaster, during the reigns of Henry III and Edward I.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) Thomas Gardner, of Salem, Massachusetts, was born (according to Perley's "History of Salem") about 1592, and died December (10 mo.) 29, 1674. He lived in that part of Salem which is now Peabody. He was a freeman, holding in Salem an office similar to that of selectman prior to March 3, 1635-36. These town representatives were called "the thirteen men," March 28, 1636, and Thomas Gardner was then one of the number. A warrant was issued by the town February 20, 1636-37, to lay out certain lands, and another at about the same time, included one hundred acres to be laid out to Thomas Gardner. March 20, 1636-37, the surveyors of fences between "the meeting house, all westward of the Towne", were Thomas Olney and Thomas Gardner. June 19, 1637, Thomas Gardner was one of the twelve men "chosen for manadging the affairs of the Towne" for six months.

At a town meeting, held in Salem, December 25, 1637, certain lands were ordered laid out to the families, and a list was made up showing the number of persons in each family. "Tho: Gardner" is shown as having a family of seven persons, and further down the list is "Tho. Gardner," with only one person in his family. Undoubtedly the family of seven is that of Thomas, Senior, and the other is Thomas, Junior, not yet married.

Thomas Gardner was one of the trial jury of the September, 1636, session of Salem Court, and was foreman of the jury of the session of June, 1637.

At the town meeting, December 4, 1643, Thomas Gardner was one of the "seven men" chosen and ordered to meet monthly to conduct the town's affairs.

Thomas Gardner married (first), "probably," Margaret Fryer. He married (second) Widow Damaris Shattuck, who died November 28, 1674. Children:

- 1. Lieutenant Thomas, born probably before 1617, died in 1682; married (first), Hannah; (second), Elizabeth Horne. He was a shoemaker. On May 17, 1627, Thomas Gardner was one of those, of Salem, who had signified their desire to become freemen. July 18, 1637, it was ordered that "Thomas Gardner, jr., shall have five acres of land for a great lot." November 8, 1637, Thomas Gardner was granted "five acres of land in addition to the five already granted, and to his brother George Cardner ten acres." He was not a son of his father's second wife, as the father in his will spoke of the said wife as the "mother in law" (stepmother) of his son, Thomas.
- Lieutenant George, born probably before 1617, died August 20, 1679; married (first) Ruth, widow of George Turner; (second) Mrs. Elizabeth (Allen) Stone, widow of Rev. Samuel Stone. He removed, in 1673, to Hartford, Connecticut.

3. Richard, of whom further.

- John, born probably in England, about 1622, died 5 mo. 6, or in May, 1706, "aged 82"; married, February 20, 1654, Priscilla Grafton.
- Samuel, born in 1627, died in October, 1689; married (first), Mary White; (second), August 2, 1680, widow Elizabeth Paine. He was a mariner.
- Joseph, was killed December 19, 1675, in the Narragansett fight with the Indians; married Ann Downing, who married (second) Governor Simon Bradstreet. Joseph Gardner was captain of the foot company.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXV, p. 48. Charles Henry Pope: "The Pioneers of Massachusetts," pp. 181-82. Lydia S. Hinchman: "Early Settlers of Nantucker," pp. 79, 81. Sidney Perley: "The History of Salem, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 68, 69, 198, 240, 317, 318, 352, 424, 438, 450, 463, 464.)

- (II) RICHARD GARDNER, son of Thomas Gardner, died March 23, 1688. He removed in 1668 to Nantucket, Massachusetts, where he was chief magistrate. He married Sarah Shattuck, born about 1632. They had:
 - 1. Richard, of whom further,

(Ibid.)

- (III) RICHARD GARDNER, son of Richard and Sarah (Shattuck) Gardner, married Mary Austin. They had:
 - 1. Miriam, of whom further.

(Family records.)

(IV) MIRIAM GARDNER, daughter of Richard and Mary (Austin) Gardner, married Samuel Coffin. (Coffin V-a.)

(Ibid.)

(The Severance Line).

Search of surname meanings as given by the various authorities fails to disclose the meaning of the name Severance. Whether it be synonymous with Severn, is not definitely proven, although it would seem likely, for in its early forms the name had the same beginnings and the change came about merely in the recording of the name as pronounced when the art of writing became more universal. Severn is derived from the Celtic and was originally given through some dweller near the River Severn, which in the Anglo-Saxon signified "boundary line."

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

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- (I) JOHN SEVERANCE (early spelling Severans) died April 9, 1682, and was buried with his family in the old burying ground at East Salisbury. No stone marks the spot. His will was dated April 7, 1682, and proved May 9, 1682. He was of Boston in 1637, was made freeman in 1637 and enrolled in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, which was organized the first Monday in June, 1638. John Severance was granted a lot in Salisbury, Massachusetts, where his name appears for the first time "3 month, 1639." Some of his activities are indicated by the following records:
- 22, 6th mo. 1642, John Severans with six others was appointed Prudential man (later canded selectman or supervisor), to manage the affairs of ye plantation and continued in said office for two years.

May 27, 1645. He was appointed surveyor, with power to demand helpe towards ye mak-

ing and repairing of ways

Dec. 21, 1647. He sold to Thomas Bradbury his new and old house and house lot on both sides of ye street on N.W. side of the road running into the great swamp, ye middle of it.

About the same date, Mr. Severance opened the "Ordinary" for the accommodation of the General Court and became known as a "victualler and vinter." In 1664, a meeting was held, John Severance being moderator. The frequency with which he was given office of one kind or another shows that he must have been a man of integrity and ability. Unfortunately his church record cannot be traced, as the records of the Congregational Church at Salisbury (organized 1639) up to 1687, five years after his death, are lost. His interest in church matters, however, is indicated by the order which he issued in 1643 as "Prudential man," that the military officers in every Towne shall appoint what arms are to be brought to the meeting houses on the Lord's day and to take orders at farms and houses remote that amunition bee safely disposed of so that the enemy may not possess himself of them."

John Severance married (first), in Ipswich, England, in 1635, Abigail Kimball. (Kimball II.) He married (second), October 27, 1663, Mrs. Susanna Ambrose, of Boston. Children, all of first marriage:

- 1. Samuel, born September 19, 1637, died young.
- 2. Ebenezer, born March 7, 1639, died September, 1667, unmarried.
- 3. Abigail, born January 7, 1641, died same day.
- 4. Abigail, born May 25, 1643; married, November 29, 1664, John Church.
- 5. Mary, of whom further,
- 6. John, born November 27, 1647; married, August 15, 1672, Mary.
- 7. Joseph, born February 15, 1650.
- 8. Elizabeth, born April 8, 1652, died in 1656.
- 9. Benjamin, born January 13, 1654.
- 10. Ephraim, born April 8, 1656.
- 11. Elizabeth (twin) born, June 17, 1658; married, in 1686, Samuel Eastman.
- 12. Adam (twin), born June 17, 1658, died June 23, 1658.

(Rev. John F. Severance: "The Severans Genealogical History," pp. xiii, xiv, xvii, xviii; p. 1.)

- (II) Mary Severance, daughter of John and Abigail (Kimball) Severance, was born 5th, 8 mo. 1645." She married Honorable James Coffin. (Coffin IVa.)
- ("Vital Records of Nantucket, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 464; Vol. IV, p. 360. Allen Coffin: "The Coffin Family—The Life of Tristram Coffyn, of Nantucket, Massachusetts," p. 55.)

(The Kimball Line).

Kimball, the surname, was first used by persons who resided in or near the parishes of Great and Little Kimble, in County Bucks, near Wendover. The name has been found recorded in very early times, several instances being Richard de Kinebelle, County Bucks, in the Hundred Rolls of 1273; Nicholas Kymbell, County Norfolk, who lived in the time of Henry IV; and John de Kinebelle, of County Oxford, in the Hundred Rolls of 1273.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) RICHARD KIMBALL, the American progenitor of this line, was born in Rattlesden, County Suffolk, England, and died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, June 22, 1674, or 1675. He embarked with his family at Ipswich, County Suffolk, England, April 10, 1634, on the ship "Elizabeth," of which William Andrews was master. He landed in Boston, Massachusetts, and shortly after went to Watertown, where he received a home lot of six acres near the Cambridge sector. He was named a freeman, May 6, 1635, and a year or two later was listed as a proprietor. As Ipswich needed a competent wheelwright, Mr. Kimball was invited to settle there and follow his trade, and upon accepting he was granted a house-lot and forty acres on February 23, 1637. Records show that he was allowed to "Pasture two cows free" in 1639, and in 1641 he was mentioned as a commoner. In 1645, he was recorded, and again in 1647, for killing two foxes. The town gave Richard Kimball permission to fell oak trees for his trade, in January, 1649, and again in 1660. With his son, Richard, also a wheelwright, he was appraiser of an estate in 1652, selling thirty acres bounding on the land of John Winthrop, and another tenacre tract. He was placed on a committee to survey fences in 1653. His will, dated March 5, 1674-75, was proved September 28, 1675. He was a well-to-do man, with an estate valued at seven hundred and thirty-seven pounds, three shillings, six pence.

Richard Kimball married (first), in England, Ursula Scott, daughter of Henry and Martha Scott, of Rattlesden, England. He married (second), October 23, 1661, Margaret Dow, who died March 1, 1676, widow of Henry Dow, of Hampton, New Hampshire. Children, all of first marriage, and all but last three born in Rattlesden, England:

- 1. Abigail, of whom further.
- Henry, died at Wenham in 1676; married (first) Mary Wyatt; (second) Elizabeth (Gilbert) Raynor.
- 3. Elizabeth, born in 1621.
- 4. Richard, born in 1623; married (first) Mary; (second) Mary Gott.
- 5. Mary, born in 1625; married Robert Dutch.
- 6. Martha, born in 1629; married Joseph Fowler.
- 7. John, born in 1631; married Mary Bradstreet.
- 8. Thomas, born in 1633, killed by the Indians in 1676; married Mary Smith.
- 9. Sarah, born at Watertown, 1635; married Edward Allen.
- 10. Benjamin, born at Ipswich, in 1637; married Mercy Hazeltine.
- 11. Caleb, born at Ipswich, in 1639; married Anna Hazeltine.

(Leonard A. Morrison and Stephen P. Sharples: "History of the Kimball Family," Vol. I, pp. 27, 32, 34, 37, 38, 39-42, 44, 46. Ipswich town records.)

(II) ABIGAIL KIMBALL, daughter of Richard and Ursula (Scott) Kimball, was born in Rattlesden, Suffolk County, England, and died in Salisbury, Massachusetts, June 19, 1658. She married John Severance. (Severance I.)

(Ibid.)

(The Jackson Line).

From the baptismal John, and from its popular nickname, Jack, came the surname Jackson, a name which has spread far in its usage. It is found in various forms in most of the early records of England, spreading later throughout Great Britain.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) Isaac Jackson, emigrant ancestor of the family, was born, probably in Ireland, in 1664-65, and died at Londongrove, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1750. His eldest son, Thomas, remained in Ireland; his daughter, Rebecca, came to America quite early; and he and his wife and the rest of the family came to America in 1725. Before they came they obtained a certificate of removal from Carlow Monthly Meeting, which follows:

To Friends in the Province of Pennsylvania or elsewhere:

Dear Friends: These with our love in the truth, which is one in all nations, do we dearly salue you, hereby letting you know that our friend Isaac Jackson, sometime since acquainted us with his intention of transporting himself and family into your parts. . . . Both he and his wife are members of our men's and women's meetings for about twenty years past, and their conversation and behavior amongst us and others were orderly and of good report . . . and their two children William and Mary Jackson have behaved orderly and are clear from any here on account of marriage.

Signed on behalf of our Monthly Meeting held in Carlow in the county of Catherlagh in

Ireland, the 28th of the I mo 1725.

Soon after their arrival in America and settlement at Londongrove, the family of Isaac Jackson became members of the New Garden Monthly Meeting, as shown in the records of that Meeting. The marriage certificate of Isaac Jackson and his wife, on the Carlow Monthly Meeting records, shows that "Isaac Jackson, of Oldcastle, in the county of Meath and Ann Evans, daughter of Rowland Evans of Balliloing, in the county of Wicklow," and at Oldcastle, on the 29th of the second month, 1696, they were married. Ann, his wife, died about 1731-32. Children, first four born at Oldcastle, next two at Clonerany, Wexford County, last four at Ballytore, Kildare County:

- I. Rebecca, born 1-25-1697; married Jeremiah Starr.
- Thomas, born 9-9-1608; married, in 1721.
- 3. Isaac, born 7-1-1701, died 12-15-1701.
- 4. Alice, born 8-29-1703; married Joseph Gibson.
- 5. William, of whom further.
- 6. Mary, born 2-24-1705; married Francis Windle.
- 7. James, born 2-10-1708; married Hannah Miller.
- 8. Isaac, born 5-13-1710, died 8-13-1710.
- 9. John, born 10-16-1712; married (first) Sarah Miller; (second) Mrs. Margaret (Hayes) Starr.
- 10. Isaac, born 1-13-1715, died aged 13-14.

("Proceedings of the Sesquicentennial Gathering of the Descendants of Isaac and Ann Jackson," pp. 69-77.)

- (II) WILLIAM JACKSON, son of Isaac and Ann (Evans) Jackson, was born at Clonerany, Wexford County, Ireland, 2-24-1705, and died in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 11-24-1785. He and his wife led exemplary lives and their usefulness in society appears manifest from a testimony concerning them, issued by New Garden Monthly Meeting of Friends. William Jackson married, 9-9-1733, Katharine Miller, born 1-30-1713, died 4-2-1781, daughter of James and Katharine (Lightfoot) Miller. Children:
 - 1. Isaac, of whom further.
 - 2. James, born 11-3-1736, died 4-11-1817; married Mary Jackson.
 - 3. Ann, born 5-19-1739, died in 1804; married Caleb Harlan.
 - 4. Elizabeth, born 11-19-1741, died in 1742.
 - 5. Thomas, born 6-8-1743, died 6-12-1745.
 - 6. William, born 5-14-1746, died 1-10-1834; married Hannah Seamna.
 - 7. John, born 11-9-1748, died 12-20-1821; married Mary Harlan.
 - 8. Katharine, born 4-10-1752, died 5-16-1754.
 - 9. Katharine, born 10-2-1754, died 2-18-1826; married Thomas Bennington.
 - 10. Hannah, born 5-15-1757, died 9-25-1813; married Isaac Thomas.

(Ibid., pp. 74, 75, 117-20.)

- (III) ISAAC JACKSON, son of William and Katharine (Miller) Jackson, was born, probably at New Garden, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 7-2-1734, and died 6-27-1807. He was evidently a resident of New Garden, as his son, William, was born there in 1764. He had a farm which his father, William Jackson, had purchased for him at the time of his marriage and "set him up in business." Isaac's father also assisted his son, James, while the two younger sons, William and John, received by his father's will his "mansion place" to be divided between them. Isaac Jackson married (first) Hannah Miller. He married (second), 5-13-1762, Hannah Jackson, daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Miller) Jackson. Children:
 - Joseph, born 2-13-1763, died 5-21-1831; married (first) Gulielma Maria Waters; (second) Rachel Plummer.
 - 2. William, born 8-1-1764, died 1-4-1821; married Phebe Townsend.
 - 3. Mary, born 2-8-1766, died 7-15-1812.
 - 4. Hannah, born 12-13-1767, died 12-5-1845.
 - 5. Catharine, born 12-27-1760, died 7-1771.
 - 6. Catharine, born 8-22-1771, died 8-28-1851; married Jesse Pugh.
 - 7. Susanna, of whom further.
 - 8. Isaac, born 10-1-1775, died 11-5-1855.
 - 9. Phebe, born 7-9-1777, died 4-10-1854.
 - 10. Alice, born 6-23-1779, died 12-15-1813; married Enoch Lewis.
 - 11. Rebecca, born 12-13-1781, died 11-19-1860; married Charles Allen.
 - 12. Samuel, born 8-3-1788, died 12-17-1869; married Elizabeth C. Barker.

(Ibid., pp. 26, 117-24.)

(IV) Susanna Jackson, daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Jackson) Jackson, was born 10-23-1773, and died 7-10-1854. She married Emmor Kimber. (Kimber Vb).

(Ibid., p. 122.)

(The Worth Line).

This surname probably has the same meaning as the Low German worthe, meaning a protected enclosed homestead. The old expression "What is he worth?"

in those days meant "Has he land?" If he had secured a Worth to himself he was called a worthy, for a worth was the reward of the free.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

- (I) RICHARD WORTH, the first known member of this family, died in 1691-92. His will was dated at Piscataway, New Jersey, February I, 1691-92, and was proved March I of that year. He was a joiner (or junior according to the record) and held lands in Mettuchinge, Woodbridge Corporation. He married, at Newbury, Massachusetts, September II, 1667, Mary Pike, who died February 24, 1694, daughter of Captain John Pike, of Newbury, Massachusetts. Children:
 - John, born May 10, 1669; married, at Woodbridge, New Jersey, August 7, 1694, Jane Giles.
 - 2. Judith, born March 18, 1670-71.
 - 3. Joseph, of whom further.
- ("New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XXIII, p. 526. "Woodbridge and Piscataway Registers," pp. 17, 78.)
- (II) Joseph Worth, son of Richard and Mary (Pike) Worth, was born March 22, 1672-73, and died 7-30-1726. He was a Friend and the records of the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting show that on 10-7-1710 the Friends of Stony Brook were granted liberty to hold a meeting for divine worship in First-days, either at the house of Benjamin Clarke or Joseph Worth. He was also one of those in charge of building a new meetinghouse in 1725. This testimony is found concerning him:

He was favored with an innocent testimony though not large, was a man of an exemplary life, and brought up his children in plainness, although most of his neighbours were of other societies. He had a meeting held at his house, until a meeting-house was built in the neighborhood.

