

Ancestors of Ann W. Wilkinson

Generation No. 1

1. Ann W. Wilkinson^{1,2,3,4}, born Mar 15, 1835 in Parke County, Indiana; died Jun 25, 1925 in Berkley, California. She was the daughter of **2. Aaron Gregg Wilkinson** and **3. Sarah Hopkins Harlan**. She married **(1) William Bennett Dickison**^{5,6,7,8,8} Mar 15, 1855 in Radnor Township, Peoria County, Illinois⁹. He was born Feb 09, 1834 in Vevay, Switzerland County, Indiana, and died Apr 24, 1898 in Peoria County, Illinois. He was the son of Griffith Dickison and Achsah Bennett.

Notes for Ann W. Wilkinson:

Obituary Notice. The Peoria Journal; June 29, 1925, p. 14:

Mrs. Ann Dickison

Mrs. Ann Dickison, a former resident of Peoria and widow of W.B. Dickison, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Epperson of Berkeley, Cal., June 25, aged 90 years, 3 months and 10 days.

The body is being brought to Peoria for burial. Funeral services will be held at the Ziegler chapel on Wednesday, July 1, at 2 o'clock.

Interment will be in the Dickison Cemetery, near Dunlap, Ill.

The Peoria Star; July 1, 1925, p. 20:

Mrs. Ann Dickison Rites Held Today

Ninety years ago in 1835, Aaron Wilkinson came by ox team from Rockport, Ind., overland and settled in the fertile Kickapoo valley in the vicinity of Dunlap. The youngest member of the pioneer family was Ann, a baby of six months. She grew to gracious womanhood and in 1855 became the wife of William B. Dickison. She resided in Peoria County

until four years ago and then took up her residence in Berkeley, Cal. where she had previously spent several winters.

She passed away on Monday, June 25, at the great age of 90 years, three months and ten days, and last evening the body, accompanied by Mrs. E. D. Epperson, her daughter, and Mrs. W.H. Lambert, her grand-daughter, arrived here. The funeral was this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Ziegler mortuary chapel and the interment was in the Dickison Cemetery.

Mrs. Dickison is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Epperson, and one son, Chas. D. Dickison of Peoria. One son, Ernest, is dead. Mrs. Dickison lived to see 17 grandchildren and 18 great grandchildren. She was a remarkable woman - the type that made the country great, that made its homes the sheet anchor of the nation. Her friendships were many and sincere and in her passing there is sorrow, but it is the sorrow tempered and softened by tenderest memories of a long lifetime of truest womanhood and devotion.

More About Ann W. Wilkinson:
Burial: Dickison Cemetery, Dunlap, Illinois

Notes for William Bennett Dickison:

Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois (edited by Newton Bateman, L.L.D., and Paul Selby, A.M.) and History of Peoria County (edited by David McCulloch), Illustrated; Volume II; Chicago and Peoria: Munsell Publishing Company, Publishers 1902; pp. 729-730.

DICKISON, WILLIAM B.: Farmer; was born February 9, 1834 in Indiana. His parents were Griffith and Achsah (Bennett) Dickison, the latter a native of Chautauqua County, New York. John Dickison, his grandfather, settled at Mossville, in 1835, with his wife, Mary (White) Dickison, his brother Griffith and Aaron G. Wilkinson. In 1855, William B. Dickison and his father bought a farm in Section 35, Radnor Township, and later, for a quarter of a century, they lived in Richwoods Township, where the former filled the office of Supervisor. March 15, 1855. Mr. Dickison married Anna Wilkinson, in Radnor Township. She was born in Indiana, March 15, 1835, a daughter of Aaron G. and Sarah (Harlan) Wilkinson, natives respectively of Virginia and Ohio. Her grandparents in the maternal line were Joseph and Sarah J. Harlan, he born in Ohio, she in Maryland. To Mr. and Mrs. Dickison were born three children: Elizabeth B., Charles D. and William Ernest. Elizabeth B. married Frank P. Epperson, now deceased. Charles D. married Flora Frye, who was born in Kickapoo Township, in 1858, a daughter of

Henry A. and Anna (Deen) Frye, born in Pennsylvania, and at Cincinnati, Ohio, respectively, and is the owner of a fine farm of 160 acres in connection with which he manages a dairy, selling milk in Peoria. He is a Mason and has been School Director. His three children are named Elva May, Anna Elizabeth, and William E. Mrs. William B. Dickison is a Presbyterian. She and her daughter, Mrs. Epperson, also a widow, live at 1001 Knoxville Avenue, Peoria.

1880 United States Census, Family History Library Film 1254241, NA Film Number T9-0241, Page Number 384B:

William B. is listed as a 46 year old male, occupation farmer, born in Indiana. His father is listed as born in Indiana and his mother in New York. Ann Dickison is listed as a 45 year old housekeeper, born in Indiana. Her father is listed as born in Virginia and her mother in Ohio. William E. is a 19 year old male, employed as a farmer.

More About William Bennett Dickison:
Burial: Dickison Cemetery, Dunlap, Illinois

Marriage Notes for Ann Wilkinson and William Dickison:
Illinois Statewide Marriage Index 1763 - 1900 (WWW Document). URL
<http://www2.sos.state.il.us/cgi-bin/marriage>.

Dickinson, William, Groom
Ann Wilkinson, Bride

Generation No. 2

2. Aaron Gregg Wilkinson^{10,11,12,13,14}, born Mar 14, 1810 in Loudoun County, Virginia¹⁵; died in Montgomery, Iowa. He was the son of **4. Joseph Wilkinson** and **5. Elizabeth Gregg**. He married **3. Sarah Hopkins Harlan** May 22, 1834 in Parke County, Indiana¹⁶.

3. Sarah Hopkins Harlan^{17,18,19}, born Mar 02, 1815 in Warren County, Ohio; died Aft. 1899. She was the daughter of **6. Moses Harlan** and **7. Ann Jennings**.

Notes for Aaron Gregg Wilkinson:

<ftp://ftp:us-census.org/pub/usgenweb/census/il/peoria/1850/pg0224b.txt>:

Wilkinson, Aaron, age 38, Farmer, \$2,500 valuation, born Virginia; Wilkinson, Sarah, age 34, born Ohio; Wilkinson, Ann, age 14, born Indiana; Wilkinson, William, age 13, born Illinois; Wilkinson, Elizabeth, age 11, born Illinois; Wilkinson, John, age 8, born Illinois; Wilkinson, Louisa, age 6, born Illinois; and Wilkinson, Sarah, age 2, born Illinois.

"Quaker Greggs," Hazel May Middleton Kendall, page 221:

Attended his mother in her last illness, received \$20 March 26, 1846 for sundries. His

children probably moved to Peoria County, Illinois, as in April 1867 an R.F. Wilkinson deceased with heirs at Rosefield: wife Nancy, A.J. Wilkinson, R.F. Wilkinson, William R. Wilkinson (child), Aaron Wilkinson, John Wilkinson, Martha Smith, Margaret Wilkinson, Marietta Wilkinson, and Cynthiann Wilkinson.

Notes for Sarah Hopkins Harlan:

"History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family," Alpheus H. Harlan, pages 511-512.

Sarah Hopkins Harlan, b. 3, 2, 1815, on her father's farm in Warren County, Ohio. She moved with her parents in 1829 to Parke County, Indiana; m. there, 5, 22, 1834, Aaron G. Wilkinson (farmer), b. 3, 14, 1810, in Loudoun Co., Va.; a son of Joseph Wilkinson (farmer), b. about 1767, and Elizabeth Gregg, b. about 1768; both in Loudoun co., Va. In 1835 Aaron and Sarah emigrated to Peoria Co., Ill., and settled upon a farm where they remained for many years, until the children were b. They then emigrated to and settled in Montgomery Co., IA., near the town of Red Oak, where Aaron d., and was buried in Peoria County, Ill. In 1896 Sarah went to live with her daughters in Lincoln, Neb., where in 1899 she was making her home.

Children of Aaron Wilkinson and Sarah Harlan are:

1. i. Ann W. Wilkinson, born Mar 15, 1835 in Parke County, Indiana; died Jun 25, 1925 in Berkley, California; married William Bennett Dickison Mar 15, 1855 in Radnor Township, Peoria County, Illinois.
- ii. William Wilkinson^{20,21}, born Aug 02, 1837 in Peoria County, Illinois; married Kate Willett Jul 24, 1890 in Glenwood Springs, Colorado; born Abt. 1869 in New Jersey.
- iii. Elizabeth Wilkinson^{22,23}, born Aug 02, 1839 in Radnor Township, Illinois; married William W. Wakefield Jan 01, 1857 in Radnor Township, Peoria County, Illinois; born Jan 30, 1832 in Butler County, Ohio; died 1910.

Notes for William W. Wakefield:

Portrait Biographical Album of Peoria County, Illinois, Containing Full Page Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens of the County; Chicago: Biographical Publishing Co. 1890; pp. 719-720.

WILLIAM W. WAKEFIELD. One of the most pleasant rural abodes in Radnor Township is that of the gentleman above named, which is located on section 17, in the midst of fertile fields, where everything necessary in the way of farm buildings has been erected, and all other improvement made which would add to the value of the estate or the comfort of those who occupy it. The greater part of the life of this gentleman has been spent in this county, and he is quite well known as a man of means, possessed of decided business ability, who has succeeded as an agriculturist, and has loaned considerable sums to those less fortunate than himself.

The father of our subject was born in Chester County, Pa., June 18, 1794,

and died in Peoria County, November 18, 1881. The mother was born in Dauphin County, Pa., October 28, 1805, and departed this life July 19, 1879. When John L. Wakefield and Martha Strickler were married they set up their home in Butler County, Ohio, remaining there until 1834, then locating on Orange Prairie, Kickapoo Township, this county. After sojourning there two years they removed to Radnor Township, and on Section 18, spent the remainder of their lives. They had a large family, consisting of fifteen children, the name of our subject being the sixth on the family roll.

The birth of the gentleman of whom we write took place in Butler County, Ohio, January 30, 1832, he being therefore about two years old when his parents came to Illinois. He continued to live with his father until a year or more after his marriage, when he settled in Jubilee Township. There he pursued his vocation until 1867, then settled in Gilead Township, Henry County, sojourning there a year. Returning to this county he settled on section 18, Radnor Township, and actively engaged in farm work until the spring of 1885, since which time he has lived more of a retired life. His landed estate consists of about eight hundred and fifty-three acres in Radnor and Jubilee Townships.

The lady whom Mr. Wakefield was so fortunate as to secure for his wife was Miss Elizabeth Wilkinson, with whom he was united in marriage in Radnor Township, January 1, 1857. The parents of Mrs. Wakefield were Aaron G. and Sarah (Harlan) Wilkinson, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively, whose first home after their marriage was in the vicinity of Rockville, Indiana. Thence they came to Peoria County in 1836, living in Princeville Township about a year and then making their home in Radnor Township. After a time they changed their residence to Kickapoo Township, thence removing to Galva, Illinois and subsequently to Red Oak, Iowa. They had two sons and nine daughters, Mrs. Wakefield being the third in order of birth. She opened her eyes to the light in Radnor Township, August 2, 1839, growing to womanhood possessed of intelligence, an estimable character and many domestic virtues.

The first-born in the family of our subject and his wife is George W., who married Miss Carrie Davis; the second child, Frank L., married Miss Isabella Davis; the older daughter, Addie, married William Duggins; the youngest member of the family is Mabel E., who is still unmarried and gladdening her parents by her presence in the home.

Mr. Wakefield has served as Township Supervisor two terms, discharging his duties in a creditable manner. He has taken quite an active part in the political work of the vicinity, exerting himself to advance the interests of the Republican party. Although not a member of any religious body, he contributes freely to the support of various churches, and has manifested an equally liberal spirit in promoting the cause of education. He and his wife are regarded with much respect, their hospitality frequently being enjoyed by their many friends.

Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois (edited by Newton Bateman, L.L.D., and Paul Selby, A.M.) and History of Peoria County (edited by David McCulloch), Illustrated; Volume II; Chicago and Peoria: Munsell Publishing Company, Publishers 1902; pp. 797-797.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD

Kickapoo Township, now one of the most fertile portions of Peoria County, received its first impetus toward practical usefulness from the settling within its borders of its first resident, John L. Wakefield, the father of William Wakefield. The elder Wakefield was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and upon starting out in the world for himself removed to Ohio, where he married Martha Strickler, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. In the course of time his ambition craved a more extensive and less worn field of activity, and in 1834 he identified his fortunes with the hitherto uninhabited prairie, now known as Kickapoo Township. After a residence there of about two years, he removed to Radnor Township, where he bought a farm on Section 18, and for the rest of his life engaged in farming and stock raising. During his youth in Pennsylvania, he attended the public schools, and, in anticipation of future independence, learned the trade of weaver, which, however, was applied to only a limited extent. In Illinois he became interested in political affairs, and, while staunchly upholding the principles and issues of the Republican party, served his township as Commissioner of Highways and School Director. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death, November 8, 1881, deprived his neighborhood of one of its most honored and substantial agriculturists. Mrs. Wakefield, who predeceased her husband February 19, 1879, was the mother of fifteen children, thirteen of whom attained maturity, and seven of whom are now living.

The early days of William Wakefield were spent in Butler County, Ohio, where he was born January 30, 1832. He evinced during his boyhood habits of thrift and industry, and under his father's capable instruction became a practical farmer, and availed himself of the education obtainable at the public schools. January 1, 1857, in Radnor Township, he was united in marriage by Dr. Chase, with Elizabeth Wilkinson, who was born in Radnor Township August 2, 1839, a daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Harlan) Wilkinson, natives, respectively of Virginia and Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield have been four children: George Washington, who was born November 15, 1857, married Carrie Davis and is living on the homestead of the paternal grandfather; Frank L., who was born August 29, 1859, married Isabel Davis, and lives on the home farm; Cora Addie, who was born July 4, 1866, became the wife of William Duggins, and resides in Radnor Township; and Mabel Evelyn, who was born April 7, 1877, and is living at home. A careful and conscientious student of the various phases of the occupation to which he is devoting his life, Mr.

Wakefield keeps in touch with the progress of farming as conducted in all parts of the world, and his enormous farm of eight hundred and forty acres is tilled and improved after the most scientific and approved methods. He is one of the largest land owners in Peoria County, and has contributed a lion's share toward the agricultural and commercial prosperity of Illinois. A Republican in political affiliation, he has served his party as Supervisor for two years, and has also been School Director and School Trustee.

Marriage Notes for Elizabeth Wilkinson and William Wakefield:
Illinois Statewide Marriage Index 1763 - 1900 (WWW Document). URL
<http://www2.sos.state.il.us/cgi~bin/marriage>.

Wakefield, William, Groom
Wilkinson, Elizabeth, Bride

- iv. John Wilkinson^{24,25}, born Dec 01, 1841 in Peoria County, Illinois; died in Harlan County, Nebraska; married Clara Parimenter Apr 12, 1874 in Harlan, Nebraska; born Abt. 1853 in Harlan, Nebraska.
- v. Louisa Wilkinson^{26,27}, born Jun 01, 1844 in Peoria County, Illinois; died Oct 24, 1877 in Peoria County, Illinois; married John T. Wakefield Sep 01, 1867 in Peoria, Illinois; born Apr 27, 1843 in Radnor Township, Peoria County, Illinois; died Jul 26, 1873 in Harlan, Nebraska.

More About Louisa Wilkinson:
Burial: Dunlap, Illinois

More About John T. Wakefield:
Burial: Peoria County, Illinois

- vi. Jane Wilkinson^{28,29}, born Aug 29, 1846 in Peoria County, Illinois; died Oct 14, 1846 in Peoria County, Illinois.
- vii. Sarah Wilkinson^{30,31}, born May 23, 1848 in Peoria County, Illinois; married Henry Varley Nov 21, 1867 in Peoria County, Illinois; born May 23, 1848 in Peoria County, Illinois.
- viii. Isadora Wilkinson^{32,33}, born Nov 07, 1850 in Peoria County, Illinois; died Jan 27, 1892 in Chicago, Illinois; married George Smiley Sep 21, 1872 in Henry, Illinois; born Abt. 1846 in Wisconsin.

More About Isadora Wilkinson:
Burial: Red Oak, Iowa

- ix. Mary Elizabeth Wilkinson^{34,35}, born Dec 12, 1852 in Peoria County, Illinois.
- x. Emma M. Wilkinson^{36,37}, born Jul 30, 1855 in Peoria County, Illinois; died Aug 20, 1879 in Peoria County, Illinois.
- xi. Clarissa Wilkinson^{38,39}, born Nov 24, 1857 in Peoria County, Illinois;

died in Lincoln, Nebraska; married Claude Flansburg Feb 02, 1881; born in Peoria County, Illinois; died in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Generation No. 3

4. Joseph Wilkinson^{40,41,42}, born Abt. 1767 in Fairfax County, Virginia⁴³; died 1845 in Warren County, Ohio. He was the son of **8. Joseph Wilkinson** and **9. Barbara Lacey**. He married **5. Elizabeth Gregg** Nov 26, 1788 in Fairfax Meeting House, Virginia.

5. Elizabeth Gregg^{44,45,46}, born Feb 15, 1772 in Loudoun County, Virginia⁴⁷; died 1846. She was the daughter of **10. William Gregg** and **11. Rebecca Gregg**.

Notes for Elizabeth Gregg:

"Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy," Vol. VI, Fairfax Monthly Meeting. Genealogy.com, January 19, 2002:

Elizabeth, daughter of William & Rebekah (Gregg) Gregg, married 11/26/1788 at Fairfax MH, Joseph Wilkinson, Jr., son of Joseph & Barbara Wilkinson.

"History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family," Alpheus H. Harlan, page 501:

Elizabeth Gregg was a descendant of the younger brother, Michael Harlan, who came to America.

"Quaker Greggs," Hazel May Middleton Kendall, pages 220-221:

Witnesses at marriage were: William Gregg, Samuel Gregg, Ruth Gregg, James Roach, Esther Gregg, Aaron Gregg, Rachel Scott, Hannah Janey, Hanney Janney Jr., Betsy Bennett, 20 other signatures. Joseph and Elizabeth owned 72 acres, R. 5 Twp. 3, Sec. 33. Son-in-law Isaac Peacock administered the estate; a receipt of March 31, 1846 from William G. Wilkinson of Peoria, Illinois: To money lent \$14, Service \$10, Funeral expenses and attendance for Elizabeth Wilkinson \$23, Doctor Bill for Elizabeth Wilkinson \$14. Another bill allowed: March 26, 1846 to Aaron (son) attending Elizabeth Wilkinson during her last illness and sundries \$20. One Henry Bradstreet received for accommodation at his house for Joseph Wilkinson \$7. The following affirmation by Isaac Peacock wherein a bad debt is listed give location of Elizabeth (Gregg) Wilkinson's sister and family: "Isaac Peacock, administrator of Joseph Wilkinson deceased being duly affirmed says that in settling the claim in favor of said estate against Isaac Steer in Kentucky he collected only \$145 as he thought that was all he could get and that was better than nothing (court September 5, 1845)".

Children of Joseph Wilkinson and Elizabeth Gregg are:

- i. Joseph Wilkinson⁴⁸, born Jun 25, 1799 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died in Parke County, Indiana; married Eliza Harlan; born Sep 14, 1804 in Warren County, Ohio; died Jul 28, 1851 in Parke County, Indiana.

More About Joseph Wilkinson:

Burial: Parke County, Indiana

Notes for Eliza Harlan:

"History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family," Alpheus H. Harlan, page 501.

Eliza Harlan, Universalist, b. 9, 14, 1804, in Warren Co., Ohio; d. 7, 28, 1851, in Parke Co., Ind.; bur. there. She m. Joseph Wilkinson (farmer), b. in Loudoun Co., Va.; d. in Parke Co., Ind.; bur. there; a son of Joseph Wilkinson and Elizabeth Gregg; both of Loudoun Co., va. Elizabeth Gregg was a descendant of the younger brother, Michael Harlan, who came to America.

More About Eliza Harlan:

Burial: Parke County, Indiana

- ii. Tacy Wilkinson⁴⁹, born 1801 in Loudoun County, Virginia; married Isaac Peacock 1826 in Near Springboro, Ohio; born Apr 19, 1803 in New Jersey.
- 2 iii. Aaron Gregg Wilkinson, born Mar 14, 1810 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died in Montgomery, Iowa; married Sarah Hopkins Harlan May 22, 1834 in Parke County, Indiana.
- iv. Rachel Wilkinson⁴⁹, born in Loudoun County, Virginia.
- v. Reverend William G. Wilkinson⁴⁹, born Abt. 1790 in Warren County, Ohio; died Dec 29, 1863 in Chillicothe, Illinois; married Rachel Mar 18, 1845; died Aft. 1864.

Notes for Reverend William G. Wilkinson:

"Quaker Greggs," Hazel May Middleton Kendall, page 221:

Rachel survived him and was administrator of his estate bonded February 4, 1864 and advertisement of settlement of his estate was in Peoria, Illinois "Transcript" February 10, 1864. Rev. William G. Wilkinson was a Whig in politics September 7, 1839 (P.R. and N.W.G. newspapers), preached in courthouse August 26, 1838 at 10:30, he paid for a year's scholarship June 1, 1854 to the trustee of the Illinois Liberal Institution at Peoria, Illinois. From Warren County, Ohio he first located in Radnor, Peoria County, Illinois where he bought a lot and later in Chillicothe he bought two blocks, property valued \$3,500 at his death; D.F. Grosh received \$35 in full for funeral expenses from estate of William G. Wilkinson. He was a very kind gentleman, for at his death notes and accounts owed the estate total \$1,924.91 from John I. Friel, Agnes D. Oakford, Richard F. Stocking, Luke Doud and Daniel Doud, Patrick McDermott, and H.W. Keach, G.B. Harlan and I.M. Carder, I. Gibbons and M. Gibbons, C. Russell and C. Gandle, W.S. Benjamin and F. Caroll, P.M. Guire and D. Doud, A.H. Gordon and A.W. Wilkinson, and P.D. Wilkinson.

6. Moses Harlan^{50,51,52}, born Aug 05, 1786 in Fayette County, Pennsylvania; died Sep 02, 1842 in Peoria, Illinois. He was the son of **12. George Harlan** and **13. Margery Baker**. He married **7. Ann Jennings** Jan 28, 1813 in Ridgeville, Warren County, Ohio.

7. Ann Jennings^{53,54,55,56}, born Aug 28, 1791; died Aug 25, 1824 in Warren County, Ohio. She was the daughter of **14. John Jennings** and **15. Sarah Hopkins**.

Notes for Moses Harlan:

"History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family," Alpheus H. Harlan, pages 224-5.

Moses Harlan, farmer, Friend, b. in Fayette Co., Pa., 8, 5, 1786; d. in Peoria, Ill., 9, 2, 1842; buried there in cemetery at Radnor; m. near (now) Ridgeville, Warren Co., Ohio, 1, 28, 1813, Ann Jennings, b. place unknown, 8, 28, 1791; d. in Warren Co., 8, 25, 1824; bur. in Friends' burying Grounds, Miami Meeting House, near Waynesville; dau. of John and Sarah (Hopkins) Jennings.

Moses Harlan m. again in Warren Co., 7, 2, 1827, Mary Butler, b. in Jefferson Co., Va., 8, 9, 1797; d. in Henry Co., Ill., 11, 21, 1876; bur. near Kewanee. Her parents names could not be obtained.

More About Moses Harlan:

Burial: Radnor Township, Peoria County, Illinois

More About Ann Jennings:

Burial: Friends' Burying Grounds, Miami Meeting House, Waynesville, Ohio

Children of Moses Harlan and Ann Jennings are:

- i. George Baker Harlan⁵⁷, born Sep 27, 1813 in Warren County, Ohio; died Nov 15, 1885 in Wyoming, Stark County, Illinois; married Sarah Cornelison Mar 27, 1834 in Parke County, Indiana; born Feb 26, 1816 in Warreb County, Ohio; died Oct 23, 1868 in Radnor Township, Illinois.
- 3 ii. Sarah Hopkins Harlan, born Mar 02, 1815 in Warren County, Ohio; died Aft. 1899; married Aaron Gregg Wilkinson May 22, 1834 in Parke County, Indiana.
- iii. John Harlan⁵⁷, born Dec 30, 1816 in Warren County, Ohio; died Aft. 1887 in ?; married Caroline Pleas Nov 14, 1839 in Peoria County, Illinois; born Nov 15, 1820 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died Mar 19, 1856 in Radnor Township, Peoria County, Illinois.
- iv. Phebe Harlan⁵⁷, born Jun 14, 1818 in Warren County, Ohio; died in Peoria, Illinois; married David D. McMillan.
- v. Milton Harlan⁵⁷, born Nov 14, 1819 in Warren County, Ohio; died Sep 10, 1844 in Peoria County, Illinois; married Susan Gilkenson.

More About Milton Harlan:

Burial: Near Radnor, Peoria County, Illinois

- vi. Lewis Harlan⁵⁷, born Aug 17, 1823 in Warren County, Ohio; died 1899

in Warren County, Iowa; married Eveline Chapman.

More About Lewis Harlan:

Burial: Linn Grove, Warren County, Iowa

Generation No. 4

8. Joseph Wilkinson^{58,59,60,61,62,63}, born Abt. 1719 in Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania⁶⁴. He was the son of **16. John Wilkinson** and **17. Mary Stoddart**. He married **9. Barbara Lacey** Oct 13, 1748 in Fairfax County, Virginia.

9. Barbara Lacey^{65,66,67,68,69,70,71}, born Jan 26, 1729/30 in Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania⁷². She was the daughter of **18. Thomas Lacey** and **19. Elizabeth Canby**.

Notes for Joseph Wilkinson:

Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County, New Jersey. Volume 1, page 127:

Removed to Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1762.

Children of Joseph Wilkinson and Barbara Lacey are:

- 4 i. Joseph Wilkinson, born Abt. 1767 in Fairfax County, Virginia; died 1845 in Warren County, Ohio; married Elizabeth Gregg Nov 26, 1788 in Fairfax Meeting House, Virginia.
- ii. Sarah Wilkinson⁷³, born Abt. 1760.

10. William Gregg^{74,75,76,77}, born 1746 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died 1826. He was the son of **20. George Gregg** and **21. Elizabeth Hanby**. He married **11. Rebecca Gregg** Nov 04, 1767 in Fairfax MH, Virginia.

11. Rebecca Gregg^{78,79,80,81,82}, born 1749 in Loudoun County, Virginia. She was the daughter of **22. Samuel Gregg** and **23. Elizabeth Alford**.

Notes for William Gregg:

"History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family," Alpheus H. Harlan, page 512.

THE GREGG AND WILKINSON FAMILIES. Fairfax Monthly Meeting of Friends, located in Fairfax Co., Va., is almost directly south of Loudoun Co. To this monthly meeting many certificates were carried by our people from monthly meetings in Pennsylvania, when they emigrated from there in the latter part of the Eighteenth Century. Witnesseth:

From records of Fairfax Monthly Meeting: "William Gregg of Loudoun Co., Va., and Rebecca Gregg of same county, were married at Fairfax Meeting, 4, 11, 1767." To this certificate of marriage the names of George, Thomas and Mary Gregg were signed. The names of the parents not given.

"Rebecca Gregg asks for and receives a certificate to Crooked Run (Monthly Meeting), 12, 24, 1785."

"Joseph Wilkinson, son of Joseph and Barbara, of Loudoun Co., Va., and Elizabeth Gregg, daughter of William and Rebecca, were married 11, 26, 1788."

The children of William and Rebecca Gregg were: (i) George, b. 6, 20, 1770; d. 4, 28, 1771. (ii) Elizabeth, b. 2, 15, 1772. (iii) Samuel, b. 4, 28, 1774. (iv) George, b. 5, 4, 1776. (v) William, b. 7, 11, 1778; d. 12, 18, 1786. (vi) Aaron, b. 5, 9, 1781. (vii) Rebecca, b. 8, 9, 1783. (viii) Mahlon, b. 2, 18, 1786; d. 12, 23, 1786. (ix) Samuel, b. 2, 18, 1791. (x) Ruth, b. 5, 20, 1793.

"Quaker Greggs," Hazel May Middleton Kendall, page 220:

William Gregg, a miller of Loudoun County, Virginia, born 1746 married November 4, 1767 to Rebecca Gregg, fourth child of Samuel Gregg and Elizabeth Alford. First intentions of marriage were announced September 26, 1767.

Witnesses at marriage were: George Gregg, Thomas Gregg, Mary Gregg, Mary Gregg, Mary Harden, John Hanby, Pleasant Houe, Sarah Janney, Rachel Hollingsworth, Elizabeth Cadwalader, Elizabeth Everett, Mary Harris, Mary Trebbe, George Dunnington, William Keyes, Abel Janney, Elizabeth Nixon, Elizabeth Trebbe, Ann McShany, Abigail Johnson, Isaac Hogue, John Hough, Samuel Hogue, Rees Cadawalader, Ruth Cadawalader, Jonathan Biscoe, Rachel Johnson, Francis Hague, Samuel Harris, Mahlon Janney, Joseph Janney, Aaron Hackney, Elizabeth Hough, Mary Janney, Lydia Hollingsworth, Mary Wildman, Thomas Hogue, Joseph Hackney, Thomas Matthews, James McGeach, James Nixon, Levi Wells.

Children of William Gregg and Rebecca Gregg are:

- i. George Gregg^{83,84}, born Jun 20, 1770 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died Apr 28, 1771 in Loudoun County, Virginia.
- 5 ii. Elizabeth Gregg, born Feb 15, 1772 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died 1846; married Joseph Wilkinson Nov 26, 1788 in Fairfax Meeting House, Virginia.
- iii. Samuel Gregg^{85,86}, born May 04, 1773 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died Aug 30, 1844 in Warren County, Ohio; married Nancy Ann O'Brian; born Jul 28, 1775; died Oct 10, 1844 in Warren County, Ohio.

Notes for Samuel Gregg:

"Quaker Greggs," Hazel May Middleton Kendall, page 221:

Samuel Gregg moved from Pennsylvania 1796 to Warren County, Ohio, landed at Columbia above Cincinnati near the mouth of the Miami River by flatboat, located at Deerfield in Clear Township, entered land, built a log cabin without floor, windows, chimney or chunks with a doorway in one side. This was their home. Later Samuel blazed trees to direct his children to school in the wilderness. He was of the hardy type with an adventurous spirit as he struck out on his own from Loudoun County, Virginia in the fall of 1794 after receiving much from his father. In 1798, he left Deerfield, now South Lebanon and bought land in Clear Creek

Township (Springboro) [History of Warren County, Ohio]. In October of 1798 Samuel left his wife and baby Rebecca at the blockhouse at Deerfield for safety against the Indians' attacks while he wandered around in the wilderness for a spot to which to settle. he finally found a little hill at the foot of which was a spring. Here he built.

More About Samuel Gregg:

Burial: Springboro Cemetery, Universalist Church

- iv. George Gregg^{87,88}, born May 04, 1776 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died Abt. 1866 in Loudoun County, Virginia; married Elizabeth Wilson Nov 08, 1800 in Loudoun County, Virginia.

Notes for George Gregg:

"Quaker Greggs," Hazel May Middleton Kendall, page 228:

George Gregg inherited eight acres deeded to him by his father, William Gregg, on Catocton Mountain which was later deeded to Robert Moffett. On August 11, 1818, the Court of Loudoun County, Virginia ordered that the Priscilla Gregg estate (wife of George, a son of Elisha who was a brother of William Gregg) be settled with the estate of George Gregg, he having been her executor.

- v. William Gregg^{89,90}, born Jul 11, 1778; died Dec 18, 1786.
- vi. Aaron Gregg^{91,92}, born Abt. 1780 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died Oct 1818 in Loudoun County, Virginia; married Margaret Harper; born Jul 12, 1786 in Virginia; died Jun 07, 1837 in Warren County, Ohio.

More About Margaret Harper:

Burial: Springboro, Ohio

- vii. Rebecca Gregg^{93,94}, born Aug 09, 1783; married Isaac Steer Nov 26, 1803 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died Aft. 1845 in Kentucky.

Notes for Rebecca Gregg:

"Quaker Greggs," Hazel May Middleton Kendall, page 243:

Married out of Friends in Loudoun County, Virginia November 26, 1803. Some of their children may have gone to Peoria County, Illinois to live near the William G. Wilkersons as a Jane Steer married January 7, 1841 Peoria County, Illinois to Morgan Reed and a Johanna Steer died at Kickapoo, Peoria County, March 23, 1878.

- viii. Mahlon Gregg^{95,96}, born Feb 18, 1786 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died Dec 23, 1786 in Loudoun County, Virginia.
- ix. Samuel Gregg⁹⁷, born Feb 18, 1791 in Loudoun County, Virginia.
- x. Sarah Gregg⁹⁸, born Feb 18, 1791.

- xi. Ruth Gregg^{99,100}, born May 20, 1793 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died Aft. 1808; married Samuel Hixon Sep 13, 1808.

12. George Harlan^{101,102,103}, born 1737 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; died May 06, 1821 in Warren County, Ohio. He was the son of **24. George Harlan** and **25. Elizabeth Hope**. He married **13. Margery Baker** Apr 21, 1762 in New Castle County, Delaware.

13. Margery Baker^{104,105,106}, born Jun 06, 1743 in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware; died Feb 14, 1821 in Warren County, Ohio. She was the daughter of **26. Joshua Baker** and **27. Mary Hill**.

Notes for George Harlan:

"History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family," Alpheus H. Harlan, pages 90-91.

George Harlan, farmer, Friend, b. 1737, in Kennet Twp., Chester Co., Pa.; d. 5, 6, 1821, near the village of Ridgeville, in Warren, Co., Ohio; buried in the "Old Grave Yard," now a part of the Miami Cemetery, near Waynesville, in that county. He m. 4, 21, 1762, in Friends' Meeting at "Old Centre," in New Castle Co., Del., Margery Baker, a Friend, b. 4, 6, 1743, in Christiana Hundred, New Castle Co., Del.; d. 2, 14, 1821, on the home farm in Warren Co., Ohio; buried beside the husband; a dau. of Joshua Baker (farmer), b. 7, 18, 1711, in Waterford, Ireland, and Mary Hill, a resident of Christiana Hundred, Del.

In 1766 George Harlan, his wife and two children, removed from Kennet Twp., Chester Co., Pa., and settled in Chatham Co., N.C., where the other children were born; and from there, in 1783, removed to and settled in Fayette Co., Pa., and lastly in 1805 (possibly earlier) into Hamilton, (now in) Warren Co., Ohio, where they died as stated.

Cane Creek Monthly Meeting (N.C.), 6, 12, 1766: "George Harlan produced a Certificate from Pennsylvania."

Cane Creek Monthly Meeting, 6, 12, 1766: "Margery Harlan produced a certificate with her husband from Kennet monthly meeting in Pennsylvania which was read and accepted."

Hopewell Monthly Meeting, 8, 4, 1783: "Certificate was produced at this meeting from Cane Creek monthly meeting in North Carolina for George Harlan his wife Margery and children Joshua, Aaron, George, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Samuel which was read and accepted."

Children of George Harlan and Margery Baker are:

- i. Joshua Harlan¹⁰⁷, born Mar 13, 1763 in Chester County, Pennsylvania; died Apr 1828 in Connersville, Fayette County, Indiana; married Sarah Rice.
- ii. Aaron Harlan¹⁰⁷, born Jul 03, 1765 in Chester County, Pennsylvania; died Oct 05, 1828 in Montgomer, Indiana; married Elizabeth Gregg Jun 18, 1793.
- iii. George Harlan^{108,109}, born Sep 01, 1767 in Chatham County, North Carolina; died Dec 21, 1846 in Warren County, Ohio; married Esther Eulass Nov 10, 1796 in Lexington, Kentucky; born in Rockingham

County, Virginia; died Dec 29, 1858 in Warren County, Ohio.

Notes for George Harlan:

"History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family," Alpheus H. Harlan, page 223.

George and Esther Harlan emigrated in 1796 from Fayette Co., Ky., into the Northwest Territory, stopping for a short time at Columbia (which is now Cincinnati), and the next year proceeding further into that portion of Hamilton Co. now embraced within the limits of Warren Co., and north of Cincinnati. Here they made their home, and here they lived for half a century. Here, also, in after years, the substantial brick house, now standing, was built. The farm is owned and occupied by the sons and daughters of Moses Harlan. It lies about two and one-half miles northeast from the village of Ridgeville.

George Harlan was the first sheriff of Warren Co. He was for some years one of the earlier commissioners of that county. He was a Justice of the Peace and an Associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court. He was a member of the General Assembly of Ohio from 1807 to 1809.

Reason R. Harlan in his journal says:

"April 11, 1829: . . . came 26 miles to-day through mud to George Harlan's."

"April 12, 1829: . . . this is the Sabbath, and I shall spend it reading at the home of my blessed relative, George Harlan; and such a blessed family I have never seen before in all my life."

"April 14, 1829: . . . yesterday George and I went to see Samuel (Harlan) and his family."

"April 15, 1829: George and I went to see Aaron (Harlan) and family, and spent the day very agreeably with them."

More About George Harlan:

Burial: Miami Meeting House, Waynesville, Warren County, Ohio

- iv. Elizabeth Harlan¹¹⁰, born Oct 04, 1771 in Chatham County, North Carolina; died in Warren County, Ohio; married John Sharp.
- v. Sarah Harlan¹¹⁰, born Jun 05, 1774 in Chatham County, North Carolina; died in Warren County, Ohio; married Richard Lackey 1793.
- 6 vi. Moses Harlan, born Aug 05, 1786 in Fayette County, Pennsylvania; died Sep 02, 1842 in Peoria, Illinois; married (1) Ann Jennings Jan 28, 1813 in Ridgeville, Warren County, Ohio; married (2) Mary Butler Jul 02, 1827 in Warren County, Ohio.
- vii. Silas Harlan¹¹⁰, born Mar 25, 1792 in Fayette County, Pennsylvania; died

Mar 31, 1868 in Parke County, Indiana; married Mary Conley Jan 20, 1818 in Warren County, Ohio.

More About Silas Harlan:

Burial: Blake Cemetery, Parke County, Indiana

- viii. Samuel Harlan^{111,112}, born Feb 13, 1777 in Montgomery County, Ohio; died Feb 27, 1868 in Crawford County, Kansas; married (1) Drusilla Gregg Feb 24, 1806; born Feb 02, 1785 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died Dec 09, 1806 in Warren County, Ohio; married (2) Bathsheba Nutt Jan 15, 1814.

14. John Jennings^{113,114,115}, born Mar 05, 1765 in Haddonfield, Camden, New Jersey¹¹⁶. He was the son of **28. Jacob Jennings** and **29. Mary Noris Smith**. He married **15. Sarah Hopkins** Abt. 1788 in New Jersey.

15. Sarah Hopkins^{117,118,119}. She was the daughter of **30. Ebenezer Hopkins** and **31. Ann Albertson**.

Notes for John Jennings:

A Hopkins Family History. URL: [www.http://www.coinet.com/~arthopkins/index.html](http://www.coinet.com/~arthopkins/index.html):

MOVING WEST TO OHIO & INDIANA

John Jennings and his wife Elizabeth (Hopkins) moved to Ohio as well (1830).

Jennings, William Henry. A Genealogical History of the Jennings Families in England and America. Columbus, Ohio 1899. Page 373:

Married Sarah Hopkins, his step-sister.

The record of John Jennings and his descendants is from Mrs. Laura H. Mosher, of Waynesville, Ohio.

Children of John Jennings and Sarah Hopkins are:

- i. Mary Jennings¹²⁰, born Feb 10, 1789.
- ii. Ebenezer Jennings¹²¹, born Apr 17, 1790.
- 7 iii. Ann Jennings, born Aug 28, 1791; died Aug 25, 1824 in Warren County, Ohio; married Moses Harlan Jan 28, 1813 in Ridgeville, Warren County, Ohio.
- iv. Jacob S. Jennings¹²¹, born Jan 10, 1793.
- v. Elizabeth Jennings¹²¹, born Jan 26, 1795.
- vi. Sarah Jennings¹²¹, born Oct 27, 1796.
- vii. Beulah Jennings¹²¹, born Apr 30, 1798.
- viii. John Jennings¹²¹, born Aug 17, 1800.
- ix. Hope Jennings¹²¹, born Jul 12, 1802.

- x. Rebecca C. Jennings¹²², born Oct 03, 1804; died Sep 09, 1879; married James Harris Oct 1822.
- xi. Isaac Jennings¹²³, born Feb 06, 1808.

Generation No. 5

16. John Wilkinson^{124,125,126,127,128,129,130}, born Jan 25, 1677/78 in Loquissett, Providence, Rhode Island¹³¹; died Apr 23, 1751 in Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **32. Captain Samuel Lawrence Wilkinson** and **33. Plain Wickenden**. He married **17. Mary Stoddart** Abt. 1707 in Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

17. Mary Stoddart^{132,133,134,135}, born Bef. 1681 in Loquissett, Providence, Rhode Island; died Aft. 1718.

Notes for John Wilkinson:

Wilkinson, W.W. "Genealogy of Wilkinson and Kindred Families." Shelby, Mississippi: Shelby Book Store, Publishers, 1949; pp. 70-71:

John was born at his father's homestead at Loquissit in Providence. He left Rhode Island about 1700, and married his wife, Mary, in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. They had a daughter born while in New Jersey and, about 1713, moved to Bucks County, Pennsylvania where he purchased a large tract of land lying partly in Wrightstown and partly in Warwick township. This parcel is still called the "Old Wilkinson Tract."

Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County, New Jersey. Volume 1, page 127:

John Wilkinson, second son of Samuel and Plain Wilkinson, was born on his father's homestead at Loquissett, Providence, Rhode Island, January 25, 1677-8. When a young man he located in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where he married Mary (???). He later removed to Wrightstown township, Bucks county Pennsylvania, and in 1713 purchased three hundred and seven acres of land lying partly in the townships of Wrightstown, Warwick, and Buckingham, near what is now Rushland station, on the North-East Pennsylvania railroad. In 1728 he returned to Providence, and aided in settling his father's estate, signing July 3d of that year a power of attorney for his brothers and brothers-in-law to sell his father's land. The deed, dated July 6, 1728, recorded at Providence, is signed by Josiah Wilkinson, of Providence, John Wilkinson, of Wrightstown, in county of Bucks and province of Pennsylvania; William Hopkins and Ruth, his wife; Janes Angell and Susannah his wife; David, Samuel, and Hulda Wilkinson; Ichabod Comstock and Zabiah his wife; and Joseph Arnold and Patience his wife. John Wilkinson was one of the justices of the peace of Bucks county, commissioned to hold the courts of common pleas, quarter sessions and orphans' court, and became a large landowner on both sides of Neshaminy and a prominent man in the community. He was an active member of Wrightstown Friends' Meeting. His will, dated February, 1751, was proven April 23, 1751. He had seven children: Mary, born July 17, 1709, married Joseph Chapman. Keziah, married Thomas Ross, and was the grandmother of Judge John Ross. Plain, married Peter Ball. Susannah, married Adrien Dawes. Ruth, married Joseph Chapman. John, married first Mary Lacy, and second Hannah Hughes. Josiah, married Rosanna Kemble. Joseph, married Barbara Lacy. The last two removed to Chester county in

1762.

Pennsylvania Colonial Records, 1600s-1800s. Colonial & Revolutionary Families, Vol. II, Ogden D. Wilkinson, Page 1129-1130.

Although of a family that had taken an active in military affairs for many generations, John chose the path of peace and was an active and consistent member of Wrightstown Monthly Meeting of Friends. The maiden name and ancestry of his wife Mary is unknown.

John and Mary Wilkinson had eight children, three sons and five daughters, who intermarried with the prominent families of Ross, Chapman, Ball and Lacey, and their descendants have filled high official positions, as state and national legislators, judges, etc. through several generations.

Children of John Wilkinson and Mary Stoddart are:

- i. Keziah Wilkinson^{136,137}, married Thomas Ross Jul 1731.
- ii. Ruth Wilkinson^{138,139}, born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married Joseph Chapman Dec 10, 1739; born ¹⁴⁰.
- iii. Susannah Wilkinson¹⁴¹, born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married Adrien Dawes.
- iv. Mary Wilkinson¹⁴², born Jul 17, 1708 in Hunterdon County, New Jersey; married Joseph Chapman Aug 1730.
- v. John Wilkinson^{142,143,144,144,145}, born 1711 in Hunterdon County, New Jersey; died May 31, 1782 in Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married (1) Mary Lacey May 21, 1740; born 1711; died Bef. Feb 1770; married (2) Hannah Hughes Feb 1770; born May 17, 1742; died Apr 18, 1791.