His will was dated at Stony Brook, New Jersey, 5-24-1724 and was proved November 30, 1726. On November 18, 1726, the inventory of his estate was taken, showing him to be worth £897.10.2½. Joseph Worth married, at Piscataway, New Jersey, September 19, 1694, Sarah Giles, who died 2-4-1759. Children, recorded at Chesterfield Monthly Meeting:

- 1. Marv. born 12-22-1605.
- 2. Giles, born 12-10-1697; married Elizabeth Tantum.
- 3. Sarah, born 3-18-1700.
- 4. Joseph, born 1-10-1702,
- 5. Providence, born 4-16-1704; married Aaron Hewes.
- 6. Elizabeth, born 5-13-1706,
- 7. Anne, born 5-21-1708; married Joseph Hewes.
- 8, Benjamin, born 5-24-1710.
- 9. James, born 5-16-1712.
- 10. Samuel, born 5-11-1714.
- 11. William, of whom further.
- ("Woodbridge and Piscataway Registers," pp. 70, 112. Records Chesterfield Monthly Miscellaneous Collection at Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. Howard Barcley French: "Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas French," Vol. II, pp. 313-14. "The Friend," Vol. XXIX, p. 77. "New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XXIII, pp. 525-26. Eben Putnam: "Lieutenant Joshua Hewes," p. 269.)
- (III) WILLIAM WORTH, son of Joseph and Sarah (Giles) Worth, was born 4-16-1716. As he was twenty-five years in 1741, when Sarah Worth was born,

it is assumed that he was her father. She lived in the same region, later marrying a man who lived but five or ten miles distant from William Worth. As no other of the name is found in that locality, of the right age to be her father, it is logically assumed that William Worth had a daughter:

1. Sarah, of whom further.

(Ibid. Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III, p. 58. Wrightstown Monthly Meeting records.)

(IV) Sarah Worth, undoubtedly daughter of William Worth, was born in 1741, and died August 20, 1833. She married (first) Richard Janney. (Janney IV.) She married (second), Stephen Twining, born February 20, 1719, died August 3, 1777. She married (third) James Burson.

("The Twining Family," pp. 55-56. "Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths, Friends Monthly Meeting, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1680-1870," Vol. II, p. 448.)

(The Hough Line).

Hough is a portion of the parish of Wilmslow, County Chester, and the surname is derived from this locality. The name itself comes from the medieval English, meaning a dweller on a bluff or hill.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

- (I) JOHN HOUGH, "of Hough," was born probably in Cheshire, England, about 1660, and was living in 1710. The earliest known record of him and his family and servants is found in "A Registry of all the people in the county of Bucks within the Province of Pennsylvania that have come to settle the said county." He arrived in the ship "Friendship," of Liverpool, Mr. Robert Crosman, master, in the ninth month, 1683, with his wife Hannah, son John, and five servants. He settled in Middletown Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He was a Friend and at first was attached to Middletown Monthly Meeting, but later transferred to Falls Monthly Meeting. In 1710, he was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from Bucks County. The jury which met at Neshaminy Meetinghouse in September, 1692, reported thus: "The middle township, called Middletown, to begin at the upper end of Robert Hall's land, and so up Neshaminah to Newtown, and from thence to take in the lands of John Hough, Jonathan Graife, the Paxsons, and Jonathan Smith's lands, and so to take in the back part of White's land, and by these lands to the place of beginning." John Hough married, in England, about 1680, Hannah. Children, all except first, born in Pennsylvania:
 - 1. John, died in 1744; married Elinor Sands.
 - 2. Mary, of whom further.
 - 3. Stephen, born 1-30-1687.
 - 4. Hannah, born 1-7-1690.
 - _5. Daniel, born 4-14-1693.
 - 6. Isaac, born 12-20-1694-95.
 - 7. Sarah, born 4-31-1701.
 - 8. Joseph, born 1-4-1703.
- (Thomas Maxwell Potts: "Our Family Ancestors," pp. 229-34. J. H. Battle: "History of Bucks County," pp. 450, 672, 674, 677, 701.)

(II) MARY HOUGH, daughter of John and Hannah Hough, was born probably in Middletown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 7-6-1684, and died 11-21-1711-12. She married (first) Jacob Janney. (Janney II.) She married (second), 3-2-1710, John Fisher.

(Thomas Maxwell Potts: "Our Family Ancestors," p. 234.)



Morris

Morris, the popular surname, may be traced to two sources. It is sometimes classed as a nickname denoting foreign origin, the "Moreys," or Moors; and sometimes as a baptismal form, "the son of Maurice," commonly spelled Morris. Throughout England are found records of this name; Thomas Moriz, County Bedford, and Robert Moreys, in the Hundred Rolls of County Cambridge. However, the family in which our interest lies, is of Welsh origin, although at the time of the birth of the American progenitor they were living in London.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

- (I) Anthony Morris, of Reading, Berkshire County, born about 1600, was born about 1630 and died on the return trip from the Barbados in 1655-56. He was a mariner. He married Elizabeth Senior, who died in the Barbados in 1660, where she had gone to settle her husband's estate. Their only child was:
 - 1. Anthony, of whom further.
 - (J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 49.)
- (II) Anthony Morris, 2D, the American progenitor and son of Anthony and Elizabeth (Senior) Morris, was born in Old Gravel Lane, Stepney, London, August 23, 1654, and baptized at St. Dunstan's Church, August 25, 1654. He died in Philadelphia, October 23, 1721.

When he was six years old, he accompanied his mother to the Barbados, but after her death he returned to spend his boyhood in London. Prior to arriving at his majority, he united himself with the Society of Friends, and became a member of Savoy Meeting, in the Strand, London.

On October 4, 1682, he laid before the Meeting the intentions of his wife and himself to remove to America and asked for a certificate to Friends' Meeting at Burlington, "New West Jersic." The certificate was granted November 1, 1682, and the Morrises departed for the Delaware River. Arriving there the latter part of February, 1682-83, they took up their home in Burlington. Anthony Morris purchased two hundred and fifty acres in Burlington County, fronting on the Delaware, two miles below the town, and also owned several town lots.

In 1685, he removed to Philadelphia, and in 1687 established a brewery there. He early became identified with the affairs of the embryo city and on its incorporation was named in the charter as one of the first aldermen. On September 6, 1692, he was commissioned justice of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Orphans' Court. From 1693 to 1698, he was Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in 1696, he was provincial counsellor. On February 10, 1697-98, he was one of the applicants for the charter of the public school, and afterwards was named in the charter as one of the first Board of Overseers. From 1698 to 1704, he was a representative in the Assembly of Provinces, and from 1703 to 1704, he was mayor of Philadelphia.

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Anthony Morris, 2d, married (first), in England, March 30, 1676, Mary Jones, who died in Philadelphia, October 3, 1688. He married (second), in Philadelphia, October 28, 1689, as her fourth husband, Mrs. Agnes Barr, or Bom, who died July 26, 1692, she having married (third) Charles Barr, or Bom. Mr. Morris married (third), in Newport, Rhode Island, January 18, 1693, Mary (Howard) Coddington, who died in 1697, daughter of John Howard, formerly of Yorkshire, England, and widow of Thomas Coddington. He married (fourth), in 1700, Elizabeth Watson, daughter of Luke Watson.

Among the children of Anthony Morris' first marriage was:

1. Anthony, of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," pp. 49-50. Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," p. 985.)

(III) Anthony Morris, 3D, son of Anthony and Mary (Jones) Morris, was born in London, England, March 15, 1681-82, and died in Philadelphia in 1763. He came to Delaware with his father and mother when he was less than a year old, and in 1685 removed with them to Philadelphia.

At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to Henry and Mary Badcock to learn the brewing business. Under the terms of the indenture, he was to serve seven years from February 29, 1695-96. When he reached his majority, he became associated with his father in the latter's breweries and continued to carry on the business probably throughout his entire life, although he soon had other interests, notably that of owner and proprietor of iron furnaces and forges in various parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He was one of the owners of the mills and forges at Wells Ferry, now New Hope, Bucks County, and was one of the founders of the Durham Iron Works.

He early was interested in the affairs of the Colony and October 4, 1715, was elected a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia, although he did not take his seat until July 30, 1716. In 1721, he represented Philadelphia in the Colonial Assembly, and on March 23, 1723, he was named by the Assembly as one of the signers of "Bills of Credit," as this early issue of paper money was termed. Anthony Morris was elected overseer of public schools, March 18, 1725, and retained that position until his death. On September 29, 1726, he was elected to the Alderman's Council, but declined the office, preferring to retain his seat in the Common Council. Nevertheless, when he was again elected to the former body, October 3, 1733, he accepted and served until he was chosen mayor. At the same time that he entered the Alderman's Council, he was also commissioned associate justice of the City Courts. October 3, 1738, he was named mayor, filling that position for one year, and upon retirement became justice of the Orphans' Court. He was again elected mayor, October 6, 1747, but not wishing to serve, Mr. Morris absented himself from home. As he could not be found, William Atwood was selected in his stead.

Anthony Morris, 3d, married, in Philadelphia, May 10, 1704, Phœbe Guest, who was born September 28, 1685, and died March 18, 1768, the daughter of George and Alice (Bailyes) Guest, of Philadelphia. Among their children was:

I. Anthony, of whom further.

⁽J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," pp. 50-52. Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," p. 268.)

(IV) Anthony Morris, 47H, son of Anthony and Phoebe (Guest) Morris, was born in Philadelphia, February 14, 1705-06, and died at "Peckham" in Southwark, October 2, 1780. On reaching manhood, he became associated with his father in the brewing business. February 28, 1728-29, he took a certificate from the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting to the Monthly Meeting at Barbados, where he had business interests. When he returned to Philadelphia, he again participated in his father's concerns and, December 10, 1841, became a partner.

Mr. Morris was a large landowner and like his father was associated with the business and official life of the city as well as holding a high place in the social life of the town. He owned a city house and two country places. May 1, 1748, he was admitted to the Schuylkill Colony, of which his son, Captain Samuel Morris, was later governor. Anthony Morris was elected overseer of public schools, August 8, 1742, resigning February 23, 1758, to be succeeded by his brother, Joseph Morris. He continually championed the colonies against the oppressive measure of the mother country, and on November 7, 1765, was one of the signers of the non-importation agreement.

Anthony Morris, 4th, married (first), in Philadelphia, in 1730, Sarah Powell, who was born in Philadelphia, June 29, 1712, and died April 10, 1751, the daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Wilcox) Powell. He married (second), in Philadelphia, April 30, 1752, Elizabeth Hudson, born February 20, 1721-22, and died May 23, 1783, daughter of William and Jane (Evans) Hudson, and granddaughter of William and Mary (Richardson) Hudson. William Hudson, the grandfather, was a member of the Colonial Assembly and in 1725-26, he was mayor of Philadelphia.

Among the children of Anthony Morris by his first marriage was:

- I. Samuel, of whom further.
- (J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," pp. 54-55. Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," p. 268. Family data.)
- (V) CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS, son of Anthony and Sarah (Powell) Morris, was born in Philadelphia, June 24, 1734, and died there July 7, 1812. He was usually referred to in the early records as Samuel Morris, Jr., to distinguish him from his uncle, Samuel Morris, Sr.

Samuel Morris, Jr., in 1748, was an original member of the Schuylkill Colony. He was very fond of outdoor sports and was an excellent horseman. In 1750, he was apprenticed to Isaac Greenleafe, a merchant, to serve until his majority, which was in four years' time.

In 1766, he was elected governor of the colony at Schuylkill and served as such until his death, a period of forty-six years. He was also a member of the "Society of Fort Davids," of which the membership was mainly Welsh, of the "Order of Ancient Britons." The "Society was principally a fishing club. Samuel Morris was one of the most ardent members of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, of which he was president from 1766 till his death forty-six years later. It was from this club that the Philadelphia Light Horse Troop was organized, of which Samuel Morris was captain.

Both Captain Samuel Morris and his brother, Major Anthony Morris, were the most ardent of patriots, and the latter eventually lost his life in the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777. Captain Samuel was selected a member of the first MORRIS 399

Committee of Safety of the State, appointed by the Assembly, June 20, 1775, and when this body was merged with the Council of Safety, he was elected to that organization, but declined it for more active service. He was appointed by a resolve of the Committee of Safety, January 22, 1776, chairman of a committee to survey the Jersey shore of the Delaware from Billingsport to Newtown Creek. to determine what posts it would be necessary to fortify against any invasion. He interested himself in the equipment of and organization of the army and was energetic in completing the naval defenses of the city and blocking the channel of the Delaware. His City Troop served as a bodyguard for General Washington through the campaign of 1776-77. In November, 1776, several of the troop were at the headquarters at Morristown, New Jersey; when the report of General Howe's advance was received, the entire troop, under Captain Morris, was notified and joined Washington at Trenton, December 3, 1776, marching with him to Princeton. Five days later, they covered his retreat and were the last to cross the Delaware into Pennsylvania. On Christmas night, 1776, they recrossed the Delaware and participated in the historic battle of Trenton. On December 30, 1776, the troop again crossed the Delaware and marched with Washington to Trenton. where they participated in the battle of Assuppink Creek; both these battles were fought on land that had belonged to the Morris family for half a century. When Washington decided to move through the night to Princeton, it was the City Troop that kept the camp fires burning to divert suspicion, and then caught up with the general, participating in the battle of Princeton, at which time Major Anthony Morris was killed.

The troop received its discharge, January 23, 1777, but continued to serve for some time, participating under the lead of Captain Morris in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, were encamped at Valley Forge, and served in the operations around Philadelphia until the evacuation of the British in June, 1778. Captain Morris continued with Washington until the end of the Revolution, and was constantly employed as the bearer of confidential messages.

Captain Morris was elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1776, and served in that body until February 21, 1777; he was again elected to the General Assembly

of the Commonwealth in 1781-82-83.

Captain Samuel Morris married, in Philadelphia, December 11, 1755, Rebecca Wistar, daughter of Caspar and Catherine (Jansen) Wistar, and sister of Catharine (Wistar) Greenleafe, of Heidelberg, Germany. Among their children was:

1. Israel Wistar, of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 55-57. Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," p. 268. Family data.)

(VI) Israel Wistar Morris, the son of Captain Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, was born in Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1778, and died in Lower Merion Township, August 17, 1870. As a young man he was a member of the Philadelphia City Troop which had been organized by his father. For a time he was a very prosperous broker and commission merchant, but in 1815 he removed to his farm, called "Green Hill," in Lower Merion Township, afterwards living at his mansion house there.

Israel Wistar Morris married, June 12, 1700, Mary Hollingsworth, who was

born April 19, 1776, and died June 23, 1820, the daughter of Levi Hollingsworth, and a descendant of Valentine Hollingsworth, one of the earliest English settlers in New Castle County. Among their children was:

1. Israel, of whom further.

(J. W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 62. Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," p. 268. Family data.)

(VII) ISRAEL MORRIS, son of Israel Wistar and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris, was born in Philadelphia, October 22, 1811, and died there December 12, 1905.

After an education obtained in a private school in Philadelphia, chartered originally by William Penn, Mr. Morris entered in 1829 upon his business career, later to prove so successful, that of iron merchant. At that time, while a few American firms struggled with the manufacture of iron, the great bulk of the production came from abroad. With the keenness of perception that later augmented his achievements, Israel Morris started in competition with these foreign companies. Guided by his foresight and business acumen, he opened a plant at Market and Sixteenth streets, specializing and introducing American bar and sheet iron into the country. Under his careful direction, his plant was soon competing with foreign manufacturers more than any other firm in the city.

In 1836, he took Jacob P. Jones into partnership; the firm was then known as Morris Jones and Company; and in 1847, he added Richard N. Dowing. Another change was made in the firm's name in 1860, when it became known as Morris,

Wheeler and Company.

Mr. Morris retired from active participation in the organization in 1860, but so well had he started this great enterprise that it still leads as one of the largest iron manufacturing plants of its kind. The firm remained in its old location for ninety years, moving in 1916-17 to Thirtieth and Locust streets, and now located at Fox Street and Roberts Avenue.

Despite the time and energy Mr. Morris devoted to his business, he still found the opportunity to participate in his many other affairs and interests. He was a director of the Provident Life Insurance Company; the Bank of North America, and the Insurance Company of North America. The Union League Club bears the name of Israel Morris among its founders. Politically, he was a Republican, and without participating actively, he maintained an unfailing interest in the party.

Following the family tradition for many generations, Mr, Morris was a member of the Friends' Orthodox Church and worshipped in the same meetinghouse on Twelfth Street, below Market, where his father had been Presiding Friend.

When Mr. Morris passed away, the city of Philadelphia lost one of its most able citizens, a man who had contributed much to the growth of the iron industry in this country.

Israel Morris married, in Philadelphia, September 25, 1829, Elizabeth Longstreth, who was born June 28, 1817, and died March 13, 1898, the daughter of Isaac T. and Mary (Collins) Longstreth, and the great-granddaughter of Isaac Collins, who printed the first quarto of the family Bible issued in this country. Among their children was:

1. Frederick Wistar, of whom further.

(Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," p. 268. Family data.)

(VIII) FREDERICK WISTAR MORRIS, son of Israel and Elizabeth (Longstreth) Morris, was born March 18, 1842, and died in Philadelphia in 1016. After being graduated from Haverford College with the class of 1860, Mr. Morris entered the iron manufacturing business of his father and continued therein after his father had retired from active participation in the organization.

Frederick Wistar Morris married, September 3, 1866, Elizabeth Flower Paul,

(Paul VI.) Their children were:

Frederick W., Jr., born May 26, 1867; married Sophia Starr.
 Margaret E., born February 9, 1870.

3. Marian L., born November 9, 1872; married John B. Thayer, Jr. 4. Samuel W., see below.

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John P., born September 16, 1876.
 Dorothea H., born September 22, 1879; married Thomas E. Baird, Jr.

 Pauline F., born December 21, 1880; married Walter C. Janney. The Janney lineage appears previously in this volume under the account of Walter C. Janney. (Ibid.)

(IX) Samuel Wheeler Morris, son of Frederick Wistar and Elizabeth F. (Paul) Morris, was born in Philadelphia, January 16, 1874. He was educated at St. Paul's School, in Concord, New Hampshire, a well-known college preparatory school for boys. He graduated from Haverford College with the class of 1894, receiving his baccalaureate degree in science.

Mr. Morris began his business career in 1894 with the Girard Trust Company. Wherever he was placed in the bank, whatever duties were assigned to him, Mr. Morris early proved equal to, and his performance was characterized by accuracy and conscientious exactitude. In 1914, he was elected secretary of the Girard Trust Company, and he ably filled this position until he retired in October, 1929.

His political sympathies are with the Republican party. He is a member of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, of the Philadelphia Club, the Merion Cricket Club, the Philadelphia Cricket Club, the University Barge Club, the Sons of the Revolution, the Sunnybrook Golf Club, and Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity. He is a communicant of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Chestnut Hill,

Samuel W. Morris married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on June 6, 1917, Barbara (Warden) Strawbridge, born in Philadelphia, daughter of William G. and Sarah (Bushnell) Warden. Mrs. Morris, who had previously been married to William J. Strawbridge, who was deceased, was the mother of two children by this first union: Barbara W. Strawbridge, born March 14, 1910, in Philadelphia, and William J. Strawbridge, born in Philadelphia, October 7, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Morris were the parents of a son:

I. Samuel W. Morris, born in Atlantic City, New Jersey, August 21, 1918.

The death of Mrs. Morris occurred July 8, 1923.

Mr. Morris married (second), January 24, 1929, Mrs. Agnes Almy Coleman.

(G. P. Donehoo: "Pennsylvania, A History," Vol. X, pp. 157-58.)

(The Paul Line).

Deriving its origin from the baptismal form, "son of Paul," Paul, the surname, was in use early in English history. There is mention of a Stephen Paul. County Nottinghamshire, in 1273, and John Pawle was registered in Oxford

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University in 1521. But from what locality the Paul line with which we are concerned came, remains a matter of doubt.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) Joseph Paul, or Paull, as it was sometimes spelled, was born in England in 1657 and died in Philadelphia in 1717. He removed from England to the colonies in 1685. In 1687, there is mention of him as a member of the Provincial Assembly.

Joseph Paul married, in 1680, Margaret Roberts. Among their children was:

- 1. Joseph, of whom further.
- (Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," p. 987.)
- (II) JOSEPH (2) PAUL, son of Joseph and Margaret (Roberts) Paul, was born in Philadelphia in 1683 and died there in 1745. The name of his first wife is not known, but he married (second) Elizabeth Bridewell. Among their children was:
 - 1. Jacob, of whom further.
 - (Virkus: "The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," pp. 268-69.)
- (III) JACOB PAUL, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bridewell) Paul, was born in Philadelphia in 1745, and died there in 1814. He married, in 1769, Mary Bolton, and among their children was:
 - 1. Joseph, of whom further.

(Ibid)

- (IV) JOSEPH (3) PAUL, son of Jacob and Mary (Bolton) Paul, was born in Philadelphia in 1770 and died there in 1849. He married, in 1801, Elizabeth Flower Wheeler. Among their children was:
 - 1. William W., of whom further.

(Ibid)

(V) WILLIAM W. PAUL, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Flower (Wheeler) Paul, was born in Philadelphia in 1817 and died there in 1886. He was a merchant. William W. Paul married, in 1843, his cousin, Elizabeth Wheeler, and among their children was:

1. Elizabeth Flower, of whom further.

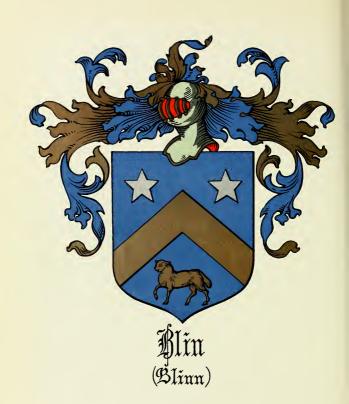
(Ibid)

(VI) ELIZABETH FLOWER PAUL, daughter of William W. and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Paul, was born in Philadelphia in 1848, and died in that city in 1920. She married Frederick Wistar Morris. (Morris VIII.)

(Ibid)







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The patronymic Blinn, variously spelled in English, French and Colonial records (i. e., Blinn, Blinn, and Blynn), is borne by one of our oldest New England families. The lineage is of ancient French origin, one of its early members having figured in the Crusade of 1249. At the time of the Protestant persecutions in France, early in the seventeenth century, we find the family of Blinn, like a great many other Huguenot families, removed to England to avoid the abuse to which they were subjected in their native land. A forest of Blinn may be found today in the northern part of France. The Blinns did not long remain in England, as we find them in the American Colonies as early as the latter part of the seventeenth century.

- (I) Peter Blin, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in London, England, in 1640, very likely in Stepney Parish. He was a joiner by trade, but realizing the opportunities that lay before a settler in the colonies, he emigrated to Connecticut. He settled in the town of Wethersfield, and built his homestead on what is now Mill Street, and just opposite stood, and still stands, the house of his son, William. In 1682 Peter Blin was one of those who petitioned for permission to establish plantations in the Indian country. Some fourteen years after his arrival in town, Peter held the office of collector and drew land in allotment, and in 1708-00 he was elected to the office of fence-viewer. He signed his name "Blin," as it is spelled in France today. His will is dated March 2, 1725, and was admitted to probate May 4, 1725. It stated that he was eightyfour years of age, and was in "health of body" and made his son Deliverance executor. It is believed that Peter Blin had three wives in all: (first) before he came to Wethersfield; (second) Johanna (or Joanna), by whom he had four children; and (third) Mary, whom he left a widow, when he died, March 7, 1725. and by whom he had two children. Though no mention is made of them in the records of Wethersfield, Peter is believed to have had two children by his first marriage before he reached that town, which was about the year 1680. Children by first marriage:
 - 1. Peter, Jr., mentioned in his father's will as "Peter Blynn."
 - 2. James, of whom further.

Children by second marriage:

- William, born in Wethersfield, July 1, 1675; married (first) Anna Coltman, daughter of John Coltman, who died in her forty-fifth year on October 17, 1724; he married (second), December 22, 1725, Thankful Nott, daughter of John Nott. William had thirteen children
- 4. Mary, born in Wethersfield, December 2, 1677; married a Hurlbut.
- 5. Daniel, born March 2, 1679.
- 6. Margaret, born March 10, 1681; married a Belden.

Children by third marriage:

 Jonathan, married (first), December 9, 1708, Hannah Clark, daughter of William Clark; she died September 11, 1713, and he married (second), June 26, 1740, Abigail Nott. He had two children by his first marriage.

8. Deliverance, called Mr. Deliverance, married, February 5, 1713, Mary Stillman (Stillman I—child five). "He died November 3, 1736, in his 48th year." Inventory of his estate was taken December 1, 1736, and is recorded at 600£; he was licensed as a tovener, and in 1722 sold liquor; he had four children.

("Genealogies and Biographies of Ancient Wethersfield," pp. 104-05. Stiles: "History of Ancient Wethersfield." Hill Publication. "Wethersfield Records," p. 19. Wills.)

(II) CAPTAIN JAMES BLIN, son of Peter Blin, was born in 1673, and died in Boston, in 1729. He was buried in the Granary Burying Ground in Boston, Massachusetts, in tomb number sixty-seven, granted to him by the vote of the selectmen. He was a mariner in the employ of a man named Daniel Bowen in 1603, on a sloop engaged in Connecticut River and coast trade. Bowen died in 1603 and left a nuncupative will with James Blin and another man in his employ. Captain Blin was called before the court in Hartford and testified that he was then twenty years old (in 1693) and stated the contents of his employer's will. On November 12, 1705, a James Blin made a deposition before the Boston Court in which he stated that he was "Master of the sloop 'Mayflower,'" and that on October 21, while sailing from Saybrook, Connecticut, to Boston, he ran into a storm which forced his ship aground and made it necessary to throw a part of the cargo overboard. In 1722, Captain James Blin, Captain Savage, and Mr. Newton were en route to Boston from Nova Scotia in Captain James Blin's vessel, when they were forced to land at Passamaquoddy Bay to get fresh water. While ashore they were captured by the French and Indians and abusively treated, but managed finally to make their escape. The probate of Captain Blin's estate disclosed that he was a sea captain and owned a part of Long Wharf in Boston. The inventory of his estate showed real estate on Prince Street in North End, on Queen Street, on Cornhill, and land "fronting ve Common on ve West and Newbury Street on ve East" at the South End. Boston City Document number seventy-seven states that "at a meeting of the Selectmen January 27, 1719-20 Liberty granted to James Blyn to digg open the Highway in Newbury Street for the repairing of Cellar drain."

Captain James Blin married, in Boston, December 6, 1698, Margaret Denison. (Denison II.) Children:

- Captain James, Jr., born January 17, 1699-1700; died before 1733; probably the captain
 of a vessel which had long been sailing the coast, who in May, 1731, died suddenly at
 Cheenecto Bay, Nova Scotia, and was buried on the shore.
- 2. William, of whom further.
- Peter, born January 16, 1704; married Prudence Vivain, or Viven; was a school master; mentioned in his father's will.

(Boston City Documents, 130 (pp. 243, 246), 43 (pp. 12, 26, 44), 150 (p. 111), 77 (pp. 185, 189). Hill Publication. Boston Records. Wethersfield Records. Records Commissioners' Report, Boston. Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths (1630-90), p. 243. "Genealogies and Biographies of Ancient Wethersfield," p. 104.)

(III) WILLIAM BLIN, son of Captain James and Margaret (Denison) Blin, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 17, 1701, and died before August, 1738. His mother died before his father's will was settled so that administration

de bonis non was granted to William Blin, described as a shopkeeper. A deed dated 1733, with the Suffolk Deeds Book 47, states that William and Peter Blin are the only sons and heirs of James Blin, deceased, of Boston. The deed is signed by Margaret Blin, widow, and William Blin, and his wife, and by his brother and his sister-in-law, as well. William Blin married, in Boston, August 22, 1722, Elizabeth Stillman. (Stillman II.) Children:

- 1. William, born March 1, 1724.
- 2. James, of whom further.
- 3. Peter, born November 28, 1728, probably died in infancy,
- 4. Margaret, born October 3, 1731; believed to have married David Flagg; had a daughter. Rachel.
- 5. Peter, born October 30, 1733.
- 6. George, born July 21, 1737; three years of age when his father died.
- (Boston City Documents, 43 (pp. 115, 164, 168, 205, 215, 224, 231) and 77, 150 (p. 104). Suffolk Deeds Books, 89, 136. Suffolk Probate Papers, No. 7195.)
- (IV) James Blin, son of William and Elizabeth (Stillman) Blin, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 14, 1725, and died in Woolwich, Maine, aged eighty-eight, on January 20, 1813. He evidently is not buried in the cemetery, but he may be buried on his farm. At the time of his residence there, Woolwich was a part of Georgetown, Maine; it was incorporated as a town in 1750. James Blin married, January 1, 1750-51, Jane Gilmore, daughter of David Gilmore (intentions published at that date). Children:
 - 1. Ann. born in Georgetown, Maine, November 23, 1751.
 - 2. James, Jr., of whom further,
 - 3. Lydia, born Georgetown, Maine, July 30, 1757; married, May 23, 1778, Samuel Preble,
 - 4. Mary, died December 1, 1791; married William Blair.
 - 5. David, born in Woolwich, Maine, September 21, 7761, died in Dresden, Maine, July 23, 1847; married (first), in Woolwich, May 14, 1787, Lucy Fuller of that town, who died in Dresden, March 25, 1868; he married (second) Sarah, who died in Dresden, November 30, 1844; he spelled his name Blen, and Blinn, later.

 Theophilus, born in Woolwich, November 3, 1764, died there April 24, 1841; married, in Woolwich, April 25, 1789, Patience Gray, of Woolwich, who died November 30, 1844.

- Charles, born in Woolwich, Maine, August 16, 1767, and died in Bristol, Maine, in July, 1823; he married, in Woolwich, October 6, 1789, Lydia McMurphy, of Bristol, Maine. 8. Francis, born April 6, 1770; married, in Woolwich, September 7, 1793, Sarah Brookings;
- he, too, spelled his name Blen later on. 9. Harrison, born in Woolwich, July 8, 1775, died in Dresden, July 22, 1848 (?); married
 - Elmira.

(Town Records of Woolwich. Georgetown Records. Wiscasset Records. Hudson's "Horbory of Lexington, Massachusetts" (Genealogical Part), p. 12. "Maine Historical and Genealogical Records," Vol. III, p. 160.

(V) JAMES BLIN, JR., son of James and Jane (Gilmore) Blin, was born in Georgetown, Maine, August 28, 1755, and died in Woolwich, Maine, November 16, 1831. He is buried in Wiscasset Cemetery. He served his country in the Revolution as a private in Captain Israel Davis' company, then on the pay roll service from October 1, 1776, to December 5, 1776. Later he served six months and six days at Boothbay, then on Lieutenant Nathaniel Winslow's company pay roll his name appears for services from December 5, 1776, to December 31, 1776, at Boothbay. James Blin, Jr., married, in Woolwich, Maine, May 8, 1784, Abigail Delano. (Delano VI.) Children:

- 1. Harrison, born in Woolwich, June 12, 1785.
- 2. Aaron, born in Woolwich, February 28, 1787.
- 3. Lucy, born in Woolwich, January 14, 1789; married Bartlett White.
- 4. Richard Delano, born in Woolwich, May 4, 1791, died there July 18, 1841; married (first) Harriet Gregg; (second), in Woolwich, July 15, 1835, Mary Ann Groves of Wiscasset. Richard may possibly have died at sea, near Kamchatka.
- Abigail Delano, born in Woolwich, May 6, 1794, died January 31, 1836; married James G. White.
- 6. Joshua, of whom further,
- 7. Beza, married Elias Bailey.
- 8. Nancy, born in 1804, and died January 20, 1846; married James Hunnewell.
- Captain Henry, probably one of the first children of the family, married, December 5, 1810 intentions published in Wiscasset at that date), Betsy Lowell, daughter of James and Abigail (Danforth) Lowell, who died in 1883; Henry died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in February, 1885.

("Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Vol. II, pp. 176 and "C." Woolwich and Wiscasset Records. Letter from Mr. J. W. Hill. "Delano Genealogy," pp. 109, 116.)

- (VI) Joshua Blinn, son of James and Abigail (Delano) Blin, was born in Woodwich, Maine, February 2, 1796, and died in Wiscasset, October 23, 1861, aged sixty-five years. The tombstones of Joshua and his wife are standing side by side in the cemetery in Wiscasset today. Joshua spelled his name Blinn, as it is spelled by the present generations. He married, in Woolwich, Maine, December 4, 1821, Julia Hilton, born there May 13, 1797, and died November 6, 1883. Children (all born in Woolwich, Maine):
 - 1. Abigail Delano, born March 31, 1823, died there July 18, 1830, aged seven years.
 - John Quincy Adams, born January 17, 1825, died in California July 4, 1897; never married.
 - Richard Delano, born May 9, 1827, died in Chicago, Illinois, August 6, 1894; married Anna Eliza Bailey, of Wiscasset, Maine.
 - 4. Silas Payson, of whom further.
 - 5. Sally, born December 1, 1831, died March 13, 1833, in Woolwich, at two years of age.
 - Sarah, born January 16, 1834, died in Wiscasset, Maine, February 5, 1909; married a Hilton, who was lost at sea within a year after their marriage.
 - Julia, born April 1, 1838, and died in her eighteenth year in Wiscasset, November 3, 1854.
 James Morrill, born December 28, 1841, and died possibly in Wiscasset, July 13, 1895; married, February 6, 1865, Annie A. Bailey, who was born October 23, 1843, daughter of Benjamin and Rutlı (Roberts) Bailey.

(Tombstones in Wiscasset Cemetery. Wiscasset Records. Woolwich Records, Vol. II, p. 72.)

(VII) SILAS PAYSON BLINN, son of Joshua and Julia (Hilton) Blinn, was born in Woolwich, Maine, March 23, 1829, and was killed in action July 2, 1862, at Harrison Landing, Virginia, where he was fighting as a volunteer with the Fourth Maine Regiment. A report from the United States War Department in Washington states that "S. Payson Blinn," or "Silas P. Blinn," according to the records in their department, was enrolled June 9, 1861, at Rockland as a private of (Captain Smith's) Company G, Fourth Maine Infantry, to serve three years; and died on the march from White Oak Swamp at James River, Virginia, July 2, 1862.





Char C Plins X

Silas Payson Blinn married, in Woolwich, Maine, October 26 (or 27), 1852, Harriet Augusta Blagden. (Blagden III.) Children:

Jennie Greenwood, born in Woolwich, Maine, September 27, 1853, died in Boston, Massachusetts, April 16, 1875; married, in Wiscasset, in May, 1874, Walter Chaloner.
 Charles Payson, of whom further.