Notes for John Wilkinson:

He was prominent in all political affairs; was Justice of the Peace, and took an active part in the Revolutionary War; a committeeman, and member of the Convention, also a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County, New Jersey.
Volume 1, pages 127-128:

John Wilkinson, son of John Wilkinson, was born 1711. He became a very prominent citizen of Bucks county, serving in the colonial assembly 1761-62-63, and in that of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1776-81-82, and justice of the peace 1764-74. At the organization of the committee of safety in 1774 he participated therein and was a delegate from Bucks county to the conference at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774; was selected on December 15, 1774, as one of the committee of observation; was again a delegate to the provincial convention at Philadelphia, January 23, 1775, and a member of the first Constitutional Convention, July 15,

1776. When, however, it became evident that war would ensue, he with a number of other members of the Society of Friends, on July 21, 1775 "alleging scruples of conscience relative to the business necessarily transacted by the committee, desired to be relieved from further attendance." Later, however, his patriotic feelings got the better of his religious feelings, and in spite of the protests of Wrightstown Meeting, of which he as a member, he again united himself with the defenders of the rights of his country, and continued to take an active part in that defense until his death, May 31, 1782, serving as lieutenant-colonel of militia, and filling other important positions. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Third Bucks County Associators, August 16, 1775; member of conference of delegates for all the counties of Philadelphia, July 18, 1776. He was constantly on important committees as a representative of either the assembly or the committee of safety, in both of which he represented his district during the most trying time of the Revolution. He was appointed justice of the peace and judge of the court of common pleas, September 3, 1776; committee and referee to Indian lands; one of committee "to consider, draft and report to the house what laws it will be necessary should be passed, at this season," (Journals of Assembly, Vol. II, p. 133); was appointed by assembly one of committee to consider an act for emitting the sum of 200,000 in bills of credit for the defense of the state and providing a fund for sinking the same by tax on all estate real and personal; as a member of the committee of safety he served upon the committee of observation and committee of correspondence, was a delegate to the second convention and conference, also February 19, 1763, was appointed to a committee to audit accounts of Benjamin Franklin. He died May 31, 1782. The Pennsylvania Gazette of June 19, 1782, has the following obituary article:

"On Friday, the 31st ult., departed this life at Wrightstown, in the county of Bucks, John Wilkinson, Esq., in the seventy-first year of his age, after a long and painful illness, and on the Sunday following his remains were interred in the Friends' burying ground, the funeral being attended by a very large concourse of people of all denominations. Mr. Wilkinson was a man of very reputable abilities and of a sound judgment, scrupulously just in all of his transactions, free from bigotry to religion or to party, and a friend to merit whenever it was found. As a companion, a friend, a neighbor, a master, an husband, a father, a guardian to the orphan and the widow, his life was amiable and exemplary. He served his people in several important offices with fidelity and applause, under the old constitutions as well as the new. His conduct in present Revolution was such as entitled him to the peculiar esteem of all the friends of this country, but it drew on him the rage of enthusiastic bigots."

"He was born and educated among the people called Quakers, and was a member in full standing in the Wrightstown Meeting. His life was an ornament to the Society."

"He mingled not in idle strife and furious debates, but lived as became a

Christian, studying peace with all men."

"His principles led him to believe that defensive war was lawful. He was strongly attracted to a republican form of government and the liberties of the people, and when Great Britain, by her folly and wickedness, made it necessary to oppose her measures from judgment and principles he espoused the cause of his country. He was unanimously chosen a member of our convention, and afterwards served in the Assembly with zeal and integrity, becoming a freeman and a Christian."

"This unhappily roused the resentment of the Society with which he was connected, so that one committee after another were dealing with him and persecuting him to give a testimonial renunciation of what they were pleased to consider the errors of his political life, though there was no rule or order of the meeting which made his conduct a crime."

"This demand he rejected altogether as tending to belie his own conscience but at length, worried with their importunities, weakened by the growing infirmities of age, and fondly hoping that his country might dispense with his services, he consented to promise that he would hold no other appointments under the constitution."

"This seemed to be satisfactory for a time, but when Sir William Howe began his victorious march through Pennsylvania, a more pressing sense of duty urged his brethren to renew their visit, while his dear son lay dying in his house, and to demand an immediate and peremptory renunciation of his past conduct."

"Provoked by this indecent and unfeeling application he gave them a decisive answer, and preferred the honest dictates of his conscience to his membership in the meeting and was, for his patriotism alone, formally expelled as unworthy of Christian fellowship."

"The testimony of the meeting against him on this occasion was heretofore published in this paper. We trust he is now in those mansions where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

Colonel Wilkinson was twice married. By his first wife, Mary Lacy, married 3 mo. 21, 1740, a sister to General John Lacy, he had five children: Mary, born 1741, married Stephen Twining. John, married Jane Chapman. Stephen, died unmarried. James, died unmarried. Rachel died unmarried. By his second wife, Hannah Hughes, born 3 mo., 7, 1742, married 2 mo., 1770, died April 18, 1791, he had four children: Martha, married to a Mr. Bennett. Ann Lacy, married General Samuel A. Smith. Hannah, married, May 22, 1796, Abner Reeder, and removed to Trenton. Colonel Elisha Wilkinson. Hannah Hughes, the second wife of Colonel John Wilkinson, was a daughter of Professor Mathew Hughes, Jr., and Elizabeth (Stevenson) Hughes, married March 17, 1733, the latter being a daughter of Thomas Stevenson and Sarah

(Jennings) Stevenson, daughter of Governor Samuel Jennings, of New Jersey, and granddaughter of Thomas Stevenson, of Newtown, Long Island, and Elizabeth (Lawrence) Stevenson, daughter of Colonel William Lawrence. Professor Hughes was lieutenant-colonel of Associated Regiment of Bucks county, 1747-48. Mathew Hughes, Sr., the grandfather of Hannah Wilkinson, was a very prominent man in Buckingham, Bucks county, a member of assembly, justice, etc. His wife was Elizabeth (Biles) Beaks, daughter of William Biles, provincial counsellor, and widow of Stephen Beaks. John Wilkinson died 1778, and on his deathbed received from his father a deed for one hundred and fifty acres of the old homestead, that part of his grandfather's purchase lying in Warwick township, and it has descended from father to son to the present day, being now occupied by Charles T. Wilkinson, a grandson of Abraham, son of John and Jane (Chapman) Wilkinson.

Pennsylvania Colonial Records, 1600s-1800s. Colonial & Revolutionary Families, Vol. II, Ogden D. Wilkinson, Page 1130-1131:

John Wilkinson, son of John and Mary Wilkinson, born (probably in Hunterdon county, New Jersey), in the year 1711, was reared in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he was one of the most prominent men of his day and generation. He was chosen a representative in the Provincial Assembly in 1761, and served three terms, and at the organization of the Commonwealth, under the constitution of 1776, was again returned to the legislative body of the state and served until his death, May 31, 1782. He was commissioned a justice in 1764, and served until 1775, when the control of the state government passed into the hands of the Committee of Safety of which he was one of the most active members, and he was re-commissioned.

With the inception of the struggle for redress of the grievances caused by the oppressive acts of the British Parliament and Ministry, John Wilkinson became one of the most active patriots of Bucks county. He was named as one of the delegates to the Provincial Conference held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774; was chosen as one of the first Committee of Observation, December 15, 1774; was again a delegate to the Provincial Convention in Philadelphia, January 23, 1775, and a member of the Constitutional Convention to frame a constitution for the State of Pennsylvania, July 15, 1776.

Reared in the faith and principles of the Society of Friends, when it became apparent that a resort to arms in defence of the rights of the Colonies was inevitable, his religious training and the pressure put upon him by his close associates in the Wrightstown Monthly Meeting, induced him on July 21, 1775, to resign his membership in the Committee of Safety, as the representative from Wrightstown township, alleging "scruples of conscience relative to the business necessarily transacted by the Committee." His patriotism, however, got the better of his religious

scruples, and he again united with the Committee of Safety, and was one of the most active in measures for prosecuting the war for independence. He was appointed, August 25, 1775, lieutenant-colonel of the Third Battalion, Bucks County Associators, and on the reorganization of the Assembly became one of its most important members, serving on the committees to consider and draft "such laws as it will be necessary should be passed at this Session;" one of the committee to consider an act for remitting the sum 200,000 pounds in Bills of Credit, for the defence of the State, and for providing a fund for sinking the same by a tax on all estate real and personal; and was constantly on important committees. He was commissioned September 3, 1776 by the Supreme Executive Council, a justice of the peace and judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county, and filled many other important positions. His military service as lieutenant-colonel of militia was probably not very extensive, as his time must have been pretty fully occupied with the duties of the several positions he held in the civil department of the state and county. His portrait, in the uniform of a lieutenant-colonel, is in the possession of his descendants.

Colonel John Wilkinson married (first) May 21, 1740, Mary Lacey, a sister to Colonel, later General John Lacey, who like his brother-in-law, Colonel Wilkinson, left the Society of Friends to become an ardent defender of the rights of his country. By this marriage Colonel Wilkinson had five children, four daughters and one son, John, the latter being the "dear son who lay dying in his house" in 1778, referred to in his obituary notice. He married Jane Chapman, and his descendants still reside on part of the estate taken up by John Wilkinson, the grandfather, in 1713. Mary Lacey Wilkinson dying, Colonel Wilkinson married (second) in February 1770, Hannah Hughes, born May 7, 1742, died April 18, 1791. She was a daughter of Matthew Hughes Jr., lieutenant-colonel of the Associated Regiment of Bucks county, 1747-48, who died before the opening of the Revolutionary war, by his wife, Elizabeth Stevenson Hughes, married March 17, 1733, daughter of Thomas Stevenson, and his wife, Sarah Jennings Stevenson, daughter of Governor Samuel Jennings of New Jersey, and granddaughter of Thomas Stevenson, of Newtown, Long Island, and his wife, Elizabeth Lawrence Stevenson, daughter of Colonel William Lawrence. Thomas Stevenson, first mentioned, was surveyor general of Pennsylvania, and a large landholder in Bucks county. Matthew Hughes, Jr., was a son of Matthew Hughes, Sr., of Buckingham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, many years a Colonial Justice of Bucks County Courts and prominent in public affairs for half a century, by his wife, Elizabeth Biles Beakes Hughes, born in Dorchester, England, June 3, 1670, daughter of William Biles, a member of the first Assembly of Pennsylvania, many years a member of Provincial Council, and justice of the County Courts and far the largest landowner in Bucks county. Elizabeth Biles married (first) Stephen Beakes, who was also a member of the Provincial Assembly at his death in 1699; and (second) in 1700, Matthew Hughes, above mentioned. By his second wife, Hannah Hughes, Colonel Wilkinson had three daughters, and one son, Colonel

Elisha Wilkinson.

More About John Wilkinson:

Burial: Friends' Burying Grounds, Bucks County, Pennsylvania

- vi. Plain Wilkinson^{146,147}, born Abt. 1715 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married Peter Ball.
- 8 vii. Joseph Wilkinson, born Abt. 1719 in Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married Barbara Lacey Oct 13, 1748 in Fairfax County, Virginia.

18. Thomas Lacey^{148,149,150,151,152}, born Mar 02, 1701/02 in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; died in Plumstead Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **36. William Lacey** and **37. Mary Parlett**. He married **19. Elizabeth Canby** Mar 05, 1723/24 in Buckingham Monthly Meeting, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

19. Elizabeth Canby^{153,154,155,156}, born Sep 24, 1696 in Abington, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; died 1745 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of **38. Thomas Canby** and **39. Sarah Jarvis**.

Children of Thomas Lacey and Elizabeth Canby are:

- i. Thomas Lacy¹⁵⁷, born Feb 14, 1724/25.
- ii. Barbara Lacey¹⁵⁷, born Abt. Sep 26, 1725.
- iii. William Lacey¹⁵⁷, born Abt. 1730 in Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; died Mar 08, 1762 in Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.
- 9 iv. Barbara Lacey, born Jan 26, 1729/30 in Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married Joseph Wilkinson Oct 13, 1748 in Fairfax County, Virginia.
- v. Benjamin Lacey¹⁵⁷, born Aug 06, 1734 in Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; died 1797 in Loudoun, Virginia.
- vi. Joseph Lacey¹⁵⁷, born Aft. 1735 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

20. George Gregg^{158,159,160,161}, born 1710 in New Castle County, Delaware; died 1794 in Loudoun County, Virginia. He was the son of **40. George Gregg** and **41. Sarah Hogg**. He married **21. Elizabeth Hanby** in Virginia.

21. Elizabeth Hanby^{162,163}, born Abt. 1724 in New Castle County, Delaware.

Notes for George Gregg:

"Quaker Greggs," Hazel May Middleton Kendall, page 218:

George Gregg married Elizabeth Hanby (Houghy) will probated March 10, 1794 in Loudoun County, Virginia. Close friend of Frances, Isaac, Thomas Hogue, William McWilliams, Abel Janney Jr., John Todhunter, Edward Harden.

Children of George Gregg and Elizabeth Hanby are:

- 10
- i. Hannah Gregg^{164,165,166}, born 1744 in Loudoun County, Virginia; married Aaron Hackney.
 - ii. William Gregg, born 1746 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died 1826; married Rebecca Gregg Nov 04, 1767 in Fairfax MH, Virginia.
 - iii. Mary Gregg^{167,168,169}, born 1750 in Virginia; married Israel Gregg; born 1754; died 1801 in Hamilton County, Ohio.
 - iv. Sarah Gregg^{170,171,172,173,174}, born Aug 06, 1753 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died Jul 31, 1833 in Bracken County, Kentucky; married John Gregg Sep 25, 1773; born Oct 14, 1747 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died 1799 in Moscow, Ohio.

Notes for John Gregg:

"Quaker Greggs," Hazel May Middleton Kendall, page 243:

After their marriage, they lived Green County, Pennsylvania moved down the Ohio River to "Buchanan's Station" now Germantown, Kentucky 1792. In Loudoun County, Virginia on March 25, 1775, John Gregg was admitted a member to the Society of Friends. On November 25, 1775 John Gregg joined the Military and was disowned. John Gregg served in the Revolution and was disowned. In the spring of 1793 he with William Buchanan and his wife Jane went across the Ohio River into Clermont County, Ohio to build a log cabin on the site of Neville. A wrong survey caused them to give up 1,000 acres to avoid trouble and went back to Kentucky. John Gregg had not taken his family because the children were too small. Sarah Gregg was a beautiful woman of light frame weighing ninety pounds. Long after her husband's death she rode horseback alone from Kentucky through the blazed woods to Lebanon, Ohio in Warren County to visit her children and would return unaccompanied to Kentucky. John built in Warrent County. Died of fever. Issue born in Pennsylvania; returned to Kentucky with widowed mother; requested by dying father.

- v. Elisha Gregg^{175,176,177}, born 1754 in Fairfax County, Virginia; died 1817 in Loudoun County, Virginia; married (1) Martha Gregg; married (2) Martha Lovett Mar 01, 1775 in Fairfax MH, VA.

Notes for Elisha Gregg:

Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy, Vol. VI, Fairfax Monthly Meeting. Genealogy.com, January 19, 2002.

Com 06/26/1779 drinking to excess and taking Test of Allegiance to present Government; on visited he con the first, but justified himself on taking Test, claiming it to be his duty; dis 08/28/1779.

- vi. George Gregg^{178,179,180}, born 1756 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died 1825 in Tyler, West Virginia; married Mary Gregg Sep 14, 1780 in Goose Creek MH, Loudon Co., VA.

Notes for George Gregg:
Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy, Vol. VI, Fairfax Monthly Meeting.
Genealogy.com, January 19, 2002.

George was in trouble with the mtg 3 times and dis each time; but the 1st 2 times he made ack acc; the 3rd time he was dis drinking, quarreling & fighting 03/26/1796; he did not ack; instead he removed with his wife & ch. over the Alleghenies & settled on or near Middle Island as shown in the cert for his wife & ch. viz: Elizabeth, Thomas, George, Martha, William, Levi & Samuel; the children as listed were get Westland MM, Pa., 07/28/1798; on 02/28/1801 Mary Gregg wife of George & mother of these ch. "who sometime past has settled with her husband, George Gregg, within the limits of your Mtg" was get Westland MM, Pa. (See Westland MM, Pa.)

- vii. Elizabeth Gregg^{181,182,183}, born 1758; married James Roache.
- viii. Ruth Gregg^{184,185,186}, born 1764 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died 1847; married Joseph Tribbey.

- 22. Samuel Gregg**^{187,188}, died 1804. He married **23. Elizabeth Alford**.
- 23. Elizabeth Alford**^{189,190}.

Notes for Samuel Gregg:

Quaker Greggs: Chapter XII, Companion Group: Addenda; p. 255:

SAMUEL GREGG, living two and one-half miles south of Hillsboro, Loudoun County, Virginia, wrote "dispose of remaining to any distressed, needy, or unfortunate branch of my descendants," in his last will made April 7, 1803, probated February 13, 1804; witnesses: James Roache, Uriah Williams, Richard Roache, George Roache, John Roach, m. (1) Elizabeth Alford (2) Esther Tobin died September 1806 widow of James Tobin will probably May 9, 1774 Loudoun County, Virginia.

Children of Samuel Gregg and Elizabeth Alford are:

- i. Thomas Gregg¹⁹¹, born 1743; died 1821; married Amy Gregg; born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania.
- ii. Priscilla Gregg¹⁹¹, born 1745; died 1814; married Amos Gregg; born Apr 13, 1742 in New Garden Meeting House, Chester County, Pennsylvania; died 1815 in Scott County, Kentucky.

Notes for Amos Gregg:
Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy, Vol. VI, Fairfax Monthly Meeting,
Page 496. Genealogy.com, January 19, 2002.

Rocf Kennett MM, Pa. 12/28/1765; the next day he went off was mou dis 03/29/1766.

- iii. John Gregg^{191,192,193,194}, born Oct 14, 1747 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died 1799 in Moscow, Ohio; married Sarah Gregg Sep 25, 1773; born Aug 06, 1753 in Loudoun County, Virginia; died Jul 31, 1833 in Bracken County, Kentucky.

Notes for John Gregg:

"Quaker Greggs," Hazel May Middleton Kendall, page 243:

After their marriage, they lived Green County, Pennsylvania moved down the Ohio River to "Buchanan's Station" now Germantown, Kentucky 1792. In Loudoun County, Virginia on March 25, 1775, John Gregg was admitted a member to the Society of Friends. On November 25, 1775 John Gregg joined the Military and was disowned. John Gregg served in the Revolution and was disowned. In the spring of 1793 he with William Buchanan and his wife Jane went across the Ohio River into Clermont County, Ohio to build a log cabin on the site of Neville. A wrong survey caused them to give up 1,000 acres to avoid trouble and went back to Kentucky. John Gregg had not taken his family because the children were too small. Sarah Gregg was a beautiful woman of light frame weighing ninety pounds. Long after her husband's death she rode horseback alone from Kentucky through the blazed woods to Lebanon, Ohio in Warren County to visit her children and would return unaccompanied to Kentucky. John built in Warren County. Died of fever. Issue born in Pennsylvania; returned to Kentucky with widowed mother; requested by dying father.

- 11
- iv. Rebecca Gregg, born 1749 in Loudoun County, Virginia; married William Gregg Nov 04, 1767 in Fairfax MH, Virginia.
 - v. Ruth Gregg¹⁹⁵, born 1752; married George Gregg.
 - vi. Israel Gregg^{195,196,197}, born 1754; died 1801 in Hamilton County, Ohio; married Mary Gregg; born 1750 in Virginia.
 - vii. Ann Gregg¹⁹⁸, born 1756; died 1817; married Richard Gregg; born in Green County, Pennsylvania.
 - viii. Samuel Gregg¹⁹⁹, born Apr 18, 1758.
 - ix. Aaron Gregg¹⁹⁹, born Jun 17, 1761; died 1803 in Fort Adams, Woodville, Mississippi.
 - x. Elizabeth Gregg¹⁹⁹, born Apr 15, 1763; married Valentine Nichols; born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

24. George Harlan^{200,201,202,203}, born 1716 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; died Apr 1749 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **48. Aaron Harlan** and **49. Sarah Heald**. He married **25. Elizabeth Hope** Mar 27, 1736 in Old Kennet, Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

25. Elizabeth Hope^{204,205,206,207}, born Mar 04, 1718/19 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of **50. John Hope** and **51. Elizabeth Hobson**.

Notes for George Harlan:

"History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family," Alpheus H. Harlan, page 35.

George Harlan, farmer, Friend, b. about the year 1716, in Kennet Twp., Chester Co., Pa.; d. there, 2 Mo., 1749; buried there in Friends' Burying Grounds, at "Old" Kennet Meeting House. He married 3, 27, 1736, by ceremony of Friends at "Old" Kennet Meeting, Elizabeth Hope (a Friend), b. 3, 4, 1719, in Kennet Twp.; a daughter of John Hope, b. Wiltshire, England, and Elizabeth Hobson, of Ireland.

George Harlan's widow married (2) 3, 1, 1751, at Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, at Wilmington, Del., but there is no further information concerning her that could be found by the compiler.

"George Harlan inherited by Will from his father, Aaron Harlan, the Homestead consisting of about 300 acres on Brandywine Creek, in what is now Pennsbury township, and on the Delaware line; which after his death was sold by his heirs by deed commencing thus:

"This Indenture made the twentieth Day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & sixty four, Between George Harlan of the township of Kennet in the county of Chester in the Province of Pennsylvania, yeoman, and Margery his wife, Amor Chandler of the same place Blacksmith, and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Hope of the same place, Tailor, and Sarah his wife, the said George, Elizabeth, and Sarah being the only children of George Harlan late of ye said Township, deceased, of the one part, . . ." etc.

"The title is recited from the first George Harlan down to the decedent who died intestate leaving a widow, Elizabeth, since married to David Logue, and one son, and two daughters." (Cope)

More About George Harlan:

Burial: Old Kennet, Chester County, Pennsylvania

Children of George Harlan and Elizabeth Hope are:

- 12 i. George Harlan, born 1737 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; died May 06, 1821 in Warren County, Ohio; married Margery Baker Apr 21, 1762 in New Castle County, Delaware.
- ii. Elizabeth Harlan²⁰⁸, born 1743 in Chester County, Pennsylvania; died Oct 06, 1823 in Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Amor Chandler Apr 28, 1763.
- iii. Sarah Harlan²⁰⁸, born 1746 in Chester County, Pennsylvania; married (1) Joseph Harlan; born May 17, 1723; died Dec 22, 1803; married (2) Thomas Hope; born Feb 19, 1737/38.

26. Joshua Baker^{209,210,211}, born May 18, 1711 in Waterford, Ireland. He was the son of **52. Joshua Baker** and **53. Margery Knight**. He married **27. Mary Hill** Sep 05, 1740.

27. Mary Hill²¹², born Abt. 1715 in Christiana Hundred, Newcastle County, Delaware.

Child of Joshua Baker and Mary Hill is:

- 13 i. Margery Baker, born Jun 06, 1743 in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware; died Feb 14, 1821 in Warren County, Ohio; married George Harlan Apr 21, 1762 in New Castle County, Delaware.

28. Jacob Jennings^{213,214,215}, born Oct 22, 1741 in Haddonfield, Gloucester, New Jersey; died Aft. 1817 in Haddonfield, Gloucester, New Jersey. He was the son of **56. Isaac Jennings** and **57. Judith Marden**. He married **29. Mary Noris Smith** Dec 03, 1761 in Gloucester County, New Jersey²¹⁶.

29. Mary Noris Smith^{217,218,219}, born 1742 in Haddonfield, Gloucester, New Jersey; died 1782. She was the daughter of **58. Isaac Smith** and **59. Elizabeth Norris**.

Children of Jacob Jennings and Mary Smith are:

- 14 i. Isaac Jennings^{220,221}, born Mar 05, 1762.
 ii. John Jennings, born Mar 05, 1765 in Haddonfield, Camden, New Jersey; married Sarah Hopkins Abt. 1788 in New Jersey.
 iii. Judith Jennings^{222,223}, born Mar 21, 1767.
 iv. Jacob Jennings²²⁴, born Sep 21, 1769.
 v. Samuel Jennings^{224,225}, born May 16, 1772; died Nov 01, 1854.
 vi. James Jennings^{226,227}, born Oct 23, 1774 in Haddonfield, Gloucester, New Jersey; died Sep 17, 1860 in Waynesville, Warren County, Ohio.

30. Ebenezer Hopkins^{228,229}, born Aug 26, 1745 in Haddonfield, Gloucester, New Jersey; died Jun 13, 1781. He was the son of **60. Ebenezer Hopkins** and **61. Sarah Lord**. He married **31. Ann Albertson** Nov 22, 1764.

31. Ann Albertson^{230,231}, born Aug 21, 1745 in Haddonfield, Gloucester, New Jersey. She was the daughter of **62. Josiah Albertson** and **63. Ann Austin**.

Children of Ebenezer Hopkins and Ann Albertson are:

- 15 i. Sarah Hopkins, married John Jennings Abt. 1788 in New Jersey.
 ii. Benjamin Hopkins²³², born 1765.
 iii. Elizabeth Hopkins²³², born 1776 in Haddonfield, Gloucester, New Jersey; died Jan 11, 1854 in Warren County, Ohio.
 iv. Ebenezer Hopkins²³², born Abt. 1778.
 v. Isaac Hopkins²³², born Abt. 1780.
 vi. Joseph Hopkins²³², born Abt. 1782.
 vii. Mary Hopkins²³², born Abt. 1784.
 viii. Samuel Hopkins²³², born Abt. 1786.

Generation No. 6

32. Captain Samuel Lawrence Wilkinson^{233,234,235,236,237,238,239,240}, born 1650 in Loquissett, Providence, Rhode Island; died Aug 27, 1727 in Providence, Rhode Island. He was the son of **64. Captain Lawrence Wilkinson** and **65. Susannah Smith**. He married **33. Plain Wickenden** Abt. 1673 in Providence, Rhode Island.

33. Plain Wickenden^{241,242,243,244,245,246,247,248}, born 1650 in Providence, Rhode Island; died Abt. 1695. She was the daughter of **66. Reverend William Wickenden** and **67. Helene Ellen Latham**.

Notes for Captain Samuel Lawrence Wilkinson:

Wilkinson, W.W. "Genealogy of Wilkinson and Kindred Families." Shelby, Mississippi: Shelby Book Store, Publishers, 1949; pp. 70-71:

There has been some diversity of opinion about the birth of Samuel Wilkinson. An article appeared in the June number, 1865, of the HERALDIC JOURNAL, published in Boston, entitled the "Wilkinson Family and Arms,; by Hon. Theodore A. Neal, which states that Lawrence Wilkinson, after "having obtained special permission from Lord Fairfax in 1652, went with his wife and son to New England." From this, it would appear that Samuel was born in England.

Samuel was Justice of the Peace for many years in the infant Colony, and his house was a common resort for young people who desired his official services in the matter of matrimony. He married Plain Wickenden, daughter of Rev. William Wickenden, one of the founders of Providence, Rhode Island, and one of the first to preach in the First Baptist Church built in Rhode Island.

Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County, New Jersey. Volume 1, pages 126-127:

Samuel Wilkinson, eldest son of Lawrence and Susannah Wilkinson, married Plain Wickenden, daughter of Reverend William Wickenden, who came from Salem, 1639, second pastor of the First Baptist Church in America. Samuel Wilkinson was commissioned a captain in the provincial militia of Rhode Island, April 4, 1697, and took part in the early Indian wars. He was a surveyor, and assisted in running the line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 1711. He was also a member of the provincial assembly, and a justice of the peace. He took a very active part in the Indian wars, and the old records of Providence give abundant evidence of the high position he held in provincial affairs. A summary of the positions he held as taken from the original records are as follows: Samuel Wilkinson appointed constable July 12, 1683; swore allegiance to Charles I, May 1, 1682; chosen justice of the peach May 3, 1704; October, 1705, Captain Samuel Wilkinson, deputy to colonial assembly for Providence; February 25, 1708, reappointed deputy; October 27, 1707, Captain Samuel Wilkinson, deputy to assembly held at Warwick; October 31, 1716, deputy for Providence; May 14, 1719, Captain Samuel Wilkinson appointed to settle boundary dispute between Rhode Island and Massachusetts. He died August 27, 1727.

Samuel and Plain Wilkinson had six children: Samuel, John, William, Joseph, Ruth, and Susannah. Ruth married William Hopkins, and became the mother of two distinguished men: Stephen Hopkins, for many years governor of Rhode Island, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Essex Hopkins, the first commander of an American fleet in 1776.

Lineages of Hereditary Society Members, 1600s-1900s; Some Colonial Dames of Royal

Descent, Pedigree LXIII, Pages 276-277:

Captain Samuel Wilkinson, of Providence, Rhode Island, eldest son, a justice of the peace, died 27 August 1727; married 1672, Plain, daughter of Reverend William Wickenden of Providence.

Pennsylvania Colonial Records, 1600s-1800s. Colonial & Revolutionary Families, Vol. II, Ogden D. Wilkinson, Page 1129.

Samuel Wilkinson, eldest son of Captain Lawrence and Susannah (Smith) Wilkinson, was born at Lanchester, county Durham, England, and accompanied his parents to Rhode Island when an infant. Like his father he took a prominent part in public affairs. The Rhode Island records show that he took the oath of allegiance to Charles II, May 1, 1682, that he was appointed constable, July 12, 1683. He was commissioned captain in the Rhode Island Militia, April 4, 1697, and took part in the early Indian wars. He was commissioned a justice, May 3, 1704; was chosen a deputy to the Colonial Assembly, October, 1705, October 27, 1707, February 25, 1708, and October 31, 1716; and probably served continuously during the intervening dates. He was a surveyor, and in 1711 assisted in running the line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and was one of the commission appointed May 14, 1719, to settle the dispute over this boundary. He and his brothers, John and Josias, were soldiers in the Indian wars, and the historians of New England say, "fought valiantly." The records at Providence, and the later histories of that section make numerous references to the public service of Captain Samuel Wilkinson. He died at Providence, August 27, 1727.

Captain Samuel Wilkinson married Plain Wickenden, daughter of Reverend William Wickenden, second pastor of the first Baptist Church in America. They had nine children: John, Josiah, Ruth, Susannah, David, Samuel, Huldah, Zabiah, and Patience. Ruth married William Hopkins, and was the mother of two distinguished Rhode Islanders, Stephen Hopkins, many years governor of Rhode Island and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, etc., and Essex Hopkins, the first commander of an American fleet, in 1776. Susannah married James Angell. Zabiah married Ichabod Comstock. Patience married Joseph Arnold.

Wilkinson, Israel. *Memoirs of the Wilkinson Family*. Davis & Penniman. Jacksonville, Ill, 1869. Pages 324-336:

Samuel Wilkinson, the eldest son of Lawrence, and not the third, as the Rev. C.C. Bemen has it in his "Sketches of Scituate," was born about the year of our Lord, 1650. We have alluded to the obscurity which rests upon his birth place in another part of this work, and would refer the reader to what is said of him there, for all the information we now possess upon this point.

In 1672, he was married to Plain Wickenden, daughter of the Rev. William Wickenden, who was the second pastor of the first Baptist Church in America.

A brief notice of this worthy man may not be out of place in this connection. He came from Salem to Providence in 1639, and was ordained by the Rev. Chad Brown who was at that time pastor of the church established by Roger Williams. Mr. Brown immediately associated Mr. Wickenden with him in the pastoral office. According to Richard Scott, Backus, and some

other authorities, William's service as pastor continued only from March to July. But Dr. Benedict, in his "History of the Baptist," says, "Mr. Williams held his pastoral office about four years, and then resigned the same to Mr. Brown and Mr. Wickenden, and went to England to solicit the first charter." It is not our purpose to reconcile these conflicting statements, although it may not be a difficult task; our object being merely to show the early relation of Mr. Wickenden to this first Baptist church in New England. On the resignation of Mr. Brown, Mr. Wickenden was sole pastor, and served several years in that capacity. It will be remembered these men were not salaried pastors, and settled as ministers are now, but preached without pay, and labored like other members upon the lands they had taken up, or otherwise, and when the people came together on the Sabbath, would arise and address them upon gospel duties. They were called the Elders of the Church, and when more than one was present, and the first had exhausted himself, he would say, "there is time and space left if any one has further to offer." In that case another, and another would offer what he had to say; so there was no set time for the meeting to close. After Mr. Wickenden's service closed at Providence, he preached sometimes in New York City, and such was the violence of feeling and persecution against Baptists, and their doctrine of Soul Liberty, that he was imprisoned four months as a reward for his labors. After his incarceration he returned to Providence with broken health, and soon removed to a place called "Solitary Hill," where he died February 23, 1669, deeply lamented, not only by his own family, but by the church and the community, as he had been a prominent man in the early days of the Colony in both sacred and secular matters. A street in the south part of the city of Providence still bears his name.

His daughter Plain was an accomplished young lady of a sprightly disposition, and was discreet and prudent in her conduct notwithstanding her fearlessness and boldness, and was highly esteemed by all who were acquainted with her. She was possessed of more than ordinary executive ability, and performed feats that would astonish, and perhaps shock the exquisite sensibilities of modern ladies of fashion. Her education in consequence of her father's position in society, and the excellent opportunities of home instruction, was far superior to many of her day and sex. It is nothing strange that the youthful Samuel just verging upon manhood, should be captivated by her artless demeanor, for they had grown up together from early childhood and knew each other's worth, and she had become to him the one altogether lovely, if not the chief among ten thousand. The Poet has said the course of true love never did run smooth, but whatever trials, or oppositions they may have had, none are now remembered. The nuptials were duly celebrated, and the young couple just turned of twenty with buoyant hearts, and doubtless, many a vision of future happiness and prosperity, retired to their home - having taken up a farm in the wilderness, about ten miles north from Providence, in what is now Smithfield, on the west side of the Blackstone River and about a half a mile northwest of what is now known as the "Harris Lime Rock;" the farm lately owned by Capt. John Jencks. The precise locality of the old house of Samuel Wilkinson is at this late period (about 200 years after its first settlement) difficult to ascertain. The "Great Road" leading from Providence to Worcester is known to pass through his lands, and the old graveyard wherein is buried Capt. John Jenckes, William Aldrich, and others of more recent date, a few rods east of said road, was a part of his possessions. Within that solitary enclosure, by the side of a thrifty growth of at least the tertiary forest - surrounded by a thick stone wall, may be seen some very ancient mounds of earth nearly leveled with the surrounding land, and marked by rough, unhewn, moss-covered stones. No inscription however, informs the passer by who sleeps beneath them, and the uncertain index of tradition hesitatingly points to them as being the last resting place of Samuel and Plain Wilkinson. Spruce, pine and evergreen have sprung up, or have been transplanted here in more modern times, but whether the passing

breeze murmurs their requiem, or that of others, we cannot tell. Silence is all around the solitary spot.

Though it is difficult to locate the old house of Samuel, yet it is by no means difficult to locate the homestead farm. The place where he toiled, and by the sweat of his brow earned their daily bread is well known. Fortune smiled upon him in the morning of life, and by frugality he increased his store. It may be said of Plain that "she seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands," though a minister's daughter; and her husband found "her price far above rubies."

Frequent visits were made to Father Wilkinson's in Providence, for Father Wickenden had been borne to the silent tomb three years before their marriage. And these visits were returned by their "loving parents," whose hearts were made to rejoice in the prosperity of their children.

Plain was a decided character, and some traditional anecdotes are still related concerning her. After they were well established in their new home, she assumed and performed the duties of a pioneer housewife with an energy that bespoke the former training she had received at the hands of a Baptist minister of the primitive days of Rhode Island Colony. The "Harris Lime Rock," and "Dexter Lime Rock" are monuments that will always perpetuate the memory of the first residences of Samuel and John Wilkinson. Their settlement, however, was many years antecedent to the quarrying of limestone at these respective places. A foot path at first by marked trees leading from one cabin to the other was all the road in those days - then followed the bridle path, and finally the road was made by felling the trees and making way for the transportation of produce in ox carts and wagons.

Into this dreary, solitary place Samuel brought his metropolitan wife, and commenced the work of civilization. The forests fell before his repeated strokes, the fields waved with grain, and the harvest of corn and potatoes, and the cereals rewarded his labors. Cattle, sheep, swine and horses were soon raised, and luxuries began to flow into their wilderness home, not however, without the toil and perseverance of Plain. Sugar, tea, coffee, rice, raisins and the groceries so common now in every country store could not at that time be so easily obtained. Providence was ten miles away, and was but a small town. Boston was about forty miles distant, and abounded with the much coveted articles. Samuel could not leave his farm and stock long enough to do the shopping and like a sensible man allowed Plain to do the small business of this kind. Mounted upon her own mare with her panniers filled with the veal of a well fatted calf, killed the night before, and such other articles of farm produce as would find a ready sale by the way of barter - at three o'clock in the morning she might be seen wending along the bridle path, making her way to Boston. Winding through the forests, descending the hills, through the vales, turning now to the right, now to the left, as the blazed trees would indicate, till she came to the river at "Martin's Wade," when gathering up her feet to keep them out of the water, she would cross and arrive at what is now called Attleboro at sunrise. After breakfast she would remount and pursue her journey to "Sahwmut," the "City of Notions," alias Boston; exchange her cargo, which was eagerly sought by the metropolitans, receive her longed for luxuries and return home next day. When it is remembered that wild beasts and wilder Indians inhabited and roamed unmolested all along her route, we may well suppose a degree of moral courage was required.

On September 18, 1674, Samuel and Plain welcomed their first born to this shifting world of joy and sorrow. Now their mutual love was centered upon their darling boy. But this is a

world of change, and these halcyon days were not to last forever. Frequently had the red man, the native of the soil looked in at their cabin door and asked for something to appease his hunger and thirst, and never had been sent away empty. But now he seldom called, and when he met the pale face, a certain something in his eye and bearing bespoke mischief. In the spring of 1675, all New England became the theater of the most sanguinary, furious and desolating Indian war that America ever witnessed. King Phillip, that powerful aspiring Chief of the Wampanoags had established a league with nearly all the tribes throughout the Colonies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire, and Maine extending over 300 miles, with a view to exterminate the English and avenge what they conceived to be, the wrongs of the Indians.

Roger Williams was the first to perceive the secret machinations of this wily chieftain, and made vigorous efforts to avert the impending tornado of savage wrath, and at first seemed successful, but the hearts of King Philip and his young men were fired with vengeance, and nothing but the blood of the English could satiate their thirst. Four thousand of these savage warriors rushed forth to scenes of fire and blood and carnage that beggar description. Skulking behind logs, stones, houses and barns, they would pour a deadly fire upon the unsuspecting occupants of almost every house, as they came forth to their daily labor. There was no safety anywhere. No one knew but the next moment the crack of the rifle would salute his ears, and the whizzing bullet pierce his heart, and prostrate him upon his own doorstep a corpse.

From mount Hope, King Philip and his warriors had crossed over Narragansett Bay near Providence, into Connecticut making friends of every tribe, rallying them around his standard; even visiting in person the distant Mohawks, to whom he portrayed the encroachments of the whites, and enlisting them in the common cause. Then commenced the work of death. At Brookfield, Deerfield, Hatfield, Springfield, Hadley, and a number of other places, the savage war-whoop rang out, and the rushing of flames of their dwellings became the winding sheet of many a settler in this wilderness of New England. Nearer and nearer rolled the tide of war. And when that terrible battle was going on, the yells of the savages, and the rattle of musketry could be distinctly heard at the dwelling of Samuel and Plain. This battle was fought on Sunday, March 26, 1675, on the river between Pawtucket and Valley Falls, on or near the land owned at one time by John Wilkinson. The fight commenced on the east side, but was transferred to the west by the headlong daring of Captain Pierce and his men.

Samuel bore the title of Captain, and these were the events which paved the way, and created the necessity for such military honors. Every able-bodied man shouldered his musket, and held himself in readiness to march to the scene of conflict. Samuel and his brothers John and Josias were in this war, and fought valiantly. Many people fled from their homes, and situated as Samuel was, some distance in the country alone, it is probable his wife and child fled to the garrison house in Providence for greater safety. For a time it seemed the Colonists would be annihilated. While many of the people of Providence fled to Rehoboth, and other places for safety, Roger Williams, Major William Hopkins and Lawrence Wilkinson remained at home, determined to defend their own town if attacked. Roger Williams accepted a captain's commission of the militia of the Colony and kept the companies in constant readiness for active service. Though the best possible arrangements were made for the defence of the town, the Indians, emboldened by their success over Capt. Pierce, two days after (March 29) attacked the town and burnt thirty houses. This terrible war, which cost the Colonies an immense amount of treasure and blood, was brought to a close by the death of King Philip in August,

1676. He was shot by a friendly Indian, and his head was cut off by Capt. Church with a rude sword made by a blacksmith of the Colony. The people returned to their homes, but the family circle in many households had been broken.

Samuel's home was unmolested, and he returned to the quiet labors of his farm, where for many years he enjoyed the bliss of connubial felicity in the bosom of his family. Six as fine children as ever surrounded the old hearthstone Plain bore him, of whom neither parent never had occasion to be ashamed, but on the contrary, had ample reasons to feel proud. There was Samuel, the honest farmer of Smithfield, and John, who went to Pennsylvania and became the father of a numerous progeny, who rise up and call him blessed; and William the Quaker Preacher, who returned to his grandfather's native land, England, and whose controversial and epistolary writings bespeaks a mind well stored with knowledge; and Joseph the solid farmer of Scituate; and Ruth, the mother of Stephen and Essex Hopkins, both representative men on land and water; and Susana, the mother of many Angells.

Samuel was a Quaker, and is mentioned among the "eminent men of the town of Providence" in a letter sent by an Association of Massachusetts Ministers to the people of Rhode Island, making an offer of Preaching the Gospel to them gratuitously. The reply to his letter must be regarded as the sharpest, boldest, most polite note declining a proffered gift, or service ever penned in the English language.

Samuel was for many years a member of the Legislature of Rhode Island, and aided in enacting some of her most important laws. He was an ardent advocate of liberty of conscience, and the mention of his name by Honeyman indicates the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens.

Samuel and Plain lived to be quite aged, and as the shadows of their declining years began to lengthen, and they took a retrospective glance over all the way they had come in their earthly pilgrimage, and beheld from the hills of age their children uniting their fortunes with suitable partners, and launching forth on the ocean of life, with one of old they could exclaim, "Now let thy servants depart, for our eyes have beheld the salvation of the Lord," and we long to be at rest.

At what time Plain departed this life we are not informed, but Samuel died August 27, 1726. He was probably buried on his farm, as there are graves to be found there, but no inscription or monument tells the passer by where sleeps the dust of this early pioneer of the American wilderness.

More About Captain Samuel Lawrence Wilkinson:

Fact 5 (2): Bet. 1705 - 1707, Deputy²⁴⁹

Fact 6 (2): 1716, Deputy²⁴⁹

Children of Samuel Wilkinson and Plain Wickenden are:

- i. Samuel Wilkinson^{250,251,252}, born Sep 18, 1674; died Jan 18, 1726/27; married Huldah Aldrich.

Notes for Samuel Wilkinson:

Samuel and Hulda lived at Smithfield. He was a farmer, a tanner and

shoe manufacturer. They had fifteen children. Samuel died leaving his family well provided for.

- 16
- ii. John Wilkinson, born Jan 25, 1677/78 in Loquiessett, Providence, Rhode Island; died Apr 23, 1751 in Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married Mary Stoddart Abt. 1707 in Hunterdon County, New Jersey.
 - iii. William Wilkinson^{253,254}, born Aug 01, 1680 in Providence, Rhode Island; married Mary in Yorkshire; born in Yorkshire.

Notes for William Wilkinson:

Wilkinson, W.W. "Genealogy of Wilkinson and Kindred Families." Shelby, Mississippi: Shelby Book Store, Publishers, 1949; pp. 70-71:

William was the most talented of Samuel's sons. He early united with the Friends, or was a birthright member, and became a public preacher. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and was highly esteemed for his sincerity, integrity, and religious zeal.

In 1768, William went to Barbados, on the northern coast of South America with a cargo of honey and horses. From Barbados, he went to England where he married his wife, Mary, in Yorkshire and then moved to London.

William and Mary had one daughter, an only child, named Hannah Maria. He never returned to his native land.

- iv. Joseph Wilkinson^{255,256,257,258}, born Jan 22, 1683/84; died Apr 24, 1740; married Martha Pray.

Notes for Joseph Wilkinson:

Wilkinson, W.W. "Genealogy of Wilkinson and Kindred Families." Shelby, Mississippi: Shelby Book Store, Publishers, 1949; pp. 70-71:

One of the first settlers in Scituate.

Wilkinson, Israel. *Memoirs of the Wilkinson Family*. Davis & Penniman. Jacksonville, Ill, 1869. Pages 344-348:

Joseph Wilkinson was one of the most active, energetic sons of Samuel. He improved every opportunity to prepare himself for business - reading every book - listening to every story with an earnestness that bespoke a hungering and thirsting after knowledge. He learned surveying from his father, who was an expert in that art and frequently called upon his boys to carry the chain. He had no school advantages; the schoolmaster was not abroad in those days. In fact the country was a wilderness - the distance from one neighbor to another precluded the idea of schools.

Children, if taught at all, were instructed by their parents at home. Books were rare, but those possessed were valuable, and were well read. And here was the secret of the success of those men - a few good books thoroughly read, and enough to do. The result was energetic, practical business men - farmers, mechanics, merchants, statesmen - with unblemished moral characters.

Joseph was a hard thinker as well as a hard worker. Situated as he was, about ten miles from the "Harbour of Providence," in the wilderness of what is now Smithfield, he enjoyed no advantages which the present day affords. But his father's house contained books, and mechanical and surveying implements. The hills, the forests, the rocks and running brooks - nature's great book - was open for instruction, and furnished abundant pabulum for a hungry soul. The red man of the woods, the wild animals, the sweet warblers of the groves, all were objects of attraction, and taught him many a lesson never to be forgotten. He frequently went "to town" with his father, and saw the "big ship," and the sailors and cargoes, and heard their long yarns of lands far away. He treasured all, and when he came to be a man, used all he had learned in boyhood and turned it to good account.

He was a pioneer in Scituate - one of the first men on the ground. He was there in 1700, perhaps, when he was but a youth. He early assumed responsibility, and acted well his part. When the town was set off from Providence in 1730, he was elected a member of the Town Council. His opinions were honored by his compeers - his advice was sought and followed. He was a thorough going business man. He did his own business well, and therefore the town called him to do their business. He did not disappoint them - their expectations were realized. He was a good financier, and husbanded well his own resources; hence they made him Town Treasurer. His views of civil government and law were founded in justice, therefore, they elected him to the Legislature. Judge Westcott says Joseph was the first Representative to the General Assembly from Scituate. In whatever position they placed him, he met the expectations of his friends.