3. John Quincy, born in Wiscasset, January 12, 1858, died there eight months later.

(Records of the Army and the War Department, Wiscasset Records, Woolwich Records.)

(VIII) CHARLES PAYSON BLINN, son of Silas Payson and Harriet Augusta (Blagden) Blinn, was born in Woolwich, Maine, February 22, 1855, and is now living in Boston. He was formerly vice-president of the A. M. McPhail Piano Company, of Boston, but has since retired from business. Charles Payson Blinn married, at Providence, Rhode Island, April 10, 1878, Ida Ware Chadbourne (Chadbourne IX), and they were the parents of:

I. Charles Payson, Jr., of whom further.

(Family records.)

(IX) CHARLES PAYSON BLINN, JR., son of Charles Payson and Ida Ware (Chadbourne) Blinn, was born in Boston, February 5, 1879, where he received his education in the public schools. In May, 1897, Mr. Blinn began his business career in Boston, with a position in the Third National Bank of that city, where he remained until February, 1898. He then entered the Eliot National Bank, where he was employed for four years. From February, 1902, until February, 1908, Mr. Blinn was connected with the City Trust Company, of Boston, becoming Assistant Treasurer in 1905. He then became the vice-president of the National Union Bank, and in 1916 removed to Philadelphia, where he has since held the same position in the Philadelphia National Bank.

Mr. Blinn is very active in the progress of his home city, and in club and social circles. During the World War he was active in the Liberty Loan drives. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a Republican; a member of the Union League, Down-town, and Merion Cricket clubs, Philadelphia; also of the Eastern Yacht and Corinthian Yacht clubs of Marblehead, Massachusetts. He is also a member of the Mayflower Society, tracing descent from John Alden and George Soule, passengers on the "Mayflower."

Charles Payson Blinn, Jr., married, in Boston, October 11, 1905, Etta Gallison.

I. Marian, born in Boston, May 26, 1911; graduated from the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr, in 1928, and now attending Vassar College, class of 1933.

2. Marjorie, born in Boston, May 31, 1916; now attending the Baldwin School, class of 1933. (Family data.)

(The Chadbourne Line).

In old documents we find the patronymic Chadboune spelled Chadbourn, Chadben, Chadbon, Chadboun, Chadboun, Chadboun, Chadbunn, Chadbunn, Chadbunn, Chatbunn, and even Chatbun. The name originated from residence by a ford, probably on the Wildcat Brook, in the County of Lancaster, England, where the name first appears. There is a town of Chatburn in the parish of Whalley, in Lancastershire, today. An old theory claims that the name refers to the race of St. Chad (or Ceadda), an English ecclesiastic, who died in 672 Anno Domino. Prominent among the

heroic, sturdy men and women who came to America to conquer the vast wilderness which they found overgrown with vegetation and inhabited by a hostile race, were the Chadbournes. They settled ancient Kittery, lying just across the Piscataqua River from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, one of the first regions in Maine to be inhabited by the English.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Family data.)

The College of Arms, of London, England, has conducted a most extensive search for the English ancestry of the Chadbourne family. A portion of a letter received from this important source of genealogical information is herein quoted. The letter throws light not only upon the records consulted, but gives in clear form the deduction of descent which the search has disclosed:

The results of the searches we have made so far as to the Chadbourne family are most interesting, as you will see by the enclosed pedigree in which these results have been embodied.

The parish registers of Winchcombe are not as complete as they might be for this early period and they do not contain the record of Humphrey Chadbourne's baptism, but we may be satisfied with the identity of his father William for the following reasons:

(1) The surname is extremely rare in England.

(2) The christian name of Humphrey is a comparatively rare one.
(3) The baptismal entry of William in 1585 corresponds with the approximate age of the

first William of Kittery.

(4) The baptism of William, son of William, in 1611, corresponds with the age of William of Portsmouth.

This takes the pedigree back to William Chadburn of Winchcombe who was born about 1548, and we know from taxation papers which have been examined that the family was living there before that date.

The surname occurs at Doddenham in the adjoining county of Worcester as far back as 1273. The following sources of information have been searched:

(a) Wills and administrations in the Principal Probate Registry in London and the local registry at Gloucester.

(b) The records and collections of the College of Arms.

(c) The registers of Winchcombe and the adjoining parishes.

(d) Marriage licenses.

(e) Subsidy Rolls for the years 1524, 1543, 1558 and 1593.

The pedigree as given by the College of Arms dates back to the parish records of Winchcombe Parish, Winchcombe, County Gloucester. The first record of the name is to be found in 1543, when both Thomas and Robert Chadburne were assessed for subsidy. Which of these were of the direct line has not been ascertained.

- (I) WILLIAM CHADBURN, of Winchcombe, County Gloucester, was born about 1548. He married, at Winchcombe, October 4, 1573, Margaret Bayne. Children, baptized at Winchcombe, County Gloucester:
 - 1. Humphrey was on the Muster Roll at Winchcombe in 1608, and was living in 1636. He impirey was on the Muster Koll at Winchcombe in 1008, and was living in 1636. He married, at Winchcombe, October 12, 1596, Anne Smith. Children: i. William, baptized at Winchcombe, November 7, 1507, died an infant. ii. Alice, baptized at Winchcombe March 1, 1602-03, buried there September 8, 1602. iii. Katherine, baptized at Winchcombe March 1, 1602-03, buried there August 17, 1636. iv. John, baptized at Winchcombe May 3, 1604-05. v. Anne, baptized at Winchcombe, November 16, 1606. vi. Alice, baptized at Winchcombe, May 6, 1611, buried there November 23, 1613. vii. Henry, buried at Winchcombe, April 17, 1611. viii. William, baptized at Winchcombe Peccepher 28, 1614, buried these on the same day. Winchcombe, December 28, 1614, buried there on the same day,
 - 2. William, of whom further.
 - 3. Joan, baptized at Winchcombe, January 28, 1575, buried there on the same day.

CHADBOURNE).

(Burke: "General Armory.")

BLAGDON (BLAGDEN).

Arnis—Azure, three trefoils slipped argent on a chief indented or, two annulets gules. (Burke: "General Armory.")

HILTON.

Arms—Azure, two bars argent in chief as many mullets or.

Surke: "General Armory.")

(Plagden)

DELANO.

Arms—Argent, fretty sable on a chief gules three wolves' heads, erased or.

(Crozler: "General Armory.")

GILMOR (GILMORE),

Arms—Argent, on a chevron azure between three trefoils vert, as many fleurs-de-lis or.

Crest)—A dexter arm from the shoulder, in pale, brandishing a sword proper, the arm yested gules. (Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.").

STILEMAN (STILLMAN).

drms—Sable, a unicorn passant or, on a chief of the second, three pallets of the first.

Crest—A camel's head erased azure, billetee, muzzled, collared, lined and ringed or. On the collar three hurts. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

DENISON (DENNISON).

Arms—Argent, on a chevron engralled gules between three torteaux, an annulet or.

Crest—A dexter arm erect vested vert, the hand proper grasping a scimitar.

Motto—Domus grata. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

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Crest—A dexter arm from the shoulder, in pale, brandishing a sword proper,

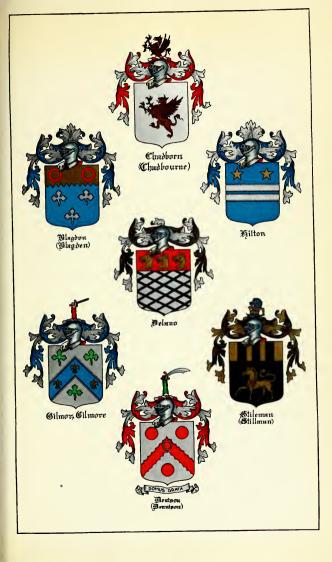
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Arms—Azure, a chevron embattled or. (Burke: "General Armory.")

TOWNLEY (TOWNELEY).

Arms—Argent, a fess sable three mullers in chief of the second.

Crest—On a perch or a hawk close proper beaked and belled of the first.

(Burker: "General Armory.")



Cownley (Cowneley)

(II) WILLIAM CHADBOURNE, of Winchcombe, was baptized there, February 9, 1584-85. He married, at Winchcombe, May 8, 1610, Helen Towneley. This William is the William who is believed to be, after search by the College of Arms, of England, the William who came to America and whose history follows in Generation I of the American line.

(Records of the College of Arms.)

(The Family in America),

(I) WILLIAM CHADBOURNE, who is believed to be identical, as stated above, with William Chadbourne, of Winchcombe, was the founder of the American branch of the family. He came to the colonies in 1634, and arrived at Kittery, Maine, July 8, 1634, with two other companions. It is believed that they came from Devonshire, England, as many of the Kittery settlers emigrated either from Dartmouth or Kingsweare, lying on opposite banks of the River Dartmouth, in the County Devonshire. William Chadbourne and his companions, James Wall and John Goddard, arrived in this country on a vessel called the "Pied Cow," and landed in a cove which bears to this day the name "Cow Cove." William and his two fellow-emigrants were carpenters who came over to build for their patentee, Captain John Mason, what was probably the first sawmill erected in New England. They were to work for Captain Mason for five years, at the duration of which time they were to receive in return fifty acres of land on lease for the term of three lives, meaning generations, paying the annual rent of three bushels of corn. Captain Mason, however, died the following year. In the "Deposition of James Wall," taken the "21, of the 3. month, 1652," there is a quaint account of this arrangement which is signed by George Smyth, before whom it was "sworne." It states:

This Deponent sayethe, that aboute the yeare 1634, he, with his partners, William Chadbourne and John Goddarde, came over to New England vyon the accompte of Captaine John mason of London, and also for themselnes, and were landed at Newichawannock, yon certaine lands there which mr. Joieslenn, Captaine Mason's Agente, brought them vnto, with the leadinge of some goodes, and there they did build vp at the fall there (called by the Indian name of Ashbenbedick) for the use of Captaine Mason & our selues, one sawe mill and one stampinge mill for Corne, w'ch we did keep the space of three or four years next after: and further this Deponent sayth, he builte one house you the same lands, and soe did William Chadburne another & gave it to his soone in Law, Thomas Spencer who now lives in it.

And this Deponent also sayth that we had peaceful and quite possession of that lande for

And this Deponent also sayth that we had peaceful and quite possession of that lande for the vse of Captaine Mason afforesaide, and that the saide Agente did buye some planted ground of some of the Indians, w'ch they had planted ypon the sade land, and that Captaine Masons agentes servants did breake vy & cleared certaine lands there, and planted Corne vpon it, and

all this is to his beste rememberance.

James wall sworne, whoe affirmed vpon his oath that the p'misses is true:

This statement by one of William Chadbourne's companions was made some eighteen years after the work had been accomplished.

The date of William's death is not known, but it is a fact that he was living in 1652, for at that date he signed the act of submission to Massachusetts, along with

forty other inhabitants of Kittery, on November 16 of that year.

William Chadbourne married, at Winchcombe, County Gloucester, Helen Towneley. While records state that William Chadbourne and his wife were the parents of three children, the records of the College of Arms give children listed as follows:

William, of Portsmouth, New England, was baptized at Winchcombe, March 1, 1611; he
married Mary, and they were the parents of a daughter, Mary, who was born in
Boston, in 1644.

2. Robert, baptized at Winchcombe, August 2, 1612.

3. Humphrey, of whom further.

- 4. Richard, baptized at Winchcombe in March, 1615.
- 5. Eleanor, baptized March 3, 1617-18, buried at Winchcombe, January 20, 1624-25.

6. Mary, baptized December 10, 1619.

7. Ann, baptized February 2, 1621-22, buried at Winchcombe, October 12, 1624.

8. John, baptized April 2, 1623, buried at Winchcombe, December 3, 1626

9. Margaret, baptized June 27, 1625.

10. John, baptized November 26, 1626.

11. Ann, baptized September 14, 1628.

 Patience, married Thomas Spencer, of Berwick, who died December 15, 1681, will dated June 2, 1679, proved June 15, 1682.

(Act of Submission. Old documents. Family records. Records of the College of Arms.)

(II) HUMPHREY CHADBOURNE, son of William and Helen (Towneley) Chadbourne, was born in England, and died in New England in the summer of 1667. Humphrey preceded his father by three years, arriving in this country in the bark "Warwick" on September 9, 1631. He came as chief carpenter for David Thompson, patentee, and built what was called the "Great House" at Strawberry Bank, now Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he lived for several years. The "Great House" was originally a blockhouse for defense against the hostile Indians, but was likely used for a trading post as well. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in his book on Portsmouth, "An Old Town by the Sea," says: "It was not until 1631 that the Great House was erected by Humphrey Chadbourne on Strawberry Bank. Mr. Chadbourne consciously, or unconsciously, sewed a seed from which a city has sprung."

Eventually this "chief of the artificers," as Hubbard calls Humphrey Chadbourne, took up his abode in Newichawannock, where he is said to have succeeded Ambrose Gibbons as steward for Mason. He became very prosperous, and purchased from the Indians on May 10, 1643, a large tract of land called Roles, or Rowles, in Newichawannock. This land, bought from an Indian sagamore, or tribal chief, remained in the Chadbourne family for more than two hundred years. In 1651-52, Humphrey received grants of about three hundred acres of land in Kittery. He took a very active part in the affairs of the town, and is called by Sarah Orne Jewett, "the lawgiver," of Kittery. In 1651, he was elected one of the selectmen; from 1654 to 1659 he was town clerk; in 1652, he signed the Submission Act to Massachusetts; he was deputy to the General Court in 1657, 1659, 1660; and in 1662 he was appointed one of the associate judges for the county of York. He was sworn an officer of the Court of Maine, at Saco, June 25, 1640; a juror October 15, 1650; assessed the inventory of the estate of Thomas Etherington, of Kittery, August 16, 1665. Humphrey served as ensign of the militia in 1653, and undoubtedly did his part in the Indian encounters, which were numerous then.

The will of Humphrey Chadbourne, dated May 25, 1667, and recorded the following October 15, is a long but interesting document. According with English custom, he made his eldest son, Humphrey, his principal heir, adding to his bequeathed gifts of real estate, his saddle horse, "will all the furniture to him belonging." Provision was also made for his other sons and for his widow, and to each of his daughters he left one hundred pounds. To his "ounckle," Nicholas

Shapleigh, testator gave "one very good beaver hatt," and to his cousins, "William Spencer and John Spanleigh, each 'a good castor hatt," "as good as can be gotten." At the time of his death, Humphrey owned farms, mills, and timber land, his property including "goo acres of land by estimation." The inventory of his estate, returned by the appraisers, September 12-13, 1667, placed the value of his property at 1,713 pounds and fourteen shillings, which was considered an enormous fortune at that time.

Humphrey Chadbourne married Lucy Treworgy. (Treworgy II.) They were the parents of six children, the youngest posthumous. Children:

Humphrey, Jr., principal heir to his father's estate; assessed the inventory of the estate
of James Goss, May, 1688; died before 1699.

2. James, of whom further.

3. William, provided for in his father's will.

- 4. Lucy, mentioned in the wills of her father, 1667, and her mother, 1699; married Peter Lewis.
- Alyce or Alice, mentioned in the wills of her father, 1667, and her mother, 1690; was left one hundred pounds as her inheritance, as was Lucy; married Samuel Dunnell.
 Katherine, born posthumous; mentioned in the wills of her father, 1667, and her mother, 1600; married a Weymouth, who died before 1708.

(Stackpole: "Old Kittery and Her Families," p. 312. Old records and wills. Thomas Bailey Aldrich: "An Old Town by the Sea." Records of the College of Arms.)

(III) James Chadbourne, son of Humphrey and Lucy (Treworgy) Chadbourne, lived all his life in Kittery, and died there about 1686. He received a number of land grants, and described himself as "The Proprietor of high Lord of the Soyle." He was one of the trustees of the estate of John Heard, whose granddaughter, Elizabeth Heard, daughter of James and Shuah Heard, he married sometime between 1675 and 1680. Elizabeth (Heard) Chadbourne married, after the death of James, her first husband, (second) Samuell Small. James and Elizabeth Chadbourne had two children.

(Old documents. Family records.)

(IV) James Chadbourne, Jr., son of James and Elizabeth (Heard) Chadbourne, was born in Kittery, September 29, 1684, and died before April 9, 1765. He received a grant of land in Kittery in 1704, and in 1739 he became one of the grantees of forty "settlers' lots" of one hundred and thirty acres each in the new town of Phillipstown, which was incorporated as the town of Sanford, Maine, in 1768, and of which James was one of the most prominent founders. He received two lots and moved there with his family. He built Chadbourn's blockhouse, and a second saw and gristmill in the town, the latter on the Mousam River, on the site now occupied by one of the mills of the extensive Goodall plush plants. James, Jr., took an active part in the affairs of the town, and also served in the Indian Wars with his four sons.

James Chadbourne, Jr., married, September 24, 1713, Sarah (Hatch) Downing, daughter of John Hatch, and the widow of Joshua Downing. Children:

1. John, of whom further.

2. James, served with his three brothers and father in the Indian encounters.

Joshua, also fought the Indians.
 And four other children.

(Family data, Old records.)

- (V) John Chadbourne, son of James, Jr., and Sarah (Hatch) Chadbourne, was born in Kittery, March 23. 1716-17, and died April 5, 1789, just three months after the death of his wife. In 1739, he removed to Phillipstown with his father, and purchased one of the "settler's lots" there. According to an old record, "September 30. 1757, James Chadbourn sold to John Chadbourn, Phillipstown, blacksmith, for sixty pounds," this lot. John was one of the owners of the Chadbourn's mills. He served, with his two brothers, James and Joshua, in the Indian Wars, first in Captain Jonathan Bean's company, from 1747 to 1748, then as a sergeant in Captain William Gerrish's company in 1759, and in the same capacity under Captain Gerrish on the eastern frontier in 1760. He and his brother, Joshua, united with the First Congregational Church of Wells. John Chadbourne married, in December, 1740, Mary Spinney, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Rummery) Spinney, who was born in 1722 and died on January 10, 1789. They were the parents of four children, among them:
 - 1. Eleazar, of whom further.

(Family records.)

- (VI) Deacon Eleazar Chadbourne, son of John and Mary (Spinney) Chadbourne, was born in Sanford, Maine, in 1754, and died there in August, 1814. He was a selectman of Sanford for fourteen years during the period of the Revolutionary War and was an agent for purchasing supplies for the army in 1780. He also served as a deacon of the Sanford Baptist Church. Eleazar Chadbourne married Anne Harmon. (Harmon V.) They were the parents of seven children, among them:
 - 1. Naphtali, of whom further.

(Family records. Hon. Artenias Harmon: "The Harmon Genealogy," p. 147. Emery: "History of Sanford, Maine," pp. 67, 68, 362.)

- (VII) NAPHTALI CHADBOURNE, son of Eleazar and Anne (Harmon) Chadbourne, was born in Sanford, Maine, August 28, 1784, and died December 10, 1843. He married, February 19, 1811, Eunice Weymouth. (Weymouth V.) Children:
 - 1. Harmon, born March 9, 1812, died unmarried.
 - 2. Horace P., born May 17, 1813, died July 10, 1895.
 - 3. Cyrus K., born October 17, 1815, died November 22, 1839, unmarried.
 - 4. Bradford H., born April 8, 1819, died April 4, 1871.
 - 5. Ivory, born September 18, 1821, died April 4, 1826.
 - 6. Otis R., born January 8, 1824, died February 13, 1893.
 - 7. Ivory Weymouth, of whom further.
 - 8. Mary A., born December 12, 1828, died October 6, 1885.
 - o. William, born October 31, 1831, died September 18, 1832.
 - 10. William L., born June 16, 1833.

(William Morrell Emery, A. M.: "Chadbourne—Chadbourn Genealogy," pp. 29, 30. Family records.)

(VIII) IVORY WEYMOUTH CHADBOURNE, son of Naphtali and Eunice (Weymouth) Chadbourne, was born in Sanford, Maine, September 12, 1826, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, May 5, 1900. He and his brother, Harmon, joined the "Rough and Ready Company," which was composed of twenty-six Boston men, and went overland to California to the gold fields in 1840. They remained there

five years and then Ivory W. Chadbourne returned to Boston by way of Calcutta in the ship "Polynesia," which completed his trip around the world. During the next forty-five years of his life he lived in Boston. He married, in Boston, June 17, 1885, Sarah Elizabeth Watress, who was born March 23, 1838, and died in Boston, December 25, 1906. Ivory Weymouth Chadbourne is described as a kind husband, an indulgent father, and a loyal friend. Ivory Weymouth and Sarah Elizabeth (Watress) Chadbourne were the parents of six children, among them:

I. Ida Ware, of whom further.

(William Morrell Emery, A. M.: "Chadbourne—Chadbourn Genealogy," pp. 30, 41. Family records.)

(IX) Ida Ware Chadbourne, daughter of Ivory Weymouth and Sarah Elizabeth (Watress) Chadbourne, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 9, 1858, and died in that city, April 16, 1908. She married Charles Payson Blinn. (Blinn VIII.)

(Ibid.)

(The Blagden Line).

The English surname, Blagdon, originated to signify a dweller of the Black Down. The name is often spelled Blagden, which may have been used first to designate a dweller of the Black Hollow or Valley in the Old English words, "blace" and "denu," or as Harrison suggests, it may be taken from Blagdon. There is a township of the name in the parish of Stannington, County Cumberland, and a parish of Blagdon, or Blagden, in the county of Somerset, eight miles from Axbridge, England. There are several records of persons bearing the name in the counties of England, among which is mentioned Walter de Blakedon in the County Somerset, in the time of Edward I; a Robert Blakeden, from the County Surrey, who was registered at Oxford University, in 1587; the baptism of Ann, daughter of John Blackden at St. Michael, Cornhill, in 1631; and Thomas, son of James and Sarah Blagden, in 1689.

(Harrison: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

The first mention of the name in America is, according to family tradition, of two brothers who came to the colonies from England, one to settle in Boston and the other in Maine. In the deeds of Lincoln County, Maine, there is the following record: "July 7, 1784, James Blagden, of Starr Ysland and Roger Kelly of Smuttynos Ysland, at the Ysland of Shoals bot a cable and anker of John Wilde of Mass." These Isles of Shoals consist of several small islands which lie partly off the coast of New Hampshire, and partly off the coast of Lincoln County, Maine, which would make it seem likely that the James Blagden (or Blagdon) mentioned in the record above quoted was the first member of the family in America.

Later, two brothers came to Lincoln County, where one settled near the Kennebec River, nearly opposite Richmond, and the other somewhere in the vicinity of "Head Tide." It is thought on good authority that Captain Rawlins Blagdon, of whom further, was the brother who settled near Richmond.

(Deeds of Lincoln County, Maine. Family records.)

- (I) Captain Rawlins Blagdon, or, as his name is spelled in various records, Rollins, Rathins, Roline, or Rolin Blagdon, or Blagden, may have married twice. The 'intentions of his first marriage are as follows: "Rothins Blagdon and Martha Laiton both of Pownalborough, October 17, 1773," This publishment was made from the clerk's office in Lincoln County, and was followed by the further announcement, "November 4, 1773, then married Roline Blagdon and Martha Lighton—Both of Powalborough. Thomas Moore—minister of the Gospel." The records are difficult to read due to the age of the documents and the not too plain handwriting of the clerk. Another record reads as follows: "Mr. Rollins Blagdon and Miss Sally Pressy both of this town intend marriage. Dated at Pownalborough, October 8th, 1796. A certificate given Wm. Barker Town Clerk." Children of the first marriage:
 - John, marriage intentions published at Pownalborough, August 27, 1796, to Nabby Nute, who married (second) Benjamin Blagden.

Benjamin, born about 1776, died in Wiscasset, July 19, 1830; marriage intentions published October 1, 1805, to Mrs. Nabby (Nute) Blagden.

3. Alexander, born in 1781, died in Wiscasset, August 4, 1843; marriage intentions published in Wiscasset, July 1, 1804 (certificate given) to Huldah Nute, sister of the above mentioned Nabby Nute. Huldah Nute was born in 1780, and died in 1864. Alexander and Huldah (Nute) Blagden were the parents of seven children.

4. David, called "of Wiscasset" in the records, married (first), February 8, 1821, Hannah Kincaid, and (second), in 1829, Louisa Rawlins, born February 24, 1808, died at Alna, Maine, June 10, 1834, daughter of Stephen and Margaret (Peters) Rawlins or Rollins, and the granddaughter of Nathaniel Rawlins. David and Louisa (Rawlins) Blagdon had two children, both of whom died young.

5. Charles, of whom further.

(Pownalborough-Wiscasset, Maine, Records. "Records of Families of the Name of Rawlins or Rollins in the United States" (1874), p. 60. "Bangor, Maine, Historical Magazine," Vol. IV. pp. 29; Vol. VII, pp. 84, 219.

- (II) Charles Blagdon, son of Captain Rawlins (or Rollins) and Martha (Laiton, or Lighton) Blagdon, was born about 1795, and died at Wiscasset, Maine, April 13, 1853, where he had lived. He married, in Pownalborough, Maine, where the intentions of his marriage were published, November 2, 1823, on Christmas Day, in 1823, Margaret Nute (also spelled Margaretta) Nute, sister of the wives of her husband's brothers. The wedding was recorded March 25, 1826, by Ioshua Hilton, town clerk, of Wiscasset. Children:
 - 1. Charles, married Caroline Carleton, and had no children.

2. Elbridge, married Susan Erskine, and had two children, Flora and Lizzie.

Mary Ann, married a Blake and had three children, Hattie, Julia, and Maria, as well as three boys who died young.

4. Harriet Augusta, of whom further.

5. Julia, born in Wiscasset, Maine, May 4, 1833, died March 7, 1894; married, January 9, 1854, Valentine Greenleaf, and they had six children: Samuel; Grace, married a Lowell; James; Annie, married a Polk; Frederick; and Edward.

(Pownalborough-Wiscasset, Maine, records. Family records. "Greenleaf Genealogy" (1574-1896), p. 364.)

(III) HARRIET AUGUSTA BLAGDEN (as the name was hereafter spelled), daughter of Charles and Margaret (or Margarette) (Nute) Blagdon, was born in Wiscasset, Maine, March 24, 1827, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1875. She married (first) in Woolwich, Maine, Silas Payson Blinn. (Blinn VII.)



HERD (HEARD).

Arms—Argent, a Neptune crowned with an Eastern crown of gold, his trident sable headed or, issuing from a stormy ocean, the sinister hand grasping the head of a ship's mast appearing above the waves, as part of the wreck all proper, on a chief azure the Arctic polar star of the first between two water bougets of the second.

Crest—A swith, wings elevated argent, beaked and membered sable charged on the breast with a rose gutes, barbed and seeded proper, ducally crowned, collared and chained or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

SPINNEY

Arms-Sable, a chevron between three crescents argent.

(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

HATCH.

Arms-Gules, two demi-hons rampant or.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant or between the paws a sphere, a cross pattée fitchée or, stuck therein.

Motto-Fortis valore et appiis.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

HARMON

Arms—Argent, on a cross sable a stag's head between four birds of the first.

(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

WEYMOUTH.

Arms—Per fess sable and bendy of six argent and azure in base a swan swimming in waves proper. (Burke: "General Armory.")

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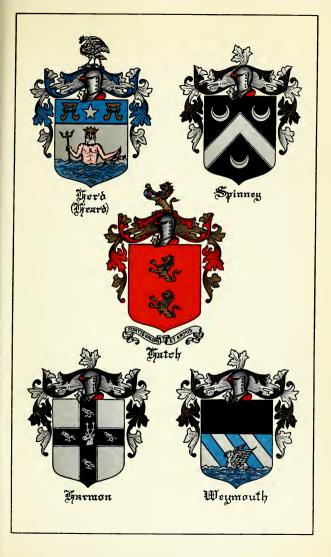
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(Low Poron - Licesco, Maine relats. For hy records "Greenle | Geneal gy" (1574-

III) HARTIT Agencia Blackers (as the name was hereafter spilled), lught rol Carles and Margir t (r Margaretre Nat.) Eligdon, was born in Wiscusset, Maine March 24, 18-7, and died in Boston Ma. sachusetts, in 1875. She married (first) in Woolwich, Maine, Sites Payson Blenn. (Blinn VII.)





Harriet Augusta Blagden married (second), at Wiscasset, July 20, 1865, William C. Poucher.

(Ibid.)

(The Weymouth Line).

The English surname, "Weymouth," originated to designate a native of Wymouth in Dorsetshire, England. On the Register of the University of Oxford, in 1572, appears the name of Hugh Weymouthe.

Berwick, Maine, the early home of the Weymouth family in America, was originally the northern part of the ancient town of Kittery, and was known, prior to its incorporation, as the parish of Unity and precinct of Berwick. The southern part was incorporated as the parish of Unity in 1673. In 1713 it was incorporated as a town, under the name of Berwick. The whole of Berwick, North Berwick, and South Berwick, except a small portion, were included within its bounds in 1720. South Berwick was taken off in 1814, and North Berwick in 1831.

The early settlers in "Old Kittery" included several by the name of Waymouth (or Weymouth), who were, it may be presumed, kinsmen of each other, but whose exact relationship to each other cannot be determined, owing to incompleteness of the early records. Mr. Stackpole, in his history of Old Kittery, lists the following:

Robert Weymouth, or Waymouth, said to have come from Dartmouth, England, before Nobel Weymouth of Waymouth, and the Source of William, brother of the above; died about 1654.
William, brother of the above; died about 1654.
William, perhaps same as William, son of Robert Weymouth of Dartmouth, England, had

sons William, Robert, Joshua (born in 1695) and Samuel.

Joshua, married in 1720; lived in Berwick, no record that he had any sons.

Edward, born in 1639, lived or owned land in Dover, Kittery and Eliot; had a son Timothy.

Timothy was granted land in 1703; married before 1705 and had sons Ichabod, Shadrach, Timothy, and Jonathan.

"Benjamin, son of Benjamin and Mary"; these two are shown as Benjamin (II) and Benjamin (I), respectively, in the genealogical line of four Benjamins which follows.

There seems little doubt that a descendant of some one of the above, probably of the Benjamin who was baptized January 21, 1721-22, was Benjamin Weymouth, Revolutionary soldier, of whom further,

(Everett S. Stackpole: "Old Kittery and Her Families" (1903), pp. 794-96.)

(I) BENJAMIN WEYMOUTH, whose ancestral lineage is as yet unproven, was in Dover, New Hampshire, and a father, as early as February, 1693-94. He was living in 1724, when he deeded land to his son, Benjamin. He married Mary, and they had a son, Benjamin, of whom further.

(Ibid., pp. 619, 795. "Collections of the Dover, New Hampshire, Historical Society" (1894), Vol. I, p. 29.)

(II) BENJAMIN (2) WEYMOUTH, son of Benjamin and Mary Weymouth, was born at Dover, New Hampshire, where his birth was recorded as follows: "Benjamin Wamouth Son of Benjamen by his wife mary borne the first Day of febraury in ye year 1693-4." He and his wife Sarah and two children, Benjamin and Mary, were all baptized at South Berwick, Maine, January 21, 1721-22. He received land from his father in 1724.

Benjamin Weymouth married, June 14, 1716, Sarah Morrell, who was born December 1, 1605, daughter of Nicholas and Sarah (Frye) Morrell.

Children (first two baptized at South Berwick, Maine; fifth at Dover, New Hampshire):

1. Benjamin, of whom further.

2. Mary, baptized January 21, 1721-22.

3. Abigail, baptized August 4, 1723. 4. Elizabeth, baptized May 21, 1727.

5. Sarah (probably) "Dr. of Benjamin Weymouth," baptized February 23, 1729, by Rev. Jonathan Cushing. (Records of First Church, Dover, New Hampshire.)

("Collection of Dover, New Hampshire, Historical Society," Vol. I, pp. 29, 138. Everett S. Stackpole: "Old Kittery and His Families," pp. 619, 795.)

(III) BENJAMIN (3) WEYMOUTH, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Morrell) Weymouth, was born between 1717-22, and was baptized at South Berwick, Maine, January 21, 1721-22. While no records are found which positively prove the identity, there seems to be little, if any, doubt that he was the "Benja. Waymoth" who was taxed in 1772 in Berwick, which then included North and South Berwick. Little more of him is known, but it seems equally certain that he was the father of "Benj. Waymoth, Jr.," of whom further, who, the same year was taxed at Pond Mill. Berwick.

(Everett S. Stackpole: "Old Kittery and His Families," p. 765, "Maine Genealogist and Biographer," Vol. I, pp. 24, 26 (published in 1875-76).)

(IV) BENJAMIN (4) WEYMOUTH, evidently the son of the above Benjamin Weymouth, of South Berwick, resided at Berwick, York County, Maine. He served three years in the Continental Army, in the Revolutionary War. It is recorded that Benjamin "Weighmouth" was a minute man in 1775 and served three years, from 1777 to 1780. Benjamin Weymouth, of Berwick, enlisted May 8, 1775, as a private and was in the company under the command of Captain Phillip Hubbard, in Colonel Scamman's regiment. The following records of Benjamin Waymouth (or Weymouth), of Berwick, probably all refer to this Benjamin:

Benjamin Weymouth, Berwick, Private, Capt. Philip Hubbard's County, Col. James Scammon's (30th) regt; muster roll dated Aug. 1, 1775; enlisted May 8, 1775; service 3 mos. I day: also, company return (probably Oct., 1775); including abstract of pay to last of July, 1775; also, order for bounty coat dated Headquarters, Cambridge, Oct. 27, 1775. Benjamin Waymouth, Berwick, Private, Capt. John Goodwin's Co. Majl. Daniel Little-field's detachment of York Co. militia; detached July 10, 1779; discharged Sept. 10. 1779;

service, 2 mos., on Penobscot expedition.

Benjamin Waymouth, Berwick (also given Old York), private 2d Co., Col. John Bailey's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from April 8, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1797, residence, Old York; redited to town of Berwick; also, each Samuel Darby's (2d) Co., Col. Bailey's regt.; company return dated camp at Valley Forge, January 25, 1798; residence, Berwick; term, 3 years; also, Colonel's Co., Col. Bailey's regt.; Continental Army pay accounts for service from Jan. 1, 1780 to Apr. 8, 1780.

Benjamin Weymouth married (probably), in Scarborough, Maine, May 8, 1782, Mary Tyler. Children (order not known):

1. Eunice, of whom further.

2. Solomon, son of Benjamin Weymouth, who was a private in the Massachusetts militia and Colonel John Bailey's regiment, Continental Infantry; married Betsey Whitcomb, and they had a son, Calvin Hiram, who married Sarah Dorr.

("Maine Genealogist and Biographer," Vol. I (1875-76), p. 26. William Morrell Emery, A. M.; "Chadbourne-Chadbourn Genealogy" (1904), p. 29. W. D. Spencer: "A List of Revolutionary Soldiers of Erwick" (1898), p. 17. "Maine Historical Society, Collections and Proceedings" N. S. Vol. X (1899), p. 397. "Sons of the American Revolution, National Official Bulletim," Vol. XVII, No. 4, p. 86 (March, 1923). "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Vol. XVI (1907), pp. 729, 940.)