Joseph was a good husband - he loved his wife. She was a notable woman and deserved to be loved. On one occasion in midwinter, a daughter was lying sick, not expected to live. The snow was very deep, teams could not go. She equipped herself with snow shoes and walked twelve miles over the deep snow to see the invalid and to care for her. On another occasion while her husband was two miles away at work, she heard a noise in a sweet apple tree near the house. It was rare, choice fruit, and highly prized by all the family. Upon looking out she espied a large black bear up in the tree shaking off the apples. Bears like sweet apples, and Martha thought Bruin was getting more than his share. Her ire arose, and she determined to protect her property at whatever hazard. She seized the gun which was loaded for such occasions, went out and fired. The explosion and springing of the gun alarmed her, she let it fall,

ran into the house, and bolted the door. When her husband came home from work, Bruin was stark dead and they had bear's meat for some time after that. So common were bears at this time that log folds were built to protect the sheep from their predatory incursions. Joseph built his near the house, and when these prowlers in quest of mutton were heard rolling the logs, the old gun would awaken midnight echoes among the hills of Scituate.

Joseph was a kind father - he loved his children and made provision for them by giving them good farms, and starting them with a respectable outfit in life. He gave Benjamin one hundred acres, and Ishmael eighty acres of land.

The consideration of those deeds was "the love, goodwill and affection" he bore his "loving sons."

Joseph had something to do with military matters. He is called Lieutenant in public documents. Frequent collisions with the Indians rendered it necessary to equip, train and observe military discipline. Personally he was on good terms with red men. They rendezvoused near his dwelling. On one occasion they held a pow wow and dance on his premises. A thunderstorm drove them all into the house. They consumed everything they could find, and departed without even so much as thanking the proprietor for their entertainment. Sometime afterwards they called and left some very fine venison.

Joseph built one of the finest houses in Scituate, and the first one finished off in panel work. It was erected in 1725, or thereabouts, a little north of the Drew place. It was two stories high with two square rooms below - an entry in front, and three rooms and a pantry in the back part. The second story had six rooms. This house was burned in the winter of 1854-5, having stood one hundred and twenty years. So well did they build in those days.

His application to business, his perseverance and industry, coupled with the natural rise in real estate as the country became settled, made Joseph a rich man. His cattle increased, his sheep and goats multiplied, and, like Joseph of old he was greatly prospered in this world's goods. During his lifetime he owned nearly a thousand acres of land.

He died in 1740, aged fifty-eight, and his inventory of personal property enumerates five horses, fifty cattle, a large number of sheep, goats, & etc., all amounting to over old English 1,200. He was buried in a field near his first residence in Scituate, where his remains still repose marked by two rough stones. The time will soon come when the last resting place of this pioneer of Scituate will be entirely forgotten, unless some of his lineal descendants erect to his memory a possible tombstone.

- v. Ruth Wilkinson^{259,260,261,262,263}, born Jan 31, 1685/86; died 1738;

married Colonel William Hopkins; born in Providence, Rhode Island; died Bet. Jun 11 - Oct 09, 1738 in Scituate, Rhode Island.

Notes for Ruth Wilkinson:

Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County, New Jersey. Volume 1, page 127:

Ruth married William Hopkins, and became the mother of two distinguished men: Stephen Hopkins, for many years governor of Rhode Island, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Essex Hopkins, the first commander of an American fleet in 1776.

Notes for Colonel William Hopkins:

Wilkinson, W.W. "Genealogy of Wilkinson and Kindred Families." Shelby, Mississippi: Shelby Book Store, Publishers, 1949; pp. 70-71:

Served as Legislator of Rhode Island for several terms.

- vi. Susannah Wilkinson^{264,265,266}, born Apr 26, 1688; married James Angell.
- vii. Huldah Wilkinson²⁶⁷
- viii. Zabiah Wilkinson²⁶⁷, married Ichabod Comstock.
- ix. Patience Wilkinson²⁶⁷, married Joseph Arnold.

36. William Lacey^{268,269,270}, born 1663 in Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England; died Abt. 1720 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **72. Henry Lacey**. He married **37. Mary Parlett** Abt. 1700 in Hampshire Parish, Isle of Wight, England.

37. Mary Parlett^{271,272,273}, born 1658 in England; died Oct 30, 1715 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of **74. William Parlett** and **75. Elizabeth**.

Notes for William Lacey:

Davis, W.W.H (1820-1910). History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Lewis Publishing Company, New York, New York 1905. Volume I, Bucks County, pages 256-257:

William Lacy, the immediate ancestor of the family in Bucks county bearing this name, was an early settler in Buckingham near the line of Wrightstown. He came from the Isle of Wight, England, but we neither know the time of his arrival nor where he first settled. He was a member of the Society of Friends. In 1701 William Penn granted to William Parlet and William Derrick, a tract of 292 acres, but this grant not having been confirmed, and Parlet and Derrick meanwhile dying, Penn granted the land to William Lacy, the son-in-law of Parlet, the conveyance being dated 1718, and the land was surveyed to him. The original order of Penn, to Parlet and Derrick, dated at Pennsbury located the "tract" near "Wrightstown." Their names appear on Cutler's resurvey, 1703. In 1718 William Lacey conveyed to his son John, seventy-three acres. The stream known as "Randall's Run," runs through the tract. We are not informed as to the names of other children of William Lacey, if he had any besides the two sons mentioned. A mill was built on the property, 1743, by John and Thomas Lacey and is

now known as the "Vandegrift" mill. It was owned many years by the Carver family.

The Lacey homestead, built either by William Parlet, William Derrick, or William Lacey, was in the Lacey family until within about fifty years. It was standing until 1877, on the farm of Charles T. Bewley, part of the original tract, and at that time was probably the oldest house in the county. It was built in 1705 or 1706, was still used as a dwelling, and quite comfortable. It was built of logs clapboarded, with a great chimney stack in the middle, the eaves coming down almost to the ground and all the rooms on one floor. Mr. Bewley, a descendant of William Lacey, was the owner of the old family bible printed at Cambridge, England, 1630. If this old dwelling had possessed the "gift of tongues," it could have told a more interesting story of the past than any pen can write. This venerable dwelling was taken down on a Saturday afternoon in the spring of 1877. Mr. Bewley invited a number of his neighbors to assist at the obsequies, and after it had been laid low, a lunch was served. The main timbers were of black oak, and the boards, used inside, of the toughest red cedar. The timbers were generally sound. The property is now owned by John B. Malloy. I visited the Lacey house twenty years ago accompanied by the late Thomas P. Otter, artist, who made a correct drawing on the spot and painted it on canvas. In this house General John Lacey was born.

Cope, Gilbert. Genealogy of the Darlington Family. Westchester, Pennsylvania, 1900. Page 128:

William Lacey, with his father-in-law, William Parlett and Elizabeth, his wife, produced a certificate to Middletown Monthly Meeting, Bucks County, from "Newport in Ye Isle a Whight ye 1 of ye 4 month 1698." John Lacey, of Wrightstown, son of William, was married 2 mo. 22, 1718, to Rachel Heston, daughter of Zebulon and Dorothy (Hutchinson) Heston of the same township. Their son John, b. 7 mo. 23, 1723, m. 3 mo. 14, 1746, Jane Chapman, daughter of Abraham and Susanna Chapman, of Wrightstown. General John Lacey, son of the latter, b. 12 mo. 4, 1752; d. 2 mo. 17, 1814, was a prominent character in Bucks County during the Revolution. He married, 1781, Antis Reynolds, daughter of Colonel Thomas Reynolds, of New Mills, now Pemberton, New Jersey. Thomas Reynolds was the son of Patrick Reynolds, a native of Ireland, and married Elizabeth Budd, daughter of David Budd, by whom he had two daughters, Catharine who married Smith Osborne, and Antis, wife of John Lacey.

The Compendium of American Genealogy, 1600s-1800s, Volume VI, Lineage Records, Page 150:

William Lacey (1663-ca. 1780; son of Henry, of Isle of Wight): arrived at Phila., 1698, settled in Bucks Co.; m. Mary Parlett or Palmit (1658-1715; Wm.)

More About Mary Parlett:

Burial: Hicksite, Bucks County, Pennsylvania

Children of William Lacey and Mary Parlett are:

- i. Barbara Lacey²⁷⁴, born Abt. 1686.
- ii. John Lacey^{274,275}, born Abt. 1692 in Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married Rachel Heston 1718.

Notes for John Lacey:

Davis, W.W.H (1820-1910). History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Lewis Publishing Company, New York, New York 1905. Volume I, Bucks County, pages 256- :

In 1718, John Lacey, son of William, married Rachel Heston, of New England descent, whose family had come to Bucks county a few years prior. John and Rachel (Heston) Lacey had a family of eleven children, five dying in their minority and three marrying: Rachel to John Terry, 1738; John to Jane Chapman, 1746; and Joseph to Esther Warner, December 7, 1748.

- 18
- iii. Thomas Lacey, born Mar 02, 1701/02 in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; died in Plumstead Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married Elizabeth Canby Mar 05, 1723/24 in Buckingham Monthly Meeting, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.
 - iv. Joseph Lacey²⁷⁶, born Abt. 1704.
 - v. Elizabeth Lacey²⁷⁶, born Abt. 1705 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania; died Mar 31, 1717 in Hicksite, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.
 - vi. William Lacey²⁷⁶, born Abt. 1706.
 - vii. Mary Lacey²⁷⁶, born Abt. 1709 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania; died Apr 10, 1717 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

More About Mary Lacey:

Burial: Hicksite, Philadelphia, Bucks County, Pennsylvania

38. Thomas Canby^{277,278,279,280,281}, born Apr 09, 1667 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England; died Sep 20, 1742 in Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **76. Benjamin Canby** and **77. Elizabeth Boker**. He married **39. Sarah Jarvis** Sep 02, 1693 in Abington Meeting, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

39. Sarah Jarvis^{282,283,284,285}, born 1669 in Abington, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; died Feb 08, 1707/08 in Abington, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of **78. Charles Jarvis** and **79. Elizabeth Boore**.

Notes for Thomas Canby:

Comly, George Norwood. Comly Family in America. Privately published under supervision of J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1939; pages 783-786:

Thomas Canby, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth, was baptized April 9, 1668, died September 20, 1742, married first, September 2, 1693 at the house of Richard Waln (recorded in Philadelphia Friends Meeting) Sarah Jarvis or Jervis, born circa 1672, died February 3, 1708, probably daughter of John Jervis of Riscon, Kings County, Ireland, and of Cape May County, New Jersey, by his wife Elizabeth Baker, sister of Henry Baker. Thomas Canby married second, April 2, 1709, at Abington Meeting, Mary Oliver, born October 9 1677, died January 26, 1721 (Buckingham Meeting) daughter of Evan and Jean (Lloyd), of Radnorshire, Wales. He married third, August 9, 1722, at Buckingham, Bucks County Meeting, Jane

(Deyn) Preston, died without issue, widow of William Preston, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

As a member of the Society of Friends, he served as Clerk of the Meeting, Overseer and Trustee. "The Friend," Vol. XXX, p. 92 gives a short sketch of his activities.

One of his descendants says of him: "In the life of Thomas Canby there is much to admire. Starting life as a poor orphan boy, he worked his way into a position of general confidence. His sterling integrity of character, his usefulness as a citizen and public official, and his many acts of Christian charity, endeared him to the community at large, and he became one of the most prominent and highly respected men of his day. His numerous descendants may well take pride in their Quaker ancestor.

The will of Thomas Canby, of Solebury, Bucks County, Pennsylvania (#694, Bk. 2, p. 209, Doylestown, PA) was signed, according to the recorded copy, November 18, 1742, but the date on the will as written is "This eighteth day of 9 month Called Novembr," which looks more like "eighth" than "eighteenth." For some unknown reason the will was not proved until May 25, 1750. A document filed with the will indicates that Letters of Administration were granted July 25, 1749, to Wm. Hill, Wm. and Thomas Yeardley, under the impression that there was no will. The Letters of Administration were later cancelled and the will proved as stated above. These men were executors for Benjamin Canby (son, and one of the executors of Thomas Canby) who died October 17, 1748, and there seems to have been some connection between the two will settlements but no reason for the long delay in settling Thomas' estate is in evidence. The will of Thomas Canby is as follows:

Be it Remembered This eighteth day of 9 month Called Novembr in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred & forty two That I Thomas Canby of Solebury in the County of Bucks & Province of Pensilvania yeoman being Sick & weak in body but of Perfect Sound mind & memory blessed be god for the same and knowing the mortality of my body and That it is appointed once for all men to die have ordained This my Last will and Testament In manner & form following Imprimis The first of all I Commit my body to The earth to be decently buried at the discreation of my Executors hereafter named and my Soul to god That gave it and as Touching my worldly Estate which it hath pleased got to bless me withall in This world Item I give & bequeth unto my beloved Son Benjan Canby all my real Estate in partnership with Anthony Morris Land mill & Sawmill with all the appurtenances Land & primises Thereunto belonging to him his heirs or assignes forever Item I give unto my daughter Elizabeth Mary Pheby Esther & my Son Thomas & martha Jane and Rebaca wilson The Sum of five Shilling to be paid each of Them as the Stand named and unto my daughter Lydia Canby the Sum of four Shillings and no more for her disobedience to me and as Touching my personall Estate after my Just debts are paid I give in The manner folling Item I give unto my beloved Son Oliver Rachel & Ann Canby all my Personall Estate to be Equally devided amongst Them only what is hereafter Excepted Item I leave unto my well beloved wife Jane Canby my best Bed and furniture and my Riding horse during her Naturall Life and That my Son Thomas pay unto my wife The Sum of fifty Shillings a year & That my Son Benj. The Sum of fifty Shillings and my Son Oliver the Sum of twenty Shillings a year all to be paid into The hands of my beloved wife by my three Sons yearly and Every year duering her Life and I give unto my beloved Son Oliver my Silver watch and all my wearing apparel and I do hereby Constatute appoint and ordain my beloved Son Benjamin & Oliver Canby my Whole & Sole Executors of this my Last will & testament and do hereby Publish declare & testafey That This Present writing To be my Last will & testament and no other in witness whereof I have

hereunto Set my hand & Seal The day & year above written.

Thomas Canby, his mark, TC

Signed, Sealed & Delivered In The presents of us Jonathan Quinby, Moses Parker, Rachel Quinby.

Thomas Canby made his mark, "TC," in signing his will owing to his extreme illness and not from lack of education. He had been Clerk of the Meeting, member of Assembly, etc.

Brey, Jane W.T. "A Quaker Saga." Dorrance & Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, page 416:

Thomas Canby was a Colonial Settler in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, after arriving in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on September 17, 1684, on the ship "Vine" from Liverpool, England, William Preeson, Master, with his uncle Henry Baker to whom he was apprenticed as a boy of 16 years of age in order to partially pay his passage to America. After completing his apprenticeship, he purchased part of the Lundy tract in Buckingham Township, where he engaged in farming. Later he purchased 444 acres near New Hope, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware River, where he remodeled Heaths Mill with Anthony Morris of Philadelphia. In 1741, he moved to Wilmington, Delaware and built a mill on the Brandywine Creek. He occupied prominent positions in the provincial government of Pennsylvania. The Governor appointed him Justice of the Peace for Bucks County in 1719. He was elected a member of the General Assembly 1721, 1722, 1730, 1733, and 1738. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

The register of arrivals in Pennsylvania at the HSP carries the notation that Thomas Canby, son of Benjamin Thorn, Yorkshire, came from Walton in Lancashire with Henry Baker to whom he had been bound for passage over a term of four years. They had arrived in Philadelphia, 7th month, 17th day, 1684 on the ship "Vine" from Liverpool.

The Cutler Survey, made in 1703 of Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, shows Thomas Canby as the owner of 450 acres of land, purchased of John Scarborough, after first settling in Abington, Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

Biddle, William Canby. "William Canby of Brandywine, Delaware." Friends' Book Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1883. Pages 23 - 24:

Benjamin Canby, of Thorne, in Yorkshire, England, had three children, Benjamin, Thomas and Mary.

Thomas, when about 16 years old, emigrated to this country with his maternal uncle, Henry Baker, who, probably, paid his passage, and in return claimed his services as a laborer on his farm.

In an old account book, called "Registry of Arrivals," one finds:

"in Capt. Jefferies shipp. Henry Baker, from Walton, in Lancashire, and Margaret, his wife,

and their daughters Rachel, Rebecca, Phebe and Hester, and Nathan and Samuel, their sons; Mary Berkert, and ten other servants, named John Siddell, for 4 years, Henry Siddell, 4 years, James Yates, 5 years, Thomas Canby, Joseph Pferror, 4 years, Deborah Booth, 4 years, and others, all except Thomas Canby having their term of service named."

Thomas Canby, not being satisfied, appealed to Friends, and the Quarterly Meeting of Bucks County effected an amicable arrangement, as the minutes of that meeting yet show. After he arrived at man's estate, he purchased valuable lands in that county; he was enterprising and successful, and left a large number of lineal descendants.

His first wife was Sarah Jerves, whom he married 9th month, 2nd, 1693. She died 2nd month, 3rd, 1708, leaving eight children, two sons, Thomas and Benjamin (second), and six daughters. The married names of the latter were Sarah Hill, Elizabeth Lacy, Mary Hanton, Phebe Smith, Esther White and Martha Gillingham. They and their brothers all had many children.

Thomas Canby married 4th of 2nd month, 1709, Mary, daughter of Evan and Jean Oliver; by this second marriage he had eight children, viz.: Jane Paxson, Rebekah Wilson, Hannah, Joseph, Rachel, Oliver, Ann, and Lydia Johnson.

Mary Canby died the 26th day of 3d month, 1721.

Thomas Canby married a third time, his last wife's maiden name being Preston.

Davis, W.W.H (1820-1910). History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Lewis Publishing Company, New York, New York 1905. Volume I, Bucks County, page 249:

Thomas Canby, son of Benjamin, of Thorn, Yorkshire, England, born about 1667, came to Pennsylvania in 1683, as an indentured apprentice of Henry Baker, and was in Buckingham before, or by, 1690. He bought part of the Lundy tract, near Centreville, and married Sarah Jarvis, in 1693. He was married three times, and was the father of seventeen children. Selling the Lundy property to Samuel Baker, he purchased part of the Scarborough tract in Solebury, including the Stavely farm, which he sold to his two sons, Thomas and Benjamin, and afterward bought Heath's mills on the Great Spring creek, near New Hope, where he died in 1742. His descendants are nearly numerous enough to people a state. Among the families who have descended, in part, from this ancestry are the Laceys, Hamptons, Smiths, Elys, Fells, Staplers, Gillinghams, Paxsons, Wilsons, Eastburns, Johnsons, Watsons, Pickerings, Parrys, Newbolds, Magills, Duers, Prices, Tysons, etc.

More About Thomas Canby:

Baptism: Apr 09, 1668

Burial: Buckingham Meeting House, Bucks County, Pennsylvania

More About Sarah Jarvis:

Baptism: Jan 06, 1667/68, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Burial: Abington, Montgomery, Pennsylvania

Children of Thomas Canby and Sarah Jarvis are:

- i. Benjamin Canby^{286,287}, born Jul 24, 1694 in Abington, Montgomery, Pennsylvania; died in Abington, Montgomery, Pennsylvania.
- ii. Sarah Canby^{288,289}, born Aug 23, 1695 in Abington, Montgomery, Pennsylvania; died 1748; married John Hill Jul 30, 1719; died Nov 17, 1748.
- 19 iii. Elizabeth Canby, born Sep 24, 1696 in Abington, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; died 1745 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married Thomas Lacey Mar 05, 1723/24 in Buckingham Monthly Meeting, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.
- iv. Mary Canby^{290,291}, born Sep 12, 1697 in Abington, Montgomery, Pennsylvania; died Aug 04, 1784 in Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married Joseph Hampton Aug 1722 in Buckingham Pennsylvania Meeting; died 1767.

More About Mary Canby:

Burial: Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania

- v. Phebe Canby^{292,293}, born Jul 19, 1699 in Abington, Montgomery, Pennsylvania; died Jan 19, 1774 in Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married (1) Robert Smith; married (2) Hugh Ely.
- vi. Esther Canby^{294,295}, born Dec 16, 1700 in Abington, Montgomery, Pennsylvania; died Dec 05, 1777 in Middletown Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married (1) John Stapler; married (2) John White.
- vii. Thomas Canby^{296,297}, born Aug 12, 1702 in Abington, Montgomery, Pennsylvania; died 1764 in Kent County, Maryland; married Sarah Preston Sep 03, 1724.
- viii. Benjamin Canby^{298,299}, born Jul 18, 1704 in Abington, Montgomery, Pennsylvania; died Oct 17, 1748 in Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married (1) Martha Preston; married (2) Sarah Yardley.
- ix. Martha Canby^{300,301}, born Mar 09, 1705/06 in Abington, Montgomery, Pennsylvania; married (1) James Gillingham, Jr.; married (2) Joseph Duer.

40. George Gregg^{302,303,304,305}, born Jul 10, 1674 in Ardmore, Waterford, Ireland; died Sep 14, 1744 in New Castle County, Delaware. He was the son of **80. William Gregg** and **81. Ann Wilkinson**. He married **41. Sarah Hogg** Apr 18, 1714 in New Castle County, Delaware.

41. Sarah Hogg^{306,307,308,309}, born 1694 in New Castle County, Delaware; died Aft. 1744. She was the daughter of **82. George Hogg** and **83. Dorcas Williams**.

Notes for George Gregg:

"Quaker Greggs," Hazel May Middleton Kendall, pages 190-191:

George, second son of immigrant father William Gregg gives a host of interesting descendants and a most amazing revealing tangle of Gregg family history which would fascinate the most cynical critics of genealogy. With this unit begins the more intricate intermarriages of Gregg cousins whose common family relationships are steeped in the traditional ties of the great clan.

In 1720 George Gregg is the brother transacting business with John Gregg in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware where he died late summer of 1744 having been born in Waterford, Ireland about 1674. As the second son he inherited the silver-studded ivory-headed cane which he passed on to his second son. In 1706 he married Sarah Hogg, daughter of George Hogg, a cordwainer (shoemaker), and wife Anne of New Castle County, Delaware. Whose will, made January 11, 1721, was probated January 22, 1721 with children George Jr. and wife Ann, John, James and Sarah Hogg-Gregg. The family of Hogge, Hogg, Hog, descend from Sir John Hogge living in Musselton, Scotland 1600 with son George who had son Sir James whose sons came to America 1682. Origin of Hoge family was from Cape de la Hague in Normandy, the extreme northwest point in the English Channel of the Province of Manche in northwest France.

George Gregg's will made as a yeoman March 23, 1744, was probated on September 14, 1774 with son Richard as executor.

Issue of George Gregg and Sarah Hogg:

John Gregg, a deaf man, born New Castle County, Delaware 1716 died in Parish of Shelbourne in June 1788, married at New Garden Meeting on August 13, 1737 to Susannah Curle,, died summer of 1765, daughter of Richard Curle of New Castle County, Delaware. On December 18, 1765 John Gregg with his children moved, taking a certificate of removal from Kennett Meeting in Chester County, Pennsylvania to the Goose Creek Meeting at Lincoln in Loudoun County, Virginia. He inherited 115 acres from his father in Delaware and was a beneficiary of his Uncle John Hogg whose will was probated June 16, 1748. In Will Book "C", p. 338; Leesburg, Virginia, is the will of John Gregg, yeoman of Parish Shelbourne made June 2, 1787; witnesses: James Adams, Charles and Jane McManiny, Isaac Hogue, George Gregg, and Samuel Gregg, Executors, sons George, John, Richard.

Children of George Gregg and Sarah Hogg are:

- i. John Gregg^{310,311,312}, born 1716 in New Castle County, Delaware; died Dec 02, 1777 in Loudoun County, Virginia; married Susannah Curle Aug 13, 1737 in New Garden Meeting House, Chester County, Pennsylvania; born Abt. 1718 in New Castle County, Delaware; died Oct 23, 1764 in Kennett, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Notes for John Gregg:

Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy, Vol. VI, Fairfax Monthly Meeting. Genealogy.com, January 19, 2002.

... (Also Gregg, John, known as Dumb John & as Deaf John), son of George & Sarah (Hogg) Gregg, who married Susannah Curle, daughter of Mary Curle, circa 1737; Susannah died 10/23/1764 leaving 9 children, 8 of whom came with their father, John (Dumb) Gregg, to Fairfax in 1766, excepting Amos, who came a year previously, all with certs from Kennett MM, Pa. . . . John (Dumb), a widower and his 5 youngest children, viz: George, John, Richard, Lydia & Rebekah, rocf Kennett MM, Pa. by Fairfax MM, Va. 06/28/1766 dated 04/17/1766. Mary, his 1st daughter rocf same Mtg 08/30/1766 dated 05/15/1766; Amos, 3rd ch. was rocf

same Mtg dated 06/13/1765 (yr before his father); Amy (4th ch) rocf
same Mtg 08/30/1766 dated 05/15/1766.

- ii. Richard Gregg^{313,314}, born 1718 in Chester County, Pennsylvania; died Oct 1754 in New Castle County, Delaware; married Anne Hadley Apr 12, 1735 in New Castle County, Delaware.

More About Richard Gregg:

Christening: Apr 12, 1735, New Garden Mm, Chester County, Pennsylvania

- 20 iii. George Gregg, born 1710 in New Castle County, Delaware; died 1794 in Loudoun County, Virginia; married Elizabeth Hanby in Virginia.

48. Aaron Harlan^{315,316,317,318}, born Oct 24, 1685 in Donnahlong, County Down, Ulster, Ireland³¹⁹; died Sep 1732 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **96. George Harlan** and **97. Elizabeth Duck**. He married **49. Sarah Heald** Nov 02, 1713 in Newark Meeting, New Castle County, Delaware³¹⁹.

49. Sarah Heald^{319,320,321,322}, born May 19, 1692 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; died Dec 1747 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of **98. Samuel Heald** and **99. Mary Bancroft**.

Notes for Aaron Harlan:

"History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family," Alpheus H. Harlan, pages 16-17.

Aaron Harlan, Yeoman, Friend, b. 10, 24, 1685, in the parish of Donnahlong, County Down, and Province of Ulster, Ireland. He was but two years of age when his parents reached the shores of the New World, and settled in the wilderness of the Colony of William Penn.

He m. by ceremony of Friends at Newark Meeting, New Castle Co., Del., in 1713, Sarah Heald (a Friend), b. 5, 19, 1692, in Mobberly, Cheshire, Old England, d. 12 Mo., 1747/8, in Kennet Twp.; bur. in Friends' Burying Grounds, at "Old" Kennet Meeting House; a dau. of Samuel and Mary (Bancroft) Heald, of Mobberly, Cheshire, England. Aaron, d. 9 Mo., 1732, and was bur. at "Old" Kennet.

More About Aaron Harlan:

Burial: Friends Burial Ground, Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania

Notes for Sarah Heald:

"History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family," Alpheus H. Harlan, pages 16-17.

THE HEALD FAMILY. Samuel Heald, yeoman, Friend, was b. 9, 12, 1668, in Mobberly, Cheshire, Old England, and d. in Kennett Township, Chester co., Pa., in 1736. He was a son of William and Jane (Donbobbins) Heald. He m. in England Mary Bancroft, who was b. 5, 13, 1673, at Eccleston in Cheshire, a dau. of John and Mary Bancroft of that Shire. Samuel and Mary came to America in 1703, bringing with them a certificate from Moberly Monthly

Meeting to Friends in Philadelphia, and bearing date 10, 3, 1702. They were the parents of eight children, of whom five were born in England. Mary died in Kennett Township, and was buried beside her husband at "Old" Kennett.

Samuel and Mary (Bancroft) Heald were the parents of eight children: (1) Sarah, b. 5, 19, 1692; d. 12 Mo., 1747; m. Aaron Harlan, 1713. (2) William, b. 2, 20, 1694. (3) Mary, b. 10, 15, 1697; m. 1719, Joshua Harlan. (4) Jane, b. 5, 9, 1700; m. Edward Way, 1726. (5) Samuel, b. 7, 22, 1702; m. Rachel. (6) Dinah, b. 12, 15, 1708/9; m. Martin Wilcox, 2, 16, 1734. (7) Jacob, b. 10, 27, 1711. (8) Joseph; m. Hannah Hild, Sept., 1746.

John Heald, Yeoman, Friend, came from Cheshire, England to America in 1703, and settled upon a farm in Kennett, where he d. about 1741/42, and was buried at "Old" Kennett Meeting House. While yet in England, he m. Martha Foden, who d. in Brandford Twp., Chester Co., 1755, as the wife of Richard Woodward, to whom she was m. 9, 30, 1743. John and Martha had issue: (1) Elizabeth, m. Valentine Hollingsworth, 1713. (2) Phoebe, m. Isaac Yearsley, 2, 19, 1793, and Samuel Osborn, 1777. (3) Thomas, m. Catherine and Joanna Prior, 10, 3, 1723. (4) Mary, b. 1707; m. William Passmore, 1, 4, 1724/25. (5) John, m. Elizabeth Yearsley, 3, 23, 1744.

"A True & Just Inventory of the Estate Goods & Chattles of Aaron Harlan of the township of Kennett, late deceased, " dated Oct. 31, 1732, and signed by Thomas Chandler, Jno; Heald, and Joseph Mendenhall, totals 772 pounds, 07 shillings, 08 pence.

More About Sarah Heald:

Burial: Friends Burial Ground, Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania

Children of Aaron Harlan and Sarah Heald are:

- i. Charity Harlan³²³, born 1714 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; died 1764 in Berkley County, Virginia; married (1) Joseph Hackney 1731; married (2) Francis Baldwin 1746.
- 24 ii. George Harlan, born 1716 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; died Apr 1749 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Elizabeth Hope Mar 27, 1736 in Old Kennet, Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania.
- iii. Mary Harlan³²³, born 1718 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; died in Blount County, Tennessee; married Owen Evans 1734.
- iv. Elizabeth Harlan³²³, born 1720 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; died 1747 in Cane Creek, Orange County, North Carolina; married Valentine Hollingsworth 1743.
- v. Samuel Harlan³²³, born 1722 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; died Jul 02, 1754 in Union District, South Carolina; married Elizabeth Hollingsworth 1743.
- vi. Aaron Harlan, Jr.³²³, born 1724 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; died 1798 in Union District, South Carolina; married Sarah Hollingsworth Mar 1745/46.

More About Aaron Harlan, Jr.:

Burial: Harlan Grave Yard, Union District, South Carolina

- vii. Jacob Harlan³²⁴, born 1726 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; died in Chester, Union County, South Carolina.

More About Jacob Harlan:

Burial: Kennet Burial Grounds, Chester County, Pennsylvania

50. John Hope^{325,326,327}, born Abt. 1693 in Wiltshire, England; died 1749. He was the son of **100. John Hope** and **101. Ann Willets**. He married **51. Elizabeth Hobson** 1712 in England.

51. Elizabeth Hobson^{328,329,330}, born Abt. 1697 in Ireland.

Notes for John Hope:

Society of Friends. Bicentennial of Old Kennett Meeting House, Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Walter H. Jenkins, Publisher. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1910. Page 53:

Thomas and John Hope, brothers, probably from Wiltshire, England, were passengers on the Unicorn, of Bristol (England), which arrived 16th of 10th month, 1685. Thomas Hope married early in 1697, Elizabeth Stanfield of Chester Monthly Meeting, and in 1703 requested a certificate from that meeting to Newark, which, however, was not produced at the latter until 1707. He died in Kennet in the spring of 1708, and having no children devised to his wife, Elizabeth, the plantation of 400 acres during life, and then to brother John Hope, who was to pay some legacies, including 5 pounds to the use of Kennet Meeting. His widow married William Horn in the fall of 1709.

John Hope and Elizabeth Hobson were married in the fall of 1712, she having produced a certificate from Friends in Ireland dated 22d of 9th month, 1710.

The lands of John Hope were adjoining to the eastward of the Harlan tract on which the meeting house had been built.

Children of John Hope and Elizabeth Hobson are:

- i. Sarah Hope^{331,332}, born Jun 22, 1713; married Stephen Hayes.
- ii. Thomas Hope^{333,333,334}, born Sep 07, 1714; died 1749; married Mary Boone 1737.

Notes for Mary Boone:

Society of Friends. Bicentennial of Old Kennett Meeting House, Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Walter H. Jenkins, Publisher. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1910. Page 53:

Mary Boone, wife of Thomas Hope, was a near relative to Daniel Boone.

- 25
- iii. John Hope^{335,336}, born Dec 18, 1716.
 - iv. Elizabeth Hope, born Mar 04, 1718/19 in Kennet Township, Chester

County, Pennsylvania; married (1) David Logue Aft. 1650; married (2) George Harlan Mar 27, 1736 in Old Kennet, Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

v. Susanna Hope^{337,338}, born Jul 25, 1723; married John Fred.

52. Joshua Baker^{339,340,341,342,343}, born Feb 16, 1677/78 in Ireland; died in New Castle County, Delaware. He married **53. Margery Knight** in Ireland.

53. Margery Knight^{344,345,346}, born Jul 15, 1690 in Bandon Bridge, Ireland; died in New Castle County, Delaware.

Notes for Joshua Baker:

"History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family," Alpheus H. Harlan, page 91.

THE BAKER FAMILY. Joshua Baker was born Feb. 16, 1678. His wife, Margery Knight, of Baden Bridge, Ireland, was born July 15, 1690. They brought a certificate of membership with Friends from Waterford Monthly Meeting in Ireland, bearing date 2, 13, 1712. They resided probably for sometime in Philadelphia, but prior to 1728 had settled in Christiana Hundred, in New Castle Co., Del. They had children: (1) Thomas, b. 8, 18, 1708. (2) George, b. 11, 3, 1709/10. (3) Joshua, b. 5, 18, 1711; m. Mary Hill, 9, 5, 1740; (second) Alice Pennock, 3, 30, 1768. (4) Susanna, b. 5, 20, 1713; m. William McCool, 1737. (5) John, b. 4, 1, 1714. (6) Peter, b. 1, 17, 1716. (7) Mary, b. 11, 12, 1717. (8) Sarah, b. 12, 11, 1721; m. Benjamin Reynolds. (9) Richard, b. 3, 17, 1721; d. 11, 8, 1803; m. Rachel Carter Marshall, 11, 7, 1754. (10) Hannah, d. young. (11) Robert, b. 1, 8, 1726/7; was a ship builder in New York. (12) William, b. 6, 8, 1729. (13) Lydia, b. 6, 12, 1732; m. Samuel Grubb.

White, Emma Siggins. The Kinnears and Their Kin. Tiernan-Dart Printing Co., Kansas City, Missouri, 1916, page 311:

Mr. John Elder was married about the year 1740 to Mary, daughter of Joshua Baker, who was armourer under King George the Second.

Children of Joshua Baker and Margery Knight are:

- i. Thomas Baker^{347,348}, born Aug 18, 1708.
- ii. George Baker^{349,350}, born Nov 03, 1709.
- 26 iii. Joshua Baker, born May 18, 1711 in Waterford, Ireland; married (1) Mary Hill Sep 05, 1740; married (2) Alice Pennock Mar 30, 1768.
- iv. Susanna Baker^{351,352}, born May 20, 1713; married William McCool 1737.
- v. John Baker^{353,354}, born Apr 01, 1714.
- vi. Peter Baker^{355,356}, born Jan 17, 1715/16.
- vii. Mary Baker^{357,358,359,360}, born Nov 12, 1717 in County Antrim, Ireland; died Jun 12, 1749 in Paxtang Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania; married Reverend John Elder; born Jan 26, 1705/06 in Edinburgh, Scotland; died Jul 17, 1792 in Paxtang Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania.

- viii. Sarah Baker^{361,362}, born Dec 11, 1721; married Benjamin Reynolds.
- ix. Richard Baker^{363,364}, born Mar 17, 1720/21; died Nov 08, 1803; married Rachel Carter Marshall Nov 07, 1754.
- x. Hannah Baker^{365,366}
- xi. Robert Baker^{367,368}, born Jan 08, 1726/27.
- xii. William Baker^{369,370}, born Jun 08, 1729.
- xiii. Lydia Baker^{371,372}, born Jun 12, 1732; married Samuel Grubb.

56. Isaac Jennings^{373,374}, born 1667 in Haddonfield, Camden, New Jersey; died Jan 1759 in Haddonfield, Camden, New Jersey. He was the son of **112. Henry Jennings** and **113. Margaret Bussie**. He married **57. Judith Marden** Abt. 1705.

57. Judith Marden^{375,376}, died Jul 25, 1782 in Gloucester Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey.

Notes for Isaac Jennings:

Jennings, William Henry. A Genealogical History of the Jennings Families in England and America. Columbus, Ohio 1899. Pages 363 - 365:

In 1715, Isaac Jennings bought land of John Hugg (Executor of Margaret Jennings) at head of Timber Creek. Where this land is situate we know not. Isaac owned land south of Haddonfield and it is believed he lived a short distance beyond the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroad on the road form Haddonfield to Clement's Ridge. His son Jacob, in 1784, bought the farm at Barrington recently sold by Burr Haines, and his father's we believe was not far to the south of this tract.

Isaac and his wife Judith were members of Friends' Meeting in Haddonfield and both we believe are buried in the graveyard belonging to it.

1724-1727. From Cushing and Sheppard's History of Gloucester, Salem and Cumberland Counties, page 124, we learn that Isaac Jennings was Justice of the County of Gloucester during those years.

1740, 5th mo. 14th. Under this date appears a minute in Haddonfield Meetings Records, which shows the time of his becoming a member: "At ye Request of Isaac Jennings, Friends consent that he may set in our meetings of Business & that Ephraim Tomlinson is to acquaint him therewith."

WILL OF ISAAC JENNINGS.

I Isaac Jenings of the Township of Gloucester in the County of Gloucester in the province of New Jersey Yeoman, Being in Perfect mind and memory Do this Twenty Eight day of the Tenth Month in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Eight made and Publish this my Last will and Testament Hereby Revoking and making Void all other wills by me heretofore made, Rattifying and Confirming this to be my Last Imprimis I Do in the first place Recommend my Soul To God my Creator and my Body to be Decently Buried at the Discretion of my Executrix herein after named Item I give and Devise unto my Son Jacob Jenings all my Lands Tenements & Heridataments whotsoever & wharesoever with their

appurtenances to hold to him his heirs & assigns for Ever To whome I also give And Bequeath one Good Feather Bead and Furniture my negro boy Julius and Two hundred pounds Proclamation money, to be paid him by my Executrix in one Yeare after my Decease Item I Give and Bequeath unto my Daughter Sarah Flanningham Fifty pounds money aforesaid Item I give and Bequeath Unto my Daughter Deborah Burrough fifty pounds money aforesaid, & my Negro Girl Voilett Both which Legacys to be paid by my Executrix in one year after my Deceas Item all the Remainder of my Estate I give and Bequeath unto Judeth Jenings my Beloved wife whome I appoint & Constitute the Sole Executrix of this my Last will & Testament In witness whare of I Have hereunto set my had And Seal the day and year first above writtin

ISAAC JINNINGS (L.S.)

Signed Sealed published pronounced and Declared by the Said Isaac Jenings as his Last will & testament in The presence of us who have hereunto Subscribed our names In his presence

JOSIAH ALBORTSON
JOHN GILL
JOHN HINCHMAN

Gloucester sct.

Josiah Albortson & John Hinchman Two of the witnesses the within written will who being both of the people Called quakers on their solemn affirmation which they took according to Law did declare and affirm that they saw Isaac Jenings the Testator therein named sign and seal the same and heard him publish pronounce and declare the within written Instrument to be his Last will & Testament and that at the doing thereof the said Testator was of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding to the best of their knowledge & beliefe and at the same time John Gill the other subscribing Evidence was present and subscribed his name as a witness to the said will together with them the said affirmants in presence of the said Testator.

JOSIAH ALBORTSON
JOHN HINCHMAN

Affirmed the twenty ninth day of January ano Dom 1759 Before me

JOHN LADD Surrogate.

Judeth Jenings the Executrix in the within written will named who being one of the people Called Quakers on the Solemn affirmation which she Took according to Law did declare and affirm that the within written Instrument Contains the True Last will and Testament of Isaac Jennings the Testator therein named so far as she knows and as she verily Believes and that she will well and Truly perform the same by paying first the debts of the said deceased and then the Legaceys in the said will specified so far forth as the Goods Chattels and Credits of the said deceased will Thereunto Extend

Affirmed the Twenty ninth day of January ano Dom 1759 Before me

JOHN LADD Surrogate

Box of Gloucester Wills 1759. Recorded in Liber 9 of Wills, page 157 & c., office of the Secretary of State, Trenton, New Jersey.

More About Isaac Jennings:
Burial: Haddonfield, New Jersey

Notes for Judith Marden:

Jennings, William Henry. A Genealogical History of the Jennings Families in England and America. Columbus, Ohio 1899. Page 366:

WILL OF JUDITH JENNINGS. Widow of Isaac of Township and County of Gloucester. Dated 25th of 7th month, 1782.

To my grand-daughter Judith Jennings my bed, bolsters and pillow with sheets, pillow cases, bed quilts, & c.

To my grandson Isaac Jennings my clock reserving the use of it to my son Jacob.

To my grandson John my great Bible & c. [Judge Clement has told me that the Old Jennings Bible, he believed the one mentioned in this will is in the possession of the Flanagans living in Cumberland or Salem County. W.S. Long.]

To Rebecca Price all the remainder of my wearing apparel and household furniture and also Old English 20 current money.

To my son Jacob all the residue and remainder of my estate. He is to be Executor.

Witnesses KEZIAH ALBERTSON
JUDITH SCULL
THOMAS REDMAN

Children of Isaac Jennings and Judith Marden are:

- i. Sarah Jennings^{377,378}, born 1720; married George Flanningham.
- ii. Deborah Jennings^{379,380}, born Abt. 1737; married Isaac Burroughs.
- iii. Elizabeth Jennings^{381,382}, born Abt. 1739; married Aaron Lippincott.
- iv. Rebecca Jennings^{383,384}, born Aft. 1740; married Richard Price.
- 28 v. Jacob Jennings, born Oct 22, 1741 in Haddonfield, Gloucester, New Jersey; died Aft. 1817 in Haddonfield, Gloucester, New Jersey; married (1) Mary Noris Smith Dec 03, 1761 in Gloucester County, New Jersey; married (2) Ann Albertson Jul 24, 1783 in Gloucester County, New Jersey.

58. Isaac Smith^{385,386}, born 1720. He married **59. Elizabeth Norris** Aug 12, 1739.

59. Elizabeth Norris^{387,388}, born 1720 in Gloucester County, New Jersey; died Abt. 1804. She was the daughter of **118. James Norriss** and **119. Sarah Kay**.

Children of Isaac Smith and Elizabeth Norris are:

- 29 i. Mary Noris Smith, born 1742 in Haddonfield, Gloucester, New Jersey; died 1782; married Jacob Jennings Dec 03, 1761 in Gloucester County, New Jersey.
- ii. Sarah Smith³⁸⁸, married Joseph Hugg 1761.

60. Ebenezer Hopkins^{389,390,391}, born Jun 20, 1718 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; died Apr 14, 1757 in Haddonfield, Gloucester County, New Jersey. He was the son of **120. Benjamin Hopkins** and **121. Sarah Haddon**. He married **61. Sarah Lord** Apr 29, 1737 in Woodbury Creek, Gloucester County, New Jersey.

61. Sarah Lord^{392,393}, born Aug 30, 1717 in Woodbury Creek, New Jersey; died Jul 13, 1796 in Haddonfield, Gloucester County, New Jersey. She was the daughter of **122. Yeoman James Lord** and **123. Elizabeth Clarke**.

Notes for Ebenezer Hopkins:

Hopkins, Art. A Hopkins Family History. URL:
[www.http://www.coinet.com/~arthopkins/index.html](http://www.coinet.com/~arthopkins/index.html):

Emigration to West Jersey. Ebenezer Hopkins was brought to West Jersey in 1723, when he was five, by his aunt Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh. Elizabeth had come to West Jersey in 1701, as her father's representative, to manage their property there. She settled on a farm near present day Haddonfield. She married John Estaugh on December 1, 1702. John Estaugh died while on a Friends mission to Tortola, West Indies on October 6, 1742, at the age of 66. Elizabeth lived to be 82, dying on March 30, 1762.

Since the Estaughs had no children, and there were no male heirs in John Haddon's family (see John Haddon's will), John and Elizabeth decided to adopt her sister's youngest son Ebenezer as the heir to the Haddon estate, to manage it after their deaths. Unfortunately, Ebenezer died before Elizabeth did. Ebenezer wasn't adopted formally, but he was raised by Elizabeth and John from the age of five, with very little contact with his father and mother. In effect, if not in name, he became a Haddon.

In 1737, when he was 19, Ebenezer (1718-1757) married Sarah Lord (1717-1796), daughter of James Lord and Elizabeth Clarke of Woodbury. They had seven children, the third of whom was named Haddon.

Ebenezer was a prominent man in West Jersey, partly owing to his position as heir to the Haddon lands and business interests. But he was also active in local affairs, serving as tax collector, overseer of the poor, and surveyor and overseer of roads for the county. He was elected as a representative to the legislature in 1745, and appointed Clerk of the Monthly Meeting in 1749. He didn't farm his lands to any great extent, but was primarily engaged in financial and civic pursuits.

Ebenezer died in 1757 of smallpox, which his children also contracted but survived. After his death, Sarah devoted herself to the proper raising of her children, with the active participation of Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh. She moved into town and lived in the small house that is now the library of the Haddonfield Historical Society.

More About Ebenezer Hopkins:

Burial: Apr 16, 1757, Haddonfield, Gloucester County, New Jersey

More About Sarah Lord:

Burial: Friends Burying Ground, Haddonfield, New Jersey

Children of Ebenezer Hopkins and Sarah Lord are:

- i. John Estaugh Hopkins³⁹⁴, born May 06, 1738 in Woodbury, Gloucester, New Jersey; died Feb 03, 1806.
- ii. Elizabeth Estaugh Hopkins³⁹⁴, born Dec 12, 1739 in Woodbury, Gloucester, New Jersey; died Nov 03, 1790.
- iii. Haddon Hopkins³⁹⁵, born Apr 30, 1743 in Woodbury, Gloucester, New Jersey; died May 05, 1768; married Hannah Stokes; born 1745; died 1814.

Notes for Haddon Hopkins:

A Hopkins Family History. URL:

[www.http://www.coinet.com/~arthopkins/index.html](http://www.coinet.com/~arthopkins/index.html):

EMIGRATION TO WEST JERSEY

Ebenezer's second son, Haddon Hopkins (1743-1768), married Hannah Stokes (1745-1814), daughter of Joshua Stokes and Amy Hinchman. They were married out of Meeting by a Justice of the Peace, and Haddon was disowned by the Haddonfield meeting. Haddon served as tax assessor for the county during his brief career. He and Hannah had only one child, Hezekiah (1767-1823), before his early death. In 1772 she remarried to Abraham Inskeep, son of Abraham and Sarah.

Haddon had been left this property in Elizabeth Estaugh's will"

". . . my house and lot in Haddonfield next adjacent to Isaac Andrews, with all improvements whatsoever on said lot, and also my Plantation called Little Stebbing, purchased of Jonathan Bolton, & Lucy Hubbs, & Robert Montgomery; the quantity One Hundred Fifty-seven Acres more or less, with all improvements thereon; and also the half of Willis' Right of Proprietary (which my Dear Father John Haddon purchased of Thomas Willis) with the Provisions and Remainder of the same. Also, Three Hundred Pounds Money aforesaid towards building, at the age of Twenty-One Years, with the interest from the time of my decease towards building at Old Haddonfield." Haddon's estate was passed down to Hezekiah upon his death.

- 30
- iv. Ebenezer Hopkins, born Aug 26, 1745 in Haddonfield, Gloucester, New Jersey; died Jun 13, 1781; married Ann Albertson Nov 22, 1764.
 - v. Sarah Hopkins³⁹⁶, born Dec 04, 1748 in Haddonfield, New Jersey; died

Sep 12, 1768; married Caleb Cresson 1767 in Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, Haddonfield, New Jersey; born 1742; died 1816.

- vi. Mary Hopkins³⁹⁷, born Oct 31, 1750; died Feb 02, 1801.
- vii. Ann Hopkins³⁹⁷, born Aug 17, 1757; died 1834.

62. Josiah Albertson^{398,399,400}, born 1706 in Gloucester, New Jersey. He was the son of **124. William Albertson** and **125. Hannah Drew**. He married **63. Ann Austin** Sep 08, 1727 in Haddonfield, Camden, New Jersey.

63. Ann Austin^{401,402}, born Apr 02, 1703 in Evesham, Burlington County, New Jersey. She was the daughter of **126. Francis Austin** and **127. Mary Borton**.

Notes for Josiah Albertson:

Clement, John. Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township, Old Gloucester County, West New Jersey. Camden, New Jersey. Sinnickson Chew, 1877, pages 107-108:

By the will of his father, dated December 17th, 1709, recorded in Pennsylvania, Josiah Albertson received a tract of land in Gloucester township, bounded on the south side by Otter branch, and thereon he settled and cleared a farm. In 1727, he married Ann, a daughter of Francis Austin, of Evesham, Burlington county, New Jersey. Her father was one of the first settlers in that neighborhood; and many of this name are still to be found thereabout. There the first habitation of Josiah and Ann was built, on the land given him by his father, at a short distance south of the old Salem road, where he both plied his calling of shoemaker, and at the same time removed the timber from the soil.

He enlarged the breadth of his acres by purchase and location until his possessions were double those left him by his father. In 1743, he built a large and substantial brick house, perhaps on the site of his log cabin; part of which is now standing and is occupied by his lineal descendant, Chalkley Albertson, who owns much of the original estate. Whether Josiah continued his business of making shoes, tradition does not reveal, but the chances are that his farming interests and lumber operations consumed all his time, and that the business of his youth was soon forgotten.

The children of Josiah and Ann Albertson were eight daughters and one son; Hannah, who married Jacob Clement; Mary; Cassandra, who married Jacob Ellis and Jacob Burrough; Patience, who married Isaac Ballinger; Elizabeth; Josiah, who married Eleanor Tomlinson and Judith Boggs; Sarah, who married Samuel Webster; Katurah, who married Isaac Townsend, and Ann, who married Ebenezer Hopkins and Jacob Jennings. These daughters were remarkable for their heathy look and comely appearance. In their attendance at meeting, they rode on horseback, presenting quite a cavalcade when several were together.

Their attractive appearance abroad and substantial qualities at home, made them desirable wives for those of the same religious denomination in search of such, and the records show that such qualifications were understood and appreciated; none of those that arrived at suitable age were left as "single sisters."

In the collateral branches of this part of the Albertsons, it may be seen how many families can trace their lineage to them; and how widely spread may become the connections of a particular

stock, when the families are numerous and change their names, localities and associations.

Children of Josiah Albertson and Ann Austin are:

- i. Hannah Albertson⁴⁰³, married Jacob Clement.
- ii. Mary Albertson⁴⁰³
- iii. Cassandra Albertson⁴⁰³, married (1) Jacob Ellis; married (2) Jacob Burrough.
- iv. Patience Albertson⁴⁰³, married Isaac Ballinger.
- v. Elizabeth Albertson⁴⁰³
- vi. Josiah Albertson⁴⁰³, married (1) Eleanor Tomlinson; married (2) Judith Boggs.
- vii. Sarah Albertson⁴⁰³, married Samuel Webster.
- viii. Katurah Albertson⁴⁰³, married Isaac Townsend.
- 31 ix. Ann Albertson, born Aug 21, 1745 in Haddonfield, Gloucester, New Jersey; married (1) Ebenezer Hopkins Nov 22, 1764; married (2) Jacob Jennings Jul 24, 1783 in Gloucester County, New Jersey.

Generation No. 7

64. Captain Lawrence Wilkinson^{404,405,406,407,408,409,410,411,412,413,414,415,416,417}, born 1615 in Lancaster County, Durham, England⁴¹⁸; died Aug 09, 1692 in Providence, Rhode Island⁴¹⁹. He was the son of **128. William Wilkinson** and **129. Mary Conyers**. He married **65. Susannah Smith** 1649 in Lancaster, Durham, England.

65. Susannah Smith^{420,421,422,423,424,425,426}, born Abt. 1628 in Providence, Rhode Island; died 1692 in Providence, Rhode Island⁴²⁷. She was the daughter of **130. Christopher Smith** and **131. Alice Carter**.

Notes for Captain Lawrence Wilkinson:

Wilkinson, W.W. "Genealogy of Wilkinson and Kindred Families." Shelby, Mississippi: Shelby Book Store, Publishers, 1949; pp. 67-70; and Wilkinson, Israel. Memoirs of the Wilkinson Family. Davis & Penniman. Jacksonville, Ill, 1869. Pages 312-323:

Lawrence Wilkinson, the first of our race in America, was born in Lanchester, County Durham, England. He was the son of William Wilkinson by his wife Mary, sister of Sir John Conyers, Baronet, and grandson of Lawrence Wilkinson of Harpley House, Durham.

Our knowledge concerning Lawrence on the other side of the Atlantic is limited to a few, but quite important, particulars. His birth, his parentage, and his own conduct, entitle him to very favorable consideration, and reflect honor upon his character as a conscientious adherent of the constituted authorities. The house to which he belonged had always been noted for its consistent adherence to the throne of England, and had, from time to time, been the recipient of many royal favors, and, when the civil strife arose, he conscientiously girded on the sword and went forth to fight for his King and Country and his ancient home. In short, he was a Loyalist, and, at the surrender of Newcastle, October 22, 1644, was taken prisoner by the Parliament and Scottish troops. At this period, the Parliamentarians were greatly exasperated toward the adherents of King Charles I. Russell, in his "Life of Cromwell," says, "the

Parliament had already manifested a very determined feeling of animosity against all privileged orders, and were still directing the thunder of their power, not only against his Majesty, whose interest appeared now incompatible with their own, but also against that class whose wealth and rank were wont to constitute the support of the throne." This spirit began to show itself as early as July 1643, and continued to increase in intensity until the final overthrow of Charles I.

Many estates were confiscated and the owners banished or imprisoned. At the time of his capture, Lawrence held a Captain's commission, and shared the fate of many others who fell into the hands of the enemy. He was deprived of his property, and his estates sequestered by order of Parliament. Deeply injured by the injustice of the Cromwellians, and feeling unable any longer to endure the oppression of the Government, he determined to leave his fatherland; accordingly, after having obtained special permission from Lord Fairfax, Chief Commander of the Parliamentary Army, he bade farewell to the scenes of his early youth - the "dear old home" - now in possession of enemies, and embarked with his wife and child for New England to seek a home in the wilderness of America.

He was married in England to Susannah Smith, daughter of Christopher and Alice Smith, who also came to Providence. Christopher Smith, the father of Susanna, died in Providence in June 1676, and Alice, his wife, died in 1681, both buried in Providence. Their daughter Susanna, wife of Lawrence, died in 1692.

Lawrence Wilkinson arrived in Providence, Rhode Island in 1645. James (born 1786) Wilkinson's Bible contains the following record: "He was Captain under King Charles in the wars with his Parliament, but, during Oliver Cromwell's usurpation, he became exposed to the tyranny of the Government and was obliged to leave his native country."

Upon his arrival in Providence, Lawrence signed the Civil Compact and received a gift of twenty-five acres of land, which was called a "quarter right" and, upon this stood the primeval forest consisting of oak, walnut and pine, which was to be cleared up before the "Staff of Life" could be obtained. Now commenced his pioneer life. And what a contrast to his life in the Old World! There, every luxury awaited his order, and faithful servants stood ready to do his bidding - here, even the necessities of life could not be had and, by the sweat of the brow, must he earn his subsistence. In a new settlement the clearing away of the forest was a tedious task. The trees must be felled and cut into logs of convenient length - the underbrush and limbs piled, and when sufficiently dry, burned. To the inexperienced with implements ill adapted to the work, this clearing land was peculiarly fatiguing, arduous and discouraging, and it is nothing strange that some, disheartened, returned to England. Expedients were resorted to to hasten the work, and the skill of the settlers was constantly taxed in discovering more expeditious methods of cutting up, and disposing of the trunks of the long trees which had been brought to the ground by the repeated strokes of the ax. Fire was used, and when the wind blew briskly, they would place large limbs across the log, and setting fire at the point of contact, one man could do the work of three choppers. After burning the timber, the land was prepared for Indian corn with a mattock, or heavy narrow hoe, which was struck into the ground, the seed put in, and the earth pressed back upon it. When cleared, the rich virgin soil yielded bountifully.

Tradition does not inform us what kind of a house Lawrence first built, but generally the settlers houses were built of logs with bark roof - crevices chinked with clay - with no jambs,

but a stone back against which the fire was built, and an aperture in the roof for the smoke to escape. The doors were hung with wooden hinges, and were kept shut with a wooden latch with a string attached hanging outside. Glass windows, of a diamond shape set in lead, were sometimes used, but they were regarded as luxurious, not to be had by all. The floors were frequently made of hewn plant, and the hearth was mother earth. When fireplaces were first constructed, they were made eight or ten feet wide, four feet deep, and five feet high, and large logs were rolled in, and a fire kindled that rendered candles, lamps and gaslights useless. Cellars were eventually dug, and we find an old record laying out to Lawrence Wilkinson, "on the plain where his cellar is" sixty acres, bearing date 1673.

In the preparation of food the Indian mode was adopted until mills were erected. Corn was pounded in mortars, sometimes dug out of a stump. Much of their food was obtained from the rivers and the forests. Fish were abundant and wild game such as bears, deer, turkeys and partridges, were easily taken. So important was the supply of fish which the river afforded that as late as 1790, manufacturers were restricted by law in building their dams, and were required to leave passage for the fish to go up during a certain part of the year. Their food was of the plainest kind - tea and coffee were seldom used previous to 1780. Bean porridge, milk and water was the universal beverage at the table.

Their clothing was chiefly homespun. Sheep were kept and the wool was wrought with hand cards, spinning wheels, and hand looms by the women, and the various articles of apparel for both sexes were manufactured in each family. Flax was raised on every farm, and the best of cloth was turned out by our maternal ancestors, many of them acquiring a reputation which is attested by the present existence of the articles woven. Woolen and cotton mills were not known in New England then.

The social intercourse of the early settlers was of the most friendly character. An entire equality prevailed. As mutual sufferings beget mutual sympathies, it can readily be imagined that they were intensely sympathetic and friendly. Every one rejoiced in the prosperity of his neighbor. Envy, pride of birth or wealth, and haughty bearing were unknown among them. The sick and unfortunate were readily assisted. The peculiar character of the government, and the religious principles of Roger Williams fostered the widest and deepest fellow-feeling and goodwill, and everything was tolerated but sin. They frequently visited each other, and the frigid formality - heartless ceremony and expensive entertainments of the present day had gained no footing among the early pioneers. They were cheerful, cordial, frank, full of humor, and practiced the broadest charity. Quiltings among the women, and evening parties were frequently attended six or eight miles distant upon ox sleds. Governor Hopkins says in his "History of Providence," "that when Blackstone was old and unable to travel on foot, and not having any horse, he used to ride on a bull which he had tamed and tutored to that use."

Fruit was a luxury, and was not grown during the first years of the Colony. The first orchard in Rhode Island was planted by Blackstone, and Gov. Hopkins says, "Many of the trees which he planted about one hundred and thirty years ago, are still pretty thrifty fruit bearing trees now (1765). He had the first of that sort called yellow sweetings that were ever in the world, perhaps the richest and most delicious apple of the whole kind. Mr. Blackstone used frequently to come to Providence to preach the gospel, and to encourage his young hearers, gave them the first apples they ever saw."

Captain Lawrence Wilkinson, as he was called by his townsmen, was admitted as one of the

original "Proprietors of Providence," and, in the laying out of the land and in the drafts of the subsequent divisions on the east and on the west side of the seven mile line, his name constantly appears with the other purchasers of the town. He soon acquired a large real estate, and held a prominent position among his fellow citizens. In 1659, he was elected a member of the Legislature which met at Portsmouth. He subsequently represented the people in that body, and frequently was chosen to fill offices of trust in the infant Colony. He was an active business man, and, though frequently called to serve in a public capacity, he by no means neglected his private affairs. He was greatly interested in the building up of the town, and entered heartily into every enterprise which had for its object the promotion of the Colony. The great principal of soul liberty which characterized Roger Williams found an earnest advocate in him. He participated in the Indian wars, and anecdotes are still related concerning his fearlessness in these encounters. He, with Major Hopkins and Roger Williams, would not leave Providence when the savages threatened its destruction. He was a man of great firmness and decision of character, and governed well his own household. As a father, he was kind and affectionate, and provided for his children as bountifully as the circumstances of a pioneer in the New World would admit; as a citizen, he was affable and obliging, always ready to lend a helping hand to the distressed and needy; as a legislator, he met the approval of his constituency, and was friendly to every benevolent enterprise. He is entitled to honor of being one of the original proprietors of Rhode Island, and his descendants still hold prominent places in that State, as well as in other states of the Union. And could he gaze upon his numerous progeny, as the generations have successively gone, spreading out with the unfolding and peopling of the country, dwelling, some of them where he dwelt, upon the Atlantic shores of the New World, and others of them on the opposite side of the Continent where the golden sands of California enrich their soil, and the ceaseless roar of the Pacific lulls them to slumber - and still others roaming the ocean - inhabitants of every clime - upon the islands of the sea - in the heart of great cities - and the Green Mountains of Vermont, and the Alleghenies of Pennsylvania - the prairies of Illinois and upon the branches of many rivers - with what astonishment would he contemplate the changes which two centuries have wrought!

He lived in his adopted country nearly half a century and we have no account of his ever returning to his native land. He died in August, 1692, nine years after Roger Williams, and if he arrived in Providence in 1645, he lived in the Colony as many years as Roger Williams did. The Council Records of Providence mention the inventory of his personal property, but the inventory itself has not been found. His last resting place is not known - probably on his own land which is now known as the "Old Dexter Place" in Providence. From a Wilder book, we gleaned the story of a private burying-ground near Scituate, Rhode Island, the only one of its kind known, where a Wilkinson family buried 100 or more of their Indian servants. There also has been found the grave of Dr. John Wilkinson, a surgeon in General Washington's army, who gave practically all his wealth for the purchase of needed supplies for the Revolutionary cause.

Rev. Israel Wilkinson, in 1869, completed the publication of "Memoirs of the Wilkinson Family," and he quotes from correspondence in England, proving the connection of Lawrence Wilkinson who settled in Providence, Rhode Island in 1645, with the Lawrence whose Coat-of-Arms is described. Also, he quotes from the extract of the original grant which is copied here: "Being now requested by Lawrence Wilkinson to make search for the ancient coat armor belonging to that name and Family, which I find to be; 'Azure a fesse erminois between three unicorns passant Argent;' - and for that I can fynd noe crest proper, or belonging thereunto, as unto many ancient coats at this day there is wanting, he hath further requested me to confyrme

unto him such a one as he may lawfully beare, I have likewise condescended unto and allowed him this crest ensuinge (vide) 'A demy unicorn crazed erminoys standing on a murall crown gules;' - as more plainly appeareth depicted in the margent; all which Armes and Creast, I the said Richard St. George, Norroy doe give, grant, ratify and confyrme unto sayde Lawrence Wilkinson, and to the several descendants of his body forever bearing their due differences."

A few points in this ratification we should especially note:

1. The quaint spelling in those days
2. The request of Lawrence Wilkinson himself to have found the correct Arms belonging to his family - as its reproduction was probably not located in his estate among the family relics - very unusual
3. That he wished a crest - which as you see was not so common in "antient" days. While he could request it, he could not just take it - the King of Arms "condescended" to allow its use, and "confyrmed & ratifyed" it
4. All of his descendants were eligible to its use. This is a much disputed point, and is definitely cleared here - that there is no reason why we should not know about, and enjoy, these pictorial histories of our ancestors
5. The "Differences" are symbols used by the several sons of the family on their father's Coats-of-Arms, to identify them; label (wedge-shaped piece) for 1st son; crescent, 2nd; star 3rd; martlet, 4th, etc., through the 9th
6. This paragraph does not make this clear, but the fact is that Richard St. George is one of the several Kings of Arms whose business is to grant and conform, and record each bearing. The various members of the College of Arms take their names from the sections they cover, and Richard St. George is called "Norroy King of Armes."

Turner, Mary Rose Wilder. "Extracts from the Book of the Wilders." Springfield, Ohio 1927: From "Wilkinson Memoirs" compiled by Rev. Israel Wilkinson and copied by Mrs. Olive Hieatt Matson.

The antiquity of the name of Wilkinson is very great; going back nearly a thousand years, to the days of William the Conqueror. A Doctor Wilkinson of Manchester, England, president of a medical college, has the genealogy for nearly nine hundred years; and we are able to trace an unbroken descent of our own lineage from the beginning of A.D. 1500.

Laurence Wilkinson, our paternal ancestor and the first of our kind in America, was the son of William Wilkinson and Mary Conyers, his wife, sister of Sir John Conyers, Baronet, and grandson of Laurence Wilkinson of Harperly House, Lanchester, county of Durham, England. Nothing or but little is known of his youth. At a later period, we find him a Lieutenant in the Royal Army, fighting for the crown and endeavoring to sustain the tottering throne of his sovereign, King Charles I against the usurpation of Cromwell. He was, however, taken prisoner at the fall of Newcastle and his estate sequestered by order of parliament. The following is taken from the Register's office in Durham. 'Sequestration in Durham, 1645-47,

Laurence Wilkinson of Lancaster, officer in arms, went to New England.' With the permission of Lord Fairfax he left his fatherland, never to return. On his arrival at Providence he was immediately received into the fellowship of the infant colony and lands granted him. The first mention of his name, on this side of the Atlantic, is that found in the 'First Book of Records,' page 87, or the 'Second Old Book' with brass clasps, pages 30 to 31, where he with a number of others appended his name to the original civil compact of the founders and early settlers of the colony established by Roger Williams dated as follows; 'The 19th day of the 11th month, 1645.'

He participated in the Indian Wars. His death occurred in 1692, nine years after the death of Roger Williams and he lived in the colony as long as the latter. His last resting place is unknown; probably on his own land which is now known as the 'Old Dexter Place' in Providence. Laurence Wilkinson married Susannah Smith, only daughter probably of Christopher Smith, whose name has been perpetuated in Providence by 'Smith's Hill.'

The Colonial Families of the United States of America: Volume 7, Issue page 134:

Captain Lawrence Wilkinson, one of the founders of The Providence and Rhode Island Plantation, who claimed descent from Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, a Magna Charta Baron, . . .

Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County, New Jersey. Volume 1, pages 126-127:

WILKINSON FAMILY. Lieutenant Lawrence Wilkinson, the ancestor of the Wilkinson family of Bucks and Mercer counties, belonged to a very old and respected family, one noted for its consistent adherence to the throne of England, and from time to time the recipient of its favors. He was a son of William Wilkinson, of Lancaster, county Durham, England, by his wife Mary, daughter of Christopher Conyers, of Horden, and sister of Sir John Conyers, Baronet, and a grandson of Lawrence Wilkinson of Harpsley House, Lancaster, Durham. The arms of the family were confirmed and the crest granted to Lawrence Wilkinson, last mentioned, September 18, 1615, by Richard St. George Norrey, King of Arms, as shown by the records of the College of Arms: "Being new requested by Lawrence Wilkinson to make search for the ancienne coate Armor belonging to that name and Familye which fynde to be Azure a fesse erminois between thre unicorns passant Argent, and for that I can fynde noe Crest proper or belonging thereunto, as unto manye ancienne coates at this day there is wanting, he hath fyrther requested me to confirme unto him such a one as he maye lawfullye beare -- I have likewise condescended and allowyde him the Crest ensvinge, (vide) a demy unicorne erased erminoys standing on a murall, crown gules, as more plainly appeareth depicted in the margent hereof, All of which Arms and Crest, I the said Richard St. George Norrey, doe give, grant, ratifye and confyrme unto sayd Lawrence Wilkenson and to the several descendants of hys bodye forever, bearing their due differences."

Lawrence Wilkinson, the younger, first above mentioned, was born in Lancaster, county Durham, about the date of the confirmation of the arms to his grandsire as above recited. He was a lieutenant in the army of Charles I, and was taken prisoner by the Scotch and Parliamentary troops on the surrender of Newcastle-on-Tyne, October 22, 1644. In common

with many others who fell into the hands of the enemies of the Crown, he was deprived of his property. On the records of sequestrations in Durham is found the following; in the period between 1645 and 1647: "Lawrence Wilkinson of Lancaster, Officer in arms, went to New England." His estate having been sequestered and sold, he obtained permission from Lord Fairfax to emigrate to America, and in 1652, with his wife and son, settled in Providence, Rhode Island, where he had lands granted him. He was made a freeman 1658, and 1673 was chosen deputy to the general court. He was known as Captain Wilkinson, and was a soldier in the Indian wars. He was a member of colonial assembly which met at Portsmouth, 1659. He died May 9, 1692. This Lawrence Wilkinson married Susannah, daughter of Christopher Smith, who also settled at Providence, Rhode Island. The children of Lawrence and Susanna (Smith) Wilkinson, were: Samuel, Susannah, John, Joanna, Josias, and another Susannah. John, the second son, married Huldah Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and their son Ichabod Wilkinson, born in Rhode Island, 1720, removed to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, bringing a certificate from Smithfield, Rhode Island, to Wrightstown, Meeting of Friends, 12 mo. 1, 1742, and married at that meeting 7 mo. 7, 1743 Sarah Chapman, of Wrightstown, and settled at New Hope, where he erected a forge in 1753 and became the owner of extensive tracts of land in Solebury township. He died prior to 1780, leaving children: Joseph, Zibian, wife of Peter Ink; Sarah, wife of John Prince; Huldah, and Mary, some of whom have left descendants in Bucks county. John and Josiah were in the Indian wars, and the historians say "fought valiantly."

Lineages of Hereditary Society Members, 1600s-1900s; Some Colonial Dames of Royal Descent, Pedigree LXIII, Page 276:

A lieutenant in the army of Charles I; taken prisoner at the surrender of Newcastle, 22 October 1644; his estates having been sequestered and sold by Parliament, 1645, he came, with his wife and a son to Providence, Rhode Island in 1646; was a commissioner 1659, 1667; deputy, 1667, 1678, etc.; died 9 August 1692. He married Susannah, died 1692, daughter of Christopher and Alice Smith, of Providence.

More About Captain Lawrence Wilkinson:

Emigration: 1646⁴²⁸

Fact 5 (2): Bet. 1667 - 1673, Representative at Providence, Rhode Island⁴²⁹

Fact 6 (2): 1659, Member of Colonial Assembly⁴²⁹

Children of Lawrence Wilkinson and Susannah Smith are:

- 32 i. Captain Samuel Lawrence Wilkinson, born 1650 in Loquissett, Providence, Rhode Island; died Aug 27, 1727 in Providence, Rhode Island; married Plain Wickenden Abt. 1673 in Providence, Rhode Island.
- ii. Susannah Wilkinson⁴³⁰, born Mar 09, 1651/52.
- iii. John Wilkinson^{431,432,433}, born Mar 02, 1653/54 in Providence, Rhode Island; died Apr 10, 1708 in Providence, Rhode Island; married Deborah Whipple Apr 16, 1689 in Rhode Island; born Aug 01, 1670; died Jun 24, 1748.

Notes for John Wilkinson:

Wilkinson, Israel. Memoirs of the Wilkinson Family. Davis &

Penniman. Jacksonville, Ill, 1869. Pages 337-343:

John Wilkinson, the second son of Lawrence, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, March 2, 1654, died April 10, 1708. Nurtured in the wilderness amid trying scenes and hardships of border life, it is nothing strange he grew up a hardy and fearless man, always ready for any emergency, whether the athletic exercises of wrestling and boxing, or the deadly hand-to-hand encounter with the red men of the forest; and it was not his fate to be conquered whatever the strife. He was noted for his physical prowess, and no man in the Colony was an overmatch for him. The early records exhibit a peculiar trait of his character, and that is, an aggressive spirit. Never satisfied with present attainments he was constantly reaching out for greater acquisitions, and he was generally successful in obtaining the object of his desire. Perfectly honorable and upright, he used no artifice to accomplish his purposes. His father Lawrence, entertaining the correct idea for a settler in a new country, took up from time to time about a thousand acres of land in and around Providence, and thus set an example which his sons were not slow to follow; but by the time they became of age it was necessary to go out several miles into the surrounding forests, as all the land in the immediate vicinity was appropriated by the older men and the earlier settlers.

John went up the Blackstone about seven miles, and settle on the west side of the river in a very pleasant locality near what was then, and is now, called "Martin's Wade." The whole country was called Providence at this time, and the divisions of towns and counties were unknown. The road from Providence to Woonsocket runs near the river at this place, and another road coming from the west past the "Dexter Lime Rock" meets it at right angles. Directly opposite on the east side of the river road stands a house embowered with trees - the present residence of Mr. Hale who married Elizabeth Wilkinson, a lineal descendant of John. Here it was that John pitched his tent, and built his humble dwelling. At what time he first settled at this beautiful, quiet, and really romantic place we are not able now to determine, probably between 1680 and 1690. The present occupants affirm that the old part of a very ancient house was taken down many years ago when a new addition was put up - that said addition was taken down when another part was erected, and that the present house was built on the original site - being the fourth house that has been built on the ruins of its predecessors.

The view down the river from this place is decidedly picturesque and beautiful. The Blackstone is nearly straight to Lonsdale, and the green flats though narrow, are bordered by gentle declivities on either side. In the distance, and on the west side shoot up the spires of churches, and the many windowed factories of the Lonsdale company, while on the east side looms up that magnificent brick mill recently erected, within a few rods of the far-famed "Study Hill" - the historic retreat of the eccentric Blackstone.

But how changed is the scene since the days of John's first settlement! Then the primitive forests bordered the river, and the heavy foliage hid the only human habitation in that direction, viz: the distinguished Richard Scott's. No railroads, no telegraphs, no villages, and no dams obstructed the waters of the river, and the only mode of conveyance was through the woods by blazed trees, or with the light canoe on the bosom of the gentle flowing Blackstone.

John's neighbors in this sylvan retreat at a later period were the Whipples and the Dexters, sons of the Rev. Gregory Dexter - and from whom the "Dexter Lime Rock" takes its name - and the aborigines. The latter were very numerous, and frequently very hostile. They looked with jealous eyes on the encroachments of the white men, and used every means in their power to prevent the advancement of civilization. They did not hold John in very high esteem, although they feared him. The Narragansett tribe had a camp in a swamp east of the river, and John had taken up land which extended into the swamp and included a part of their camp. Although he did not molest them, yet the very presence of the pale faces was an offence to these lords of the soil. Whoever will take the pains to examine the old records will find a description of this land purchased at a later date by John's son, a part of which runs as follows: "one message or tract of land lying by said Wilkinson's at the 'Camp Swamp'."

This place has a historical reputation in Rhode Island, and is remembered as being one of the strongholds of the savages during King Philip's War, in 1676, one hundred years before the Revolution. "Nine Men's Misery" is in this swamp and is so named from the fact that nine men were cruelly murdered, and shockingly mutilated by the Indians. Bliss, in his "History of Rehoboth" gives three traditions concerning the time, place and manner of this deed of horror. He says: "the third tradition respecting this event, and the one which seems the most probable, and the best supported by circumstances, is, that these nine men were a remnant of Pierce's brave band, who were taken prisoners by the Indians, and reserved for torture. They were carried to a sort of peninsular of upland, nearly surrounded by Camp Swamp, and seated upon a rock in a kind of natural amphitheater, formed by the elevated ground around it. The savages commenced the war dance around them, and were preparing to torture them; but disagreeing about the manner of torture, they fell into a quarrel among themselves in which some of the Indians despatched the prisoners with their tomahawks. This story is said to have been related to the English by an Indian who was soon after this taken prisoner. The Indians having scalped them, left their bodies upon the rock where they had slain them, and here they remained unburied till they were discovered by the English some weeks after. They were then buried, all in one grave, on the higher ground, fifteen or twenty rods from the rock on which they were slain. A heap of small stones, in the shape of the earth on a newly made grave still marks the spot where they lie."

There is still another tradition among the descendants of John in

Cumberland, which says, these men were tortured - that they were bound to trees, and then ripped open, and their bowels would around them and the trees together, and that they were afterwards tomahawked. The heart sickens with horror, as we contemplate the scene.

It is nothing strange that John became a terror to the Indians. Such scenes as these transpiring on his own farm, or at least so contiguous to it, and the sufferers being his neighbors and his acquaintances, and one of them perhaps, a near relative, would be apt to arouse revenge and the most deadly hate. He was in King Philip's War, and was noted for his bravery and rashness. He was but twenty-two years of age, but he feared nothing in human form. His brother Samuel was a captain, but whether John was an officer or a private, we are not informed.

Some five or six years after King Philip's War, the Indians became more turbulent again, and a battle was fought not far from the old Quaker meeting house in the south part of the town of Smithfield, a little northwest of Scott's pond. The town of Providence was alarmed, and immediately every able-bodied man was under arms and marching to the scene of conflict. Arriving in the vicinity the crack of the musket and the whizzing of bullets warned them of the presence of the enemy. Down among the tall grass, as thick as grasshoppers; behind rocks, trees, and knolls of earth were the wily savages pouring in a destructive fire upon the unprotected band of settlers. The troops were under the immediate command of Major S(?). The Indians were crowding up nearer and nearer, and the white men were falling here and there, killed or wounded, and the prospect appeared gloomy enough. The savages were evidently flushed with success, and were making progress against the English, when the commander seizing a favorable opportunity put spurs to his horse and fled towards Providence. The old men of the town, including Lawrence Wilkinson, whose three sons, Samuel, John and Josias were in the fight, had gone out as far as the burying ground to the north of the town, and there upon an elevation were anxiously listening to the battle. The Major, out of breath, and in the greatest trepidation rode up, and with fear-oppressed utterance announced the entire overthrow and extinction of all our forces by swarms of savages. "Our men are all killed" said he. Some of the aged men hastened forward to ascertain the truth of the matter and soon came within sound of the firing which was still going on with considerable energy. An old man with sorrowful countenance addressed the venerable Lawrence, expressing sympathy for the loss of his sons. "I would much rather they should all perish fighting like brave men than to run away like the Major" replied he. His own conduct at the battle of New Castle was a confirmation of this sentiment.

The fight continued nearly all day. As the savages secreted themselves in the tall grass, the Rhode Islanders did the same. The firing was promiscuous and broken. Near sundown the senior officer gave orders to rise and discharge their pieces and fall in the rear. An awkward fellow cried out, "we are all discharged already." The Indians understanding that

the ammunition of the whites was expended, immediately arose from the cover, whereupon the Rhode Islanders poured in a destructive fire. The savages, terror-stricken, turned and fled in confusion from the field - and the day was won.

John was severely wounded in this fight, and in the 'Proceedings of the Generall Assembly of Rhode Island, 25th October, 1682,' the following entry is made:

"Voted, upon the petition of John Wilkinson of the towne of Providence, who was wounded in the late war with the Indians, this Assembly doe allow him the sum of tenn pounds in, or as money, to be paid out of the Generall Treasury."

John married at the age of thirty-five, Deborah Whipple and had three sons and three daughters. From this family descended most of the name in Cumberland, and several in Smithfield. The Pawtucket Wilkinsons trace their descent from the oldest son, John, who married Rebecca Scott; and a numerous branch of the New York Wilkinsons, who settled in Syracuse and Skaneateles, are the lineal descendants of Daniel, who married Abigail Inman - and the famous Jemima of New Jerusalem notoriety, was the daughter of Jeremiah who married Elizabeth A. Whipple.

Morton S. Wilkinson, U.S. Senator from Minnesota is a descendant from Danel - and Jephtha A., the renowned inventor of a machine to manufacture weaver's reeds, and also, of the "Rotary Cylindrical Printing Press," is a descendant of Jeremiah, John's youngest son. For enterprise and business talent - money making and invention, no branch of the Wilkinson family excels or even equals this.

John was frequently honored by his fellow citizens, who imposed upon him many offices of trust. He was Deputy for Providence to the General Court for several years, and his service was always acceptable to his constituency. He served his day and generation well.

John died suddenly in his 55th year, and was found sitting upon a stone by the way side - dead.

- iv. Joanna Wilkinson⁴³⁴, born Mar 02, 1656/57.
- v. Josias Wilkinson⁴³⁵, born Abt. 1660 in Providence, Rhode Island; died Aug 10, 1692; married Hannah Tyler; born in Taunton, Massachusetts.
- vi. Susannah Wilkinson⁴³⁵, born Feb 1661/62 in Providence, Rhode Island; married James Angell.

66. Reverend William Wickenden^{436,437,438,439,440,441}, born Abt. 1614 in Oxfordshire, England; died May 06, 1673 in Providence, Rhode Island. He married **67. Helene Ellen Latham** Dec 23, 1663 in Intentions, Providence, Rhode Island.

67. Helene Ellen Latham⁴⁴², born 1619 in Elstow, Bedfordshire, England; died 1663 in Rhode Island. She was the daughter of **134. Lewis Latham** and **135. Elizabeth**.

Notes for Reverend William Wickenden:

Roote, James Pierce. Steere Genealogy: A Record of the Descendants of John Steere Who Settled in Providence, Rhode Island About the Year 1660 with some Account of the Steeres of England. Publisher unknown, Cambridge, Massachusetts 1890. Pages 175-183:

Rev. William Wickenden was a native of Oxfordshire, England, where he was born about the year 1614. Shortly after reaching his majority he emigrated to America, probably accompanied by his wife. He landed at Salem about 1637, and remained there till 1639 or 1640, when he concluded to follow the fortunes of Roger Williams in his newly-established settlement in Rhode Island. He was recognized in the second list of Williams's companions who shared with him the purchase of the Providence Plantation from Miantonomo and Canonicus. In the division of this land, the lot which fell to Wickenden's share was at the southern end of the territory now comprised in the city of Providence, on the eastern side of the Providence River. The northern boundary of Wickenden's lot was the highway (now Power Street) which separated his land from that of Nicholas Power. On the 27th of July, 1645, he bought of William Field sixty-eight acres situated "on Foxe's Hill, bounding on the East and Southeast with the land of Francis Wicks on the north & north east with the highway, on the West and North West with Mile End Cove, on the South with the Sea" (Old Providence Record, p. 75). September 21, 1646, he sold to Christopher Unthank his "house and homelot, which Nathaniel Dickons now possesseth" (Old Providence Record). Just where Mr. Wickenden made his residence after selling his house in 1646 is not clear.

The following are extracts from the Town Records, which are somewhat fragmentary:

"the 10th of 12th month 1649. The said day William Wickenden sold unto William Field one Share of Meadow lying on the South Side of Putschaset, bounded on the East side with Widow Brow's (Brown's) Meadow and on the West side with the Hill."

1650. "Wm. Wickenden changed his share of meadow at small brook for a share of meadow lying over against the hither end of the great meadow."

"12th 3d month 1651. Ordered that whereas Wm. Wickenden presented a bill for leave to make some meadow at Saxafrasse, the motion be taken into future consideration."

1652. Mr. Wickenden sold to Mr. Sayles the two poles square of land which he excepted in his deed to Christopher Unthank, lying at the "south side of Mr. Sayles's now homelot next unto the highway."

About 1655/6. "Stephen Northup sold to Will Hawkens a Share of Meadow on the West Revir next adjoining to Will: Wickendell, being bounded at the East end with a pine tree and at the west end with a green tree."

May 14, 1657, "Ordered that it be recorded in answer to Will: Wickendell's Bill, that the Town cannot conceive any right he hath in addition to his homelot."

April 17, 1660, Mr. Wickenden purchased a house and three acres and a half of upland lying on the south side of the Pawtuxet River, also some meadow land lying within Mashapaug meadow. The above-named property in Pawtuxet he, on the 9th July, 1666, bestowed by a deed of gift, upon his daughter Ruth and her husband Thomas Smith, who settled there. February 19, 1665, he had not No. 66 in the division of lands.

Mr. Wickenden's name appears among the signatures to the agreement entered into by the "second comers," the date of the document being uncertain. It reads as follows: "We whose names are hereunder, desirous to inhabit in the town of Providence, do promise to subject ourselves in active or passive obedience, to all such orders or agreements as shall be made for the public good of the body, in an orderly way, by the major assent of the present inhabitants, masters of families, incorporated together into a town-fellowship, and such others whom they shall admit unto them, only in civil things." The other signers are Richard Scott, William Reynolds, John Field, Chad Brown, John Warner, George Rickard, Edward Cope, Thomas Angell, Thomas Harris, Francis Wickes, Benedict Arnold, and Joshua Winsor.

A fuller agreement was afterwards entered into in 1640 by all the settlers, as reported by a committee of arbitration, relating to the boundaries of the town, the establishing of a board of disposers (an incipient town council) and the office of town clerk, the protection of liberty of conscience, and the adoption of certain rules and modes of procedure. Mr. Wickenden signed this paper. He was also active in various efforts to promote the public welfare. There are important documents upon record in which his name appears in connection with Roger and Robert Williams, Gregory Dexter, Thomas Olney, and others.

In the year 1643 Chad Brown, Thomas Olney, William Field, and William Wickenden were sent as representatives from Providence to act as witnesses in the way of mediation between the Warwick settlers and the Massachusetts government, when the latter had sent its soldiery to arrest Gorton, Holden, Waterman, and others. Wickenden united with his associates in addressing a letter to the governor of Massachusetts, interceding for the settlers, their wives, and children. The letter in closing thus appeals to the sympathies of the persecutors: "Some of their wives and children (if a mournful spectacle might move you) do beg for a serious consideration of their husbands' and fathers' propositions, which if not hearkened unto, were like in man's eye, to be left miserable. We would they were able to write their own grief, which now in pity we have respect unto. Oh, how grievous would it be (we hope to you) if one man should be slain, considering the greatest monarch in the world cannot make a man; especially grievous, seeing they offer terms of peace. Sir, we know not how to end, nor what to say. We must abruptly leave, desiring your wisdom to cover our defects with love, and to answer for us, if any shall challenge us" (Simplicity's Defence, pp. 107, 108).

Under the first charter Mr. Wickenden was one of the delegates to the Assembly at Portsmouth in 1647. As one of eight of the principal settlers of Providence he subscribed his name to a paper dated December, 1647, inculcating a spirit of love and forbearance, and deprecating "causeless fears and jealousies of one another, self seekings and strivings one against another." The next year he was one of the first commissioners chosen for Providence to the General Assembly. He also held the office from 1651 to 1655 inclusive. The year 1665 he is noted as being made freeman. In 1664 and 1666 he was deputy. The town deputies, "it is supposed, composed the Town Court. They also had the power of laying out land to individual proprietors or purchasers" (Staples's Annals of Providence, p. 30).

June 28, 1660, at a town meeting whereof Thomas Harris, Sen., was moderator, it was "ordered that Wm. Wickenden, Mr. Sayles, John Browne, James Ashton, Samuel Bennet and Thomas Olney Jun. should take into consideration and debate the matter how many may be accommodated within the Limits of this plantation allowing it sufficient quantity of comings and bring in there Result to the Towne the next quarter."

In 1660 Mr. Wickenden was one of a committee to confer with the Pawtuxett men as to disputed territory; also to set the bounds of the plantation twenty miles from Fox Hill westward up in the country. The next year the same duty was assigned him, although the settlement of the matter was not finally made till some years later. For this service they were to be paid out of the common charge four shillings apiece a day every day they were out. Thus, as evidences of the great confidence reposed in him by his townsmen, he was from time to time called to fill various responsible offices, being appointed with others to perform duties within the town, or as a member of committees to represent the town abroad in affairs relating to the other towns or the neighboring colonies. That he may have expressed sentiments unfavorable to the great change in England's government, involved in the overthrow of the monarchy, and afterwards have adopted more progressive views, might be inferred from his signing a document dated at Providence the 7th of the 1st mo., '52: "I do declare and promise that I will be true and faithful to the Commonwealth of England, as it is established, without a King or House of Lords." Eleven other of the prominent residents signed this, including John Brown, Arthur Fenner, and Gregory Dexter.

Mr. Wickenden's qualifications, and, we may believe, his general learning, were such that he was thought to be eminently fitted for the preacher's vocation, and he was called to become the associate of the Rev. Chad Brown, who ordained him (it is stated in 1647) to the sacred office of the ministry. Mr. Brown died in 1665, and Mr. Wickenden survived him about five years. Rev. J. Comer's diary refers to the latter's going to Newport in company with the Rev. Gregory Dexter to administer the rite of imposition of hands to several persons who in 1656 had withdrawn from the first church in that place.

About 1656 Mr. Wickenden seems to have felt that he had a special mission to spread abroad Baptist principles, unpopular as such views were in the other colonies. Following this impression, he left the State where liberty of conscience was fully guaranteed, and turned his steps toward the southwest, where it was sadly imperiled. Perhaps the information had reached him concerning the morally destitute condition of Flushing, Long Island. It is not unlikely that some Rhode Island people had settled there. At any rate, he wended his way thither, and found that the preacher of the Presbyterian Church had left his charge and gone to Virginia, because his people would not pay his promised stipend (Documentary History of New York, vol. 3, p. 106). The Dutch dominions in a report on this field represented that many of the people "became endowed with divers opinions and it was with them *quot homines tot sententia*." As they had been for some years without a minister, it is not strange that Mr. Wickenden thought that this was a field needing earnest effort. The Dutch ministers spoke of him as "a cobbler from Rhode Island," and characterized him as a "fomenter of error," while he stated "that he was commissioned by Christ." The ministers further reported: "He began to preach at Flushing, and then went with the people into the river and dipped them. This becoming known here (i.e., at New York), the Fiscal (public prosecutor) proceeded thither and brought him along. He was banished the province." Let us here refer to the causes of this persecution. Brodhead, in his "History of New York" (Vol. I, p. 617), shows that the cause of this intolerance in New Netherlands was "ecclesiastical jealousy and a too rigid construction of

official duty." It is certain that the metropolitan clergymen were largely responsible for it, and the director-general, Stuyvesant, was extremely bigoted. The latter, under the inspiration of his clerical teachers and Council, issued a proclamation, early in the year 1656, assuming "to promote the glory of God, the increase of the Reformed religion, and the peace and harmony of the country," forbidding preachers "not having been called thereto by ecclesiastical or temporal authority" from holding conventicles not in harmony with the established religion as set forth by the Synod of Dort, and subjecting such to a heavy fine, and also every person who should attend the prohibited services, at the same time disclaiming any intention of lording over the conscience or interference with domestic worship. Under this proclamation the Lutherans were fined. They complained to the West India Company, which speedily rebuked Stuyvesant, commanding him to "allow to all the free exercise of their religion within their own houses." Yet the authorities persisted in the wrong, and resolved to ask the "further interpretation of the West India Company." Unfortunately for Wickenden, they resolved also, while waiting for their answer, to enforce the ordinance against conventicles. Our worthy Rhode Island representative was preaching with much effectiveness at the house of the sheriff of the county, Mr. William Hallett, a native of Dorsetshire, who, we may suppose, had just a little of the feeling an Englishman might entertain at the unwarrantable oppressiveness of a foreign tyranny, always more exasperating than home rule, however odious. We learn from the documents in the case (Documents relating to the Colonial History of New York, vol. 14, p. 370) that whereas William Wickenden, "a cobbler," had the "audacity to call to and hold conventicles and gatherings and in disobedience of published and repeatedly renewed placets of the Director-General and Council . . . has usurped the office of minister." preaching, administering sacraments, etc., he is condemned to a fine of one hundred pounds Flemish, and to remain in prison until the fine and costs of law shall have been paid. The decree is dated the 8th of November, 1656. Hallett, also, for allowing conventicles to be held in his house, was removed from his office and fined fifty pounds, and in default of payment was to be banished. Mr. Wickenden's fine, however, was remitted on the 11th of the same month, on the ground that he was a very poor man with a wife and several children, "so that nothing can be obtained from him," and he was allowed to remove on condition that "if he is caught here again he must pay it." Benedict says that he was imprisoned four months, but there is no evidence of imprisonment except for a few days. Hallett's fine was also remitted, in answer to a petition of his townsmen. Mr. Wickenden returned from his self-denying labors with all the glory of a martyr to the freer atmosphere of Rhode Island, where his influence was always great and always on the side of peace and harmony, even to the sacrificing of his own interests. Rev. T. Backus, the church historian, gives an extract from a letter of Mr. Wickenden to Thomas Olney, Sen., on the occasion of a difficulty about certain lands and Olney's uneasiness expressed in a letter to the town of Providence, as follows:

"But further, if your fifty acres which you have chosen and laid out do not please you, and my fifty acres will please you better, I am free and willing for peace sake and to put an end to contention that you should have it, and I will take up another some where else, provided that you tell me within ten days after the date hereof and whereas you have not your meadow laid out, although the fault be yours, yet if my meadow will satisfy you I will part with it too for your accommodation, if the contention about this land may cease, but if this will not do I have no more. I can but part with all I have to procure common peace with you. These let whose will see I will own and my name is to"

William Wickenden

The name of Mr. Wickenden's first wife is unknown, nor is the date of her death recorded. She is referred to in the sentence decreed in New York in 1656, and was then living. On the 23d of December, 1663, he declared his intention of marrying with Eleanor Sheringham of Newport. He is said by Benedict and Knight to have removed some time during his later years from his home on the Neck to a place called Solitary Hill, the property on which he had resided possibly being occupied by his son-in-law, John Steere, to whom he afterwards bequeathed it.