(V) EUNICE WEYMOUTH, daughter of Benjamin Weymouth, was born in Berwick, Maine, February 19, 1792, and died in Sanford, Maine, or Boston, Massachusetts, October 7, 1874. She married Naphtali Chadbourne. (Chadbourne VII.)

(G. T. Ridlon, Sr.: "Saco Valley, Maine, Settlements and Families" (1895), p. 573. William Morrell Emery: "Chadbourne-Chadbourn Genealogy.")

(The Delano Line).

The family of Delano is of noble origin, descended from William the Conqueror, Charlemagne, the Capet Kings, and other prominent figures in history. All the Delanos in America are descended from Phillipe de la Noye, the original settler in this country.

- (I) ARNULPHE DE FRANCHIMONT, 1139.
- (II) CONRAD DE FRANCHIMONT.
- (III) Helin, Marquis de Franchimont, married Agnes, daughter of Othon, Duke of Bavaria.
 - (IV) Helin II, married Agnix de Duras.
 - (V) JEAN, Marquis de Franchimont; married, in 1310, Mohienne de la Noye.
 - (VI) Hughes de Franchimont, Seigneur de la Noye, died in 1349.
 - (VII) GUIBERT DE LANNOYE, Seigneur de Sautes et de Beaumont.
- (VIII) BAUDOUIN, le Begue de Lannoye, Grand Master of the Golden Fleece, died in 1474.
 - (IX) BAUDOUIN DE LANNOYE, Chevalier de la Toisin d'Or.
- (X) PHILLIPE DE LANNOYE, Chevalier de la Toisin d'Or, married Magdelaine de Bourgoyne.
- (XI) Jean de Lannoye, son of Phillip and Magdelaine (de Bourgoyne) de Lannoye, was born in 1511, and died in 1560. He was a Chevalier de la Toisin d'Or, Seigneur de Conroy, and Chamberlain to the Emperor Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire. Jean de Lannoye married Jeanne de Ligne, daughter of Louis de Ligne.
- (XII) GYSBERT DE LANNOYE, Seigneur de Tourconig in Flanders, was born in 1545.
- (XIII) JEAN DE LANNOY, born in 1570, and died in 1604, was a French Huguenot, who fled to Leyden, Holland, with his wife, from France, to escape religious persecution there. He married Marie de Mahieu, and they were the parents of:
 - 1. Phillipe de la Noye, Jr.

(Delano: "Genealogy, History and Alliances of the American House of Delano," p. 24. Browning: "Americans of Royal Descent," Seventh Edition, pp. 484-87.)

C. & R. 1-27

(The Family in America).

(I) PHILLIPE DE LA NOYE, son of Jean and Marie (de Mahieu) de Lannoy, and founder of the family in America, was born in Leyden, Holland, where he was baptized in the Walloon Church, December 7, 1603, and died at Bridgewater, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, in 1681. He joined the English at Leyden when they were about to start for America and was allied with them in the "Fortune," which arrived at Plymouth, November 9, 1621. He was made a freeman in 1632, and served in the Pequot War of 1636-38. Phillipe de la Noye removed to Duxbury, Massachusetts, where he owned forty acres of land in 1637, as well as eight hundred in Dartmouth.

Phillipe de la Noye (or Philippe Delano), as he soon became known, married (first), at Duxbury, Massachusetts, December 19, 1634, Hester Dewsbury, of Duxbury. He married (second), in 1656-57, Mary (Pontus) Glass, daughter of William Pontus, and widow of James Glass. Children of the first marriage:

- 1. Mary, born in 1635; married Jonathan Dunham.
- 2. Esther, born in 1638; married (first) Samuel Sampson.
- 3. Philip, Jr., of whom further.
- Dr. Thomas, born in 1642; married Mary Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden. He executed his father's will. (Alden I—child ten.)
- 5. John, born in 1644; married Mary Weston.
- Jane, born in 1646.
- Jonathan, born in Duxbury in 1647, died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, December 23, 1720; married, at Plymouth, February 28, 1678, Mercy Warren. He held many offices.

Children of the second marriage:

- 8. Rebecca, born about 1657, died April 6, 1709; married, December 28, 1686, John Churchill, Jr.
- 9. Samuel, born in 1659; married Elizabeth Standish.
- $(\mathit{Ibid}.$ Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England." J. Winsor: "History of the Town of Duxbury.")
- (II) Philip Delano, Jr., son of Phillippe and Hester (Dewsbury) de la Noye, was born in Duxbury, in 1640, and died there in 1708. He married, in Duxbury, in 1668, Elizabeth Clark (Clarke II) and they were the parents of:
 - 1. Ebenezer, of whom further.
 - (Ibid. W. T. Davis: "Landmarks of Plymouth," p. 245.)
- (III) EBENEZER DELANO, son of Philip, Jr., and Elizabeth (Clark) Delano, was born in 1675 and died in Duxbury before December 11, 1708. He lived in Duxbury and married, December 26, 1699, Martha Simmons. (Simmons IV.) Children:
 - 1. Joshua, of whom further.
 - 2. Thankful, born June 8, 1702.
 - 3. Abia, born August 17, 1704.
 - (Ibid. "Duxbury Vital Records.")
- (IV) Joshua Delano, son of Ebenezer and Martha (Simmons) Delano, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, October 30, 1700, and died there March 1, 1751.

He married, in 1721, Hopestill Peterson. (Peterson III.) They are buried at Kingston. Children:

1. Rhoda, born July 4, 1728.

2. Thankful, born February 28, 1730-31.

Silvi, born January 22, 1732-33.
 Hopestill, of whom further.

5. Beza, born November 24, 1737.

6. Martha, born September 21, 1739.

7. Welthea, born December 7, 1741.

8. Joshua, born September 30, 1744. (Ibid.)

(V) HOPESTILL DELANO, son of Joshua and Hopestill (Peterson) Delano, was born January 19, 1735, and lived in Plymouth, but died in Woolwich, Maine, February 15, 1829. He married, at Kingston, in 1758, Abigail Everson, daughter of Ephraim and Abigail (Kimball) Everson. Child (possibly others):

1. Abigail, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(VI) ABIGAIL DELANO, daughter of Hopestill and Abigail (Everson) Delano, was born August 1, 1763, and died January 21, 1841. She married James Blinn, Jr. (Blinn V.)

(Ibid.)

(The Peterson Line).

The surname, Peterson, comes from the Christian name, Peter, introduced in England at the time of the Conquest. The name was sometimes written Petre, as accidentally, by the Petres, or Peters of Torn Newton, in the County Devonshire, but it is generally written Peterson, as by this particular family.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

- (I) John Peterson lived at Duxbury, Massachusetts, where he died in 1690. He married Mary Soule, daughter of George Soule, who came over on the "Mayfower." John is mentioned in the will of Isaac Allerton in the court records, October 19, 1659. John and Mary were the parents of:
 - 1. Jonathan.

(Duxbury Court Records.)

- (II) JONATHAN PETERSON, son of John and Mary (Soule) Peterson, married Lydia Wadsworth, who survived him. (Wadsworth III.) Children:
 - I. John, born August 22, 1701.
 - 2. Hopestill, of whom further.
 - 3. Jonathan, born September 20, 1706, died May 5, 1765, in his fifty-ninth year.
 - 4. Reuben, born April 8, 1710.

(Duxbury Vital Records. Records of Old Cemetery, South Duxbury, G. E. Bowman.)

(III) Hopestill Peterson, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia (Wadsworth) Peterson, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, January 20, 1702-03, and died July 27, 1775. She married Joshua Delano, of Duxbury. (Delano IV.)

(Duxbury Vital Records. Wills.)

(The Wadsworth Line).

Members of the Wadsworth family who came to America were Cromwellians who left England during the Civil War there, while others of the name removed to Yorkshire and began woolen manufacturing. Many of the name are still to be found in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The name was in Yorkshire long before the Cromwell period, however, for before 800 A. D. one of the chief conspirators against Ethelred, King of Northumberland, was Duke Wada, of prodigious size and strength. It is said that the patronymica Wadsworth came from the name of the residence of this Duke Wada in Yorkshire. Although no definite location or family in England had been established for Christopher Wadsworth who founded this branch of the family in America, the name Christopher occurs on the records of Wadsworth and Wordsworth in Silkstone, York County, England, which would suggest Yorkshire as a possible residence of his predecessors.

Whether Christopher Wadsworth, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, was related in any way with William Wadsworth, who arrived in Boston in the same year, with Thomas Hooker's company, is not known. The American families of the name have held places of great importance in America, closely associated with military and political life and have figured in early Colonial, State and Federal offices of prominence.

(H. A. Wadsworth: "Two Hundred and Fifty Years of Wadsworth Family in America," pp. 18, 90. "County Pedigrees of Nottinghamshire," Vol. 1, p. 23. R. Himman: "Catalogue of Puri, an Settlers of Connecticut," pp. 300-32. J. Winsor: "History of Duxbury, Massachusetts," p. 328.)

(I) Christopher Wadsworth was born in England, and died in Duxbury, Massachusetts, about 1678, as his will was dated July 21, 1677, and was filled the following year. It has been said that he, like William Wadsworth, later of Connecticut, came over on the ship "Lion" September 16, 1632, but his name does not appear on the records until 1633, when he was recorded in Duxbury, Massachusetts. "Xtofer Waddesworth," as his name is recorded, was a representative in 1666-67, and also served his town as deputy, selectman and surveyor. He owned land at Holly Swamp in 1638 and purchased more land in 1655. In 1682, land of "Goodman Wadsworth" was mentioned in the Duxbury records. His neighbors there were Captain Miles Standish, Elder Brewster, and John Alden.

Christopher Wadsworth married Grace Cole, whose will was dated January 13, 1687-88. Children:

- I. Joseph, born in 1636, died after March 22, 1689, when he made his will; owned land in Bridgewater, Massachusetts; married (first), in 1655, Abigail Waite and (second) Mary.
- 2. Deacon John, of whom further.
- Captain Samuel, died April 18, or 21, 1676, in King Philip's War; married, in 1655, Abigail Lindall, and they lived in Milton, Massachusetts.
- 4. Mary, married Henry Andrews.
- (J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 379. J. Winslow: "History of Duxbury, Massachusetts," p. 328. G. Etheridge: "Records of Duxbury," pp. 34-35. H. A. Wadsworth: "Two Hundred and Fitty Years of Wadsworth Family in America", p. 33. Vital Records of Duxbury, Massachusetts, pp. 212, 432. "American Ancestry," Vol. VI, p. 187.)
- (II) DEACON JOHN WADSWORTH, son of Christopher and Grace (Cole) Wadsworth, was born about 1638, and died at Duxbury, May 15, 1700. His will



CLARKE.

Arms—Argenth on a fesse sable between two chevrons of the second three crosses crosslet fitchée or. (Burke: "General Armory.")

NASHE (NASH).

Arms—Sable on a chevron between three greyhounds courant argent as many sprigs of ashen leaves project. (Burke: "General Armory.")

SIMONDS (SIMMONS).

Arms—Per fess sable and argent a pale counterchanged, three trefoils slipped of the second.

Crest—On a mount, vert an ermine passant proper in the mouth a trefoil slipped or. (Burke: "General Armory.")

MOLINS (MULLINS),

Arms Ermine a fer-de-moline azure pierced of the field.

Crast - A water-wheel or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

SHAPLEIGH.

Arms—Vert, a chevron argent between three escallops or.

Crest—An arm erect couped at the wrist, vested gules, cuffed argent, holding in the hand proper a wreath vert, fructed gules.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

WADSWORTH.

Arms-Gules, three fleurs-de-lis argent.

Crest—On a globe of the world winged proper an eagle rising or.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

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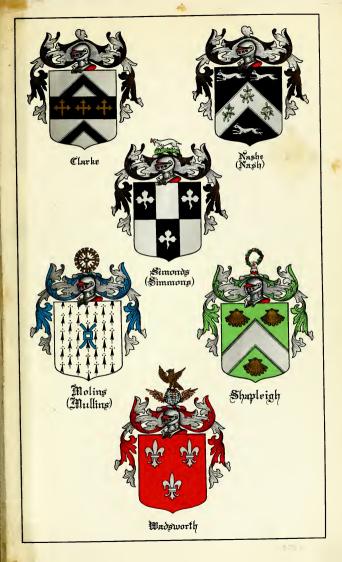
"General Armory." i b word with which is a contract of the contr

i A 2-31 Arthur-Caules, three fleurs-de-lis-argent, 8 and box . 2 c c q 2 g Crest-On a globe if the world winged proper all bagld rising or.

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was dated April 23, 1700, and was probated July 30, 1700. In it he stated that his "daughters, Lydia and Grace, which are of age Shall have two cows each of them And wedding Cloaths." Deacon John Wadsworth married, July 25, 1667, Abigail Andrews, daughter of Henry and Mary Andrews, who was born about 1647, and died November 25-26, 1723, Middleborough; was appointed administrator of her estate, December 20, 1723. The inventory of her estate reads as follows: "A true Inventory of all and singular the personal Estate of mrs. Abigail Wadsworth Widdow: late of Duxborough Deceased Taken the fourth day of December: 1723: and since Taken in the custody of her daughters Respectively as it fell by lot unto them: as followeth Imprimis: " Deacon John and Abigail Wadsworth were the parents of twelve children. Children, recorded at Duxbury, Massachusetts (not in order of birth):

 Mary, born December 18, 1688, died May 9, 1741, and buried at Pembroke; she married Aaron Soule, and they had a son. Christopher Soule.

Abigail, born October 25, 1670; married, December 28, 1693, Jacob Tomson, administrator of Abigail's mother's estate.

3. John, born March 12, 1671-72; married (second) Mary.

4. Christopher, born March 15, 1684-85.

5. Ichabod, born March 11, 1686-87, died in Duxbury August 1, 1746, in his fifty-ninth year.

6. Sarah, was living in 1700, and unmarried in 1723.

7. Hannah, was living in 1700, and married. February 9, 1698, Benjamin Peterson.

8. Lydia, of whom further.

 Grace, married (first) William Sprague, and they were the parents of Ruth, Zerimiah, Jethro, and Terah. She married (second) Josiah Wormall (1723), of whose estate she was made administratrix in 1738. She died between 1748 and 1758.

10. Hopestill, married, May 20, 1708, William Brewster.

11. Mercy, was unmarried in 1723.

12. Isaac, was living in 1700.

(Ibid. Town Records of Duxbury. Wills.)

(III) Lydia Wadsworth, daughter of Deacon John and Abigail (Andrews) Wadsworth, was born February 13, 1678 (old style), or February 23, 1679 (new style). She died May 26, 1756, aged seventy-seven years, three months and three days. Lydia Wadsworth married Jonathan Peterson, of Duxbury. (Peterson II.)

(Ibid. An article by G. E. Bowman: "The Mayflower Descendant," Vol. IX, p. 246 (1907).)

(The Harmon Line).

The early forms of the name, "Harmon," in England, were "Herman" and "Harman." One branch of the family settled in Virginia, but James Harmon, from whom descended this line, settled in Saco, Maine, in 1655.

(Hon. Artemas Harmon: "Harmon Genealogy," pp. 1, 137.)

(I) James Harmon, born in England, it is believed, died in New England. It is probable that James Harmon came over to America with the Lewis and Bonython Company, or else followed soon after. His name is frequently mentioned in connection with that of James Gibbons, one of the proprietors of the Bonython Patent. It is known that he came to this country when Saco was first settled and that he was there in 1655. At a commissioner's court held at Saco in 1658, "James Harmon was presented for swearing, and was fined forty shillings for bound, to his good behavior until the County Court, in a bond of ten pounds, and Ralph Tristrum for him." Mention is made in York deeds of 1717 that James Harmon

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formerly owned land in Saco. In 1661, James Harmon and his wife were separated and the court awarded the wife all her husband's property for her maintenance. On December 9, 1674, Goodwife Harmon and Harmon, Jr., were assigned a seat in the meetinghouse.

James Harmon married, May 6, 1650, or before (the date was torn on the record), Sarah Clarke, daughter of Edward and Barbara Clarke, the former a juryman for Cape Porpoise, in York, Maine, who died in 1661. Children:

1. John, of whom further.

2. Jane, born probably in 1655.

3. Barbara, born December 6, 1667.

(Hon. Artemas Harmon: "The Harmon Genealogy," p. 138.)

(II) JOHN HARMON, son of James and Sarah (Clarke) Harmon, was born about 1650, and died in York, York County, Maine, in 1695. In a list of rates paid by the inhabitants of Saco, in 1670, he paid sixteen shillings, and in 1674 he was one of the few people in Saco who owned horses. John Harmon was sent by Saco as deputy to the Assembly in 1681. He removed to York before 1690.

John Harmon married (first) in Saco, Maine, in 1673, Mrs. Elizabeth (Cummings) Foxwell, daughter of Richard and Eleanor (Boynton) Cummings, and widow of John Foxwell. John Harmon married (second), in York, Maine, about 1675, Deborah Johnson, daughter of Edward and Priscilla Johnson, of York. Child of the first marriage:

 Elizabeth, born in Saco, about 1674; married, February 28, 1694, Lieutenant Joseph Banks.

Children of the second marriage:

2. Colonel Johnson, born about 1675; married, in 1702, Mary Moulton.

3. Captain John, of whom further.

4. Mary, married (first) Benjamin Donnell; (second) Joseph Holt.

5. Thomas, who was driven out to sea in a canoe, by a northwest wind, on December 23, 1701, and never returned.

(Hon. Artemas Harmon: "The Harmon Genealogy," p. 138.)

(III) Captain John Harmon, son of John and Deborah (Johnson) Harmon, was born about 1680, and probably died in Sanford, sometime after 1754, when he settled there. He and his brother, Johnson, fought the Indians who molested the white settlers around York. He was a moderator and also first deacon of York in 1731. He was captain of the Sixth Company, First Massachusetts Regiment, in 1744-45, in the French War at Cape Breton. Captain Harmon was one of the first settlers in Sanford, then Phillipstown, and according to the proprietor's records of Phillipstown, he had lot number fifteen in a list of lots granted to settlers November 21, 1754. He was empowered to dispose of the trees lying upon the ground in Phillipstown in 1754.

Captain John Harmon married, in 1707, Mehitable Parker, daughter of John and Sarah (Green) Parker, and granddaughter of Nicholas Green. Children, all

born in York:

 Deborah, born March 10, 1707-08; married (first), February 28, 1728-29, Johnson Harmon, Jr.; (second), August 26, 1738, William Fullerton.

2. Benjamin, born February 3, 1709-10; married, June 5, 1734, Katherine Beall,

3. Elizabeth, born May 1, 1712; married, March 23, 1733-34, Ebenezer Moulton.

4. Nathaniel, born May 5, 1714; married, April 4, 1737, Mary Kingsbury.

5. Jerusha, born May 6, 1615-16; married, December 9, 1738, Edward Call (or Pell).

6. John, 3rd, born May 11, 1720.

7. and 8. Twins, one of whom died September 22 and the other October 5, 1721.

9. Naphtali, of whom further.

10. Mary, married, December 8, 1742, Maximilian Tenney.

(Hon. Artemas Harmon: "The Harmon Genealogy," p. 144.)

(IV) Deacon Naphtali Harmon, son of Captain John and Mehitable (Parker) Harmon, was born in York, Maine, November 18, 1722. He was one of the original grantees of Sanford, Maine, in 1754, when it was Phillipstown, and in a petition from the inhabitants of that town, dated May 26, 1756, his name appears with those of his brothers. He was a selectman of Sanford March 11, 1768, and deer informer in 1781, and a sergeant of a company of scouts in 1758. Naphtali Harmon was one of the original founders of the First Baptist Church in 1772, and was made a deacon. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, 1777-78.

Deacon Naphtali Harmon married (first), in Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 18, 1744, Anne Greenleaf, daughter of Steven Greenleaf, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and (second), in Wells, Maine, June 18, 1756, Anna Gray, who was born about 1734 and died October 30, 1793. Children of the first marriage,

born in York:

- 1. Samuel, born June 24, 1751; married Lucy.
- 2. Anne, of whom further.
- 3. Isaiah, born in Sanford in 1755.

Children of the second marriage, born in Sanford:

- 4 Josiah, born in 1757, enlisted in July, 1777, for three years in Captain Wheelwright's company in Colonel France's regiment and served in the Revolution as a sergeant.
- 5. Deborah, born May 8, 1760; married James H. Chadbourne,
- 6. Sarah.
- 7. Priscilla, married, March 17, 1794, George Lord, of Alfred, Maine,

(Hon. Artemas Harmon: "The Harmon Genealogy," pp. 147-48. Emery: "History of Sanford, Maine," pp. 63, 65. S. A. R. Register (1904), No. 16,347.)

- (V) Anne Harmon, daughter of Naphtali and Anne (Greenleaf) Harmon, was born in York, May 12, 1753, and died in 1823. She married Deacon Eleazer Chadbourne. (Chadbourne VI.)
- (Hon. Artemas Harmon: "The Harmon Genealogy," p. 147. S. A. R. Register (1904), No. 16,347.)

(The Simmons Line).

The name Simmons is generally understood to be a derivative of Simon, but it may have come from the Domesday name, Simund, which is quite distinct from Simon. There is a family of Simmons, who have been resident at Seaford, in the County Sussex, for the past three centuries and a half. They evidently have corrupted their appellative from Seaman, which has gone through the following phases since 1553: Seeman, Seaman, Seamans, Semons, Simonds, Simmonds, Symonds, Symmonds, and finally Simmons. The surname, Seaman, is of very frequent occurrence in the records of Cinque Ports, and all along the coasts

of Kent and Sussex, in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and following centuries. There was a ship of Winchelsea, called "De la Bochere," commanded by Benedict Seman (doubtless named from his occupation), which sailed in 1294.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

- (I) Moses Simmons, American progenitor of this branch of the family, was born at Leyden, Holland. He arrived in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1621, having sailed with his wife on the ship "Fortune." He was one of the first settlers of Plymouth but removed to Duxbury about 1638-40. Moses Simmons was one of the original purchasers of Dartmouth and a proprietor of Bridgewater and Middleborough, but was not a resident of either place. Children:
 - Thomas, died in 1675; married Patience, and they had a son, Moses, in 1660, who died in the Canada expedition; Thomas was a servant of Samuel Fuller; he was perhaps of Braintree.
 - 2. Moses, of whom further.
- (Hobart: "Journal." J. Winsor: "History of the Town of Duxbury, Massachusetts." Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 100.)
- (II) Moses Simmons, Jr., son of Moses Simmons, was probably born in England, and died in Duxbury in 1689. He married Sarah. Children:
 - 1. John, of whom further.
 - 2. Aaron, of Duxbury.
 - 3. Mary, married Joseph Alden.
 - 4. Elizabeth, married, in 1690, Richard Dwelley.
 - 5. Sarah, married James Nash of Duxbury.
- (J. Winsor: "History of the Town of Duxbury, Massachusetts," pp. 214, 307. W. T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," p. 245.)
- (III) John Simmons, son of Moses, Jr., and Sarah Simmons, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and died in 1715. Land was granted to him in 1686. John Simmons married, November 16, 1669 (or 1671), Mercy Pabodie. (Pabodie III.) Children, all born in Duxbury:
 - 1. John, born February 22, 1670; married, April 19, 1703, Experience Dicknel.
 - 2. William, born September 24, 1672.
 - 3. Isaac, born in 1673; lived in Duxbury; had a grant of land at Simmons Meadow.
 - 4. Martha, of whom further.
 - 5. Moses, born in February, 1680.

(Duxbury Vital Records, pp. 156, 307. J. Winsor: "History of the Town of Duxbury, Massachusetts," p. 307. W. T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," p. 244.)

(IV) MARTHA SIMMONS, daughter of John and Mercy (Pabodie) Simmons, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, November 17, 1677, and died in Pembroke, Massachusetts. She married (first) Ebenezer Delano (Delano III); and (second), June 20, 1709, Samuel West.

(Ibid.)

(The Pabodie Line).

The family name, "Paybody, Peabody," means paymaster. The Paybody family was anciently seated in Leicestershire, at Lutterworth, made famous as the parish which was the charge of John Wycliffe, the reformer, during the last ten years of his life, 1374 to 1384. The earliest known document of the family is the



PEABODY (PABODIE).

Arms-Per fesse nebuly gules and azure in chief two suns in splendor, and a garb in base or.

Crest—An eagle rising or. Motto—Murus aeneus conscientia sana. (Crozier: "General Armory.)

ALDEN.

Arms—Gules, three crescents within a bordure engrailed ermine. Crest—Out of a ducal coronet per pale gules and sable, a demi-lion or. (Crozier: "General Armory.")



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Du. 1. V. R., 11. 2.7 I in or 1. of the Town of Duxbury, the state of page 1. Co. 1. (And 17 ml) yearth, p. 244.)

(A) CEPTIA STRAINS, daught r f John on M Ty (Pabodie) Sinn in was form in Dustle r. M. sachnests in other 17 (177), and died in Pembro r. Massa, hu of Son march I (first) Then zer D I to Delano IIII; and (sach) John as 1700, but at West.

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Penbody (Pabodie)





will of John Paybodie, of Lutterworth, which is dated May 4, 1520. There are also several Paybody wills in Leicestershire and the neighboring parts of North-amptonshire of a later date, and the will of Francis Paibody, of Great Glen, of Glen Magna, dated April 17, 1685, gives several names similar to those found in the American family of Pabodie. It is supposed that they were the ancestors of the American family.

("American Families, Genealogical and Heraldic," Vol. XX, p. 96.)

- (I) JOHN PAYBODY, born in England, came to Plymouth Colony as early as 1636, undoubtedly from the county of Leicester, for he is in the list of freemen dated March 7, 1636-37. He received a grant of ten acres of land on Duxburrow side, on January 1, 1637-38, and another grant of thirty acres, with meadow, on November 2, 1640. His will was proved in Boston, Massachusetts, April 27, 1667. John Paybody married Isabel. Children:
 - 1. Thomas, named in his father's will.
 - 2. Francis, born in England, 1612-14; came over when he was twenty-one, in the "Planter."

3. William, of whom further.

4 Annis, married, about 1639, John Rouse.

("American Families, Genealogical and Heraldic," Vol. XX, p. 97.)

- (II) WILLIAM PABODIE, son of John and Isabel Paybody, was born in 1620 and lived in Duxbury. He died December 13, 1707. William Pabodie married, December 26, 1644, Elizabeth Alden, a daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden. (Alden II.) He was for many years the town clerk of Duxbury. Children, all born in Duxbury, Massachusetts:
 - 1. John, born October 4, 1645, died in Duxbury November 17, 1669.
 - 2. Elizabeth, born April 24, 1647; married, at Duxbury, November, 1666, John Rogers.
 - Mary, born August 7, 1648 (new style, August 17, 1648); married, at Duxbury, November 16, 1671, Edward Southworth.

4. Mercy, of whom further.

- 5. Martha, born February 24, 1650; married, April 4, 1677, Samuell Sebury.
- Priscilla, born November 16, 1652 (new style, November 26, 1652), died in infancy, March 2, 1652-53.
- Priscilla, born January 15, 1653 (new style, January 25, 1654); married, at Duxbury, December 2, Ichabod Wiswall.
- 8. Sarah, born August 7, 1656; married, at Duxbury, November 10, 1681, John Coe.
- 9. Ruth, born June 27, 1658; married, at Duxbury, December, 167-, Benjamine Bartlet, Jr.

10. Rebecca, born October 16, 1660.

Hannah, born October 15, 1662; married, at Duxbury, August 2, 1683, Samuell Bartlett.
 William, born November 24, 1664.

13. Lydia, born April 3, 1667.

(Duxbury Vital Records, Wills, Records, Deeds.)

(III) Mercy Pabodie, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, January 2, 1649 (new style, January 12, 1650.) She married John Simmons, of Duxbury. (Simmons III.)

(Duxbury Vital Records.)

(The Alden Line).

The surname, Alden, is of Saxon origin, from ald, old and den, a hil, or town; old town; it may be, however, from the Gaelic, from Alt, high; and dun, hill, eastle or town.

("Tercentenary of New England Families," Vol. I, p. 44.)

(I) JOHN ALDEN was born in England in 1500 and died in Duxbury, Massachusetts, September 1, 1686, aged eighty-seven years, the last of the famous band of Pilgrim Fathers that signed the compact in the cabin of the "Mayflower." He was never a member of the Leydon Colony, but joined the Pilgrims on the "Mayflower" at Southampton. He was hired as a ship carpenter, and on reaching the American coast he must have decided to remain with the colonists, as he signed the covenant before leaving the ship, and also became a member of the church. On the division of the common property of the Colony in 1627, Alden, with Captain Standish, Elder Brewster, John Howland, Francis Eaton, and Peter Brown, removed to that territory known by its Indian name, Mattaheeset, which now includes Duxbury, Marshfield, Pembroke, Hanson, and Bridgewater, Massachusetts. The colonists for mutual protection against the Indians agreed to return to Plymouth during the winter season, which agreement also gave them an opportunity of attending religious worship. John Alden was elected assistant to the Governor in 1633, an office which he held for nearly all of the remainder of his life, serving with Edward Winslow, Josiah Winslow, Bradford, Prince and Hinckley. From 1666 until his death he held the office of first assistant, often called Deputy Governor, and was many times Acting Governor in the absence of the Chief Magistrate. He was also a member of the council of war, many times an arbitrator, a surveyor of lands for the government, and on several important occasions acted as attorney or agent for the Colony. He spent his declining years in the house his son built on the old Alden farm.

John Alden married, in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1621, Priscilla Mullins, daughter of William and Alice Molines (Mullines), who came from England on the "Mayflower," (Mullins II.) Children:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further,

 John, Jr., born in 1626, died at Duxbury, Massachusetts, May (or March) 14, 1702; was made a freeman at Boston in 1648 married, April 1, 1660, Elizabeth (Phillips) Everill (or Everell), a widow. She was a daughter of William Phillips.

Joseph, born in 1627; married Mary Simmons, daughter of Moses Simmons.
 Sarah, born in 1620; married Alexander Standish, eldest son of Captain Miles Standish.

4. Sarial, form in 1634; martied Alexander Standard, redest soft of explant arises scientists.

5. Jonathan, born in 1634, died in Braintree, October 12, 1674; married, in 1657, John Bass, son of Deacon Samuel Bass.

7. Rebecca, born in 1637, died young, it is believed.

8. Priscilla, said to have died in infancy.

9. Zachariah, born (probably) about 1641

- 10. Mary, born in 1643; married Dr. Thomas Delano, of Duxbury, Massachusetts (Delano I—child four.)
- David, born in 1646; became a prominent man of Duxbury; married Mercy Southworth, daughter of Constant Southworth.

("American Families, Genealogical and Heraldic," Vol. XX, pp. 62-63. "Tercentenary of New England," Vol. I, p. 44.)

(II) ELIZABETH ALDEN, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1623-24, and died May 31, 1717. She married William Pabodie. (Pabodie II)

("American Families, Genealogical and Heraldic," Vol. XX, p. 62. "Tercentenary of New England," Vol. I, p. 44.)

(The Mullins Line).

Molins, with its variations, Mullins and Mullens, is an English surname derived from de Molines, taken in turn from Molines (now Molliens) in the department of Somme in Picardy, France, on the English Channel. Molyneux, sometimes claimed as the original of the name, seems regularly to have retained its three syllables, to be originally distinct, and to belong to a distinctively Lancashire family. Molyneux came from Molineaux-Sur-Seine, near Rouen, France.

The name Molins, Molyns, Mullins, and Mullens was found at an early date in England. In the Hundred Rolls of Gloucestershire, in 1273, the name of William de Molyns was recorded, and a William Mullens was resident at Stoke in 1596 and 1597, according to the Surrey Musters. It was from Surrey County that William Molines (or Mullins), American progenitor of this branch of the family, came.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLII, pp. 62-63. Waters; "Genealogical Gleanings in England." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Surrey Record Society.)

(I) WILLIAM MOLINES (or MULLINES), as Governor William Bradford wrote the name, lived in Dorking in Surrey County, England, just across the Thames River and south of London, according to the Probate Book of Dorking. He died at Plymouth, New England, February 21, 1620-21, just after he made his will. His will appears in the Probate Act Book of 1621-22, with his name spelled Mullens. It mentions four Christian names, and bequeaths "To my wife Alice halfe my goodes." William Molines was a tradesman. He came to this country with his wife and two children on the "Mayflower" and landed at Plymouth, December 22, 1620, and they with the other Pilgrims established the first permanent colony in New England.

William Molines married, in England, Alice, who died in 1621. Children, born in Surrey County, England:

- William, left England; later came to Plymouth, Massachusetts; was living on his father's share of land in 1633; had lands in Middleborough in 1664, and probably died in Braintree, Massachusetts, February 12, 1672.
- Sarah, remained in England; married a Blunden according to Governor Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation," written about 1645-47.
- Joseph, came on the "Mayflower" with his parents, aged at least sixteen years, as he
 received a share in the allotment of land in the colony; he died soon after the death
 of his father.
- 4. Priscilla, of whom further.
- ("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLII, pp. 62-63; Vol. XLVII, p. 91.)
- (II) Priscilla Mullins (as her name is generally spelled), daughter of William and Alice Molines (or Mullines), was born in the County Surrey, England, and died in New England. She was left an orphan shortly after coming to America and lost her brother also. She was sixteen years old or over at the time of sailing, as she received her share of land in the allotment of land in the Colony, in 1620-21. Priscilla Mullins married, not later than May, 1621, John Alden. (Alden I.)
- ("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLVI, p. 269; Vol. LI, pp. 428-31.)

(The Treworgy Line).

The Cornish name Trevathen, Trevarthian, Trewarthen, Treworthy, or Treworgy, originated to designate a native of the manor of Trevarthian in the parish of Newlyn, near Truro, County Cornwall.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

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(The Family in America).

- (I) James Treword, merchant, originally from County Cornwall, England, bought land in Kittery, Maine, in 1635. He went to Newfoundland, perhaps for trade only, and died before 1650. He married, at Kingsweare, Devonshire, England, March 16, 1616, Katherine Shapleigh. (Shapleigh II.) Children, except the last, born in England:
 - I. John, baptized at Kingsweare, December 30, 1618; came over as agent of John Winter before 1639; lived in Kittery, 1640-49; he was appointed commissioner for Newfoundland April 8, 1657, and died there in 1660. He married, at Newbury, Massachusetts, January 15, 1646. Penelope Spencer, daughter of Thomas and Penelope (Filiall) Spencer, of Newbury; had a son John, born in Newbury, August 12, 1640, also a son James, mentioned in the will of his mother in 1676, and married (first) Mary Ferguson, who died July 16, 1696; he married (second) Sarah Brady, widow of John Brady, and (third) Ruth Kirk, daughter of Henry Kirk.

2. Joan, married John Ameredith (Meredith).

 Samuel, born in 1628; married Dorcas Walton, and was a mariner of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1674.