The last year of his life was saddened by the tragic death by drowning of his daughter Ruth with her husband Thomas Smith, in the Pawtuxet River, which he was attempting to cross upon the ice the night of January 16, 1670. In seeking his rescue, Mrs. Smith also lost her life. The testimony of their little son John Smith, at the coroner's inquest, on the 18th of January 1669/70 on the Warwick records, is very pathetic in its simple recital of the incident. That this event was a shock from which Mr. Wickenden never recovered, we may well believe, as in anticipation of his own decease he made his will (it would seem with his own hand) February 20, 1669/70, about a month after his daughter's death, and died on the 23d February following. He bequeathed certain property to his children, and made provisions for his wife and also for the orphaned grandchildren. He expressed, in his will, the wish to be buried by his former wife, and closed with the words, "I cease from this world, and yet hope for a better." This will is not found upon the public records, although probably put upon some of the lost pages or volumes once existing in Providence, but what seems to be the original is found in a very dilapidated condition on file in the office of the town clerk of Warwick.

Thus passed away a singularly pure character and faithful Christian minister, who devoted many years to the promulgation of the principles of the gospel as he ardently and conscientiously understood them.

Mr. Wickenden's rights in the division of common property in Providence still remained after his death, and on the 6th of May, 1673, there was laid out to his heirs one lot not far from Lawrence Wilkinson's cellar on both sides of the Moshassuck River, in length easterly and westerly 160 poles, and in breadth northerly and southerly 60 poles. On the 18th of April, 1692, there was laid out, in the original right of William Wickenden, unto William Smith (a grandson), sixty acres of land upon exchange and nineteen acres as to the third part a fifty acre division and a six acre and a half division, all making 79 acres on both sides of the Wanasquatucket River between Nonplus Hill and Clemence Meadow.

Providence in New-England, this 20th of the 12th month '69 [or 1670].

The Will & Testament of William Wickenden is as followeth, vix.

First, my Will is. That my Wife Ellinor shal have all those goods which she brought with her unto me, which are yet remayning.

Secondly, my will is, that my said Wife shall have this my house to dwell in while she liveth. Memorandum (in margin) that my . . . my wife's decease that my house and all . . . my house, being eight acres together . . . and panty shall be for the use of . . . & motherless children, viz: John [Thomas, William, and Joseph] Smith.

Thirdly, my Will is, that my said wife shall have half the fruit trees in my Orchard, which

side She pleaseth to take the fruit thereof . . . during her life

Fourthly, my Will is that my said wife shal have also half the planting Land for her life.

Fifthly, my Will is that my said wife shall have the Cow & Heifer called old & young Bonner, for her prop . . . cattel.

Sixth, my Will is that my said Wife shal have my meddow at Masha[paug] . . . as she pleaseth.

Seventhly, I give to my daughter . . . ground which is my proper[ty], lying near to Henry Browne's in the . . . together with the other parcels I have bought of John W . . . last.

Eighthly, my Will is, that Plaine shall have all . . . cow & heifer & one yearling as also I give unto her the . . .

Ninthly, I give unto my Daughter Hanah Steere & her [husband] my ten acres of upland & my share of Meddow lying by the West Side, which said ten acres of upland joyneth to my son John Steeres ten acres [which I] formerly gave to him.

Tenthly, I give unto my two Grandchildren Thomas & John Smith, my fifty acres of Lands, not exceeding sixty, lying on both sides of Mooshawsick River & my share of Meddow lying on both sides of Wanasquatucket River, desiring that none of my neighbours would defraud the Fatherless.

Eleventhly, I give to my daughter Plaine my share of Meddow at New-Beedlyeth joyning to his fifteen, which lyeth by Pawtucket River.

Thirteenth, my will is, that the young horse Colt shal be my said wives, with the Mare.

Fourteenth, I bequeath my Oxen to pay my Debt to Stephen Paine & other Debts if any do appear.

Fifteenth, I give to my wife the pide Steere.

Sixteenthly, I do give to John Steere my black Steere.

Seventeenthly, My Will is that the said Oxen with the Debts, shal be at the ordering of John Steere, my wife, Gregory Dexter & my daughter Plaine.

Eighteenthly, the half of the fruit on the other . . . of the trees I give to my daughter Plaine, as also the other halfe of my ground, . . . seeing that Plaine will not use it, my Will is, that my Wife shal [have the use of] the other half for her life.

Nineteenthly, the one half of my moveables [I bequeath] to my daughter Hannah Steere, & the other half to my daughter [Plaine except]ing one new piece of red Cotton which I give to my said wife.

Twentieth, my will is to avoyd any contention that may arise betwixt my two children . . .

my moveables, that they make use of Gregory Dexter, Daniel Brown & John Hawkins to divid betwixt them.

Twenty-one, I give to my two grandchildren William & Joseph Smith, my two other yearlings.

Twenty-two, my Will is, that my Corne & Graine of all sorts, together with my Swine & provisions shal be my wives to dispose of, as She pleaseth. Thus not questioning but my wife & children will see my body decently put into the earth, by my former wife. And desiring my friends Gregory Dexter, Daniel Brown & John Hawkins to be Overseers to see this my will to be pformed I cease from this world & yet hope for a better: In testimony whereof I set to my hand & Seale

William Wickenden

The memorandum was wrote befor the Sealing, which is on the other wrote in the side. Signed and Sealed in the presence of Gregory Dexter, Samuel Bewit, James Clarke.

Notes for Helene Ellen Latham:

Justice, Alfred Rudolph. Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy. Unknown; unknown, 1922. Page 89:

Ellen Latham, baptized 1619, under the name of Helene, but is called Ellen Sheringham in her father's will. Married first Mr. Sherringham. Married secondly, circa 1663, Rev. William Wickenden, widower, who died Feb. 23, 1678.

"At a Town Meeting Dec. 23, 1663, William Wickenden, of Providence, R.I. hath this day declared his intentions of marriage with Elnor Sheringham, of Newport, R.I."

William Wickenden was a native of Oxfordshire, England, and was born in 1614. He is stated to have settled at Salem, Mass., in 1636, but did not remain there long, as we find his name in a list of the first settlers of Rhode Island, Aug. 20, 1636, and also in the list of Rober Williams' associates, to whom he transferred land. No date, but supposed to be about 1638.

May 27, 1640, he signed the Arbitration Agreement.

He was a member of the first General Assembly of Commissioners appointed by the General Court May 16, 1648, and was continuously elected up to 1655. The same year his name appears in the "Roule of ye Freeman of ye Colonies of Everie Towne."

He succeeded Roger Williams as Pastor of the First Baptist Chruch of Providence in 1642; and was assisted by Chad Brown.

Nov. 8, 1656, while on a visit to Flushing, Long Island, he was arrested along with the Schoute, William Hallet; the charge being "that the prisoners had the audacity to call and hold conventicles and gatherings in disobedience of published and repeatedly renewed placats of the Director Generall." They were heavily fined and ordered to be banished from the Province of New Netherland. It appears, however, that Governor Stuyvesant relented when he

ascertained that Wickenden was a poor man with a wife and several children, and remitted the fine, but on condition that if he was caught again he must pay.

Wickenden is said to have brought with him from England the seeds of an apple which at the time Morgan Edwards wrote in 1770, was still in great favor and bore his name. A street in Providence, R.I., was also named for him.

More About Helene Ellen Latham:

Baptism: 1619

Children of William Wickenden and Helene Latham are:

- i. Ruth Wickenden^{443,444}, born Abt. 1636 in Newport, Rhode Island; died Jan 16, 1669/70 in Rhode Island; married Thomas Smith Abt. 1660; born Abt. 1626 in Providence, Rhode Island; died Jan 16, 1669/70 in Rhode Island.
- ii. Hannah Wickenden^{445,446}, born 1638 in Newport, Rhode Island; died 1705 in Providence, Rhode Island; married John Steere 1660.
- 33 iii. Plain Wickenden, born 1650 in Providence, Rhode Island; died Abt. 1695; married Captain Samuel Lawrence Wilkinson Abt. 1673 in Providence, Rhode Island.

72. Henry Lacey⁴⁴⁷, born Bef. 1637 in Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England.

Child of Henry Lacey is:

- 36 i. William Lacey, born 1663 in Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England; died Abt. 1720 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married Mary Parlett Abt. 1700 in Hampshire Parish, Isle of Wight, England.

74. William Parlett^{448,449}, born Bef. 1632. He married **75. Elizabeth**.

75. Elizabeth⁴⁴⁹.

Child of William Parlett and Elizabeth is:

- 37 i. Mary Parlett, born 1658 in England; died Oct 30, 1715 in Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married William Lacey Abt. 1700 in Hampshire Parish, Isle of Wight, England.

76. Benjamin Canby^{450,451,452,453}, born Sep 06, 1637 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England; died Oct 1681 in Liverpool, Lancashire, England. He was the son of **152. Thomas Canby** and **153. Mary**. He married **77. Elizabeth Boker** Mar 26, 1678.

77. Elizabeth Boker^{454,455}, born Abt. 1646 in Thome, Yorkshire, England; died Aft. 1666.

Notes for Benjamin Canby:

Comly, George Norwood. Comly Family in America. Privately published under supervision of J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1939; pages 782-783:

Benjamin Canby, son of Thomas and Mary, died at Liverpool, 1681; married first, Elizabeth; married second, March 26, 1678 at Thamworth, Warwickshire, England, Jane Hall of Thamworth.

He was a distiller at Liverpool at the time of his second marriage. This marriage was recorded at the same Friends' Meeting in which Henry Baker was married to Margaret Hardiman.

"Administration of the will, dated October 24, 1681, of Benjamin Canby of Liverpool, Distiller, deceased, granted by the Consistory Court of Chester on January 31, 1681 to Peter Allen of Liverpool, Blacksmith, for the use of Jane Canby, widow, the Relict and Thomas Canby, the son of the deceased."

"My body to be buried in Friends' Burying Place in Flintshire, in Whitford Parish, according to the Order of the Truth at the alone discretion of my endeared friends, the People of God called Quakers, whose unity and fellowship hath been very precious to me for some years last past in which unity and fellowship do I dearly (in a good understanding) salute and bid farewell unto them."

"My son Thomas Canby have without disturbance &c. . . all my land being situate . . . in the Parish of Thorn in the County of York, and in the Parish of Roote in the County of Lincoln. It is my will and desire that my son, Thomas, be tutored and brought up in his minority by my wife Jane Canby and by and as friends of Lancashire shall in the truth of their discretion see meet and to my calling of distillation if his inclination do not conunite them that some other call is fitter for him and it is my will and desire that my brother Edd Canby do concern himself to see that my aforesaid lands during said minority be well managed . . . for the use of my son Thomas."

"In witness that this is my only and last will and Testament and do sign, seal and deliver it to Thomas Wynne and Daniell Foster and to be kept by Daniell Foster the day and year above written. Witnesses: Abell Kershaw, Joseph Hobson, Thomas Wynne and Daniel Foster."

More About Benjamin Canby:

Burial: Friends Burying Place, Flintshire Whitfield Parish, England

Children of Benjamin Canby and Elizabeth Boker are:

- i. Edward Canby⁴⁵⁶, born Abt. 1663 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England.
- ii. Elizabeth Canby^{456,457}, born 1664 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England.

More About Elizabeth Canby:

Baptism: May 10, 1664, Thorne, Yorkshire, England

- iii. Benjamin Canby⁴⁵⁸, born Abt. 1665 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England.
- iv. Henry Canby^{458,459}, born Abt. 1666 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England.
- 38 v. Thomas Canby, born Apr 09, 1667 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England; died Sep 20, 1742 in Wrightstown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married (1) Sarah Jarvis Sep 02, 1693 in Abington Meeting, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania; married (2) Mary Oliver Jun 02, 1704 in Abington, Montgomery, Pennsylvania.

vi. Katharine Canby^{460,461}, born Abt. 1671 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England.

78. Charles Jarvis⁴⁶², born Bef. 1643 in Abington, Montgomery, Pennsylvania. He married **79. Elizabeth Boore**.

79. Elizabeth Boore⁴⁶², born Abt. 1647 in Abington, Montgomery, Pennsylvania.

Children of Charles Jarvis and Elizabeth Boore are:

- 39
- i. Sarah Jarvis, born 1669 in Abington, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; died Feb 08, 1707/08 in Abington, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; married Thomas Canby Sep 02, 1693 in Abington Meeting, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.
 - ii. Rebecca Jarvis⁴⁶², born 1670.
 - iii. Mary Jarvis^{462,462}, born 1671.
 - iv. Samuel Jarvis⁴⁶², born 1675.

80. William Gregg^{463,464}, born Abt. 1648 in Glenarm Barony, Antrim, Coast Antrim County, Scotland; died Jul 01, 1687 in Strand Millas Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. He was the son of **160. William Gregg** and **161. Mary Grace James**. He married **81. Ann Wilkinson** Jun 02, 1663 in Ardmore, Waterford County, Ireland.

81. Ann Wilkinson⁴⁶⁵, born 1644 in Ardmore, Waterford, Ireland; died Jan 05, 1691/92 in Strand Mills, New Castle County, Delaware. She was the daughter of **162. Mr. Wilkinson** and **163. Mrs. Wilkinson**.

Notes for William Gregg:

"Quaker Greggs," Hazel May Middleton Kendall, pages 19-21:

WILLIAM GREGG, 1642-1687, IMMIGRANT FRIEND

The Greggs, deeply imbued with spiritual piety, were most receptive to the teachings of William Penn when he visited Waterford, Ireland in 1678 and converted many Scottish settlers to the Society of Friends. So the Greggs became Penn Quakers (the epithet "Quaker" was first bestowed 1651 upon George Fox founder of the "Society of Friends," by Justice Bennett of Derby because "they bade the people tremble at the word of the Lord").

Oliver Cromwell said, "There is a people risen that I cannot win with gifts or honors." They practised a friendship of Christians with no set creed, no ceremonial of worship, no baptism, no outer sacrament, and no priests. They "kept their hearts from hardness" and said "out of violence only violence comes; they refused to take oaths because they told the truth at all times; they uttered no evil and spoke for careful accuracy; they had no time for trivialities, yet his life was not dull or dreary."

The following is an illustration of the Puritan's esteem of the Quakers in colonial times:

In the Year of Our Lord 1682

To Ye Aged and Beloved, Mr. John Higginson:

There be now at sea a ship called Welcome, which has on board 100 or more of the heretics and malignants called Quakers, with W. Penn, who is the chief scamp, at the head of them. The General Court has accordingly given sacred orders to Master Malachi Huscott, of the brig Porpoise, to waylay the said Welcome slyly as near the Cape of Cod as may be, and make captive the said Penn and his ungodly crew, so that the Lord may be glorified and not mocked on the soil of this new country with the heathen worship of these people. Much spoil can be made of selling the whole lot of Barbadoes, where slaves fetch good prices in rum and sugar, and we shall only do the Lord great good by punishing the wicked, but we shall make great good for his Minister and people.

Yours in the bowels of Christ,

Cotton Mather

As a devout adherent, William Gregg was a member of a colonial Friend group which left southern Ireland after October 1628, possibly in the ship "Caledonia" with William Hoge. He had with him the silver-studded ivory-headed cane inherited as next to the oldest son from his father, William Gregg, who left Glenarm Barony, County Antrim after May 1653. By this time the cane had become an heirloom whose story he recited many times to his children just as it was the custom for his ancestors to retain a bard whose duty was to sing the exploits of the Gregg ancestral line. Charles A. Gregg, Fredericktown, Ohio is now the proud hereditary owner of the cane.

The ship of Friends landed at Upland, now Chester, Pennsylvania, 1682. No doubt married relatives came with William Gregg besides his wife and four small children. Sedate and reserved in appearance they later made their way down the Delaware River to settle that part of Christiana Hundred bordering the Pennsylvania line and lying between Brandywine and Red Clay Creeks on the west side of Brandywine Creek near the present site of Centerville. The surface is elevated and broken with generally fertile soil. In this northern part was one of William Penn's principal manors, Rockland Manor, in which William Gregg was granted 200 acres in 1683 and a warrant for 400 acres on January 26, 1684 (Conrad's History of Delaware, Vol. 2, p. 462). Here he built a log cabin on a location which he called Strand Millas. It adjoined the lands of Mattias Defosse on Squirrel Creek, who died May 1708, had wife Sarah. Other neighbors were Henry Hollingsworth, Thomas Hollingsworth, Thomas Woolasten, George Hog, William Hoge, John Hussey, and William Dixon.

William Gregg's family of a wife, a young daughter, and three young sons was well cared for and also entertained by his stories of the clan Gregg's fortunes and misfortunes. These stories were never forgotten by his children who passed them on to the next generation. He was most congenial in his home.

The earliest monthly meetings of the Quakers on the west side of the Delaware River were organized at New Castle about 1681 and held in a private house until 1687 when the meetings were changed to a log meeting house on the grounds given by Valentine Hollingsworth.

In 1686 William Gregg gave 5 shillings "toward a public stock for ye relief of ye friends in necessity" with Cornelius Empson, Edward Blake, Valentine Hollingsworth, John Richardson,

Robert Turner, and Thomas Snelling. He was one of the Friends who in the winter of 1687, was granted permission to hold their meetings in the winter months on the Christiana side instead of going to the Brandywine Hundred Meeting at Newark "by reason of the dangerousness of ye ford" they must cross. When about forty-five he died and was buried on his own plantation at his home of Strand Millas on July 1, 1687. His four children were successfully reared by their mother, relatives, and friends, as the oldest child, John, was only nineteen when his father died. The children lived in their own home, Strand Millas, and kept possession of their father's land.

To the oldest son John fell the duty of administering the estate. To next oldest son George descended the silver-studded ivory-headed cane. The youngest son Richard was the last one to occupy the home after the mother's death about January of 1692. The land had been surveyed on May 11, 1685 by Henry Hollingsworth and after the father's death was divided by him on April 23, 1692 between sons John and Richard Gregg leaving 150 acres for son Richard Gregg including Strand Millas.

Richard seems to have been the weaker heir as the other two brothers were most conscientious in carrying out duties as useful denizens and devout Quakers. In land records of Pennsylvania Archives (Second Series Vol. 19) is found that John and his brother George used interchangeably their last name as Gregg or Grigg in business transactions. These brothers seated 400 acres of land on the Brandywine as old rent on December 13, 1691/2. It was an entailed ground of James Logan to William Gregg which would never run out, but a small lien inherited perpetually in a property returning an income to the proprietary family. This passed from seller to purchaser indefinitely and could be collected today if the Revolution had not intervened and this government made it distinctly understood that it assumed no responsibility to collect for creditors in England. Early deeds were not recorded; indeed perhaps not always formally written, so sometimes in the history of a property a deed will recite the various transfers that have preceded the present transaction.

Richard Gregg youngest son of William Gregg was born about 1676 Ardmore, Ireland. He inherited the home of Strand Millas of 150 acres on the Brandywine where he died 1719; evidently he had poor health for years. He had signed a petition to the King 1715 relating to the early boundary difficulties between Pennsylvania and Delaware. The evidence that he died without heirs surviving is scant and negative, but conclusive. In the deed of gift from his brother John to brother George 1719 John could not have had any right, title, or demand on his property by inheritance if any direct heirs of Richard were living. He made no statement indicating any debt or obligation of his brother Richard to himself conferring such a claim, such statement being necessary to make the deed valid if such were the basis of his claim. An oldest son inherited at least twice as much as another son at that date by English law and might, with unconfirmed land as "heir-at-law," have a right in all.

Ann Gregg, only daughter and second child of immigrant William Gregg, born 1670, died 1729; married 1690 as the second wife of William Dixon (Dickson) 1662-1708, a weaver, son of innkeeper Henry Dixon died County Armagh, Ireland and his widow Rose Dixon who came to American colonies 1688 settling at New Castle, Delaware. After William Dixon's death September 1708 (advisors and guardians were "brothers Mirthwell Jearlin and John Grigg") Ann Gregg-Dixon later married second to John Houghton. The Dixon or Dickson family originated in Scotland.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF QUAKER GENEALOGY, 1750-1930. Encyclopedia of Quaker Genealogy, Vol. VI, Fairfax Monthly Meeting, Page 495. Genealogy.com, January 19, 2002.

(From Albert Cook Myers' "Immigration of Irish Quakers" pp 122/339, etc.) Since so many Gregg families settled within the verge of Fairfax MM, Loudon Co., Va. it seems needful to give their background, as far as known. According to A.C. Ryers, "Wm. & Ann Gregg came to America with the Dixon, Hollingsworth, Sharpley, etc. families, who came from the North of Ireland, probably a tract of 400 acres of land in Christiana Hundred, New Castle, Co., Delaware, surveyed to him 11-3-1685. He died ye 1st of ye 7th mo and was buried on his own plantation 1687. His children were Richard, Ann (m about 1690 Henry William Dixon), John b circa 1668 d 1738 m 11 mo 1694 to Elizabeth Cooke (John Gregg of Christiana Hundred, New Castle, Co., yeoman, aged about 67 years, made a deposition about 1735 "that he has dwelt in said County about 51 yrs"), George m Sarah Hogg.

The HARLAN family, (p 27), shows that Thomas Gregg son of John & Elizabeth (Cooke) Gregg of Christiana Hundred, New Castle Co., Del. married 10-2-1729 Dinah Harlan daughter of Michael & Dinah (Dixon) Harlan (Dinah Dixon being the daughter of Henry & Ann (Gregg) Dixon mentioned above) Thomas & Dina (Harlan) Gregg and George and Sarah (Hogg) Gregg appear to have been the progenitors of most of the Greggs who came to Fairfax MM, Va. during the 18th Century (Also Gregg, John, known as Dumb John & as Deaf John) son of George & Sarah (Hogg) Gregg, who married Susannah Curle, daughter of Mary Curle, circa 1737; Susannah died 23-10-1764 leaving 9 children, 8 of whom came with their father, John (Dumb) Gregg to Fairfax in 1866, excepting Amos, who came a year previously, all with certs from Kennett MM, Pa. Several other Gregg families came to Fairfax from Kennett. They were mostly joined later to Goose Creek MM, same county, Va.; several removed over the Allegheny Mountains to Westland MM, Pa. [Wm. Wade Hinshaw]

GENEALOGIES OF PENNSYLVANIA FAMILIES, From the Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine, Volume I. Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. 1982. "Triadic Origin of the Gregg Family," by Howard T. Dimick, pages 676-682:

IV. The eldest son of Alpin, early Scottish king, became the first Mac Alpin, first of a succession of Kings Mac Alpin, a royal line of importance in Scottish history. Gregor Alpin, third son of Alpin, became the founder of Clan Gregor; Gregor Alpin's eldest son, Doungeal Gregor, was the first MacGregor.

From its inception the Clan MacGregor was characterized by aggressive personalities and martial leaders who embroiled the clan in feuds and forays in the Highlands. In the reign of James I and VI of England and Scotland, that queer and unstable monarch issued several edicts and mandates against members of the clan, but all of them failed in their purpose to subjugate the MacGregors. Beginning in 1603 with a proscription of the name MacGregor, James in 1606 extended it to unborn generations. This failing, James in 1610 issued a commission of fire and sword against the clan, and encouraged the surrounding nobles to undertake its destruction, and in 1617 parliament was persuaded to give its approval to all of the edicts and mandates of King James. But when that monarch died in 1625 no real progress had been made in the extirpation of Clan MacGregor.

Accordingly, Charles I essayed to carry the royal feud with the clan to a termination. In 1633 he influenced parliament to pass an act abolishing Clan MacGregor. By the terms of the act it was not a felony to murder a MacGregor, and the name could not be lawfully used on any contract, agreement, or legal undertaking; no minister of the gospel could lawfully baptize any babe in the prohibited name.

It was the stringent provisions of this act which finally compelled the reluctant MacGregors to conceal their clan paternity. Perforce they took such family names as Gregg (Greig), Gregorson, Grier, Grierson, Gregory, and Grigor, along with others in no way resembling their own name. Some of their selections, such as Gregorson and Greig, were based on cognation or recognition of family connection; others, such as Gregory, may have been chosen for a superficial resemblance. Still others, such as Campbell, were taken merely to conceal the clan paternity.

V. As a result of the stringent Act of Parliament, many septs of Clan MacGregor originated, among them Gregg (Greig), and the sept Gregg became the youngest and most misunderstood valence of the triadic Gregg family.

It is a fact of import, in this connection, that when the MacGregors in 1633 began the selection of family names with which to replace their own surname, they chose surnames already long established, among them Gregg (Greig). Thus, long before the time of James I and VI or of Charles I, the Gregg family had been long extant, and knowledge of its cognation in Scotland may have been a part of MacGregor family lore.

And so it became obvious that the Gregg family is not merely a sept of Clan MacGregor. The triadic concept of the family postulates two independent lines and one septal stem, as subjoined:

(a) Gregg began as a personal name (nickname) derived from Gregory; subsequently it became a surname.

(b) Gregg (Greig) was derived from the Gaelic with Gregor or from Gregor as a personal name which in time became a surname.

(c) Gregg (Greig) became a sept of Clan MacGregor after 1633, the youngest valence of the triad, having cognation to (b).

VI. In America there were eight Greggs who may be regarded as colonial family heads, some of whom were related. They are subjoined in chronological order:

Thomas Greggs (Gregg), Virginia, 1648
Robert Gregg, Virginia, 1662
William Gregg the Quaker, Delaware, 1680-1682
James Gregg, New Hampshire, 1718
David Gregg, New Hampshire, 1722
Andrew Gregg, Pennsylvania, 1722
Samuel Gregg, Massachusetts, 1722
John Gregg, South Carolina, circa 1752

Of these early arrivals in the American colonies, one, William Gregg I (born William MacGregor) is definitely known to have descended from Clan MacGregor in the sept Gregg. Although he went from Ulster, Ireland to the colonies, William Gregg's family was of clannish and pure Scottish blood. Long residence in Ireland prior to emigration to Delaware does not establish the family of William Gregg I as of Scots-Irish lineage in Ulster.

Another Gregg of Ulster, Andrew Gregg, who settled in Pennsylvania in 1722, has been said to be of Scots-Irish ancestry. Although Andrew emigrated from Londonderry to the colonies, and perhaps had married an Irish national, yet it is probable that he was of Highland ancestry in his ascendant line. The only Scots-Irish Greggs mentioned by Bolton are John Gregg of Belfast (1708), Robert Gregg of Enniskillen (1705), and Thomas Gregg of Cavanaleck (1711). It is by no means certain, in the light of scant records, that these Greggs were not also possessed of Highland ascendants. Ford makes no mention of Scots-Irish Greggs in his account of Scots-Irish families from Ulster who settled in Pennsylvania.

James Gregg who emigrated to New Hampshire in 1718, one of the founders of Londonderry in that colony, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and went from Ayrshire to Mnaskee Parish, Ireland, in 1690, thence to the colonies. He married Janet Cargill, born in Illa, Scotland, and his family also was of pure Scottish blood.

John Gregg who settled in South Carolina was a brother of Andrew Gregg who went to Pennsylvania and of Sanuel Gregg who settled in Massachusetts. John's brother Joseph Gregg went with him to South Carolina. John had a mother in Ireland; in South Carolina his ancestry is reputed to have been Scots-Irish, although the names of his children and those of his brother do not suggest the Irish element. These Greggs were related to the family of William Gregg I but in what way is not now known.

David Gregg who emigrated to the colonies in 1722 was a brother of James who went to New Hampshire.

Another relative of William Gregg I settled in Pennsylvania in 1790. He was a Henry Gregg whose relationship to William is not known to the writer.

Sources: Frank Adam, "The Clans, Septs, and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands" (W. & A.K. Johnston, Edinburgh and London, 1935), 78-79, 377. James Fairbairn, "Fairbairn's Crests . . ." (Heraldic Pub. Co., New York, 1911), 589. Howard T. Dimick, "Ancestry and Some Descendants of William Gregg I," in "New Mexico Historical Review, XXIII," 32-59. Howard T. Dimick, "Reconsideration of the Death of Josiah Gregg," in *loc cit.*, XXII, 274-285. "Fairbairn's Book of Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland" (T.C. & E.C. Jack, Edinburgh, 1892) 2 vols. Records of Mrs. Louise P. Bosworth; Alexander Gregg, "History of the Old Cheraws" (Columbia, S.C., 1925), 86. Biographical and Genealogical History I, 640-641; Henry C. Conrad, *op cit.*, II, 462. Dictionary of American Biography, VII, 595. Charles K. Bolton, "Scotch Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America" (Bacon & Brown, Boston, 1910), 11-12, 352. Henry Jones Ford, "The Scotch-Irish in America" (Princeton Univ. Press, Princeton, 1915), 90, 156, 161, index. Thomas P. Hughes (Ed.), "American Ancestry . . ." (-- vols., Albany, 1898), XI, 83-84. Gregg family records.

More About William Gregg:

Burial: Jul 01, 1687, Strand Millas, New Castle County, Delaware

More About Ann Wilkinson:

Burial: Jan 1691/92, New Castle County, Delaware

Children of William Gregg and Ann Wilkinson are:

- i. John Gregg^{465,466}, born 1668 in Ardmore, County Waterford, Ireland; died Mar 06, 1737/38 in Wilmington, Newcastle County, Delaware; married Elizabeth Cooke Nov 11, 1694 in Concord, Chester County, Pennsylvania; born 1672 in Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania; died in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

More About John Gregg:

Burial: Mar 06, 1737/38, Friends Burial Ground, Newcastle County, Delaware

- ii. Ann Gregg^{467,468}, born 1670 in Ardmore, Ardmore, Waterford, Ireland; died 1729 in Newcastle County, Delaware; married (1) William Dixon 1690 in New Castle County, Delaware; born Abt. 1662; married (2) John Houghton 1709 in New Castle County, Delaware.
- 40 iii. George Gregg, born Jul 10, 1674 in Ardmore, Waterford, Ireland; died Sep 14, 1744 in New Castle County, Delaware; married Sarah Hogg Apr 18, 1714 in New Castle County, Delaware.
- iv. Richard Gregg^{469,470}, born 1676 in Ardmore, Ardmore, Waterford, Ireland; died Sep 14, 1716 in Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware; married Ann Hadley Abt. 1696 in Delaware.

More About Richard Gregg:

Christening: Apr 12, 1735, New Garden, Meeting

82. George Hogg^{471,472}, born Abt. 1674 in New Castle County, Delaware; died 1721. He married **83. Dorcas Williams** Abt. 1693 in New Castle County, Delaware.

83. Dorcas Williams⁴⁷².

Notes for George Hogg:

Standing, Herbert. Delaware Quaker Records: New Castle County. Privately published. 1969. Pages 36-37:

George Hogg was a member of the Provincial Assembly, 1696. Granted a lot in New Castle by Penn's commissioners on January 28, 1701.

George Hogg was probably the first man of the name of Hogg to settle in Delaware. He is listed as a cordwainer, a worker in cordwain or cordovan leather. He was an English Quaker who lived in New Castle or its environs in 1684 and who appeared first in the records of that county in the 1680s. In 1680 he owned 600 acres in Christiana Hundred adjoining Oak Hill, several miles northwest of the present day Wilmington. This is recited in a warrant (Penn's Book, p. 15) and is shown in the book of surveys (Penn) pages 337-338. Both books are

among the public records of New Castle County in the State Archives at Dover. This land was again resurveyed by John Hogg, his son, and again in 1702 and granted by patent in three separate tracts to three separate purchases whose connections, if any, with George or John Hogg do not appear. Neighbors of this tract were the Greggs, Williams and his sons, John and Richard, from the 1680s on. (Mildred Hoge Richards, *The Descendants of Samuel Hogg of Wilmington, Delaware*, 1959.)

Children of George Hogg and Dorcas Williams are:

- i. George Hogg^{473,474}
- ii. James Hogg^{475,476}
- iii. John Hogg^{477,478}
- 41 iv. Sarah Hogg, born 1694 in New Castle County, Delaware; died Aft. 1744; married George Gregg Apr 18, 1714 in New Castle County, Delaware.

96. George Harlan^{479,480,481}, born Mar 11, 1649/50 in Monkwearmouth, Durham, England; died Jul 05, 1714 in Brandywine Creek, Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **192. James Harland** and **193. Mrs. Harland**. He married **97. Elizabeth Duck** Sep 17, 1678 in Ceremony of Friends, Shankill, Armagh, Ireland.

97. Elizabeth Duck^{482,483,484}, born May 05, 1660 in Durgan, Parish of Shankill, County Armagh, Ireland; died Abt. 1711 in Pennsbury Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of **194. Ezekial Duck** and **195. Hannah Hoope**.

Notes for George Harlan:

"History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family," Alpheus H. Harlan, pages 1-7.

George Harlan, Yeoman, "Ye sone of James Harland of Monkwearmouth, was Baptised at the Monastery of Monkwearmouth in Oald England, ye 11th Day of First Month 1650." He was b. "Nigh Durham in Bishopruck, England," and remained there until he reached manhood, when, in company with his brother and others, he crossed into Ireland and located in the County of Down. While residing there he m. by ceremony of Friends*, September 17, 1678, Elizabeth Duck. George Harlan** brought his family to America in 1687, and the nine years intervening were without doubt spent in the above-named parish and county, and there, too, in all probability, his first four children were born. He d. in "Fifth Month" (July), 1714, and was buried beside his "deare wife in the new burying grounds on Alphonsus Kirk's land," which was afterwards, and is yet, Center Meeting Burying Grounds. George and Elizabeth were the parents of nine children.

*George Harland, of Parish of Donnahlong, Co. Down, Ireland, and Elizabeth Duck of Lurgan, Parish of Shankill, Co. Armagh, were married "at the house of Marke Wright in ye Parish of Shankill," 9 Mo. 17, 1678.

Signers to the certificate: Henry Hollingsworth, John Calvert, Roger Kirk, Wm. Porter, Timothy Kirk, Alphonsus Kirk, Deborah Kirk, Elinor Hoope, Robert Hoope, Thomas Harland, George Harland, Elizabeth Harland. (Marriage Book of Lurgan Mo. Mtg., p. 91)

**After coming to America George and Michael Harland dropped the final "d" and the name is almost universally spelled Harlan.

No certificate of the membership of George Harland with Friends is upon record, but his marriage certificate shows us that at that time he was a member, and as early as "Tenth Month" (December), of 1687, he was placed upon committees of responsibility in Friends' Affairs in his new neighborhood. At the time of his residence in Ireland, William Penn was urging Friends of England to become settlers upon his lands, cautioning them, however, against "leaving their own country out of idle curiosity or of a rambling disposition." But names signed above we find later in the new world, and, as we have seen, George was buried upon "Alphonsus Kirk's land." So they were not without friends when they made their settlement near the Delaware.

In the early months of the year 1687, in company with his wife and four children, and his brother Michael, then unmarried, he took ship at Belfast for America. They had bought lands before coming*** which were within that part of the Province of Pennsylvania now embraced in the County of New Castle. Ascending the river Delaware they landed at the town of New Castle (now in Delaware State), and settled near the present town of Centreville. Here the elder brother remained for some years, and about 1698/99, having purchased higher up the Brandywine Creek, he moved his family and settled in what is now Pennsybury Township (it was then in Kennett, but later the township was subdivided), Chester, County, Pennsylvania.

***From the old warrants granted "within the County of New Castle, on Delaware," we learn that "George Harland" and "James & Thomas Harlin" purchased lands there in the summer of 1686, and that "James Harland" did likewise in January of 1701.

"Brandywine Creek, the 27th of ye 10th month 1696."

"Loving Friend:

William Porter. This may acquaint thee that I have Received 4 Letters from thee all of one date and tenor being ye 20th of ye 9th m. '95 in Relation to Mary Child whose Son Thomas Died Something more than two years Since at Vallentine Hollingsworths he hapning to fall Sick there, & as to what is Reported Concerning his Bequest to his mother I have here Sent Thee the Cobby of his Will on the other side I was with him in time of his Sicknes and he being about to make his will I put him in mind of his Relations in Ireland and his answer was thus he had never Received any Letter Since he had been in the Countrie from any of them Replying further he had been troublesom to his friends in his Life time & Questioning by Reason of the Warrs and Mortallity that had been of Late in Ireland whoe of his relations might be Living or Dead and to Impose Soe troublesom an undertaking upon his friends (as the making Sale of what he had & turning it into mony & the small it might turn to & Conveying the same to Ireland might prove) he would not doe it.

Thus far concerning the Child matter soe hopping this may find thee in good health with thy family mine with my Wifes dear Love is Remembered unto thee & to the Rest of our friends & relations Let my Bro understand that wee are all indiffrent well & Know of no alteration Since I wrote by Thomas Musgrave my Wifes dear Love is Remembered in Perticular to Robert Hoop and Elenor; having often desired to hear from them Soe having not Else at present but remain thy friend

George Harlan"

While living in Kennett Township (now Pennsbury), George Harland had for neighbors a settlement of Indians who lived in the "Great Bend" of the Brandywine. After they had gone he obtained, in 1701, a warrant for 200 acres of land in the bend, which was granted to him "in regard for the great trouble and charge he had borne in fencing and maintaining the same for said Indians while living thereon."

We find his name among the signers of the return for a road laid out in the winter of 1794-5. This road ran "from the fork of the Brandywine, in Alice Vestal's land" to a white oak "Standing by ye road from George Harlands to Neman's Creek Mill."

George Harlan first belonged to Newark Meeting, but after his removal up the Brandywine and westward, he was too remote from this meeting for punctual attendance, especially in the winter, and at a request of himself and others, a meeting "beyond Brandywine" was established. From the Monthly Meeting records of Center Meeting, as the meeting was called, we read: "This meeting appoints George Harlan, Thomas Hollingsworth, Alphonsus Kirk, & Samuel Groves, to take ye oversight of ye building of ye Centre Meeting House requesting yeomen with all convenient speed to let out ye work to some workmen in order yet it may more speedly done & return an actt to ye next meeting how they proceed." The deed for the land had been conveyed by Alphonsus Kirk, while yet a member of Newark, to John Craig, Samuel Groves and John Richardson. The consideration was 12 pounds 58.

George Harlan soon became one of the foremost citizens of the colony. He had been one of the provincial governors of the "three lower counties," now the state of Delaware, in 1695, and was a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1712. His colleagues in the latter were Caleb Pussey, David Lloyd, William Davis, John Baker, Nathaniel Newlin, Nicholas Fairlamb, John Wood, Isaac Taylor and John Maris.

Upon the first day of March, 1713, he deeded 203 acres to his son-in-law, William Webb, for a consideration of 30 pounds. On the ninth day of the same month, "in consideration of the Natural Affection & fatherly love which he hath" and also "for divers other good causes and valuable considerations," he deeded 200 acres each to his sons James and Joshua.

George Harlan died in "Fifth Month" (July), 1714. The date of the death of his wife is unknown, but in his will he requests that he be buried beside his "deare wife in the new burying grounds."

Will of George Harlan

I, George Harlan of Brandywine Creek and in the Township of Kennet and County of Chester in the province of Pennsylvania Yeoman. Being weak at this time in body but of sound and disposing mind and memory & calling to mind the certainty of Death & the uncertainty of the time thereof doe make & ordain this my last will & Testament in manner & form following. That is to say, first I yield up my soul into the hands of almighty God as unto a ffaithful Creator hoping through the merrits sufferings Resurrection & mediation of my blessed Savior

Jesus Christ to find mercy & forgiveness with complete salvation & my body to be buried by my dear wife in the new burying place on Alphonsus Kirks land at the discretion of my Executors hereinafter named. Also my will is that all my Just debts & funeral Expenses be fully paid & discharged. Also I Give unto my son Aaron my Clock & my Great Brass Kettle. Also I Give unto my Brother Michael Harlan the young Susquahanna Mare. Also I Give unto my servant woman named Mary Mathews at the expiration of her time one cow & calf & one young mare not less than three years old. And lastly I make nominate & appoint my sons Ezekiel & Aaron Harlan Executors of this my Last Will & Testament & also appoint my brother Michael Harlan aforementioned & my son Samuel Hollingsworth Trustees & assistants to my Executors aforementioned in the performance & Accomplishment of this my Last will & Testament. Also my will is that after my debts Legacies Bequests & expenses aforesaid are fully paid & satisfied that what shall then remain of my moveable & personal Estate if any so there be then it shall be equally divided between all my children Sons & Daughters share & share alike. In witness thereof I have to this my said will set my hand & seal this one & twentieth Day of the Second month called April in the year of our Lorde one thousand seven hundred and fourteen. (Proved 8 Mo. 2, 1714)

George Harlan (Seal)

Sealed signed & published & declared by Testator George Harlan to be his last will & Testament in the presence of us who have subscribed our names as Witnesses hereunto in his presence.

Daniel McFarson
Nathan Maddock
Thomas Pierson

More About George Harlan:

Burial: Jul 1714, Centre Memorial Cemetery, Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware

Christening: Jan 11, 1649/50, Monastery, Monkwearmouth, Oald, England

More About Elizabeth Duck:

Burial: Bef. 1714, Centre Memorial Cemetery, Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware

Christening: May 05, 1660, Lurgan, Shankill Parish, Armagh, Ireland

Children of George Harlan and Elizabeth Duck are:

- i. Michael Harlan⁴⁸⁵, born Abt. 1676; died in Londongrove, Pennsylvania.
- ii. Ezekial Harlan⁴⁸⁵, born Jun 16, 1679 in Donnahlong, County Down, Ulster, Ireland; died Apr 15, 1731 in Bunn Hill, England; married (1) Mary Bezer 1700 in Chichester Monthly Meeting, Delaware County, Pennsylvania; died Bef. 1705 in Pennsylvania; married (2) Ruth Buffington Jun 1705 in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

More About Ezekial Harlan:

Burial: Jun 16, 1731, Kenneth, Chester County, Pennsylvania

- iii. Hannah Harlan^{485,486}, born Feb 04, 1680/81 in Donnahlong, Down,

- Ulster, Ireland; died 1701 in Birmingham, Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Samuel Hollingsworth 1701; born Jan 27, 1672/73 in Belfast, Northern Ireland; died Nov 1748 in Chester County, Pennsylvania.
- 48 iv. Moses Harlan⁴⁸⁷, born Dec 20, 1683 in Donnahlong, Down, Ulster, Ireland; died Mar 29, 1749 in Menallan Township, Adams County, Pennsylvania; married Margaret Ray 1712 in Newark Meeting, New Castle, Delaware.
- v. Aaron Harlan, born Oct 24, 1685 in Donnahlong, County Down, Ulster, Ireland; died Sep 1732 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Sarah Heald Nov 02, 1713 in Newark Meeting, New Castle County, Delaware.
- vi. Rebecca Harlan⁴⁸⁷, born Aug 17, 1688 in Centreville, Delaware; died Aug 17, 1775 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; married William Webb Jan 22, 1709/10 in Kennet, Chester County, Pennsylvania; born Abt. 1688; died 1753 in Kennet, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

More About Rebecca Harlan:

Burial: Old Kennet, Chester County, Pennsylvania

- vii. Deborah Harlan⁴⁸⁷, born Aug 28, 1690 in Centreville, Delaware; died May 28, 1712 in Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Joshua Calvert 1709 in Kennet, Chester County, Pennsylvania.
- viii. James Harlan⁴⁸⁷, born Aug 19, 1692 in New Castle County, Delaware; died 1762 in Frederick County, Virginia; married Elizabeth 1715 in Kennet, Chester County, Pennsylvania; born Oct 09, 1694 in New Castle County, Delaware.

More About James Harlan:

Burial: Aft. 1715, Hopewell Meeting House, Frederick County, Virginia

- ix. Elizabeth Harlan⁴⁸⁷, born Aug 09, 1694 in New Castle County, Delaware; died Nov 12, 1712 in Friends Burial Ground, Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Joseph Robinson Sep 12, 1712.

More About Joseph Robinson:

Burial: Old Kennet Meeting House, Chester County, Pennsylvania

- x. Joshua Harlan^{487,488,489}, born Nov 15, 1696 in Chester County, Pennsylvania; died May 1744 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Mary Heald Jan 1718/19; born Oct 15, 1697 in Adsworth, Cheshire, England; died Jul 1744 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

More About Joshua Harlan:

Burial: Old Kennet, Chester County, Pennsylvania

More About Mary Heald:

Burial: Friends Burying Grounds, Old Kennett, Chester County,

Pennsylvania

98. Samuel Heald^{490,491,492,493,494,495,496,497,498,499,500}, born Sep 12, 1668 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; died 1736 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **196. William Heald** and **197. Jane Donbobbin**. He married **99. Mary Bancroft** Feb 16, 1690/91 in Home of John Bancroft, Etchells, Cheshire, England.

99. Mary Bancroft^{501,502,503,504,505,506,507,508,509}, born May 13, 1673 in Eccleston, Cheshire, England; died Abt. 1735 in Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of **198. John Bancroft** and **199. Mary Janney**.

Notes for Samuel Heald:

Standing, Herbert. Delaware Quaker Records: New Castle County. Privately published, 1969. Page 36:

Samuel and Mary (Bancroft) Heald to America in 1703 bringing with them a certificate from Mobberly Monthly Meeting to Friends in Philadelphia and bearing the date October 3, 1702. Ref: Newark Monthly Meeting Minutes, page 379.

More About Samuel Heald:

Burial: Friends Burial Ground, Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania
Immigration: 1703, From England to United States

More About Mary Bancroft:

Burial: Old Kennett, Chester County, Pennsylvania
Christening: May 18, 1673, Etchells, Cheshire, England

Children of Samuel Heald and Mary Bancroft are:

- 49 i. Sarah Heald, born May 19, 1692 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; died Dec 1747 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Aaron Harlan Nov 02, 1713 in Newark Meeting, New Castle County, Delaware.
- ii. William Heald^{510,511,512,513,514}, born Feb 20, 1693/94 in Etchells, Cheshire, England; died Dec 1747; married Elizabeth Potts Aug 15, 1719 in Chester, Pennsylvania; born Oct 30, 1699 in Abington, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.
- iii. Samuel Heald^{515,516}, born Aug 31, 1696; died Dec 10, 1696.
- iv. Mary Heald^{517,518,519}, born Oct 15, 1697 in Adsworth, Cheshire, England; died Jul 1744 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Joshua Harlan Jan 1718/19; born Nov 15, 1696 in Chester County, Pennsylvania; died May 1744 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

More About Mary Heald:

Burial: Friends Burying Grounds, Old Kennett, Chester County, Pennsylvania

More About Joshua Harlan:

Burial: Old Kennet, Chester County, Pennsylvania

- v. Jane Heald^{520,521,522}, born May 19, 1700 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; married Edward Way Apr 1726.
- vi. Samuel Heald^{523,524,525}, born Jul 22, 1702 in Adswold, Cheshire, England; died 1748 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; married Rachel Nichols 1727; died 1772.

More About Samuel Heald:

Burial: Mobberly, Cheshire, England

- vii. Bancroft Heald, born Sep 24, 1704 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; died Abt. 1707.
- viii. Dinah Heald^{526,527,528}, born Dec 15, 1708 in Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Martin Wilcox Feb 16, 1733/34.
- ix. Jacob Heald^{529,530,531}, born Oct 27, 1711 in Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Joanna 1737.
- x. Joseph Heald^{532,533,534}, born Oct 27, 1711 in Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Hannah Hild Sep 1746 in Swedes Church, Wilmington, Delaware.

100. John Hope⁵³⁵, born 1634 in Yorkshire, England. He was the son of **200. Robert Hope** and **201. Isabell**. He married **101. Ann Willets**.

101. Ann Willets⁵³⁵, born 1640 in Yorkshire, England.

Children of John Hope and Ann Willets are:

- 50 i. John Hope, born Abt. 1693 in Wiltshire, England; died 1749; married Elizabeth Hobson 1712 in England.
- ii. Thomas Hope⁵³⁶, died 1708 in Kennet, Pennsylvania; married Elizabeth Stanfield 1697 in Chester Monthly Meeting, Chester, Pennsylvania.

112. Henry Jennings^{537,538}, born Jul 21, 1642 in Parish of Clemonddeane, Surrey, England; died Apr 23, 1706 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was the son of **224. William Jennings** and **225. Mary Messenger**. He married **113. Margaret Bussie** Jan 18, 1665/66 in London, England.

113. Margaret Bussie^{539,540}, born 1645 in Yorkshire, England; died Mar 14, 1709/10 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of **226. Paul Bussie**.

Notes for Henry Jennings:

Jennings, William Henry. A Genealogical History of the Jennings Families in England and America. Columbus, Ohio 1899. Pages 359 - 362.

Henry Jennings was a prominent member of Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends, soon after its organization. He was the son of William and Mary Jennings, born the 21st of 7th month, 1642, in the County of Surrey, England. Henry and his wife, Margaret Jennings, embarked for

America in the ship Kent, Captain Gregory, and landed at New Salem 23d of 6th month, 1677. In 1682, John Adams, son-in-law of John Fenwick, sold Henry Jennings 200 acres of land. He likewise purchased a considerable tract of land in Cohansey precinct, it being near the town of Cohansey (now Greenwich). Henry and his wife removed from Salem and located in the city of Philadelphia, about the year 1700, and at that place ended their days. He was a tailor by trade and followed it in that city. He died in 1706 and made his will the year previous; and, not having any children, he devised most of his estate to his uncle, Isaac Jennings, of London, and to the daughter of Isaac, Margaret Jennings, his cousin (Shourd's History of Fenwick's Colony, p. 119: it is mentioned that Henry Jennings "not having any children" etc. This we think is a mistake arising from a misunderstanding of the English use of the word "cousin," in Henry Jennings' will, and the word "reputed" in the will of Margaret Jennings. We would say after the present day American fashion that Henry means by "cousin" niece, and his bequests are, first" to his son Isaac, named doubtless after Henry's brother Isaac, who was the father of "my cozen Margaret," while Margaret giving to "Isaac and Sarah reputed son and daughter, etc." only says after the old way the "known-by-everybody-to-be the son and daughter, etc." See the wills of Henry and Margeret.)

There are many persons in West New Jersey who are said to be descended from Henry Jennings. This seems to me to be probable, and I shall therefore present such references to him as have appeared in official and historical records. The following I am told by a former Secretary of the "Jennens Association," was certified to by Richard M. Acton, Custodian of Records of Salem Monthly Meeting, 8th month 14, 1878.

"Henry Jennings, son of William and Mary, was born 7 month 21, 1642, in the Parish of Clemonddeane, in County Surrey, England, married 1 month 18, 1666, in London, Margaret, daughter of Paul Bussie, of York City, Old England. They left England for West New Jersey on the ship 'Kent' 2 month 5, 1677, with their servant, Martha, daughter of John Basset, arriving at Salem, 6 month 23, 1677."

Judge Clement, in "First Settlers in Newton Township" p. 287, further states that Margaret Busse was of the Parish of St. Bartholomew, London.

Henry Jennings was a Friend and so far as we can learn a strict member of the Society. I have collected a few memoranda of the man while living at Salem, New Jersey, prior to his removal to the city of Philadelphia. He and his wife Margaret, frequently appear as witnesses to marriages in Salem meeting.

1679 12th month 2. Friends' Records - Henry Jennings with three others "were appointed to take a view of Edward Bradway's house for a meeting house."

1681 March 12th. Lib. 2, Vol. 1, Basse's Book. John and Elizabeth sold 200 acres to Henry and Margaret Jennings (his wife).

1682 - Two Indians sold 200 acres to Henry Jennings in Salem.

1695/6 January 16 - Henry Jennings of Mun Mouth River of the county of Salem, Taylor sold 90 acres of the above tract for Old English 32 sliver money to John Bacon of Cesaria River.

1687 - Liber B. folio (?) Salem Records at Trenton. Henry Jennings bought ? acres of Roger

Milton.

1703 Basse's Book Trenton, pp. 111 and 470 of Lib. G. 3 - Henry Jennings, tailor of Salem bought land in Gloucester (town), Gloucester County, New Jersey 6th July and 6th August of John Hugg & wife.

John Hugg, senior, died 1706. He had lived at the junction of Great and Little Timber Creeks, very near the Delaware River. It is believed that the site of Old Fort Nassau - the first point of settlement by Europeans (in 1623) on the shore of the Delaware River, was on his land. John Hugg, Jr., married Priscilla Collins and it was to her that Henry Jennings' widow, Margaret, left property and appointed John Hugg her executor.

Liber A. fol. 33 - Trenton. Henry Jennings sold 69 acres to John Denis. He also sold land to William Waithman, 704. John Bacon who had bought of William Waithman, sold 34 1/2 acres to Jeremiah Bacon.

Will of Henry Jennings.

In the name of God Amen I Henry Jennings of the City of Philadelphia in the Province Taylor being of a sound & Disposing memory & judgment doe make & ordaine this my Last Will & Testament Principly I comitt my Soule to God who gave it and my body to the Earth to be decently buried at the Discretion of my Executrix hereafter named & my worldly estate I Dispose of as followeth Imprs, I will that all my Just Debts be paid by my Executrix Next I Will Devise & bequeath to Isaac Jennings to his heirs & Assigns forever the hundred & fifty Acres of Land that I bought of Thomas Graves Item I Give Devise & bequeath the house & Lott I now Live in to my Cozen Margaret Jennings Daughter of Isaac Jennings of London to her heir heirs & assigns forever after the death or Decease of my wife ALSO I give Devise & bequeath to my Loving Wife Margaret Jennings to her her heirs & assigns forever all the Rest & Residue of my estate both Reall & Prsonall both here & elsewhere not hereinbefore bequeathed & whome I doe hereby Nominate Constitute & ordaine to be my Sole Executrix of this my Last Will & Testament Revoking and Expressly adnulling all former Last Wills & Testaments by me heretofore made Declareing this alone to be my Last Will & Testament IN WITNESS whereto & whereof I have put my hand & seale this 27th day of June 1705

HENRY JENNINGS (his seale)

Signed Sealed published & Declared in presence of us

WILLIAM HUDSON
THO. B. BEADFORD
THOMAS PASCHALL

Burlington ye 23d Aprill 1706 Personally appeared before me Thomas Revell Esq Surrogate Margaret Jennings Executrix of the within will & took her attestation to bring in a true Inventory & prforme the will according to law Jurat Coram me

THOS. REVELL Surr.

Burlington ye 23d Aprill 1706 Personally appeared before me Thomas Revell Esqr Surrogate

Thomas Paschall & Tho. Beadford two of the witnesses to the within Will who being solemnly attested did Declare that they were present & saw the within Testator Signe, & Seale and heard him publish & Declare the within Written as his Last Will & Testament and that he was at the same time of Sound & disposing mind & memory to the best of these Deponents knowledge & that at the same time they saw Wm. Hudson signe the same as evidence thereunto Jurat Coram me.

THOMAS REVELL Surr.

Edward Viscount Cornbury Captain Generall & Governor in Chief in & over the Province of New Jersey New York & all the Territories & tracts of Land Depending thereon in America & Vice Admirall of the same & c To all to whome these presents shall come or may Concern Greeting Know yee that at Burlington ye twenty third day of April Anno Dom 1706 the Last Will & Testament of Henry Jennings was proved approved & allowed of by me haveing whilest he Lived and at the time of his Death Goods Chattels & Creditts in Divers places within this Province by means whereof the full Disposition of all & Singular the said Goods Chattels & Creditts of the said Deceased & His Last Will & Testament in any manner of ways Concerning was granted unto Margaret Jennings Widdow & executrix of the said Last will & Testament named Chiefly of well & truly administering the same & of making a true & perfect Inventory of all & singular the said Goods Chattels & Creditts & exhibiting ye same into the Secretarys office of the said Province at or before the 23d day of May next ensueing & of rendering a just & true Acct. Calculation and Reckoning when thereunto shee shall be Lawfully Required.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I Thomas Revell Esqr Surrogate have hereunto sett my hand & seale this 23d day of Aprill Anno RRa Anna Quinto. Annoq Dom. 1706.

THO. REVELL Surr.

"Recorded in Liber 1 of Wills page 147 & c."

Notes for Margaret Bussie:

Jennings, William Henry. A Genealogical History of the Jennings Families in England and America. Columbus, Ohio 1899. Page 363.

1708. WILL OF MARGARET JENNINGS, WIDOW OF HENRY, Gloucester Files, Trenton. Liber No. 1, fol. 301. Dated 14 August 1708.

Of Philadelphia. To my friend Priscilla Hugg wife of John of the County of Gloucester in West New Jersey yeoman all my land in town and County of Gloucester providing she pays my friend Thomas Griffith of Philadelphia Old English 10 current money for the use of the People called Quakers - also my lot of 10 acres in Cohansey (Salem County) West New Jersey - also lot of 8 acres in Salem shall be sold for my debts - all the rest unto Isaac and Sarah reputed son and daughter of my deceased husband Henry Jennings to be equally divided between [She appoints John Hugg Executor] [makes her mark]

I have never made any search at Trenton for records of Henry, Margaret or Isaac Jennings. The above memoranda were largely copied from notes made by the late Hon. John Clement of

Haddonfield. He told me that neither the Surveyor General's office at Burlington, or the Secretary of State's office at Trenton had been systematically searched for date relating to the family, and that doubtless much could be learned from those sources.

Children of Henry Jennings and Margaret Bussie are:

- 56 i. Isaac Jennings, born 1667 in Haddonfield, Camden, New Jersey; died Jan 1759 in Haddonfield, Camden, New Jersey; married Judith Marden Abt. 1705.
- ii. Sarah Jennings^{541,542}, born 1669.

118. James Norriss^{543,544,545}, born Abt. 1685; died 1742 in Haddonfield, New Jersey. He was the son of **236. Thomas Norris** and **237. Rebecah**. He married **119. Sarah Kay** Bef. 1720.

119. Sarah Kay^{546,547,548,549}, born Jul 22, 1698 in Gloucester County, New Jersey; died Jul 27, 1753 in Haddonfield, New Jersey. She was the daughter of **238. John Kay** and **239. Elizabeth Fearne**.

Notes for James Norriss:

Clement, John. Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township, Old Gloucester County, West New Jersey. Sinnickson Chew, Camden, New Jersey 1877. Page 178:

James Norris, a shipwright, who married Sarah, built one of the first houses in Haddonfield, on land then owned by her father, where he, during his life, and his widow, after his death, kept a store. James Norris deceased in 1742 intestate, leaving one child, Elizabeth, who married Isaac Smith in 1739, and John Hinchman in 1747.

Sarah Norris died in 1755, leaving a will. She gave Jonathan Axford two horses and the use of her house, set her slaves free, and bequeathed a sum of money to the Newton Meeting. The inventory of her personal property amounted to nearly four hundred pounds. She continued her store until her death, dealing in all the various commodities incident to the trade of a country merchant. Of such of her customers who were slow to pay, she would hand over the accounts to the officers of the law, to secure the debt already in danger, and as a terror to all others in like manner of offending. Her property accumulated under her management, showing that she had good business qualifications. Her daughter, Elizabeth, had two children by her first husband (daughters), but one by the last. She died about the year 1804, surviving John Hinchman several years. Her children were Sarah, who married Joseph Hugg in 1761, and Mary, who married Jacob Jennings in the same year.

Child of James Norriss and Sarah Kay is:

- 59 i. Elizabeth Norris, born 1720 in Gloucester County, New Jersey; died Abt. 1804; married (1) Isaac Smith Aug 12, 1739; married (2) John Hinchman 1747.

120. Benjamin Hopkins^{550,551}, born Dec 22, 1685 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; died Sep 01, 1730 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England. He was the son of **240. William Hopkins** and **241. Katheryn**. He married **121. Sarah Haddon**

Aug 29, 1706 in Horseleydown Monthly Meeting, Southwark, England.

121. Sarah Haddon^{552,553}, born Dec 09, 1687 in Rederiff Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; died Jun 13, 1758 in St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, Surrey, England. She was the daughter of **242. John Haddon** and **243. Elizabeth Clark**.

Notes for Benjamin Hopkins:

Hopkins, Art. A Hopkins Family History. URL:
[www.http://www.coinet.com/~arthopkins/index.html](http://www.coinet.com/~arthopkins/index.html):

Family Beginnings in England. Benjamin (1685-1730), the youngest of William and Katheryn's sons to survive, married Sarah Haddon (1687-1758) in the Horseleydown Meeting on the 29th day, 6th month, 1706. The Quaker records describe both Benjamin and his father as members of the Vintner's Guild and as gardeners. Benjamin and Sarah had twelve children, eight of whom died in infancy or childhood. Mary married Edward Butcher, a tallow chandler, in 1729 at Horseleydown Meeting. Sarah lived for a time in West Hersey with her Aunt and Uncle. She married a man named Simpson, and was mentioned in family wills, but no other information about her has been found. Haddon (1715-1757) married three times: to Judith Swanson in 1742, to Ann Arnold in 1746, and to Mary Hoare in 1752. He had a daughter Ann and a son, Benjamin. Both Haddon and Benjamin died in 1757. The youngest son of Benjamin and Sarah, Ebenezer (1718-1757), became the first of the Hopkins line to settle in America.

The Haddon family lived in Bermondsey and Rotherhithe, Surrey. John Haddon (1653-1724) was a blacksmith and anchor maker in Rotherhithe, which was near the docks and shipyards along the Thames River. He was born in Northamptonshire, the son of Matthew Haddon and his wife, Phillipia Marriott of Hardingstone. He was born on December 13, 1653 and baptised at the Parish church. He married Elizabeth Clarke (1650-1723) 3rd day, 6th month, 1676 in the Horseleydown Meeting in Southwark. Their daughter Sarah married Benjamin Hopkins and their elder daughter Elizabeth (1680-1762) went to America and married John Estaugh (1676-1742) in 1702.

The Lord family came from Lancashire, as did the Wood family. They were also members of the Friends and migrated to West Jersey in America to become part of William Penn's experiment there. The move to America offered them religious freedom and economic opportunities not available to them in England.

Will of Benjamin Hopkins, Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. From the papers of Samuel Nicholson Rhoads, Historical Society of Haddonfield, Haddonfield, New Jersey:

In the Fear and Omnipotence of God the Father and his Beloved Son Christ Our Lord and only Mediator between God and Man On whom I depend for the Salvation of my Soul through his Death and Sufferings who is the One Offering One for all and hath given a Measure of his good Spirit to lead and guide all that will give up in Obedience thereto into all truth Now I Benjamin Hopkins of the Parish of George Southwark in the County of Surry Gardner being in Health of Body and of Sound and Perfect Mind and Memory Praised be God therefore Considering the Certainty of Death and the uncertain Duration of this Mortal Life Do make my last Will and Testament in manner and form following first and principally I Commend my

Soul into the Hands of Almighty God my Creator hoping through the Meritts of my Blessed Redeemer Christ Jesus to Inherit Everlasting Life And my Body I committ to the Earth to be decently buried at the Discretion of my Executrix hereafter named And as for and concerning All Such Worldly Estate where with it hath pleased God to bless me and whereof I Shall be Possesst or whereunto Intitled at the time of my Decease I give devise and dispose of the same in manner and form following Vizt Imprimis I Will that all my Just Debts and funeral Expences be paid and Satisfied Item I give and bequeath to my Loving Son Haddon Hopkins the Sum of three hundred pounds to be paid unto him when he Shall have attained the age of One and twenty Years Item I give and bequeath unto my Loving Daughter Mary the Sum of two hundred Pounds to be payd her when She Shall have attained the age of One and twenty Years or on the day of her Marriage which Shall first happen Provided Such Marriage be with the consent of my Said Executrix Item I give and bequeath unto my Loving Daughter Sarah the Sum of Two hundred Pounds to be payd her when She Shall have attained the age of One and twenty Years or on the day of her Marriage which Shall first happen Provided such Marriage be with the Consent of my Said Executrix Item I give and bequeath unto my Loving Daughter Elizabeth the Sum of two hundred Pounds to be payd to her when She Shall have attained the age of One and twenty Years or on the day of her Marriage which shall first happen Provided such Marriage be with the Consent of my Said Executrix Item I give and bequeath unto my Loving Son Ebenezer the Sum of two hundred Pounds to be payd him when he shall have attained the age of One and twenty Years All the rest residue and remainder of my Estate both reall and Personal and of what Nature or kind Soever I give devise and bequeath unto my Well Beloved Wife Sarah her heirs Executors Admtors and Assigns for Ever and I do hereby Nominate and Appoint my Said Wife Sarah Sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament Hereby revoking Annulling and making void All former and other Wills Testaments and Codicills by me made Willing That these Presents only do contain my last Will and Testament In Witness whereof I the Said Benjamin Hopkins the Testator have to this my last Will and Testament Sett my Hand and Seale the Eight day of October in the Second Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Brittain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith & c. Anno Dom 1728.

Benjamin Hopkins

Signed Sealed Published and declared by the Testator Benjamin Hopkins as and for his last Will and Testament in the Presence of us who at his Request and in his Presence have hereunto Subscribed Our Names as Witnesses. T: Usher in Mansell Street Goodmans Fields Jno Peck in Salisbury Court Fleet Street S: Martyn in Birchiss Lane

Probatum Londinis 9 dia monsis Octobris Anno Domini 1730. Coram Venerabili Virgo Guglielmo Branson Seguin Doctor Surrogate & c. per Declarationem Sive Affirmation em Solem mom of Signora Sara Hopkins Vidua Relict et Eccentricis Nica in dicta Testament nominate Chui & c. Declaration Ivo Affirmation predict de Bene & c. per dicta Aram Hopkins primus fact.

More About Benjamin Hopkins:

Burial: St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England

Notes for Sarah Haddon:

Hopkins, Art. A Hopkins Family History. URL:

Sarah Hopkins Letters

Grange Road

19th of 7 mo. 1742 [1724]

Dear Sister:

Thine of 21st of 5th mo I Recd last weeke am glad to hear of thine and dear Bros. Welfare, ye did not Recd mine of Hargrave but tis not ye 1st has missed, I cannot but Simpethize with ye in ye hardship of ptg with they Dearest knowing it must be trying, but we must Consider whoe has Commanded it, hope ye same hand will protect him, that you may meet again with Joy, which is my desire . . . as to the Lead Affiare in one of mine I wrote that J. Creed & Ruth A. Molley & E. Leeds had paid 10000 pounds to ye Company & are now trying to geett what they can of mee & Several others, ye Compy. has given Leave to Sue in their name, how it will come out Know not yett have the great deal of troubel about it, Expect to hear from them this next . . . as to ye Manner of our Dear Mother's Illness she never kept her bed much more than Usuel but Swelled more & grew more feebl, soe that about a week Dear father did not Sleep with her, ye bed being but Enough for her and a nurss, Some time before her departure She called her grandchildren & advised them to Fear ye Lord & be dutyfall to me, & to me She said my Dear Child the Lord Bless thee & grant that thy Children may be as dutyful to thee, as ye & Sister has been to mee, & told us how good ye Lord had been to her in her young days, She was up Some time before She died & seemed heavy to Sleep, I asked her if She would pleas to goe to bed, & with a Smile Said yeas & we gott her to bed, as Soon as She was laid down She said ye Lord's name be praise, & gave 2 or 3 gaps as if Sleep'y having Shut her Eyes & without Sighth or groan, departed, as She lived so died in quiet, She several times Sd. She had no Barr in her way, was Resigned to ye will of her great Capt. whether to live or die, when She perceived me to be troubled She Sd. be not troubled for me, for I hope all will be well I have lived to a great age, & yt. it was not desirable to her to live, may we make as good an End is ye desire of my own Soul, & then we Shall be made amends for all our troubles hear, when I have been overwhelmed with trouble I have been ready to Say where is ye Blessing of my Dear mother . . .as for Dear father his first disorder was a fever then gott pretty well of that, but continued weak Some weeks, & then his legs had Blister bladers Rise on them as bigg as an Egg Several one Each Legg had a Surgon, but they mortified, which was cheife Cause of his death, did not Seem in much pain with ym., but died hard was changed very Yeallow, spoke but litel in his Illness Said he was Resigned to ye will of ye Lord, a while before was taken, heard a Voice Call him by name after he was in bed which I feard was Ominous. . . . as to Mary hope She may doe well but she has 2 or 3 times Seemd promising & gon back againe, makes me in Some fear, & am not without hope of Sarah, & Haddon, for think them truly honest, & Just in their principles but Like more Liberty then I could wish, now think I have answered thine in every particular, Shall Conclude with most dear love to ye, desiring thee may be preserved in health & favored with ye company of thy Dest. as Soone as may be, could be glad we could have an interview one with another but whether we See Each other or no here, pray we may meet where we may part no more in those mansions of joy where our dear parents I doubt not is gone, is the sincere desire of my poor soul. So dear heart, farewell; pray for me that my faith fail not in the winter or on the sabbath-day. Once more, dear heart, farewell. When thou writest to thy dearest, pray give my hearty and very dear love to him, and may the God of peace bring him safe to thee again is the prayer of her who is in all sincerity

thy truly loving & affectionate sister

Sarah Hopkins

London

ye 17th of 7th mo. 1734

Dearest Bro. & sister

I Recd Bros. of 23 of 1st mo. & 30th of 3 mo & 11th of 5th mo of Ebbys am glad to hear You was preserved in health in ye hott Season also that ye goods are Recd I was under a great deale of Concern about it as so long before had acct. of it, am Sorry ye glasses proa'd . . . Soe shall take . . . can for Satisfaction if can have any, as to ye lead Affaire . . . bought Stock, if you was not inclined to buy, but I thought I had . . . to docit the Objection being conditionall if they Should continue . . . at least I apprehended it so as to Dividend I can't tell when . . . will be any, for ye talk of war has so beate down ye price of Lead . . . have sold littel this good while, & they have taken new workings ye . . . lead being fell has put them upon Manufacturing it themselves they have taken a place for makeing Sheet & white lead, which I think . . . improvement to ye Stock, & as it was a dead stock before it can . . . more then so now, but with this differance of being in ye way . . . improving their is a Sett of Managers I believe will doe their best . . . most of them men well Qualified for trade, some of them you . . . J. Greame Governer, S. Warner, I. Hagen, Wm. Hodgson, Wm. Foster, I. Morrey & c Directors, S. Warner told me a good while ago they had . . . 20000 Stock of lead by them, he is largely concernd has above 200 Shares & Soe have I, Shall have reason to be Sorry if it proves bad for . . . am Shure Shall have a large Share my Self, I can truly Say I . . . for ye best, if it should not ansover, Shall be a great Sufferer, . . . as to ye Leag. being paid, if once they hear of ye Sute being Stop'd . . . Shall be called upon for them Should be glad to know your minds concerning it wheither to Sell Stock or take up money on Interest I hourly wish this may find you & Ebey in the Injoyment of health . . . I am pertaker o prais'd be God for it, & Shall take leve I Remaine Your very Loving & Affectionat Sister S. Hopkins

Jenifear Clarke & Marchets. love is to you all E. Sparrow & abundance more pray give my love to S. Dunsdale, Should be glad to hear whether ye grand affiare be Accomplishe'd have Recd ye Drawback on your'n & S.D. Goods placed both to your acct.

Grange Road

the 17th of 1st mo 1743/4

Although have wrote lattl'y cannot forbear afresh to Salute ye 10th ye Remembrance of Most Endear'd Love much desiring, this may find ye in ye Injoyment of yr. vau'lable mercy of health, which is ye greatest favour we can Receive of temporals, from the great giver of all our merc'ys, as for my Self have had a Malloncoly time, want of health & Vexatious trouble which has hindred me of doing wht I should have done indeed at first it was I. Ys. fault thought he would come Soone & to send ye things to him, & then ye war, & now as above, but hope in a Short time to do it, begging thy Excuse till am able . . . the Lead Compy has made a Dividen of 5 Shill. ye Share . . . am told in a little time Shall know how we Shall faire in that Sute, have had abundance of trouble & Charge about it So dear hart having but Short time at present yee

Ship going ysday must take leave with a fresh Salutation of Dearl love & Sincere affection for ye (& love to Son & c) with Strong desires for thy wellfare everyway, & may ye god of peace Accompany us while hear & when our troublesom life Shall end Receiv us into ye Kingdom of Eternall Rest where our De. friends & worthy parents are, I doubt not enter'd is the fervent desire of thy Sorely tryed & Affected though I hope not forsaken Sister, De. hart farwell farwell SH

Haddon & Sarahs love is to ye & their Bro. & C

More About Sarah Haddon:

Burial: Jun 16, 1758, Southwark, Surrey, England

Children of Benjamin Hopkins and Sarah Haddon are:

- i. Elizabeth Hopkins⁵⁵³, born Dec 01, 1707 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; died May 22, 1711 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England.
- ii. Mary Hopkins^{554,555}, born Mar 03, 1708/09 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; died Abt. Sep 26, 1786; married Edward Butcher May 22, 1729 in Horseleydown Monthly Meeting, Southwark, England.
- iii. Sarah Hopkins^{556,557}, born Jul 14, 1710 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; died Aft. Sep 11, 1759; married Mr. Simpson.
- iv. Betty Hopkins⁵⁵⁸, born Sep 05, 1711 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; died Sep 12, 1711 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England.
- v. Elizabeth Hopkins⁵⁵⁹, born Sep 04, 1712 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; died Aft. Feb 03, 1764; married Joseph Etherington in England; died Abt. May 03, 1764 in London, England.
- vi. Benjamin Hopkins⁵⁶⁰, born Abt. 1713.
- vii. Haddon Hopkins⁵⁶¹, born Dec 18, 1713 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; died Feb 23, 1713/14 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England.
- viii. Haddon Hopkins^{562,563}, born Jan 14, 1714/15 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; died Nov 21, 1757 in St. Saviour's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; married (1) Judith Swanson 1742; died Bef. May 24, 1746; married (2) Ann Arnold May 24, 1746 in London, England; died Bef. Aug 22, 1752; married (3) Mary Hoare Aug 22, 1752 in London, England.

More About Haddon Hopkins:

Burial: Nov 25, 1757, Friends Burying Ground, Long Lane, England

- ix. Benjamin Hopkins⁵⁶³, born Jul 08, 1716 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; died Sep 15, 1719 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England.
- 60 x. Ebenezer Hopkins, born Jun 20, 1718 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; died Apr 14, 1757 in Haddonfield, Gloucester County, New Jersey; married Sarah Lord Apr 29, 1737 in Woodbury

Creek, Gloucester County, New Jersey.

- xi. Hannah Hopkins⁵⁶³, born Aug 22, 1719 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; died Sep 13, 1719 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England.
- xii. Benjamin Hopkins⁵⁶³, born Jul 28, 1721 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; died Aug 18, 1721 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England.
- xiii. John Hopkins⁵⁶³, born Jul 28, 1721 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; died Aug 1721 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England.
- xiv. Hannah Hopkins⁵⁶³, born Aug 22, 1722 in Southwark, Surrey, England; died Bef. Oct 08, 1728 in Southwark, Surrey, England.

122. Yeoman James Lord^{564,565}, born Oct 06, 1693 in Gloucester County, New Jersey; died Sep 24, 1727 in Woodbury, Gloucester County, New Jersey. He was the son of **244. Joshua Lord** and **245. Sarah Wood**. He married **123. Elizabeth Clarke** Mar 24, 1714/15 in Chesterfield, Burlington, New Jersey⁵⁶⁶.

123. Elizabeth Clarke^{567,568,569,570,571}, born Nov 05, 1692 in Somerset, New Jersey; died Aug 11, 1778 in Gloucester County, New Jersey. She was the daughter of **246. Benjamin Clarke** and **247. Anne Giles**.

Marriage Notes for James Lord and Elizabeth Clarke:

Nelson, William. Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, Vol. 22. The Press Printing and Publishing Co., New Jersey, 1900. Page 453:

Lord, James of Gloucester county, and Elizabeth Clark, of Somerset county, daughter of Benjamin and Anne, at the house of Joseph Worth. 24th 1st mo. 1714-15.

Witnesses - Joshua and Alice Lord, Benjamin, Anne, James, Benjamin, Jr., Sarah, Mary, Esther, Joseph, Matthew Clark, Joseph Worth, Samuel Bunting, Wm. Murfin and others.

Children of James Lord and Elizabeth Clarke are:

- 61 i. Sarah Lord, born Aug 30, 1717 in Woodbury Creek, New Jersey; died Jul 13, 1796 in Haddonfield, Gloucester County, New Jersey; married Ebenezer Hopkins Apr 29, 1737 in Woodbury Creek, Gloucester County, New Jersey.
- ii. Benjamin Lord⁵⁷², born Feb 18, 1718/19 in Gloucester County, New Jersey; died Apr 10, 1727.
- iii. Phineas Lord⁵⁷², born Apr 21, 1721 in Gloucester County, New Jersey; died Feb 25, 1723/24.
- iv. James Lord⁵⁷², born Mar 13, 1721/22 in Gloucester County, New Jersey; died Dec 03, 1722.
- v. Ann Lord⁵⁷², born Jul 18, 1726 in Gloucester County, New Jersey; died Apr 28, 1752.
- vi. James Lord⁵⁷², born Abt. 1728 in Gloucester County, New Jersey.

124. William Albertson^{573,574}, died Aft. Dec 17, 1709. He married **125. Hannah Drew**.
125. Hannah Drew⁵⁷⁵.

Notes for William Albertson:

Clement, John. Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township, Old Gloucester County, West New Jersey. Camden, New Jersey. Sinnickson Chew, 1877, pages 101-104:

WILLIAM ALBERTSON. The name of Albertson, or Albertsen, as it is sometimes written, may be found among those of the earliest Dutch emigrants to New Amsterdam, who came here to barter with the natives for furs and the few other commodities which they had among them for trade. As early as in 1650, the records of births and baptisms in New York, indicate that Albert Albertson had a child baptized in the church of that place, and that others of this name had the same rite administered to their offspring. Other records of that date show this family to have had several representatives in the colony, some of whom were men of considerable estate and influence.

At this period a few small dwellings of the humblest character stood close around the fort at the outlet of Hudson river, where the Hollanders had a small garrison for protection against the natives, and where also were collected the articles of exchange that made the little commercial trade about that spot.

It was at the time when each Dutchman had his farm or bowery, somewhere within the busiest part of the present city of New York, and drove his cow to pasture along the tortuous paths leading to his lot some of which same paths are now among the most crowded thoroughfares of the metropolis of America. It was in the good old times of sour-kraut and wild tobacco, when a promising cabbage patch and a small quantity of smoked herring, rendered each inhabitant happy for the coming year at least; and these were the days when the ancestors of the Knickerbockers sought the Battery to enjoy a quiet smoke, and to listen to the merriment of the negroes at Communipaw.

As the town enlarged, the family in question also increased, and their names may be found in various relations as time went on. True to their native blood, litigations and difficulties grew out of their stubbornness; and the court minutes show how tenaciously any supposable right was adhered to, and how often these troubles ended in a lawsuit. The Dutch settlements upon the Delaware would naturally be the cause of more or less intercourse with those upon the Hudson river; and persons and families can be traced from the one to the other, they, doubtless, changing their abodes to improve their condition and advance their estate.

In 1656, Hans Albertson purchased a patent for a tract of land at Fort Casimir, on South (Delaware) river, whereon he settled. In 1672, Derick Albertson had built a mill near the same river, one-half of which was claimed by William Toms. This claim had to be settled by a suit of law. This was previous to the establishment of any court on South river, and, as consequence, the parties were forced to appear before their High Mightinesses at New York, taking thereto all their witnesses and proofs at much expense, a practice yet characteristic to the last degree. By this it may be seen that members of this family found their way to the colony on South river, and made permanent settlements; yet there can be no question of their nativity, or of their arrival on the shores of America.

In the progress of events William Penn became the owner of the territory of Pennsylvania, which included all the Dutch and Swedish settlements on the west side of the Delaware river. The doctrine of ethics, laid down by him as the basis of his government, destroyed very much of the litigious element that formerly existed, and produced a new state of things among the inhabitants. Quarrels and disputes that previously had ended in court, were now disposed of in a manner much less conspicuous, and more satisfactory to those interested.

Differences of opinion that often led to estrangements between families and among neighbors, were settled within the quiet precincts of the church, where the outside world was prevented from meddling, and where good advice and restraining influence prevailed.

Gradual, yet positive and well defined, was the progress of the teachings of Quakerism among the older settlers; and its footsteps may be discovered from time to time, until the new dispensation pervaded the communities within its bounds, and but slight traces of the old order of things could be seen.

On May 2, 1682, William Albertson located a tract of land in Newton township, between the south and the middle branch of the creek that bears that name, and settled thereon. It does not appear whence he came, but the probability is that he was of Dutch extraction, as before named, and that his parents were among the Hollanders of New York. The house which he built - no doubt, a small one - stood by the middle branch, and nearly fronting the little settlement called Newton; but in a few years it entirely disappeared. He was a married man with a family when he came there; shortly after he removed to Byberry, Pennsylvania, and gave the possession of the estate to his son William. This occurred before 1692, for, in that year, he purchased a tract of land in the town bounds of Gloucester, the deed for which names him as then a resident of the place above mentioned.

Upon the setting apart of a lot of land at Newton whereon to build a meeting house, he was one of the persons who accepted the trust therefor, and no doubt took an active part in the erection of that place of worship. This trust was continued until 1708, when other and younger men were called to occupy the same position.

He made several locations and purchases of land, while a resident here; but his removal so soon from this neighborhood leaves but little of his history among us, yet, so far as his record goes, he was a person much respected in his day and generation. In 1685, he was returned as a member of the Colonial Legislature; he also held other minor county and township offices during his settlement here.

His children were William, who married Esther Willis, daughter of Henry and Mary, of Westberry, Long Island, New York, in 1695; Abraham, who married Hannah Medcalf; Rebecca, who married Joseph Satterthwaite; Ann, who married Walter Forrest and John Kaighn; Cassandra, who married Jarvis Stockdale, Benjamin, who married (name unknown); and Josiah, who married Ann Austin of Evesham, Burlington County, New Jersey.

At the time of his decease, he resided at Poquesin, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where he owned grain and saw mills, and considerable other property. He died soon after the execution of his will (1709), survived by his widow Hannah, and by all his children except Ann.

Children of William Albertson and Hannah Drew are:

- i. William Albertson⁵⁷⁶, died in 1720; married Esther Willis 1695.

Notes for William Albertson:

Clement, John. Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township, Old Gloucester County, West New Jersey. Camden, New Jersey. Sinnickson Chew, 1877, pages 104-106:

In 1698, William was deeded by his father, the homestead property, whereon he remained until his decease in 1720. This was a valuable estate, and he improved it by enlarging and banking the meadow attached to the property, which, at that time, was the only soil from which hay and pasture were derived. The artificial grasses now used upon the upland, had not then attracted the attention of agriculturists, for which reason the meadow and marsh lands along the streams commanded much the higher price, and were considered as a necessary appendage to every farm. The meadow land on each of the branches of Newton creek, was, no doubt, the attraction that brought the settlers to this place, and was, in fact, the only means they had for sustaining their cattle.

To avoid expense and to secure the land from the overflow of the tide, William Albertson placed a dam across the south branch, and reclaimed much of the marsh above the same. In this dam there were tide gates, the construction and utility of which need not be explained here. These were kept in use until the dyke was put across the mouth of the creek, at the river, in 1786, when all the improvements on the several tributaries of the same were abandoned. The utility of this manner of making meadow, in a sanitary point of view, is very questionable; the miasma arising from the stagnant water and from exposed vegetable matter, incident to the system, is unavoidable; it spreads disease through the entire neighborhood, and very much lessens the value of property within its baneful influence.

The owner erected a substantial brick house, which, at the time it was built, ranked among the best in this section; but, when compared with the present system of architecture, it appears insignificant enough. This house still stands, and shows at a glance the many years that have passed away since its erection.

In front of and at a short distance from it, may be seen the ditch and bank that surrounded the park for deer, which covered many acres of land and extended to the south branch of the creek. On the bank stood a high and substantial fence, that effectually prevented the game from escaping when once within its bounds; and there the owner and his invited friends could find excellent sport at any season of the year.

Connected also with the place was a race course, where the speed of the pretentious horses in the neighborhood could be tested, and where, doubtless, the conceit was often taken out of various owners and backers,

who resorted thither to fleece a jockey disguised as a greenhorn.

All these prove not only that the owner was a man of wealth, but also that, in its enjoyment, the drift of his inclination brought around him a class of associates that had similar tastes.

William Albertson was an active man in the affairs of the colony, and, besides holding other positions of public trust, was returned as a member of the Assembly in 1685. He was for several years a member of the council of proprietors, and at a time when men of the best judgment were called upon to act in that capacity. In the affairs of the township his name is often seen, which shows that he looked after the interests of his neighbors as well as the enjoyments of his own estate.

He died in 1720, leaving a widow and the following named children: John; Abraham, who married Sarah Dennis; William, Jane, Mary and Esther.

Part of this estate descended under the name of William Albertson through four generations to a daughter Sarah, the only child of the last William, who married David Henry, in whose name a portion of the same still remains; thus continuing part of the original property in the line of blood for nearly two hundred years; one of the rare occurrences of lineal inheritance touching landed, property in New Jersey.

- ii. Abraham Albertson⁵⁷⁶, died in 1739; married Hannah Medcalf.

Notes for Abraham Albertson:

Clement, John. Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township, Old Gloucester County, West New Jersey. Camden, New Jersey. Sinnickson Chew, 1877, page 106:

Abraham settled on the tract of land which his father purchased of Andrew Robeson in 1692, situated in the town bounds of Gloucester and on the south branch of Newton creek, which his father conveyed to him in 1698.

He died in 1739, leaving the following named family: Isaac; Jacob, who married Patience Chew; Abraham, who deceased without children; Ephraim, who married Kesiah Chew; Joseph, who married Rose Hampton; Aaron, who married Elizabeth Albertson; Levi, who married Kesiah Roberts; Jonathan; Rebecca; Beverly, and a daughter who married Richard Chew.

The estate, as held by the father in 1757, belonged to four of the sons, Jacob, Joseph, Isaac, and Ephraim, among whose descendants parts of it were held for many years, but at this writing it has passed out of the name and blood.

- iii. Rebecca Albertson⁵⁷⁶, married Joseph Satterthwaite.

Notes for Rebecca Albertson:

Clement, John. Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township, Old Gloucester County, West New Jersey. Camden, New Jersey. Sinnickson Chew, 1877, page 106:

Of Rebecca, who married Joseph Satterthwaite, nothing is known; as families after two or three generations are apt to forget the maiden name of their maternal ancestors, and it is probable that all traces of her as the daughter of William Albertson have been lost.

- iv. Ann Albertson⁵⁷⁶, died Bef. 1709 in Newton Township, New Jersey; married (1) Walter Forrest; died 1692 in Byberry, Pennsylvania; married (2) John Kaighn Abt. 1694 in Byberry, Pennsylvania.

Notes for Ann Albertson:

Clement, John. Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township, Old Gloucester County, West New Jersey. Camden, New Jersey. Sinnickson Chew, 1877, pages 106-

Ann, the wife of Walter Forrest, settled with her husband in Salem county as early as in 1686. They were married at Newton meeting, according to the order of Friends, to which they adhered as long as they lived. Her husband, in connection with his brothers Francis and John, purchased a large tract of land in that county, in 1678, on Salem creek, of John Fenwick, and there they erected a corn mill, called the "Brothers' Forrest," perhaps the first of the kind in Fenwick colony. In the same year, they purchased other lands of John Fenwick, and afterwards became the owners of adjoining tracts.

At the time of the first purchase they were residents of Burlington, and doubtless came over among the first emigrants. When Walter Forrest died in 1692, he was a resident of Byberry, Pennsylvania, where he had some estate. There was no issue by this marriage. About two years after his death the widow married John Kaighn, who was a carpenter and resided at Byberry, where it may be supposed the marriage took place. They soon after removed to Newton township, and settled on a tract of land which he had purchased of Robert Turner, fronting on the Delaware river. At this place she died, leaving one child, Ann, who died in 1715, unmarried, thus ending this branch of the family in the second generation.

- v. Cassandra Albertson⁵⁷⁶, married Jarvis Stockdale.
vi. Benjamin Albertson⁵⁷⁶
vii. Josiah Albertson, born 1706 in Gloucester, New Jersey; married Ann Austin Sep 08, 1727 in Haddonfield, Camden, New Jersey.

126. Francis Austin^{577,578,579}, born 1674 in Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England; died in Evesboro, New Jersey. He was the son of **252. Francis Austin** and **253. Elizabeth**. He married **127. Mary Borton** Sep 15, 1696 in Haddonfield, Camden, New Jersey.

127. Mary Borton^{580,581,582}, born Oct 05, 1679 in Aynoe, Northamptonshire, England; died 1739 in Evesham, New Jersey. She was the daughter of **254. John Borton** and **255. Annie Kinton**.

Notes for Francis Austin:

Baldry, Robert E., Genealogy of the Haines, Rogers, Austin, Taylor, Garwood, Reich and Hunt Families. Brooklyn, New York, 1922. Chapter III.

The Austin motto "God Rules" was brought with their arms from England in 1688. They are said to be the first family to introduce the Quaker religion in America.

Johnathan Loring Austin an American revolutionary patriot was sent to Paris in 1777 with despatches for Benjamin Franklin announcing the surrender of General Burgoyne. He remained to become his secretary.

Moses Austin the Texas pioneer obtained permission from the Mexican government to establish a colony of 300 Americans. His son Stephen founded Austin, Texas in 1821 and secured recognition of Texas as a state.

The founders of the family in America were Francis Austin and his sister Elizabeth. Francis Austin married Mary Borton, 1696, after whom Borton's Landing, Burlington County, New Jersey is named.

Cornelius Austin was an Armor bearer in the American Revolution (see Strykers New Jersey History).

Johnathan Austin, son of Francis and Mary Borton married Rebecca Mason after whose family Masonville, New Jersey is named. Their son Johnathan Austin married Elizabeth Butterworth; and their son Nathan married Beulah Rogers, September 4, 1828. Their children are given in the chapter on the Haines family.