4. Lucy, of whom further.

5. Elizabeth, born in 1639, died September 8, 1719; married, June 3, 1657, Hon. John Gilman, of Exeter, New Hampshire.

(Stackpole: "Old Kittery and Her Families," p. 780.)

(II) Lucy Treworgy, daughter of James and Katherine (Shapleigh) Treworgy, was born in England, in 1632, and died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1708. She married (first) Humphrey Chadbourne. (Chadbourne II.) She married (second), in April, 1699, Thomas Wills (or Wells), of Kittery. They were the parents of Elizabeth, who married Captain Samuel Alcock, and Joanna, who married Richard Cutt. Lucy Treworgy married (third) Hon. Elias Stileman.

(Stackpole: "Old Kittery and Her Families," p. 312.)

(The Shapleigh Line).

The English surname Shapleigh may be a variation of "Shepley," meaning sheep pasture; but it is more likely from some small place in Southwestern England; as, Shapcote in Devonshire, or Shapwith Parish in Dorsetshire, or Shapwith in Somersetshire; derived from Shiep-worth or Sheep-farm. Robert Shapleigh, of Dartmouth, married a Simondes, of Totnes, whence the Totnes branch of the family.

(Devonshire Visitations of County Devon, 1620, p. 258. (Harleian Society Publications, Vol. VI).

(The Family in America).

(1) Alexander Stapleigh came from Kingsweare, Devonshire, England, as agent for Sir Ferdinando Gorges. He was at Kittery Point, Maine, in 1635; a merchant and ship owner. A deposition of his servant, Thomas Jones, declares that he was living near Sturgeon Creek in 1639. He conveyed to his son-in-law,

James Treworgy, May 26, 1642, all his estate in Kittery, and died before July 5, 1650, while his estate was being settled at Agamenticus (York). He married, in England, but the name of his wife has not been recorded. Children, born in Devonshire. England:

I. Katherine, of whom further,

 Alexander, born about 1606, died in England in 1642. His only child, John, born about 1640, was killed by Indians April 29, 1706; was ensign, selectman and representative of Kittery; married Sarah Withers, daughter of Thomas Withers.

 Major Nicholas, born about 1610, died without issue, April 29, 1682; married Alice Mesant, daughter of Widow Ann Mesant.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. V, p. 345. Stackpole: "Old Kittery and her Families," p. 716.)

(II) Katherine Shapleigh, daughter of Alexander Shapleigh, was born in Kingsweare, Devonshire, England, about 1600, and died in Exeter, New Hampshire, between 1676 and 1682. She married (first), in England, James Treworgy. (Treworgy I.) She married (second), as his second wife, Edward Hilton, of Exeter, New Hampshire, the founder of the settlement of New Hampshire; who settled at Dover in 1624 and about 1640 at Exeter, and died in 1671, leaving an estate of £2,204, and children: Edward, William, Samuel, Charles, and two daughters, all by a former marriage.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. V, p. 345; Vol. VII, p. 50.)

(The Stillman Line).

There is an old tradition concerning the way in which the family of Stillman came by its name. We are told that George Stillman, the first of the family to come to America, "or else his father, was one of the Regicide Judges who sentenced King Charles I to death and that upon his first coming to America, when enquired of as to his name, he quaintly remarked, 'I am a stillman' (i. e., a quiet man) and that this evasive answer was accepted by his neighbors as being his real name." According to another tradition, it was during the voyage across the Atlantic, after the death of his first wife, he became so silent that the sailors and other passengers on the ship spoke of him as "the still man." And again, it is related of him, that in his daily family prayers, he often used the phrase, "Thou art God, but I am still man." However, it seems more probable that his name came through the old English family of Stillman, or Styleman, derived from residence of a man by a style.

("Genealogies and Biographies of Ancient Wethersfield.")

(I) George Stillman, born probably in Steeple, Ashton, Wiltshire, England, about 1654, died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1728. He was probably a merchant before he left England to emigrate to the colonies. He settled first at Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1690, or before. George was a widower and left a son, George, and possibly a son Samuel, in England. According to tradition his wife was Lady Jane Pickering, and died at sea on her way to the Colonies, but it seems more likely that she died before George set sail. George Stillman was a man of education, means, and enterprise, and one of the only three men in Hadley who was entitled to use the title "Mister" before his name, though several others had a higher tax rate than his. He represented Hadley in the Massachusetts General

Court in 1698, and was selectman for several years previous to that. His house, which probably belonged to his father-in-law formerly, was stockaded and had a hiding place behind the chimney in which the Regicide Judges, Goffe and Whalley, hid while in the town, during King Philip's War, and from which Regicide Colonel Goffe suddenly appeared to rally the settlers against the Indians. Because his family was so constantly exposed to massacre from the Indians, George Stillman removed to the more sheltered town of Wethersfield, where he carried on a large mercantile business until his death. He traded, according to an old day book or account book of his, in horses, rum, molasses, and similar articles with the West Indies, and with the Mother Country in silks, velvets, and other dress materials, and in pins and hardware.

George Stillman married (first), in England, Lady Jane Pickering, according to tradition, who died before he emigrated, and (second), in Hadley, Massachusetts, Rebecca Smith. (Smith III.) Children (by first marriage):

- George, born in England in 1679; was a doctor; received £1,000 in his father's will; emigrated to New England, where he died 1760-62.
- 2. Samuel, born in England; not in father's will.
- 3. Jane, said to have been born, died and married in England.

Children (by second marriage):

- Rebecca, born January 14. 1688, baptized in February, 1709, died at Wethersfield, October 18-19, 1712.
- 5. Mary, born June 12, 1689, died June 30, 1735; married Deliverance Blinn, and they were the parents of four children. (Blinn I—child eight.)
- Nathaniel, born July 1, 1691, died in 1770; married (first) Anna Southmayd, who died 1729-30; he married (second), in 1731, Sarah Allyn, formerly of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and they had nine children; Nathaniel was a captain; left an estate of £1,793.
- John, born February 19, 1693, died August 17, 1775; married Mary Wolcott, and they
 had eleven children; succeeded his father in the mercantile business; was a selectman.
- 8. Sarah, born December 28, 1694; married Samuel Willard of Saybrook, and they had ten children.
- 9. Martha, born November 28, 1696; died at Wethersfield in October, 1712.
- Anna, born April 6, 1699, died November 7, 1767; married, April 27, 1721, Deacon Hezekiah May of Wethersfield, and they had eight children.
- 11. Elizabeth, of whom further.
- 12. Esther, born 1701, died in Wethersfield, August 9, 1705.
- 13. Hannah, born November 7, 1702, died April 22, 1755; married (first) John Caldwell of Hartford, Connecticut, who died in 1734; she married (second) Dr. Niel McClean; six children by first marriage and six by the second.
- 14. Lydia, born in 1703, died September 3, 1745; married Rev. Daniel Russell, first pastor of the Stepney parish, Wethersfield.
- 15. Benjamin, born in Wethersfield, July 29, 1705; married (first), August 29, 1727, Sarah Doty; (second), in 1724, Catherine Chauncey, and (third), in 1737, Ann Pierson of Wethersfield; there were two children by the first marriage and six by the third.
- Ebenezer, said to have been born later, but of him there is no trace or mention in his father's will.

(Stiles: "History of Ancient Wethersfield," Vol. II, pp. 667-70.)

(II) ELIZABETH STILLMAN, daughter of George and Rebecca (Smith) Stillman, was born in Wethersfield, Massachusetts, October 19, 1700. She married William Blin. (Blinn III.)

(Ibid.)

(The Smith Line).

Smith, the most common of surnames, comes from the Anglo-Saxon "Smitan," to smit or to strike. It was originally applied to artificers in wood as well as in metal, in fact to all mechanical workers, which accounts for its frequent appearance. The application of the name became so very general that valorous soldiers were called "mighty war-smiths." Among the Highland clans the smith ranked third in dignity to the chief, because of his skill in fabricating military weapons and his dexterity in teaching others how to employ them. Throughout history the surname Smith is recorded for the great deeds of its numerous bearers in the commercial, financial, professional, industrial, military and social life of many countries.

(W. Arthur: "Etymological Dictionary of Family Names." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

- (I) LIEUTENANT SAMUEL SMITH, "the fellowmonger," as he is always spoken of in Wethersfield records, came from Ipswich, County Suffolk, England, to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635, or possibly late in 1634, at the age of thirtytwo years. With him on the voyage were his wife, Elizabeth, and four children. Before sailing, all adults on the "Elizabeth," the ship upon which they crossed the ocean, had to take the "oath of Allegiance and Supremacy" November 12, 1634, at the Ipswich Custom House. According to his recorded designation on the Wethersfield records, as "fellowmonger," he was a dealer in hides, very likely a tanner. He built, and was one of the owners of the "Tryal," the first ship built in the Connecticut Colony. He seems to have assumed prominence in the community very quickly. He was frequently a selectman, was a representative at the General Court at Hartford, 1637-56; was on the commission to seat the meetinghouse; held the office of deputy to the General Court almost all the sessions between 1641-53; was exempt from training in 1658; was appointed with another man as building commission for the first meetinghouse. He removed with his family to Hadley, Massachusetts, 1650-60, where he held similar important positions, including magistrate, and where he died in 1680. Lieutenant Samuel Smith married, in England, Elizabeth Chileab, who was born about 1602, and died March 16, 1686. Children:
 - 1. Samuel, born in England about 1624; probably removed to New London, Connecticut; emigrated, prior to 1664, to Virginia, it is believed to give his wife, Elizabeth Smith, daughter of the Rev. Henry Smith, her freedom, after realizing that she loved someone else better than her husband, so that his action was one of great sacrifice; was the "town's law-tennant" of New London; was a lieutenant, and highly respected.
 - Elizabeth, born in England about 1627; married (first), about 1646, Nathaniel Foote of Wethersfield, and (second) William Gull, of that town.
 - 3. Mary, born in England about 1630; married John Graves.
 - Philip, of whom further.
 - 5. Chileab, born about 1635.
 - 6. John, born in Wethersfield, possibly about 1637.

(Judd. "History of Hadley." Hotten: "History of Early Emigrants." Genealogies of the Wells Families and of the Smith Families of Hatfield, Massachusetts. Extensive collection of MSS. by Roswell T. Smith of Nashua, New Hampshire. "Boardman Genealogy," p. 207. Wethersfield Records. "History of New London," by Mrs. Calkins. Stiles: "History of Ancient Wethersfield," Vol. II, pp. 326–32, 646, 647.)

(II) LIEUTENANT PHILIP SMITH, son of Lieutenant Samuel and Elizabeth (Chileab) Smith, was born in England about 1633, and came with his parents from

Ipswich, County Suffolk, England, in the ship "Elizabeth," when he was but one year of age. He was one of a committee to establish a line between Wethersfield and Middletown. In 1059-60 he removed with his father to Hadley, where he was a man of prominence, holding the offices of representative and deacon. According to Cotton Mather, Philip Smith died January 10, 1685, "murdered with a hideous witchcraft." Lieutenant Smith married, about 1658, Rebecca Foote, born in Wethersfield in 1634, and died April 6, 1701. She was the daughter of Nathaniel Foote, who was born in England, 1593, and died probably in Wethersfield, Massachusetts, in 1644, the original settler of the Foote family, who married Elizabeth Demming, sister of John Demming, the famous settler. Children:

- 1. Deacon Samuel, born in January, 1659.
- 2. A child, who died January 22, 1661.
- 3. Deacon John, born in December, 1661.
- 4. Jonathan.

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- Philip.
 Rebecca, of whom further.
- 7. Nathaniel.
- Joseph.
- 9. Ichabod.

(Stiles: "Ancient Wethersfield," Vol. II, pp. 428, 647.)

(III) Rebecca Smith, daughter of Lieutenant Philip and Rebecca Foote, was born about 1668, and died about 1750, aged eighty-two. She married George Stillman. (Stillman I.)

(Ibid.)

(The Clarke Line).

The English family name Clark, Clarke, is a variation of Clerk, from the office of clerk in holy orders; later, any learned man was called a clerk. The names of Boniface Clericus and Thomas le Clerk appear in the Hundred Rolls of Lincolnshire, A. D. 1273, and Gilbert le Clerk in those of Oxfordshire, and Robertus Clerk and Robertus Clarke are recorded in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire for 1370.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(The Family in America).

(I) WILLIAM CLARKE is in the list of those able to bear arms in Duxbury, Plymouth Colony, in 1643, which included able-bodied men between sixteen and sixty years of age. On August 15, 1645, he went forth with five other soldiers from Duxbury, against the Narragansett Indians. He was nominated constable for Duxbury, June 8, 1655, and was chosen, June 6, 1659, surveyor of highways for the town. On June 7, 1665, he received a grant of thirty acres of land at Major's Point. Lieutenant Nash puts his estate in William Clarke's hands March 5, 1683-84, and in June, 1684, the account of amount due his daughter, Martha, wife of William Clarke, was rendered. He died in Duxbury about the first week in May after he made his will, which was dated January 3, 1686-87. To William Clarke, his "pretending relation," he left 18 pence. His estate was inventoried May 6, 1687, and valued at £50.

William Clarke married Martha Nash, to whom he bequeathed his land and orchard. (Nash II.) They had a daughter:

- I. Elizabeth, of whom further.
- (Plymouth Colony Records, Vol. II, p. 90; Vol. III, p. 78; Vol. IV, p. 95; Vol. VI, p. 126; Vol. VIII, p. 190. Winsor: "History of Duxbury, Massachusetts," p. 247.)
- (II) ELIZABETH CLARKE, daughter of William Clarke, of Duxbury, was born and died at Duxbury, Massachusetts. She married Philip Delano, Jr. (Delano II.)

(Delano: "A Genealogy, History, and Alliances of the American House of Delano," p. 106.)

(The Nash Line).

The English surname Nash arose from residence at an ash tree. In the early records of England we find in the Writs of Parliament, about 1300, William atte Nasche, and in the Hundred Rolls of County Oxford in 1273 A. D., Agnes ate Nasce.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(The Family in America).

- (I) Lieutenant Samuel Nash was born in England in 1602. He was in Plymouth, New England, probably in 1630, but certainly in 1632, for in 1633 he was taxed for the previous year and was made freeman. He was a volunteer soldier in 1637, from Duxbury; surveyor of highways in March, 1640-41; chosen sergeant on August 29, 1643; fought against the Narragansett Indians, August 15, 1645; chosen lieutenant October 31, 1645, and chief marshal (or sheriff) on June 6, 1652; and served as a deputy from Duxbury, April 6, 1653. On March 5, 1683-84, "Lieutenant Samuel Nash, being aged and not in capacity to keep house for himself, hath put his estate in the hands of William Clarke of Duxbury." Then, on June 18, 1684, the following statement was issued: "due Martha Clarke, wife of William Clarke, in compensation for her pains and care in looking to her father, Samuel Nash, late deceased," a list of items amounting to £19,10.03. Nash's deposition was made July 6, 1682, when he was "80 years or thereabouts." His wife died before him and consequently not named in the deposition. Children:
 - 1. Martha, of whom further.
 - Esther, married Abraham Sampson of Duxbury in 1638; they had Abraham, Isaac, Samuel and George.
- (Plymouth Colony Records, Vol. I, pp. 4, 10, 61, 69; Vol. II, pp. 9, 61; Vol. III, p. 12; Vol. VI, pp. 125, 126; Vol. VII, p. 257.)
- (II) Martha Nash, daughter of Samuel Nash, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, died in Duxbury. She married William Clarke. (Clarke I.)

(The Denison Line).

Denis and Denise became popular as fontal names in England, as they had been in France, when, in 1066 A. D., the Knights and henchmen of William the Conqueror swept over Saxon England and conquered the country. Later, when surnames became a distinct necessity, many people chose their parents' Christian names as their hereditary family name. Thus did John, son of Denis, call himself "John Denis' son," which in time became Denisson, and finally Denison.

In 1631 a William Denison came to the New World with his wife, Margaret (Monck) Denison, and their four sons, John, Daniel, George, and Edward, in the "Lion," and settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts. William Denison was born at Bishop's Stortford, County Hertford, England, and married, in England, November 7, 1603. He is reputed to have been a general in the British Navy, and was a well-educated man. He and his sons became Roxbury's most prominent citizens. He was made a freeman, July 3, 1632; was chosen by the General Court as constable of Roxbury, November 6, 1633; was authorized to impress men for the building of the bridge, October 27, 1647, and was a representative to the General Court in 1635. In the Roxbury church records his wife is spoken of affectionately as "Old Mother Denison." It seems likely that William Denison, of whom further, may have descended from the immigrant William Denison, but a careful research of old records and histories fails to disclose the connection.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." James Sheldon: "Descendants of William Denison in Line of Palmer and Denison Family" (a family chart). C. H. Pope: "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLVI, pp. 127-29.)

- (I) WILLIAM DENISON (or DENNISON), of Milton, Massachusetts, died there September 5, 1601. Children, born at Milton:
 - 1. Susana, born August 11, 1668, died November 14, 1669.
 - 2. Hanna, born August 3, 1670.
 - 3. Mercy, born August 4, 1674.
 - 4. Margaret, of whom further.
 - (Milton, Massachusetts, Records, pp. 23, 218.)
- (II) MARGARET DENISON, daughter of William Denison, was born in Milton, Massachusetts, July 21, 1677. She was married, in Boston, Massachusetts, by Rev. James Allan, to Captain James Blin. (Blinn II.)
- (Milton, Massachusetts, Records, p. 23. J. W. Hill: "Blin Genealogy," p. 1. Boston Births, Marriages and Deaths, p. 243, Vol. IX, Boston, Massachusetts, Record, Commissioners Report.)