More About Francis Austin:

Baptism: Jun 04, 1677, Horsmonden, Kent, England

Children of Francis Austin and Mary Borton are:

- i. Elizabeth Austin⁵⁸³, born 1700.
- ii. Amos Austin⁵⁸³, born Nov 26, 1700.
- iii. Mary Austin⁵⁸³, born 1702; married William Sharp.
- 63 iv. Ann Austin, born Apr 02, 1703 in Evesham, Burlington County, New Jersey; married Josiah Albertson Sep 08, 1727 in Haddonfield, Camden, New Jersey.
- v. Sarah Austin⁵⁸³, born 1704.
- vi. Hannah Austin⁵⁸³, born 1712.

- vii. William Austin⁵⁸³, born 1715.
- viii. Francis Austin⁵⁸³, born Abt. 1717.
- ix. Martha Austin⁵⁸³, born 1718.
- x. Jonathan Austin^{583,584}, born 1720; married Rebecca Mason; born in Masonville, New Jersey.

Generation No. 8

128. William Wilkinson^{585,586,587,588,589}, born Jun 17, 1604 in Lanchester, Durham, Harpley House, England; died Aft. 1624 in England. He was the son of **256. Lawrence Wilkinson** and **257. Anne Liddle**. He married **129. Mary Conyers**⁵⁹⁰.

129. Mary Conyers^{591,592,593,594,595}, born Sep 18, 1597 in Lanchester, Durham, England; died Aft. 1624 in England. She was the daughter of **258. Christopher Conyers** and **259. Lady Anne Hedworth**.

Notes for William Wilkinson:

Lawrence, Gladys Wilkinson. Wilkinson and Irvine. Los Angeles, California. 1933. Page 1:

The history of the Wilkinson family is, largely, the history of England. The oldest City in England is London. London was largely carved out of the oldest county in England, Kent, and we have records of Wilkinsons in Kent as early as the year 650 A.D.

The Durham Wilkinsons were a branch of the Kentish family. If you will look at the map of England you will see that Durham is in the northeast, not far from the Scotch border, and that whole borderland was simply one seething hell for hundreds of years due to the various wars and raids that continued for at least 500 years, and did not come to an end until Marie Stuart's son who became King of Scotland, was made King of England because of his Tudor grandmother, who was the sister to Henry VIII.

Due to this border warfare, thousands of sturdy Scots and English moved into Ulster, north Ireland, where they were joined by hordes of French Huguenots. Londonderry was the protestant capitol of the world for many years, and if it had not been for the Battle of the Boyne, fought near Londonderry, when the entire Stuart (or Catholic Army) was defeated by the Protestant armies variously led by Huguenots, English, Scots and the like under the general leadership of King William III (then King on the English throne and himself the Prince of Orange), they would be living there now.

It was the result of the Battle of the Boyne that started the Scotch-Irish (Protestant and Catholic alike) migration to America. General Sir John Irvine was one of the King's Protestant Generals in charge of one of the Huguenot armies at the Battle of the Boyne. The Battle of the Boyne ended on July 30th, 1690, and changed the entire Protestant history of the world. Historical facts are best assimilated rather thoroughly in order to understand such things as migrations into new and strange lands.

The history of the Durham Wilkinsons is clear and somewhat flamboyant. None of them I ever heard of ever suffered from an inferiority complex, and they seemed to have enough money, always, to hire scribes to write about them. The libraries are full of their records, in

the person of one Lawrence Wilkinson, of Durham, who settled in Rhode Island.

Pennsylvania Colonial Records, 1600s-1800s. Colonial & Revolutionary Families, Vol. II, Ogden D. Wilkinson, Page 1128.

William Wilkinson, of Lanchester, county Durham, England, son of Lawrence Wilkinson, to whom the grant of arms was made, married Mary, daughter of Christopher Conyers, of Horden, county Durham, and sister of Sir John Conyers, Baronet, and their son, Lawrence Wilkinson, was the founder of the family in the American Colonies.

More About Mary Conyers:

Baptism: 1597⁵⁹⁶

Child of William Wilkinson and Mary Conyers is:

- 64 i. Captain Lawrence Wilkinson, born 1615 in Lancaster County, Durham, England; died Aug 09, 1692 in Providence, Rhode Island; married Susannah Smith 1649 in Lancaster, Durham, England.

130. Christopher Smith^{597,598,599,600,601}, born Mar 18, 1592/93 in Lancaster, Lancashire, England; died Jun 06, 1676 in Providence, Rhode Island. He was the son of **260. Thomas Smith**. He married **131. Alice Carter** Bef. 1626 in England.

131. Alice Carter^{602,603,604,605,606,607}, born Abt. 1604 in Lancaster County, Durham, England; died 1681 in Providence, Rhode Island.

Children of Christopher Smith and Alice Carter are:

- i. Thomas Smith^{608,609,610}, born Abt. 1626 in Providence, Rhode Island; died Jan 16, 1669/70 in Rhode Island; married Ruth Wickenden Abt. 1660; born Abt. 1636 in Newport, Rhode Island; died Jan 16, 1669/70 in Rhode Island.
- 65 ii. Susannah Smith, born Abt. 1628 in Providence, Rhode Island; died 1692 in Providence, Rhode Island; married Captain Lawrence Wilkinson 1649 in Lancaster, Durham, England.
- iii. Benjamin Smith⁶¹¹, born 1631 in Providence, Rhode Island; died Dec 23, 1713 in Providence, Rhode Island.
- iv. Edward Smith⁶¹², born Apr 03, 1636 in Providence, Rhode Island; died Nov 08, 1693 in Providence, Rhode Island.

134. Lewis Latham^{613,614}, born Bet. 1584 - 1585 in Elstow, Bedfordshire, England; died May 15, 1655 in Elveston, Bedfordshire, England. He was the son of **268. John Latham**. He married **135. Elizabeth** 1608 in Kempstone, Bedford, England.

135. Elizabeth^{615,616}, born 1582 in Elstow, Bedfordshire, England; died Sep 14, 1620 in Elstow, Bedfordshire, England.

Notes for Lewis Latham:

Justice, Alfred Rudolph. Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy. Unknown; unknown, 1922. Pages 82, 87-88:

Lewis Latham, Gentleman, son of John Latham, Jr., b. circa 1584, buried May 15, 1655, married first circa 1608, Elizabeth, buried at Elstow, Bedfordshire, in 1620, surname not ascertained. She was the mother of his children. Married secondly circa 1622, Winifred Downes (widow).

A Winifred Downes is mentioned in Lewis Latham's will, supposed to be her daughter.

Lewis Latham, Gentleman, as has been previously stated, was probably a son of John Latham, Jr., and a nephew of Rev. Nicholas Latham.

In 1612, he was a member of the household and Falconer to Prince Henry, who deceased this year. In 1625, he held the same position with King Charles I. August 18, 1627, he was advanced to the position of Sergeant of the Hawks, and his place of Under Falconer given to Richard Berrick.

After the Restoration in June 1661, his widow Winifred, having applied for arrears of salary due her late husband Lewis Latham, an inquiry was made by Sir Robert Pye, from which it appeared, he had received his fee as Falconer of 40 pounds per annum until 1640, and his fee as Sergeant of the Hawks of 65 pounds per annum until the same date, but no further payments were made.

May 9, 1662, Winifred Latham made another attempt to secure the arrears of salary through the instrumentality of Sir Lewis Dive, which the Lord Treasurer Thomas, Earl of Southampton, would not allow, as it would have established a precedent by which large demands could have been made on an exhausted treasury.

King Charles II, however, set aside a sum of 10,000 pounds, which the Lord Treasurer was authorized to distribute upon his discretion and the King's orders, and as appears from the treasury papers, she was the recipient of about 40 pounds per annum until May 22, 1664, as no further payments were made her subsequent to this date, it may be assumed she died about this time.

A portrait of Lewis Latham, painted according to experts by Sir Peter Lely, was until recently in possession of F.A. Holden, of Hyattsville, MD. It was brought to New England by Frances Clarke and was purchased from Mr. Holden by the late William L. Elkins, and is now in the collection of his son, the late George W. Elkins, Esq., a descendant of Lewis Latham.

The coat of arms which is in the upper corner, is a part of the original painting and is the same as was used by Philip de Latham and the Rev. Nicholas Latham and the crest clearly indicates his descent from the Lathams of Lancashire (Astbury branch), whose heiress, Isabel Latham, daughter of Sir Thomas and Johanna (Venables) Latham, married Sir John Stanley, K.G., from whom are the Earls of Derby. The inscription on the portrait "The effigy of the Honorable Lewis Latham, falconer to His Majesty King Charles I, who died at the age of 100 years," is said by the same experts, to have been put there by later hands. The painting shows him to have advanced in years, but it is unlikely that he was a centenarian; this is deemed improbable by the known dates of the baptisms of his children, 1609 to 1619.

Will of Lewis Latham, Gentleman, of Elveston, Bedfordshire:

"In the name of God, amen. The sixth day of May in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and fifty three.

I, Lewis Latham of Elveston in the county of Bedford, gentleman, being of perfect health and memory, doe make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form followinge, that is to say: First and especially I bequeath my soule into the hands of Jesus Christ my Saviour and Redeemer with the full and certain assurance of the free pardon and remission of all my sinnes in and by and through the merritts, death and passion of Jesus Christ my Saviour and Redeemer and my body to the earth from whence it came to be buried att the discretion of my executrix hereafter named, and for my worldly goods as followeth.

Imprimis. I give and bequeath to my two sonnes Henry Latham and John Latham, twelve pence a piece if they demand it. Item, I give and bequeath to my daughters Ann Seager, Frances Clarke, Katharine Garnett, and Elizabeth Bibbie, twelve pence a piece if they come to demand it. Item, I give and bequeath to Ellen Sherringham, my daughter, twelve pence if she comes to demand it. Item, I give to Winyfred Downes, one bedsteade with furniture thereto belonging. All the rest of my goods, chattels, and cattles whatsoever I give and bequeath to Whinethred my loving wife, whom I make executrix of this my last will and Testament and I doe utterly revoke and disannul and make voyde all and every other and former will whatsoever heretofore made by me the sayd Lewis Latham.

In witness whereof I the sayd Lewis Latham have hereunto sett my hand and seale the day and year first above written.

The mark of Lewis Latham

read, signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of Robert Fernel, Jane Farnell, Susanna Farnell.

This will was proved at London the first day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and fifty and five before the Judges for Probate of Wills and grantinge administrations lawfully authorized by the oath of Winythred Latham the relict of the sayd deceased and sole executrix named in the last will and Testament of the sayd deceased to whom was committed admon. of all and singlar the goods chattels and debts of the sayd deceased. Shee the sayd Winythred Latham being firste sworn by virtue of a commission well and trully to administer the same."

Lewis Latham, Gentleman, and Elizabeth (his first wife) had issue 9 children.

Children of Lewis Latham and Elizabeth are:

- i. Frances Latham^{617,618}, born Bef. Feb 15, 1608/09 in Kempston, Bedfordshire, England; died Sep 02, 1677 in Newport, Rhode Island; married (1) Jeremy Clarke; married (2) William Dungan 1627; born in London, England 09/20/1636; married (3) Reverend William Vaughan Abt. 1655; died Aug 1677.

Notes for Frances Latham:

Justice, Alfred Rudolph. Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy. Unknown; unknown, 1922. Page 88:

Frances Latham, baptized Feb. 15, 1609, d. Sept. 1677, at Newport, R.I., married first 1627, William Dungan, Gentleman and Perfumer, of London, buried Sept. 20, 1636, son of Thomas Dungan, Gentleman, of Lincoln's Inn. Married secondly 1637, Jeremy Clarke, Gentleman, baptized Dec. 1, 1605, buried Nov. 1651, son of William Clarke, by his wife Mary Weston, and nephew of Richard Weston, Earl of Portland. Married thirdly circa 1655, Rev. William Vaughan, d. Aug. 1677.

More About Frances Latham:

Baptism: Feb 15, 1608/09

Christening: Feb 15, 1608/09, Kempston, Bedfordshire, England

More About William Dungan:

Burial: Sep 20, 1636

- ii. Oliver Latham⁶¹⁹, born Jun 04, 1608 in Cardington, Bedfordshire, England.
- iii. John Latham^{620,621}, born 1610 in Kempston, Bedfordshire, England; married Martha Ferneld.

Notes for John Latham:

Justice, Alfred Rudolph. Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy. Unknown; unknown, 1922. Page 88:

John Latham, married possibly, Martha Ferneld, daughter of Lady Elizabeth Ferneld.

He was a Justice of the Peace in Bedfordshire in 1657. He is mentioned in the will of Mary Gale, widow of Elstow, in 1632, whose maiden name was Andrew. His eldest son John was aged 16 in 1661-62 and a pupil at Mr. Dugard's school.

- iv. Henry Latham^{622,623}, born 1612 in Kempston, Bedfordshire, England; married (1) Ann Goodwin

More About Henry Latham:

Baptism: 1612

Christening: Nov 14, 1612, Elveston, Bedfordshire, England

- v. Maria Latham^{624,625}, born 1612 in Kempston, Bedfordshire, England; died Dec 03, 1614 in Elveston, Bedfordshire, England.

More About Maria Latham:

Christening: Sep 09, 1614, Elveston, Bedfordshire, England

- vi. Katherine Latham^{626,627}, born 1615 in Kempston, Bedfordshire, England; married William Garnett.

More About Katherine Latham:

Baptism: 1615

Christening: Sep 25, 1616, Elveston, Bedfordshire, England

- vii. Elizabeth Latham⁶²⁸, born Sep 25, 1616 in Kempston, Bedfordshire, England; married Mr. Bibbie.

More About Elizabeth Latham:

Baptism: Sep 25, 1617

- viii. Ann Latham^{628,629}, born Jun 19, 1618 in Elveston, Bedfordshire, England; married Mr. Seager.

More About Ann Latham:

Christening: Oct 11, 1618, Elstow, Bedfordshire, England

- ix. Sarah Latham^{630,631}, born Oct 1618 in Kempston, Bedfordshire, England.

More About Sarah Latham:

Baptism: Oct 11, 1618

Christening: Oct 11, 1618, Elstow, Bedfordshire, England

- 67 x. Helene Ellen Latham, born 1619 in Elstow, Bedfordshire, England; died 1663 in Rhode Island; married (1) Mr. Sherringham; married (2) Reverend William Wickenden Dec 23, 1663 in Intentions, Providence, Rhode Island.
- xi. Winifred Latham⁶³², born Abt. 1620 in Elveston, Bedfordshire, England.

152. Thomas Canby^{633,634,635}, born 1604 in Thome, Yorkshire, England; died Mar 16, 1667/68 in Thome, Yorkshire, England. He was the son of **304. Edward Canby** and **305. Jane**. He married **153. Mary** 1628 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England.

153. Mary^{636,637}, born 1608 in Thome, Yorkshire, England; died Sep 1650 in Thome, Yorkshire, England.

Notes for Thomas Canby:

Comly, George Norwood. Comly Family in America. Privately published under supervision of J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1939; pages 781-782:

Thomas Canby, Gentleman, son of Edward and Jane, was born circa 1590, died 1668, married circa 1628, Mary, buried September 13, 1650.

"The will of Thomas Canby, the elder, of Thorn, gentleman, dated October 17, 1667, probated

March 16, 1668, mentions eldest son Edward, to whom he bequeathed 30 acres of land lying near Wroote; youngest sonne, Benjamin Canby; sons, John Canby and Thomas Canby; daughter Mary, wife of John Atkinson, and her son, Thomas Atkinson; daughter Phebe, wife of Samuel Mackright; daughter Anne, wife of James Stainton; and daughter Hester, wife of Richard Starkey. He mentions his dwelling house in Reedum Lane called 'Pinfold House' near the Dutch bank." Executor son Edward Canby. (Yorkshire Registry, Volume 4, page 705.)

More About Mary:

Burial: Sep 13, 1650, Thorne, Yorkshire, England

Children of Thomas Canby and Mary are:

- i. Edward Canby^{638,639}, born 1630 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England; died 1702 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England; married Elizabeth Elmhurst; born 1642; died 1685.
- ii. John Canby^{640,641}, born Abt. 1632 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England.
- iii. Thomas Canby^{642,643}, born Abt. 1632 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England; died 1709 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England.

More About Thomas Canby:

Burial: Sep 02, 1709, Thorne, Yorkshire, England

- iv. Mary Canby^{644,645}, born Abt. 1628 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England; married John Atkinson.
- v. Phebe Canby^{646,647}, born Abt. 1634 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England; married Samuel Mackright.
- vi. Anne Canby^{648,649}, born Abt. 1636 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England; married James Stainton.
- 76 vii. Benjamin Canby, born Sep 06, 1637 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England; died Oct 1681 in Liverpool, Lancashire, England; married (1) Jane Elton; married (2) Elizabeth Boker Mar 26, 1678.
- viii. Sara Canby⁶⁵⁰, born Abt. 1639 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England; died Aug 1644 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England.

More About Sara Canby:

Burial: Aug 1644, Thorne, Yorkshire, England

- ix. Hester Canby^{650,651}, born in Thorne, Yorkshire, England; married Richard Starkey.

160. William Gregg^{652,653}, born 1616 in Glenarm Barony Coast of Antrim County, Glenorchy, Argyll, Scotland; died Abt. 1672 in Ardmore, County Waterford, Ireland. He was the son of **320. John MacGregor** and **321. Ann Palmer**. He married **161. Mary Grace James** 1644 in Armagh, Antrim, Ireland.

161. Mary Grace James⁶⁵⁴, born 1619 in Glenarm Barony, Antrim, Antrim, Ireland; died Abt. 1688 in Ardmore, Antrim, Ireland.

Notes for William Gregg:

"Quaker Greggs," Hazel May Middleton Kendall, page 17:

William Gregg, oldest son of John Greg and a Presbyterian landholder, was forced to leave his inheritance of Glenarm Barony on the coast of County Antrim after May 1653. His father, the John Greg from Clan Gregor in Scotland, had died probably about 1644 (born about 1576) and this eldest son William inherited the barony and the silver-studded ivory-headed cane which his father decreed should be handed down to the second oldest son in each generation because the oldest customarily inherited the land.

This oldest son William (Wills of Ireland) (born 1616, Scotland) left by ship after May 1653 his Glenarm Barony in County Antrim with three children, Richard, William born about 1648 and the oldest son John. Probably there were daughters. With this family he settled on the southwest shore of Waterford County, Southern Ireland at Ardmore where he died about 1672. His son John (Wills of Ireland) died same place 1724 and his son Richard (Wills of Ireland) died there 1741.

At Ardmore, William Greg found Scottish friends in a county which was not Irish, but free, since a trade route was well established between Waterford, Ireland and the Isle of Mull, Scotland.

The members of Clan Gregor took their first names from their ancestors and their rulers in appreciation and devotion. Their benefactor William the Lion ruled (1165-1214) at Stirling, Scotland for a long and important era in which he made efforts for the independence of Scotland and was rewarded by internal peace. During his reign the new diocese of Argyll was founded by separation from Dunkel and it was then that John the Scot, a bishop, sent his chaplain as knowing Gaelic to the Argyll diocese. William the Lion was followed by Richard Coeur de Lion who renounced the English claim to Scotland in 1189. From such staunch persons the Gregs named their children for their unity and happiness depended much on attachments to their leaders.

More About William Gregg:

Burial: 1672, Glenarm Barony, Antrim, Antrim, Ireland

More About Mary Grace James:

Burial: Ardmore, Antrim, Ireland

Children of William Gregg and Mary James are:

- i. John Gregg^{655,656}, born Abt. 1641 in Glenarm Barony Coast, Antrim County, Scotland; died 1724 in Southwest Shore, Ardmore, Waterford County, Ireland.
- ii. Richard Gregg^{657,658}, born 1643 in Antrim County, Scotland; died 1741 in Waterford, Ireland.
- iii. Joanna Gregg⁶⁵⁹, born Abt. 1645 in Pennsylvania; married Alexander Patrick.
- 80 iv. William Gregg, born Abt. 1648 in Glenarm Barony, Antrim, Coast Antrim County, Scotland; died Jul 01, 1687 in Strand Millas Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware; married Ann Wilkinson Jun 02, 1663 in Ardmore, Waterford County, Ireland.

162. Mr. Wilkinson, born 1620 in Armagh, Antrim, Ireland. He married **163. Mrs. Wilkinson** 1644 in Armagh, Ireland.

163. Mrs. Wilkinson, born 1623 in Armagh, Antrim, Ireland.

Child of Mr. Wilkinson and Mrs. Wilkinson is:

- 81 i. Ann Wilkinson, born 1644 in Ardmore, Waterford, Ireland; died Jan 05, 1691/92 in Strand Mills, New Castle County, Delaware; married William Gregg Jun 02, 1663 in Ardmore, Waterford County, Ireland.

192. James Harland⁶⁶⁰, born 1625 in Bishopric, Near Durham, Durham, England; died Feb 17, 1679/80 in England. He was the son of **384. Captain William Harland** and **385. Elizabeth Seaman**. He married **193. Mrs. Harland** Feb 17, 1679/80 in Bishoprick, Nigh, Durham, England.

193. Mrs. Harland, born 1627 in Durham, England.

Notes for James Harland:

"History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family," Alpheus H. Harlan, page 1.

James Harland, Yeoman and member of the Episcopal Church, was b. about the year 1625 in the "Bishoprick, nigh Durham, England," and is the earliest paternal ancestor known to the family in America bearing the name Harlan. He lived and d. an Englishman, and was bur. upon English soil, no one today knows where. Tradition says that the name of his father was William.

That James Harland was married according to the usages of the Established Church there is no doubt. That his children were baptized and recorded therein is fully established by the fact that the earliest record we have of his son, George, is that he was "Baptised at the Monastery of Monkwearmouth* in Oald England." We have no record giving the name of the wife and mother. So far as known, James Harland was the father of three sons: Thomas, m. Katherine Bullock and Alice Foster; George, d. 1714, m. Elizabeth Duck; and Michael, d. 1729, m. Dinah Dixon.

*Monkwearmouth Monastery was founded by Benedict Biscop in the year A.D. 672. It is situated in a town of the same name in the east division of Chester, County Durham, and one-half mile north of Sunderland. It receives its name from its location near the mouth of the river Wear. Burned and plundered time and again, only the tower and some detached parts of the church remain of the once celebrated monastery. In 1790 the parish registers, with the exception of some of the late records, were destroyed by fire, and it is very probable that information of untold value to us perished in the flames.

More About James Harland:

Burial: England

Children of James Harland and Mrs. Harland are:

- i. Thomas Harland⁶⁶⁰, born Abt. 1648 in Bishoprick, Durham, England;

died in Lurgan, Armagh, Ireland; married (1) Katherine Bullock Apr 07, 1680 in Parish of Segoe, County Armagh, Ireland; born Abt. 1648 in County Down, Ireland; died 1690; married (2) Ailice Foster Nov 08, 1702 in Lisnegarvy, County Armagh, Ireland; born in Lisnegarvy, County Armagh, Ireland.

Notes for Thomas Harland:

Thomas Harland, Yeoman, Friend, b. "Nigh Durham, in Bishoprick, England," where he remained until early manhood, when with his brothers and others he crossed over into Ireland and located in the Parish of Donnahlong, County Down. It is supposed that he remained there during life, and that he was buried in the burying grounds at Lurgan Meeting House, County Armagh. He m. 2, 7, 1680, by ceremony of Friends at Lurgan Meeting, held then "at the house of Francis Robson," in the Parish of Segoe, County Armagh, Katherine Bullock (Friend), b. _____, d. 3 Mo. 1690, County Down, a dau. of George Bullock, of the Parish of Donnahlong. They were the parents of one son, Ananias, and of four daughters, Rebecca, Patience, Christian and Katherine.

Thomas Harland m. second, 11,8, 1702, Ailice Foster, of "Lisnegarvy, at Richard Boyes house, Ballinderry Meeting, County of Armagh." They were the parents of two sons, James and Thomas, and of one dau., Abigail.

We find the names of George Harland, Alphonsus Kirk, etc., among the signers to Thomas Harland's first marriage certificate, but it seems that this brother did not venture to cast his lot in the new world. So far as we can learn he remained in Ireland; we find his descendants, some fifty years, later, crossing into Pennsylvania, and settling in Chester County.

More About Thomas Harland:

Burial: Lurgan Memorial Cemetery, County Armagh, Ireland

- 96
- ii. George Harlan, born Mar 11, 1649/50 in Monkwearmouth, Durham, England; died Jul 05, 1714 in Brandywine Creek, Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Elizabeth Duck Sep 17, 1678 in Ceremony of Friends, Shankill, Armagh, Ireland.
 - iii. Peter Harland, born Abt. 1652 in Bishoprick, Nigh Durham, England.
 - iv. David Harland, born Abt. 1654 in Monkwearmouth, Bishoprick, Durhamshire, England.
 - v. Deborah Harland, born Abt. 1654 in Bishopick, Near Durham, Durham, England.
 - vi. Thomas Harland, born Abt. 1660 in Durham, England.
 - vii. Thomas or James Harland, born 1660 in Bishoprick, Durham, England; died in Lurgan, Armagh, Ireland.

More About Thomas or James Harland:

Christening: Sep 07, 1661, Witton, LeWear, Durham, England

- viii. Michael Harland^{661,661}, born Abt. 1660 in Nigh Durham In, Bishoprick, Durham, England; died Jun 04, 1729 in London Grove, Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Dinah Dixon Jan 1689/90; born Abt. 1666.

Notes for Michael Harland:

"History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family," Alpheus H. Harlan, pages 7-10.

Michael Harlan, Yeoman, Friend, was b. "Nigh Durham, in Bishoprick, England, about the year 1660," and in early life em. with his brothers into Ireland and settled with them in the County of Down. Here he remained until 1687, when he accompanied his brother George to America. "And ye beginning of ye year 1690," Michael Harlan m. Dinah Dixon, "ye Daughter of Henry Dixon and settled first Neer ye Senter Meeting House." They afterward removed into London Grove Twp., where Michael d. "Fourth Month " (June), 1729, and was bur. in Friends' Burying Grounds. His wife was doubtless bur. there also. They had the following issue:

"George, ye sone of ye said Michael & Dinah Harlan was born ye 4th Day of ye 10th mo in ye yeare 1690 a little before day"; d. in 1732; m. Mary Baily (Stewart).

"Abigail, ye Daughter of said Michael & Dinah Harlan was born ye 23rd Day of ye 9th mo 1692 after night"; d., date unknown; m. Richard Flower.

"Thomas, ye sone of said Michael & Dinah Harlan was born ye 24th Day of ye 4th mo 1694 about ye 2nd hour afternoon"; d. 1745; m. Mary Carter.

"Stephen, ye sone of said Michael & Dinah Harlan was Born ye 16th Day of ye 2nd mo 1697 about noon"; d. 1732; m. Hannah Carter.

"Michael, ye sone of Michael & Dinah Harlan was Born ye 7th Day of ye 2nd mo 1699 about ye 8th hour in ye evening"; d. 1757; m. Hannah Maris.

"Solomon, ye sone of Michael & Dinah Harlan was Born ye 7th Day of ye 10th mo 1701 about ye 7th hour in ye morning"; d. 2 Mo., 1732, in London Grove Twp.; unm.

"James, ye sone of Michael & Dinah Harlan was Born ye 19th Day of 10th mo 1703 about ye 5th hour in ye morning"; d. 1774; m. Susanna Oborn.

"Dinah, ye Daughter of Michael & Dinah Harlan was Born ye 23rd Day of ye 8th mo 1707 about ye 10th hour at night"; d. 4, 6, 1763; m. Thomas Gregg.

Michael Harlan's Will

The Last Will & testament of Michael Harlan, of London Grove Township, in Ye County of Chester, in Ye province of pennsilvania, made the Thirteenth Day of twelfth month in ye yeare of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & Twenty eight being Weak in Body but of sound mind & memory thanks be given to almighty God therefore Considering my Mortall estate am Wiling TO Dispose & settle my Temporall Estate Goods & Chattles in Manner following First bequeathing my Soul into the hands of Almighty God & my Body to the Earth to be Decently Buryed at ye Discretion of my Exec hereafter named.

Item. I Give & Bequeath to my son George Harlan & his Heirs forever the one moyety of Land I purchased being upon a branch of Elk River ye run of water that passes my son in Law Flowers house to be his boundary.

Item. I Give & Bequeath to my son in Law Richard Flower & his Heirs forever that part of said Tract upon ye Branch of Elk River that he now Dwelleth upon.

Item. I Give & Bequeath to my son James Harlan & his Heirs forever that Tract of Land upon Octorao Creek being four hundred acres in all.

Item. I Give & Bequeath to my Daughter Dinah Harlan Thirty pounds Currant money of pennsilvania to be paid by my son James Harlan and Thirty pounds to me Michael Harlan to be paid out of ye aforesaid four hundred acres.

Item. I Give & Bequeath to my son Michael Harlan & his Heirs forever one hundred & fifty acres of Land being in London Grove Township Together with Fourty acres part of the Tract I now Dwell upon.

Item. I Give & Bequeath to my son Solomon Harlan & his Heirs forever my Dwelling house & plantation & Land belonging thereunto Excepting the Fourty acres part of the Tract I now Dwell upon.

Item. I Give & Bequeath to my son Thomas Harlan Ten pounds Currant money of pennsilvania.

Item. I Give & Bequeath to my Grand child Dinah Harlan Daughter to my sone George Five pounds Currant money of pennsilvania.

Item. My Will is that my Executors after named Sell & Dispose of one hundred acres of Land upon Octoraro Creek and one hundred acres lying in London Grove upon Nottingham Road.

Item. my will is that after my just debts are paid & my wifes Thirds Deducted out of my Goods & Chattles and any Remains be except the three houses and the utensills Belonging to me I Bequeath to my son Solomon Harlan.

Item. I Bequeath all the above stated Remains if any there be to be equally Divided amongst my Eldest Children.

Item. I do hereby Constitute & appoint my sons George Thomas & Stephen Harlan my sole Executors of this my Last Will & Testament.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & Seal.

Michael Harlan (Seal)

Witnesses: Edward Flower, Juno Starr.

NOTE "there is some Creatures in ye Wood which now cannot be had which must be returned as they come to hand."

A Lease of 150 acres of land made in the year 1729, from Michael Harlan Senior, to his sone Michael Harlan Junior.

This Indenture made ye Twenty fifth Day of April In ye Second year of ye Reign of our Sovereign Lord George ye Second King of Great Britain &c And in ye year of our Lorde on thousand seven hundred & twenty nine Between Michael Harlan of London Grove in ye County of Chester in ye Province of Pensylvania Yeoman of ye one part and Michael Harlan junior of ye same place Yeoman of ye other part Witnesseth yet ye better to enable ye said Michael Harlan to Grant Release & Convey a certain piece or parcell of Land hereafter mentioned & Described with their appurtenances unto ye said Michael Harlan junior & his Heirs To such uses intents & purposes & in such sort manner & form as in & by ye said Indenture to bear date ye day next after ye date hereof & to be made between ye same parties as these presents ye same shall be granted Released & Conveyed. He ye said Michael Harlan for & in consideration of ye Sum of five Shillings to him paid by ye said Michael Harlan junior ye receipt where of he does hereby acknowledge Have Bargained & Sold & by these presents Do bargain & Sell unto ye said Michael Harlan junior a certain Trach of Land Situate Lying & being in ye London Tract beyond New Garden in ye said County of Chester. Beginning at a corner marked Black Oak in ye lien of ye Land formerly John Renfroes. Thence West by Vacant Land one Hundred & tenn perches to a White Oak. Thence North by Vacant Land one Hundred & tenn thence East one Hundred & Fifty four perches to a post. Thence West South West by ye Land of ye said Renfroes forty eight perches to a white oak. Thence South by ye said same Land one Hundred & tenn perches to ye place of Beginning containing one Hundred & fifty acres Besides ye Usuall allowance for

Roades & Highways Together with all mines Mineralls & Quarries
Woods Meadows Wayes Waters Water courses Fishings Fowlings
Hunting rights liberties prevelidges Heriditments & appurtenances
whatsoever to ye said one Hundred & fifty acres of Land Belonging or in
anywise appertaining and ye Reversions & Remainders Rents issues &
proffitts thereof. To HAVE & TO HOLD ye said tract of parcell of Land
heriddittments & premises hereby Bargained & Sold or mentioned to be
bargained & sold with ye appurtenances unto ye said Michael Harlan
junior his Heirs Executor Administrator & Assigns from ye Day of ye
Date here of for & during & unto ye full end & term of one year from
thence next ensuing & fully to be compleat & ended. In Witness whereof
ye said parties to these presents have interchangeably sett their Hands &
Seals hereunto Dated ye Day & year first above written.

Sealed & Delivered in ye presence of us.

Michael X Harlan
William Webb (husband of Rebecca Harlan) (his mark)
George Harlan
Thomas Harlan

More About Michael Harland:

Burial: 1729, Kennet Burial Grounds, Chester County, Pennsylvania

Christening: Jan 11, 1649/50, Durham, England

Notes for Dinah Dixon:

"History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family," Alpheus H. Harlan, page
8.

THE DIXON FAMILY. Henry Dixon, an innkeeper at New Castle,
Delaware, had children as follows: (William, b. ____; d. 1708; m. Anna
Gregg, dau. of William Gregg, in 1690. (2) Dinah, b. ____; d. ____; m.
Michael Harlan, 1 Mo., 1690. (3) Rose, b. ____; d. ____; m. Thomas
Pierson, widower, and deputy surveyor of New Castle County.

Of these, William Dixon settled on a tract of land in Christiana Hundred,
New Castle County, about one mile southwest of the present village of
Centreville. "William Dixon, of Red Clay Creek, weaver," made his will
1 Mol, 31, 1680, and it was probated Sept. 20, 1708. He mentions his
wife, Ann, and appoints his brothers-in-law, Michael Harlan and John
Gregg, his advisors. The widow, Ann Dixon, later married John
Houghton.

George Dixon, a son of William and Ann, was b. 11, 16, 1706. He m.
Ann, the dau. of Swithin and Ann Chandler, 11, 29, 1725. The date of his
wife's birth is unknown, but she d. 3, 14, 1761, "aged about 52 years."
They were the parents of six children: (i) Enoch, b. 9, 5, 1727. (ii)
Dinah, b. 12 Mo., 1729; d. 8, 20, 1743. (iii) Caleb, b. 9, 6, 1732. (iv)
George, b. 4, 8, 1740. (v) Phebe, b. 12, 15, 1743. (vi) Joshua, b. 12, 26,
1746.

194. Ezekial Duck⁶⁶², born 1628 in Shankill, Armagh, Ireland. He married **195. Hannah Hoope** 1654 in Shankill, Armagh, Ireland.

195. Hannah Hoope⁶⁶².

Children of Ezekial Duck and Hannah Hoope are:

- 97 i. Elizabeth Duck, born May 05, 1660 in Durgan, Parish of Shankill, County Armagh, Ireland; died Abt. 1711 in Pennsbury Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; married George Harlan Sep 17, 1678 in Ceremony of Friends, Shankill, Armagh, Ireland.
- ii. Hannah Duck, born 1662.

More About Hannah Duck:

Census: Apr 14, 1662, Shankill, Armagh, Ireland

- iii. William Duck, born 1665.

More About William Duck:

Christening: Oct 23, 1665, Shankill, Armagh, Ireland

196. William Heald^{663,664,665,666}, born Jan 10, 1646/47 in Eccleston, Mobberly, Cheshire, England; died Aug 20, 1677 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England. He was the son of **392. Thomas Heald** and **393. Elizabeth Steward**. He married **197. Jane Donbobbin** Sep 17, 1667 in Great Sankey, Cheshire, England.

197. Jane Donbobbin^{667,668,669}, born Abt. 1648 in Great Sankey, Cheshire, England; died Aug 09, 1677 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.

More About William Heald:

Burial: Mobberly Burial Grounds, Mobberly, Cheshire, England

Christening: Jul 11, 1643, Mobberly, Cheshire, England

More About Jane Donbobbin:

Burial: Mobberly Burial Grounds, Mobberly, Cheshire, England

Children of William Heald and Jane Donbobbin are:

- i. John Heald^{670,671}, born in West Bradford, Chester County, Pennsylvania; died Abt. 1741 in Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Martha Foden Nov 15, 1701 in Pownell, Cheshire, England; died in Bradford Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

More About John Heald:

Burial: Old Kennett Meeting House

- 98 ii. Samuel Heald, born Sep 12, 1668 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; died 1736 in Kennet Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Mary Bancroft Feb 16, 1690/91 in Home of John Bancroft, Etchells, Cheshire,

England.

- iii. William Heald⁶⁷², born Sep 18, 1671 in Moberly, Cheshire, England; died Jul 02, 1731 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; married Hannah Travis Jun 13, 1702.

More About William Heald:

Burial: Jul 05, 1731, Mobberly Burial Grounds, Mobberly, Cheshire, England

- iv. Mary Heald⁶⁷², born Jun 05, 1675 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; died Sep 10, 1677 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; married Thomas Yeats; born in Crossland.
- v. Mary Heald Hale, born Aug 05, 1675 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.

198. John Bancroft^{673,674,675,676,677,678,679}, born Abt. 1633 in Etchells, Parish of Northenden, Cheshire, England; died Feb 25, 1698/99 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England. He was the son of **396. Richard Bancroft** and **397. Ellen Burgess**. He married **199. Mary Janney** Jul 06, 1663 in Handforth, Cheshire, England.

199. Mary Janney^{680,681,682,683,684,685,686}, born Jan 06, 1637/38 in Cheadle, Cheshire, England; died Jan 05, 1705/06 in Etchells, Cheshire, England. She was the daughter of **398. Randle Janney** and **399. Anne Knevett**.

More About John Bancroft:

Christening: Jul 12, 1635, Northenden, Cheshire, England

More About Mary Janney:

Christening: Jan 06, 1638/39, Wilmslow, Cheshire, England

Children of John Bancroft and Mary Janney are:

- i. Jacob Bancroft^{687,688,689}, born Jul 13, 1664 in Stockport, Cheshire, England; died Oct 31, 1742; married Ruth Lawrence Jan 20, 1687/88 in Cheshire, England.
- ii. David Bancroft^{690,691,692}, born Oct 09, 1666 in Etchells, Cheshire, England; died Feb 03, 1686/87 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.

More About David Bancroft:

Burial: Dec 03, 1687, England

- iii. Dinah Bancroft^{693,694,695}, born Dec 08, 1668 in Etchells, Cheshire, England; died Feb 03, 1686/87 in Cheshire, England; married Thomas Burbick, Jr..
- iv. Joseph Bancroft^{696,697,698}, born Jun 04, 1671 in Etchells, Cheshire, England; died Mar 26, 1675 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.
- 99 v. Mary Bancroft, born May 13, 1673 in Eccleston, Cheshire, England; died Abt. 1735 in Kennett Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania; married Samuel Heald Feb 16, 1690/91 in Home of John Bancroft, Etchells, Cheshire, England.

- vi. Sarah Bancroft^{699,700,701}, born Mar 25, 1677 in Etchells, Cheshire, England; died Apr 03, 1681 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.
- vii. John Bancroft^{702,703,704}, born Mar 01, 1681/82 in Etchells, Cheshire, England.

200. Robert Hope, born Bef. 1608 in Yorkshire, England. He married **201. Isabell**.
201. Isabell, born Bef. 1612 in Yorkshire, England.

Child of Robert Hope and Isabell is:

- 100 i. John Hope, born 1634 in Yorkshire, England; married Ann Willets.

224. William Jennings⁷⁰⁵, born Abt. 1584 in England. He was the son of **448. William Jennings** and **449. Johanna Elliott**. He married **225. Mary Messenger** Abt. 1640 in England.

225. Mary Messenger⁷⁰⁶, born Abt. 1620 in England.

Child of William Jennings and Mary Messenger is:

- 112 i. Henry Jennings, born Jul 21, 1642 in Parish of Clemonddeane, Surrey, England; died Apr 23, 1706 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; married Margaret Bussie Jan 18, 1665/66 in London, England.

226. Paul Bussie^{707,708}, born Abt. 1619 in York, England.

Child of Paul Bussie is:

- 113 i. Margaret Bussie, born 1645 in Yorkshire, England; died Mar 14, 1709/10 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; married Henry Jennings Jan 18, 1665/66 in London, England.

236. Thomas Norris⁷⁰⁹. He married **237. Rebecah**.

237. Rebecah⁷⁰⁹.

Child of Thomas Norris and Rebecah is:

- 118 i. James Norriss, born Abt. 1685; died 1742 in Haddonfield, New Jersey; married Sarah Kay Bef. 1720.

238. John Kay^{710,711,712,713,714,715,716,717}, born Oct 04, 1656 in Foolestone, Yorkshire, England; died 1742 in Gloucester County, New Jersey. He was the son of **476. Garvis Kay** and **477. Sarah Thewlis**. He married **239. Elizabeth Fearne** Mar 15, 1683/84 in Darby, Delaware, Pennsylvania.

239. Elizabeth Fearne^{718,719,720,721}, born Mar 11, 1661/62 in Hartington, Derby, England; died Nov 08, 1713 in Waterford Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. She was the daughter of **478. Robert Fearne** and **479. Elizabeth Eggington**.

Notes for John Kay:

Clement, John. Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township, Old Gloucester County, West New Jersey. Sinnickson Chew, Camden, New Jersey, 1877. Pages 167-179:

Among the leading men of the times, the name of John Kay occurs as often as that of any other person. He was a son of Garvis Kay, and came to New Jersey about the year 1680. The history of this family in England is worthy of notice in this connection, and may not prove uninteresting to those of the name in this region of the country. Lower, in his Dictionary of Family Names, says:

The family of Kaye is of great antiquity in the county of York, being descended from Sir Kay, an ancient Britton, and one of the Knights of the warlike table of that noble Prince Arthur, flower of chivalry! The truth seems to be that, at Woodsome in Yorkshire, there resided in very early times a family of Kaye, the head of which, some centuries later, was created Baronet by Charles I. The patent expired in 1810, but was revived shortly afterwards in favor of the reputed son of the fifth Baronet."

Some of the family may be found in Durham and Berkshire, but it is more numerous in Yorkshire than in any other county in England. Many of them were Friends, and consequently suffered persecution at the hands of those in authority, in the shape of fines and imprisonments. At the court of quarter sessions, held at Wakefield in Yorkshire, in 1661, John Kay, Baronet, was the presiding judge, and committed sixty Quakers to prison. Ten years after, John Kay was fined for attending meeting at York in the same shire. It is possible that the latter was the same person as the former; and that, while the committing magistrate, he became convinced of the truth of the doctrines preached by George Fox, laid aside his titles, and suffered with the Friends in person and estate.

In 1675, Garvis Kay of Holmforth, in the Parish of Kirk-Burton, Yorkshire, was prosecuted for tithes, committed to prison for contempt, and there kept for two years. He was released for some flaw in the indictment, but again committed by proceedings against him in the ecclesiastical courts.

Although it would be a venture to say that the two Kays here named were the same that came to New Jersey, yet the dates and incidents may be reconciled, and such suggestion really may be a fact. This, however, must be left for some one in the blood, and curious to trace the family beyond the ocean.

The first of the name hereabout was John Kay, who purchased one hundred acres of Francis Collins, in 1684, situated on the north side of the north branch of Cooper's creek, adjoining a tract of land which he (Francis Collins) afterwards sold to Simeon Ellis. These one hundred acres are now part of the farm lately owned by Joseph W. Cooper, deceased, and lie about one mile east of Ellisburg, in Delaware township. In 1696, Jarvis Kay located one hundred acres of land situated on the southerly side of the south branch of Cooper's creek; but, from the vague and uncertain description, its exact position could not be discovered. This tract is probably now included in the landed estate of John Gill, and lies about one mile south of Haddonfield in Centre township, bounded by the stream aforesaid. Whether the Jarvis Kay here mentioned was the father of Joh, or whether he lived on the survey before mentioned, is unknown at this late day, and without much trouble and bootless research, may always so remain.

There is a tradition in the family that the first habitation of John Kay on the tract of one hundred acres was a cave in the hillside near the creek, and that there he and his family resided. This is probable, as many of the first settlers adopted this mode of shelter, until time could be had to clear a portion of their land and erect log cabins, which were universal in the first settlement of the country. Were the dwelling a cave or cabin, there is much of interest surrounding the place where it stood; and it deserves a faithful search in order to discover its true locality.

In 1685, a religious meeting was established by consent of Burlington Friends, at the house of John Kay, in connection with one of the same character to be held at the house of Timothy Hancock, at Penisaukin, on alternate first-days, for the accommodation of Friends in Evesham, and about Penisaukin and Cooper's creek. These meetings were continued until 1707, at least, as the records show marriages to have taken place there as late as that time. William Clark and Mary Heritage were married there in 1696. Benjamin Wood and Elizabeth Kay, and Benjamin Thackara and Mary Cooper, were married there in 1707, as were doubtless many others, the record of whose marriages has been lost.

At that date (1685), the settlers in Evesham or the Vale of Evesham, as the neighborhood is called in some of the old titles, were but few, and wide apart. Among them were William and Elizabeth Evans, who lived in a cave near Mt. Laurel, on a tract of land which William had located in 1682; and here were born their children. Noel Mew and his Indian wife had settled on part of a large tract of land located by his father, Richard Mew. His habitation was on the farm lately owned by James Wills, and near a stream of water called Noel's run, which doubtless received its name from him. Thomas Evans, a brother of William, also settled in the neighborhood; his family was small, however, he having but a wife and one daughter.

John Inspeek resided east of Marlton, in a small cabin surrounded by Indians, with whom he lived on excellent terms. Thomas Eves lived near by, as well as Henry Ballinger, Francis Austin, and others, who were known in those days as the "Evesham Friends," and attended the meeting at John Kay's house. Elizabeth Evans, the wife of William, was a public Friend, and doubtless followed closely in the footsteps of the founder of her profession, and in their meetings at this place, frequently exhorted those around her to do likewise.

John Kay's house was several miles from where these people lived, but it proved how much they were attached to their religious principles, and what difficulties they were willing to overcome in order to observe the requirements of the society.

In this connection it may be proper to notice another meeting of Friends, held at the house of Thomas Shackle, from the year 1695 to 1721. Some one who has had access to the minute book of the Friends' Meetings in this section, has made the following extract therefrom:

"The Monthly Meeting of Gloucester from the year 1695, was held alternately at Newton and at the house of Thomas Shackle, until the twelfth month, 1721, at which time it was held at the meeting house at Haddonfield, which was built in the fore part of that year, on ground given by John Estaugh, for the accommodation of the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings. After some time, two meetings a week for worship, were constantly kept there, which are still continued, excepting when that on the first-day is held at Newton. The Monthly Meeting is now constantly held at Haddonfield, and the Quarterly Meeting alternately there and at Salem. The

Quarterly Meeting was first set up by order of the Yearly Meeting at Burlington, to be held alternately at Salem and Newton."

The house of Thomas Shackle stood upon the farm now owned by Amos Kaighn, in Delaware township, a short distance northwest of the Haddonfield and Moorestown road, and about one mile from Ellisburg.

The land Thomas Shackle purchased of Francis Collins in 1689, and, in 1735, it became the property of John Burrough.

This extract fixes the year in which the meeting house at Haddonfield was built, the erection of which centered all the meetings at one point, much to the comfort and convenience of the people.

Proud, in a footnote to his History of Pennsylvania, says "that John Key was the first child born of English parents in Philadelphia, and that William Penn gave him a square of ground. He was born in a cave long afterwards known by the name of Penny Pot, near Sassafras street." He remembers him to have been in the city about six years before his death, which occurred in 1767. He was buried at Kennett, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he had previously resided.

The subject of this sketch and the person named by Proud cannot be the same, although the name is frequently spelled differently which sometimes leads to doubt.

John Kay became the owner of many tracts of land near his first purchase, some of which he located, and some of which he bought of the settlers. One of the old deeds calls him a clothier, which implies he was a manufacturer of, or a dealer in cloth. Whether this had reference to his calling before or after his settlement here, does not appear.

The coloring matter for his goods was not one of troubles in manufacturing, for our Quaker ancestors were careful to avoid anything in dress that pertained to style or pretension. Of the few changes that have made any inroads upon the practices of primitive Friends, this is the most radical. In England, the members of this sect cannot be distinguished by their dress, and such may soon be the case in America.

In 1710, John Kay purchased the Lovejoy survey, partly covered by the village of Haddonfield, which purchase included the mansion house and corn mill built by Thomas Kendall in 1697, now part of the estate of Josiah B. Evans, deceased; both of which building stood on the south side of the creek, and within the bounds of Newton township. To this place John Kay removed, and he there resided until his death.

This "corn mill," in the days of our ancestors known as the "Free Lodge mill," as then constructed, would be a curiosity to the mechanics of the present time. The driving of one run of stone was, perhaps, all that was desired, the machinery being so heavily and clumsily made that it would contrast strangely with the perfect application of power, the avoidance of friction, and the nice adjustment secured by experience and ingenuity to the same uses at the present day.

The mill stood some distance below the dam, at the end of the race-way cut in the bank, which

secured additional head and fall without increasing the expense. The remains of this race-way may yet be seen, but the site of the mill is entirely obliterated. That it literally was a corn mill there can be no question, as no other kind of grain was raised here for many years after its erection, nor was bolting apparatus introduced after other cereals were cultivated, but our forefathers ate their bread made of the dark flour, taken up with the bran still remaining therein; which, although it detracted from the appearance, yet aided materially in the digestion.

A story is still extant, much to the scandal of our worthy ancestors, that, in going with a "grist" to the mill, they always put a stone in one end of the sack, the better to balance the grain in the other, when hung across the horse or ox that carried it, not understanding that, with grain in place of the stone, a double portion could be thus transported. If this be true, then the improvement in the mode of getting a grist to and from the mill is quite as discoverable as the advantage derived from modern well adjusted machinery. This was probably the first grain mill in Gloucester county, and, if it stood now as in the days of its usefulness, many would be the visitors to examine its arrangement and inspect its odd construction.

In 1685, John Kay was elected a member of the Assembly of the province of West New Jersey, and, in 1703 and 1704, again filled the same position. During this time he was also appointed one of the justices of Gloucester county, which, under the laws of the State, then existing, made him one of the judges of the several courts of the same. He held several local offices, and discharged their duties to the satisfaction of the community.

In 1710, he was again elected one of the members of the Provincial Assembly from Gloucester county, which was part of the fourth session of the Legislature after the surrender made to Queen Anne, and in the ninth year of her reign. Upon the meeting of this body at Burlington, he was chosen speaker, which appointment at that time was sufficient to mark him as a man of more than ordinary ability. Robert Hunter was governor, holding his commission from the Queen, and, by her instructions and authority, striving to settle the difficulties then existing between the colonies, but now united under his administration. Much depended on the discretion and good judgment of the Legislature in making the surrender acceptable to the people, and John Kay was a prominent man during all these difficulties. He was continued speaker through the sessions of 1711-12 and 1713.

Upon the meeting of the Legislature in 1716, Daniel Coxe was returned as a member of the Assembly in place of John Kay, and was chosen speaker. The proceedings of that body, however, show in what way this occurred; for William Harrison, sheriff of Gloucester county, was arrested and brought to the bar of the House by the sergeant-at-arms, and reprimanded "for adjoining the election poll from the 'great field' near John Kay's home, to William Cooper's, several miles distant, without the consent of the candidates, which was contrary to law." By this transaction, the defeat of John Kay was brought about, which led to the censure of the principal executive officer of the county. What sheriff Harrison's explanation or apology was, does not appear upon the record, yet it is evident that he was in sympathy with Dr. Coxe, and enlarged his authority to carry out his wishes. John Kay at that time resided at the corn mill, and the "great field" was part of John Haddon's estate, bounded by the King's road and part of the village of Haddonfield.

Although several years had passed away since the assumption of the government by Queen Anne, yet the participants in the political troubles previous to that had not forgotten their

animosities, as was evidenced in the foregoing transaction. Daniel Coxe made himself obnoxious to Governor Hunter, and, at the next session, absented himself from the Assembly, at which time John Kinsey was elected speaker in his stead. Coxe was afterward reprimanded and expelled from that body.

Another peculiarity about this election was the returning of Daniel Coxe for the counties of Salem and Gloucester; so, upon the organization of the Assembly, he was called upon to decide which of the two counties he would represent. After much controversy, in which he manifested considerable ill feeling, as well as his ignorance of the laws, he concluded to serve for Gloucester, considering doubtless that the influence of John Kay would hinder the consummation of his plans, if sitting as a member at that time. This made it necessary that a warrant should issue for anew election in Salem; upon its return it was found that William Clews was elected; but delay was caused in his taking his seat by reason of his scruples in regard to the necessary oath. After considerable explanation, this trouble was overcome, and the hindrance caused by a factious and unprincipled man removed.

Among the colonial records in the state paper office in London, England, notice of his election is entered; it is there imputed to the "inundation of the Swedes," reference being had to such of that nationality as were inhabitants of Salem and Gloucester counties.

Daniel Coxe was the son of Dr. Daniel Coxe of London, who became the owner of twenty-two whole shares of property in West New Jersey, and was governor of the province from 1687 to 1690. In 1691, a number of persons, residents of London, formed themselves into what they called the "West New Jersey Society," and purchased of him the above named shares, he reserving, however, surveys already made, being large tracts in Salem county, then including both Cumberland and Cape May. This deed also contained grants for two hundred thousand acres, called the "Merrisinsbes Province," contiguous to West Jersey; two shares of property in East Jersey; three whole shares in Merimack, New England; ten thousand acres in Pennsylvania; a dwelling house and pottery house with all the tools, in Burlington; town lots at Perth Amboy, and town lots at Gloucester and Egg Harbor. The society consisted of forty-eight persons having a common seal, with, perhaps, a charter from the King. Many large surveys were made and sold, realizing considerable money to the association; but the troubles with their agents here, and the dissensions among themselves at home, finally reduced the number of persons to but few, who eventually sold the entire estate to Benjamin E. Cooper, of Gloucester county, New Jersey. Even at this date large sums of money are held by the treasurer, waiting the lawful owners; who may have some trouble in making the legal connection, after such a lapse of time, with those who constituted the original society.

Daniel Coxe (the son) was bred to the law, and was a man of good education and many redeeming traits of character, but of an erratic and impetuous temperament, which was continually getting him into difficulty with those in authority. He was a member of Lord Cornbury's council, and sympathized with him in many of his arbitrary and illegal acts done under the color of law; this rendered him especially unpopular with the Quakers of the province.

In the year 1734, he was appointed one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and discharged his duties with much satisfaction to the people; age and experience having tempered his composition and made him a valuable and exemplary member of the society. He remained on the bench until his death, which occurred in 1739.

At the election which occurred in November 1716, John Kay was again returned as a member of the Assembly and, although not elected speaker, he took a prominent part in all the proceedings of that branch of the government. Among other matters of importance, he was chairman of the committee to procure the settlement of the boundary line between New York and New Jersey, then a subject of much controversy and ill feeling.

He was also chairman of the committee to prepare a law to fix the partition line between East and West Jersey, a matter that interested the council of proprietors of each division; that has found its way into every tribunal in the State, and that remains to this day a subject of trouble and litigation. At this session he also procured the passage of an act to make perpetual an act entitled, "An act that the solemn affirmation of the people called Quakers shall be accepted instead of an oath in the usual form, and for qualifying and enabling the said people to serve as jurors and to execute any place of trust in the province." From this may be dated the law that relieved Friends from the many difficulties that grew out of a legal formality, and which had been a source of annoyances to them since the surrender of the government to Queen Anne, and, particularly, since the arrival of Lord Cornbury, her first executive officer. He was in advance of his times in discerning the necessities of the people and the interests of the province. He grew up with the emigrants, had knowledge of all the political difficulties through which they passed, shared all their privations, was participant and assisted in the settlement of all the leading questions of the day in which he lived, and enjoyed the confidence of his constituency until the last. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and one of the trustees of the Newton meeting from 1708 until his death.

As one of the members of the Council of Proprietors of West New Jersey, he was also a prominent man, sought out many abuses incident to the location of land, and had the same corrected during his continuance in that office. It does not appear that he was a practical surveyor, yet his thorough business qualifications placed him on an even footing with the deputies; by which means he understood the whole manner of procedure in the laying on of rights according to the rules, and, sometimes, to the discomfiture of that class of men.

John Kay died in 1742, a wealthy man, leaving a widow (Sarah), who survived him several years. Their children were John, who married Sarah Langstone in 1707; Sarah, who married James Norris; Mary, who married Benjamin Wood in 1707; Isaac, who married Mary Ann Gregory in 1738; Josiah, who married Rebecca Davenport in 1713, a daughter of Francis, one of the first settlers at Burlington, New Jersey, who came from Whittington, Derbyshire, England; Benjamin who deceased, single, in 1732; and Joseph, who died in 1721, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, and children.

At the time of his death, John Kay owned all the land on the east side of the main street in Haddonfield, extending from Cooper's creek to Ellis street (excepting a few lots which he had sold); also land lying between the two branches of Cooper's creek, extending some two miles up each branch, and a large tract on the north side of the north branch, beside surveys in other parts of Gloucester county. In 1727, he conveyed to his son Josiah, the one hundred acres which he purchased of Francis Collins, upon which Josiah settled, who, in 1745, conveyed the same to his son Francis. It is probable that this tract of land remained in the family and name for many years after the last conveyance, but, at this writing, it has lost its identity therewith.

In the same year (1727), John Kay conveyed to his son Issac several tracts of land, the whole

containing seven hundred and thirty-four acres, situated on both branches of Cooper's creek. In this deed, the grantor is called "John Kay of the Grist Mill, at the head of Cooper's creek, in Newton, township, Gloucester county, New Jersey," his residence and occupation at that time thus being proved beyond a question. The only part of the original landed estate that has remained in the family and name from the location to the present time, is the farm now owned by Joseph Kay, of Haddonfield, and situated on the south side of the north branch of Cooper's creek in Delaware township. This tract has descended continuously through the blood and name for nearly two hundred years, never having passed by a deed from one owner to another in that time. Excepting a small portion of the land occupied by Sarah Norris, the son John possessed all the land owned by the father on the east side of the main street in Haddonfield, extending nearly to Ellis street. His children were Isaac, who married Hope French; John, who married Rebecca Hartley; Mathias; William, who married Barbary Smith; Rebecca; Hope, who died before her father, single; Ann, who married Joshua Evans; and Mary, who married Abraham Heulings.

James Norris, a shipwright, who married Sarah, built one of the first houses in Haddonfield, on land then owned by her father, where he, during his life, and his widow, after his death, kept a store. James Norris deceased in 1742 intestate, leaving one child, Elizabeth, who married Isaac Smith in 1739, and John Hinchman in 1747.

Sarah Norris died in 1755, leaving a will. She gave Jonathan Axford two horses and the use of her house, set her slaves free, and bequeathed a sum of money to the Newton Meeting. The inventory of her personal property amounted to nearly four hundred pounds. She continued her store until her death, dealing in all the various commodities incident to the trade of a country merchant. Of such of her customers who were slow to pay, she would hand over the accounts to the officers of the law, to secure the debt already in danger, and as a terror to all others in like manner offending. Her property accumulated under her management, showing that she had good business qualifications. Her daughter Elizabeth had two children by her first husband (daughters), but none by the last. She died about the year 1804, surviving John Hinchman several years. Her children were Sarah, who married Joseph Hugg in 1761, and Mary, who married Jacob Jennings in the same year.

Mary (the wife of Benjamin Wood), deceased before her father, leaving four children, namely: Abigail, who married Robert Hunt; Mary, who married Joseph Cole and Richard Matlack; Elizabeth, who married Elias Toy; and Hannah, who married Joseph Heulings.

Isaac (to whom his father had conveyed land in 1727) had his residence on what is generally known as the "Fotteral Farm," now owned by Hannah, the widow of Josiah B. Evans, deceased. In the year 1791, most of the land owned by Isaac was resurveyed by his son Joseph, and the boundaries settled.

Isaac Kay died in 1757, leaving the following children: Isaac; Joseph; Sarah, who married Abraham Bryant; Elizabeth, who married Isaac Horner; and one child not born at the time of his decease. This part of the estate has not been in the name for many years.

As before stated, Josiah lived on the old homestead, where he died in 1771. His children were Francis, who married Jemima French; Joseph, who married Ann Thompson (and who, dying before his father, left children); Isaac; and Elizabeth, who married Mr. Parker. This family increased rapidly. There is some doubt as to the correctness of its genealogy as here given.

Although the sons of the first settlers remained on the paternal estate, yet the second generation soon spread far beyond the limits of New Jersey, and the name may now be found in all sections of the Union.

The descendants of Mary have multiplied largely; they would find some trouble in tracing their line of blood to its source, so tortuous and so diluted has it now become.

At this day, it is probable that the family of Sarah Norris has no existence. The second generation from her was limited to two females, and, if from them it has been enlarged, no knowledge of the fact is possessed in this region of country.

Monnette, Orra Eugene. First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodsridge Olde East New Jersey, part 5. The Leroy Carman Press. California. 1931. Page 883:

Truthful and Gracious. Mr. John Kay, Speaker of the Council, 7th December, 1710 (Journal of Government and Council; ARCH., Vol. XIII, pp. 426-7), was a man of grave modesty:

"Gentlemen: I am little used to make Speaches. So you shall not be troubled with A Longe one If honesty be the best pollicie, Plainness must be the best Oratory. If what I have Said or what I can doe may have the blest effect I wish for I shall bles the bower that brought me hither If I am disappointed I shall pray for that which Is to call me back For all power except that of doeing Good is but A Burden."

More About John Kay:

Baptism: Dec 07, 1656, Kirkburton Parish Church, Yorkshire, England

Notes for Elizabeth Fearne:

McCahan, Rena Shull, American Historical Company. Shull, Burdsall, Stockton and allied families: a genealogical study with biographical notes. American Historical Company, New York, New York, 1940. Page 50:

Elizabeth Fearne, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Egginton) Fearne, was baptized at Bonsal, Derbyshire, March 11, 1662, and died in Waterford Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, 11 month 8, 1713. She came to Pennsylvania with her mother, brother and sisters in 1682, and married, as first wife, John Kay.

Children of John Kay and Elizabeth Fearne are:

- i. Mary Kay⁷²², married Benjamin Wood 1707 in New Jersey.
- ii. John Kay^{722,723}, born Aug 22, 1688; married Sarah Langstone 1707 in New Jersey.
- iii. Isaac Kay^{724,725}, born Oct 09, 1690; died 1757; married Mary Ann Gregory 1738.
- iv. Josiah Kay^{726,727}, born Oct 09, 1690; died 1771 in New Jersey; married Rebecca Davenport 1713 in New Jersey.
- v. Joseph Kay^{728,729}, born Jul 23, 1692; died 1721 in New Jersey; married Elizabeth.

- vi. Benjamin Kay^{730,731}, born Jul 04, 1694; died 1732.
119 vii. Sarah Kay, born Jul 22, 1698 in Gloucester County, New Jersey; died Jul 27, 1753 in Haddonfield, New Jersey; married James Norriss Bef. 1720.

240. William Hopkins⁷³², born 1634 in Northamptonshire, England; died Jul 16, 1705 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England. He married **241. Katheryn** Bef. 1669 in England.

241. Katheryn⁷³², born 1646 in Northamptonshire, England; died Mar 20, 1703/04 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England.

Notes for William Hopkins:

A Hopkins Family History. URL: [www.http://www.coinet.com/~arthopkins/index.html](http://www.coinet.com/~arthopkins/index.html):

A HOPKINS FAMILY HISTORY

This is a history and genealogy of the Hopkins family, and families related through marriage, descended from William Hopkins (1634-1705) of Northamptonshire and St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England. He and his sons William and Benjamin were members of the Vintners Guild of London. His grandson, Ebenezer, was the first of this line to come to America, brought to West New Jersey in 1723 to live with his aunt, Elizabeth Haddon Estaugh. Hopkinses lived in and around Haddonfield in Colonial times, and a number emigrated to Ohio and Indiana after the Revolutionary War. From there, they moved to Nebraska, Kansas, Kentucky, Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

FAMILY BEGINNINGS IN ENGLAND

The earliest Hopkins I know of in my line is William Hopkins (1634-1705), a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers) in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey. He was a member of the Southwark Friends Meeting and the Vintner's Company of London. He married Katheryn (1646-1704) by 1669.

According to two secondary sources, both William and Katheryn were born in Northamptonshire, but I've been unable to find any citations or source records to verify this. A number of families in Haddonfield had roots in Northamptonshire, including the French, Gill, and Haddon families.

William and Katheryn had eleven children, of whom only four lived into maturity. William was born in 1670, and was said to be living in Buckinghamshire in his father's 1705 will. There is no definite record of him found after 1711. Abraham (1676-1700) died young and apparently without marrying. Sarah (1678-1742) married Thomas Fellows in 1701 and had nine children.

WILL OF WILLIAM HOPKINS. Reference: PCC Wills, Public Record Office, Kew, PROB 11/482:

Memorandum That I: William Hopkins Senior of the Parish of Georges in Southwark in the

County of Surrey Gardiner Being Sick and Weake of Body but through the Lords mercy of sound and perfect minde and memory doe make and ordain this my last Will and Testament this fifteenth Day of the Third Month called May Anno Domine One Thousand Seven hundred and Five in manner and forme following That is to say First and principally I commend my Soul into the hands of the Lord whom gave it me And my Body to the Earth to be decently buried at the Discretion of my Executors hereafter named And as concerning Such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased the Lord to Bestow me I give devise and Dispose of the same as followeth Imprimis I give and Bequeath to my Son William Hopkins of Buckinghamshire my Tenement or dwelling house Situate in Spires Street near Brick Lane Item I give to my kinswoman Hannah Bosley of Wansted in the County of Essex the sume of Twenty Shillings of lawfull money of England to be paid to her within three Months next after my Decease Item I give to my Cousin William Alcock of Horninglow near Burton upon Trent the sume of Twenty Shillings of lawfull money of England to be paid to him within three Months next after my Decease Item I give to my Cousin Abraham Shapton Five Shillings of demanded Item I give and bequeath to my loving Friend Robert Pate Senor the sume of Three pounds of lawfull money of England In Trust for the use of the poor of the people called Quakers and the care of the Monthly Meeting at Horslydown in Southwarke to be disposed of as the said Meeting Shall think fitt to be paid to the Said Robert Pate within three Months next after my Decease Item I give and bequeath unto my son Benjamin Hopkins aforesaid after the payment of all my just debts Finance Charges and Legacies herein mentioned the Lease of the dwelling house or Tenement wherein I now live and the Garden Ground thereto adjoining and belonging with all the Conveniences and Improvements thereto appertaining And all soe all the Garden ware growing and standing upon the same with all the rest and residue of all and singular my ready Moneys Goods and Chattells Leases Tenements and personall Estate whatsoever and as Wheresoever not herein Disposed of And I nominate constitute and appoint my Son William Hopkins and my Said Son Benjamin Hopkins joint and sole executors of this my Last Will and Testament And I appoint my loveing Friend Robert Pate Senor aforesaid Overseer of the Same to whom I will and bequeath the Sume of Twenty Shillings of lawfull Money of England to be paid to him within three Months next after my decease Lastly I doe hereby revoke annull and make void all or any other Will or Wills Legacies or Bequests in any wise before this time missed willed or bequeathed Ratifying and confirming this and noe other to be and stand as and for my last Will and Testament In Witness whereof I have to this my last Will set my hand and seale the Day and year just above Written William Hopkins Senior the Testator as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us Giles Stuchbury John Robins Thomas Coulson

Children of William Hopkins and Katheryn are:

- i. William Hopkins⁷³², born Aug 20, 1670; died Aft. Aug 29, 1706.
- ii. John Hopkins⁷³², born Oct 04, 1671; died Aug 25, 1675.
- iii. Thomas Hopkins⁷³², born Jan 1672/73; died Nov 22, 1673.
- iv. John Hopkins⁷³², born Jun 1674; died Aug 25, 1675.
- v. Abraham Hopkins⁷³², born Mar 04, 1675/76; died Sep 25, 1700.
- vi. Isaac Hopkins⁷³², born Feb 1677/78; died Jul 01, 1678.
- vii. Sarah Hopkins⁷³², born Dec 19, 1678; died Apr 08, 1742; married Thomas Fellows 1701.
- viii. Rebecca Hopkins⁷³², born Jan 04, 1679/80; died Oct 07, 1681.
- ix. Mary Hopkins⁷³², born 1682; died Apr 11, 1682.
- x. Joseph Hopkins⁷³², born Apr 20, 1683; died Sep 08, 1683.

- 120 xi. Benjamin Hopkins, born Dec 22, 1685 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; died Sep 01, 1730 in St. George's Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; married Sarah Haddon Aug 29, 1706 in Horseleydown Monthly Meeting, Southwark, England.

242. John Haddon^{733,734}, born Dec 13, 1653 in Northamptonshire, England; died 1724 in Rotherkith, Surrey, England. He was the son of **484. Matthew Haddon** and **485. Phillipia Marriott**. He married **243. Elizabeth Clark** 1676 in Horseleydown Monthly Meeting, Southwark, England.

243. Elizabeth Clark^{735,736}, born 1650 in Southwark, London, England; died 1723.

Notes for John Haddon:

Will of John Haddon, PCC Wills, Public Record Office, Kew, PROB 11/597.

In the Fear and Omnia-presence of God the Father, and his beloved Son Jesus Christ our Lord and only Mediator between God and man on whom I depend for the salvation of my Soul through His Death and Sufferings who is the one offering one for all, and hath given a measure of his good Spirit to lead and guide all that will give up in obedience thereto into all truth Now I John Haddon of the parish of Georges Southwark in the County of Surrey being through God's great mercy at this time in perfect health of body and of a well disposed mind and of good memory but considering the uncertainty of this mortal life and that God that gave me this present Tabernacle to possess during his pleasure hath appointed for all mankind once to die and my dear Consort being lately departed after near forty seven Years comfortable living together I do therefore make this my last Will and Testament in manner following Imprimis I commend my Soul to God that gave it and my body to the Earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executrixes herein after named and as to the disposal of such temporal Estate as it hath pleased Almighty God to bless me with I do give and bequeath to my loving Daughter Sarah Hopkins the Wife of Benjamin Hopkins of the parish of Georges in Southwark the Lease of my dwelling house in said parish and all the furniture thereof plate or Linen or whatsoever household Goods I shall leave in it at my decease in Consideration of what I have already done for my Daughter Elizabeth Estaugh of West Jersey in America Item I do give to my Grandson Haddon Hopkins Son of Benjamin Hopkins three hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain to be paid him at the age of twenty one years by my Executrixes after named I do also give to my Grandson Ebenezer Hopkins all my plantation in America called and known by the name of Old Haddonfield with fifty six acres of Meadow Ground lying near a plantation of John Keys reserved out of the Grant of like quantity of fifty six acres granted and given to my Son and Daughter John and Elizabeth Estaugh to be for the use of their plantation called New Haddonfield I do give and bequeath Said plantation and fifty six acres of Meadow to Said Ebenezer Hopkins and his heirs for ever and I do also give to Said Ebenezer Hopkins two hundred pound sterling to be paid to him when he is twenty one years of Age to be paid him by my Executrixes herein after named Item I do give to my Granddaughter Mary Hopkins the sum of three hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain to be paid her by my Executrixes after named when she arrives at the age of twenty one years or day of Marriage Item I do give to my Granddaughter Sarah Hopkins three hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain to be paid her at the age of twenty one years or day of Marriage by my Executrixes after named Item I do give to my Granddaughter Elizabeth Hopkins three hundred pound of lawful money of Great Britain to be paid her by my

Executrixes hereafter named at the age of twenty one years or the day of Marriage I do hereby appoint my well beloved Daughters Elizabeth Estaugh and Sarah Hopkins to be my Executrixes of this my last Will and Testament and I do give to them all the Residuary of all my estate real or personal in ready money Goods Lands Stores or whatsoever that shall remain after the defraying my Funerall Charges and the payment of my just Debts and I do hereby utterly disallow revoke and dissannull all and every former Will or Wills Testaments and Legacies Bequests and Executors and Executrixes by me in any wise before time made named Willed and Bequeathed ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Sixteenth Day of July 1723 and in the ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George of Great Britain John Haddon Signed Sealed and Pronounced Published and Declared by the Said John Haddon in the presence of us who are the Subscribers as his last Will and Testament Tho. Kirby Jon. Gallatly T. Usher

Notes for Elizabeth Clark:

Hopkins, Art. A Hopkins Family History. URL:
[www.http://www.coinet.com/~arthopkins/index.html](http://www.coinet.com/~arthopkins/index.html):

Letters of John & Elizabeth Haddon

London, ye 15th day of 8th mo. 1713

Most Dear Children

After Salutation of our Indeared affection, this Comes to Salut you in the Erning Bowells of affectionat and inexhaustable Love, and hope you Receive these Lines in the Enjoyment of that great mercy of health, which to heare will always be Comfortable to us, through the Lords mercy wee are pretty well in health though nott without our Exercises in the Effects of old age. Wee wrote you by Thomas Emblin in the Petter Crow, an account that wee Cannott Come to you to Enjoy your Company, nor the other felicities wee Promised our Selves, but however we are Resighned to the will of God and hope you are also, Especially Considering your Sorrow will be alas one in Enjoying what Provisions were made for us, we Recd yours of 30th of 4th month by way of York, and our hearts were made Right Glad to heare of your healths, and our Desieres are to the Lord for the Continuance of the Same in you, and Seeing Corresponding is all the Lord Permits Between us, I hope as Long as that is Permitted us noe opportunity will be omitted by Either Side. Now Dear Children you Know how we have Straited our Selves in Drawing our Effects to that Side, we Desire you to Sell Land to make your Selves Easy, and furnish your Selves with Such things as you want, for wee now Grow old, and must take Care to goe through that Little Space wee have to Stay heare honourably & Comfortable, the house and the orchard and Whatsoever you Desire is ours, and hope you will be made Comfortable, as to the threats about Richard Mathewes his Land it Cannot be Sould to Staceyes widdow, but as I wrote you I Believe the Deed I Sent you being the originall Deed, and in Said Mathewes his Keeping, the Widdow haveing noe Deed did get one of Said Methewes for her husbands Part, you may Depend on it he never Sould it to none but my Selfe

as to the maid, Sibill Grimes I hope you have settled that matter Right, the Ships husband Mathias Jones telles once he Recd a letter from the Capt Dated the 20th of 5th mo, wherein he Sayes has delivered all his Passengers Right, I did nott send you the Receipt by Reason the

Ship and Capt was gone down, as well as the passengers, and I did nott think fitt to send it Down with her, you might be well assured I would nott send you a servant and nott Pay the Passage

Your Brother & Sister and Children are well, and unckle Thomas, theire Loves are to you, Mary hath been with us ever Since the Day of your Departure from us, Shee Learnes her Book well and is Learning to Knitt has almost Done one Stockin, Shee is grown a pretty girl her Sister Betty is an Exstraordinary Child, Sarrah is near her time again of another, Dorcas Shelton Lived with us till Shee came over, She Can give you an account how my humer was, it is not now Soe bad butt am advised the Sea would Kill mee, to Say noe more of the other Difficultyes that atend us give our Loves to Aron & Son and tell Aron his Daughters have not Recd any Letter from him a great while which greaves them very much, my Cousen Jsf. Clarkes Love is to you and Desires you to Sell his Land as Soon as you cann.

Sibill Grimes had a pretty good bed & bolster and Rug and Blanket & Sauft yarn I hope you have Recd them our Love to John Gill and Lett him Know his Brother is well not Else But Dear Love from your Deare Parents

John Haddon
Elizabeth Haddon

The following two letters were transcribed from "Contributions to the Biography of Elizabeth Estaugh," by Rebecca Nicholson Taylor. Philadelphia: Dewey & Eakins, 1894.

London, 12th of 6 mo., 1714

Most endeared:

After salutation of our durable affection this comes to acquaint you that to our inexpressible joy we received yours of the 13th of the 2nd mo., which gave lie to the report we had about town that dear John was dead . . . which though we could find no grounds for, you may think we must be uneasy. But that letter gave new life to us when we saw you were both well. (Since that came to hand, that of the 26th of 3 mo. came in a shot passage.) Dear brother and sister are well, and remember their love to you. I desire you not to leave him out of yours. Do not place our not coming to you at his door . . . as Joseph said to her brethren, say 'the Lord hath done it,' for what He only knows, who is the only wise disposer of all things. He knows our love waxeth not cold to you, who are as dear to us both as ever Joseph and Benjamin were to Jacob of old. Sarah and Mary are both with us, and the latter is at present very ill, we think it will prove the small pox. Most dearly beloved children, in the love of God we bid you farewell, and rest your affectionate father and mother.

J. and E. Haddon

London, 7mo. 17th, 1714

Most entirely beloved:

As to our coming over, I am more and more satisfied it is for the better on all hands, for if we had come there would unavoidably have been uneasiness and that would have taken the gloss off of all that could have been enjoyed, which as it hath pleased God to order it, is prevented, and we are capable here to serve you by sending commissions or other ways, as you see by what comes with this. A friend of Gloucestershire hath a mind to coinet himself into America and hath consigned a cargo to you to dispose of for him. I desire when you write to me for the Company always be as particular as you can, and do all you can to oblige them. I am guarantee for you to them.

I have sent you Thos. Elwood's Sacred History in two vol's, also his journal, which will be good company for you, as also Richard Claredge book about affirmation . . . you will find them in some of the drawers; have also sent you one new quilt, and our large stove. I intended to have sent you a copper furnace, that we had made to take with us, but it was forgot. I hope I shall have another opportunity to send it. I received your money by Captain Trott, and laid it out for you, and sent the effects by this conveniency, the Mary Hope. The keys of the chest of drawers are in the upper drawer, one to the left hand side, and the keys of the desk are tied to it. Not else but dear love from your affectionate Father & Mother,

John & Elizth Haddon

London, ye 23d of ye 2d mo 1715

Most Dear Children

After Salutation of Endear'd Love, this Comes to Lett you Know, that through the great Mercy of our Gracious Lord, in Whom wee Live and move & have our Being, that wee both have our health indifferently well, though your Mother hath Lately Been indisposed with a Feavour which flew into her Left Legg, which made her Keep house about 3 months, Butt now goes abroad againe I am Sorry to heare the Bad newes of John Anniss, it's thuss that he was Beating it of your Coast 5 weekes of more, and at Last forst to Beare away for Nevice, where he wrote the account thereof in the 12th mo to John Ascue, and Sayes in a weekes time he Should be Ready to Sayle againe for Philadelphia, and hope he is with you before this date in Whome you will finde the goods you Wrote for, and Some Consignment from a friend in Gloscester Shire, and the Land Companyes Letter of Attorney for Sale of their Land, which I hope to heare in your next that Some Progress is made therein, I wish you good Success in it, and also for Returnes as Directed in those Letters, to which I Refer to you, Wee had yesterday a Tottall Eclips of the Sunn, with a Screen aire the Beginning Some minutes after Eight in the morning, the whole duration from Beginning to the End Something more than two houres, Wee have not Received any Letter from you now a great while, Shall be very glad to Receive one from your hands denoteing your healths, our Love to John Guill or any Body whom you thinke fit to deliver it to, nott Else but Dear Love from your very affectionate Father and Mother

John & Elizabeth Haddon

Your Brother & Sisters Love is to you their two Children Mary and Sarrah Lives with us Mary can Read in any place in the Bible and Sarrah in her Testament Betty is well and a Stought hearty girle as also their sonn Haddon Hopkins is a Brave boy of his age I think about 15 weeks auld vale

Jo. H

London 27 of 12 mo, 1716

Dear Children:

After the salutation of mine and wife's most endeared affection to you both, as well as our tender love to Sarah, this comes to inform you that through great mercy I am very well, but my wife is troubled with shortness of breath, and her winter cough.

I received your loving and dutiful letters by the Whitehaven ship - the apples and wine did very well - the cranberries would not keep. I have shipped you 200 bottles of Bitter drops instead of 50, and also sent John Kaighn's things he wrote for. I have also enclosed for you some books and papers, supposing they will be acceptable to you, for your own and neighbor's information. Herbert Springate says thou ought to make thy will to thy wife, or in case of thy death, thy next heirs will take the land; so hope thou will secure both me and her by so doing, our lives being uncertain. As to our coming over, cannot see it possible ever to be accomplished, and could be glad my dear daughter could be resigned to the will of God to be content there, but if that cannot be you must get the land company's business pretty well over, and come home until our decease, which cannot be long (if you should survive us). I am glad you have let the plantation to make yourselves easy. I am persuaded that country is the place God has appointed your services in, and that if nothing else will do, we must be removed to make way for it. So I would have my dear child to give due weight to the consideration of these things in the meekness of the everlasting Truth of God. You are amongst our kindred in the faith of Christ Jesus, and though we are separated in body, we are near each other in spirit, and can truly rejoice in hearing of each other's prosperity. So my well beloved children the blessing of the god of all our mercies be with you, and direct and comfort you. So prayeth your dear father and mother,

John and Elizth. Haddon

Yours of the 22nd of Fourth month is received and also those of the tenth of Fifth month, which, with the welcome news of your welfare, was much longed for. Since it is so that you must come home, have patience to get the Company's business done, and by that time the pirates I hope will be subdued, to make your embarkation safe. Every month is one nearer. We are pleased to hear little Sarah is well, and both grows and liketh the country so well. Your brother and sister and all the children are well, and their love for you both, as also the little maid who wants a Round Side Saddle. In the same unchangable love we bid you heartily farewell, and rest your very affectionate father and mother,

John and Elizabeth Haddon

London ye 8th of 3d mo 1718

Dearly Beloved

Sonn and Daughter this Comes to Salute you in most Endear'd affection and also to Lett you Know how matters Stand with us now Know ye yet through the Lords abundant mercy wee are both well in health bur your Mothers Shortness of Breath Still Continues as well as her Swelling our Dear Loves to Sarrah

The two billes of Samuell Nutt and Penticost Teage are both Recd and also the Produce of the Effects that was Consign'd to George Knight in Barbadoes is Come to hand and the Same being Sould at 14 per Cent advance when all Charges deducted thats worse by about 7 per Cent then the Gold thou Sent that made her 70D-6S-0p Cleare of all Charges though a small Piece of the Gould was naught Soe that what Cann be Sent in money and Good Bills I thinke will be best and If thou Canst gett good Deare and Beare Skins them that have had them tell mee they have made that Country money Sterling heare Especially Deare

I have Paid a Divident of twenty five Shillings Per Share and the Proprietary are mightly Pleased with it in hopes of Continuing the Same If thou have nott done itt before this Comes to hand I desire thee to forward Daniell Flaxneys deeds or order to us to give him deeds here that wee may Recite that money your Brother and Sister is well and give their Loves to you and their Daughter nott else butt Rest your very affectionat Father

John Haddon

Post Script Sending by way of ye West Indies there is Soe many Lick Spitts of Freight both wayes and Double Comition that all the fatt Dropes of Before wee gett it I hope Soon to heare of the Little venture from Antigua and the great venture being Returned to haddonfeild where there will be no Poerteridge nor Storeidge I recd thyne from Antigua & was Consolated with it

London ye 9th of 4th in 1718

Most Dear Children

This comes to Congratulate you upon your happy meeting which I doubt nott hat Been Long before the date hereof By Reason I recd one From Rebeca Grove of Bardoes that gives mee an account of John Estaughs Service in that Island and that he was gone when her Letter bore date ye 26th of the first mo Shee hath Sent mee an honest account I believe and Sayes If Shee had been Sure the Effects was all one my own account Shee would have Sent it by Thomas Chalkly She Writes that one the Receipt of thyne or my Letter will Pay mee with intrest the Ballance Due theron - I Received my Daughters Letter Dated the 22nd of the 1st mo. giving account of Vineings Shuffleing and dochere with Send the Copy of Puckles Instricement to me and with the Lord Mayers Seale to it as alsoe a Letter of atourney to you both Joyntly I Bought that Land of Edward Bellamy butt Lett N Puckle into one-halfe for Conveniency of his Selling it the title was made to him, when Said Puckle was at Gravesend in 1702 he Considered Bellamyes Bond of assurance If occation was must operat here therefore Sent it Enclosed up to mee in a Letter that Comes herewith desiereing mee to take Care of it and that I would Lett him Know If I would Sell, Vineings wife must needs Know that I paid Thomas Hutson By her husbands order twenty Eight Shillings and tenn pence Sterling for my halfe part of the Charge he were at in that Country xbry 2d 1704 which Shee Countless may finde ye Said artickle in Thomas Hutsons account If not in her own Bookes the Debt one my part being that Country money 43 shillings and 3d N Pucket told mee he was ofered 200 pounds for the Said Land 2d

mo. ye 24th 1702 I paid Purchase money in part - 11 - 1s - 6 p ye 25th of ye 2d mo I paid more Purchase money - 19l - 10s - 9p I Payd at ye Same time to Robert Waple Scrivener for my Share of all the Writeings of Said Purchase of Edward Bellamy - 11 - 17s - 6 p Gabriell Thomas had articed with Edward Bellamy for this Land butt had nott money to Pay therefore he Sold it to mee and I tooke N Puckle because Said Gabriell Thomas Said he would take Possetion of it By vertue of his articles which he had the assurance to doe I Recd Johns Letter of ye 12th of 1st mo Last from Barbadoes and wee were Right glad to heare of his Welfare and Service one that Island

and as I wrote formerly have Recd the two bills viz Penticost Teage on Jonathan Dickinsons Bill and Samuell Nutts bill as also the gold by John Anniss and the Effects from Barbadoes one the Land Companyes account and have made a dividnt of 25 Shillings a Share which was very gratefull to Every individuall member thy Divident Lyes in my hand I wrote If Deare Skines and Beare hides Can be had good and any thing Reasonable would doe well I Perceive many have by that meanes made your money Sterling the Company are very well Pleased with Dear Sonns management and I wish a Speedy End of that Business that ye might Enjoye Each Others Company I wrote a Letter Should have gone by Anthoney Fell who Promised to Call for it butt went down on assuden and left behinde him which was noe Small disapointment to mee

give our loves to Cousen John Guill and tell him his Brother Will Buryed ye 15th of Lst month after about 7 weekes Sickness

not Else butt myne and wifes Deare and Affectionat Love to you both your brother and Sister are well and give their Loves to you both and theirs and our Love to Little Sarrah though Shee should be grown a great one

I hear Nothing yett of Capt Holmes

John and Elizabeth Haddon

London ye 5th of 5th mo 1718

Dear Children

After the most Solemn manner is our most Affectionate and Endeared Love Presented to you, with the most thankfull hearts to Almighty God, wee doe Congratulate you one your hapy meeting after the Lords Business was done, and doe Rejoice with you one the Peace it has Brought through obedience to His holly Requireings

I Recd Johns Letter From Barbadoes, and my Daughters in the intrim by John Richmond, as alsoe that By Capt: Wayles which gave us noe Small Consolation to finde you in the Injoyment of Each others Company after Soe Long absence

I Recd I Believe a very Just account From Rebeca Grove of Barbados of ye Cargoes that had Lain Soe Long in her Late husbands hands, and Shee Sayes If Shee had been Informed by Sonn John that it was all one my account and Risqe, would have Sent the Effects by Thomas Chalkly, butt have on the Receipt of mine and Sonnes Letters that it is Soe Shee will Send Mee

the Ballance Soe that If my Sonn have nott wrote her an account that it was all one my account and Risqe, I would desire him to doe it per first oportunity

I have Sent an Exemplyfyation of the articles Between mee and Nathll. Puckle by Capt: Parsug and have Recd the deeds by Capt: Wayle, butt being in Expectation of more deeds by next Ship, I am Loath to be at the Charge of Sending for Tobias Collett to town for these till more arive, I take notice of the good Success of the Little Cargoe to antigua. butt doe nott yett heare of Friend Holmes his arivall in Britaighn, I take Care to divid to your Shares and Shall Soe Continue I wrote If good Skinnes Could be gotten, Deare Skines to be Prefered butt Some Bear with them might doe pretty well, Some people have I understand made your money Sterling by that way Query - might nott the Purchasers be oblided to pay Some part in those commodities, Furs will not doe Soe well I understand

I am glad to hear more goods is Shiped to Berbadoes I hope George Knight will make Returnes by this Fleet for them

wee are verry glad to hear Sarrah is Soe well, to whom give our Loves to the Litle Traveller, her mother is delivered of another Sonn, I thinke the Name for him is nott yet agreed one, She is in a hopefull way for her condition and the Children are now pretty well, their Loves is to you I wish you an honest tennant for the plantation and house, Lett it Easy Rather than hinder you, and I wish Expedition in the Companyes afairs, that you may have a full Enjoyment of Each others Companys to the Lord I Leave you, desiering you may be blessed with Quick Dispatch meanwhile Remain your most Endeared Parents

John Haddon and Elizabeth Haddon

London ye 4th of 11th in 1719

Dear Children

After Salutation of most Endeared affection this Comes to Renew the Endeared Friendship between us and to Enquier after your healths hoping it may finde you in the Enjoyment of that great Blessing From ye had of our mercyfull God as through his unspeakable blessings wee doe Enjoy ours as fully as our age may be Expected our Glass being Soe near Runn our brother and Sister and the Children now Liveing are in health and desire their Loves to be Remembered to you they have buryed the Last your Sister Lay is of and informed they Called Benjamin about 4 year old I think which hath proved a great Exercise to her for Want of a true Resignation to the will of the Lord yours by John Anniss the Elder came Safe to hand are in Dayly Expectation of young John By whom I hope to Receive Some more Remittance for the Company and Wish good Success to the Remainder our Loves are all to thy Litle Sarrah and all Friends that ask after us

I am in Expectation tomorrow to Receive a Letter From the Executor . . . in the county of Gloucester in your Province to Equier in an Estate Said Steell Lived in hele give account who did and who doth Live in it I Supos he will be for Selling it and hope may gett the Committon for thee my Sonn that or anything Else that is in my Power will naturally Flow to you both when it Shall Please the Lord to take mee away you Shall be Remembered by mee as If at my Elbow your Services For ye Lord and the Country where you are Placed Shall by no means

Eclips my Respect and Favour to you

I have Recd the money for Vineings Purchase of mee not Else Butt our most Endeared affections to you both bid you Farewell and Remayn your Tender Father and mother

John Haddon
Eliz. Haddon

my Brother Thomas is well and his Love is to you and our Loves to Couzen John Gill and Wife Query hath young Flaxney paid for ye Land If it Should be to bs payd here Should Know when the interest did commenc

Children of John Haddon and Elizabeth Clark are:

- i. Elizabeth Haddon^{737,738,739}, born 1682 in London, England; died Mar 30, 1762 in Haddonfield, New Jersey; married John Estaugh Dec 01, 1702 in Haddonfield, New Jersey; born 1676 in Kelvedon, Essex, England; died Oct 06, 1742 in Tortola, West Indies.

Notes for Elizabeth Haddon:

Woolman, John (1720-1772). *The Journal and Essays of John Woolman*. MacMillan, New York, New York, 1922. Pages 531-532:

20. Elizabeth (Haddon) Estaugh (1682-1762)

Born in London, 1682, daughter of John and Elizabeth Haddon. At the age of twenty, she came out to West Jersey with the aid and consent of her father, to take up land which he had purchased of William Penn, with the intention of settling in the new country himself. Circumstances prevented his own removal. The story of his daughter Elizabeth's arrival in his stead and the circumstances of her genuine "concern" in the matter, are very interesting. John Haddon was a man of large estate, and the young Elizabeth arrived under the chaperonage of an elderly woman as companion, and a number of men and women servants. She had great natural ability and had been given a liberal education, and successfully managed a large plantation. In 1702, she married John Estaugh (1676-1742) of Kelvedon, Essex, England, who came to America on a religious visit in 1700. He settled at Haddonfield on the plantation of his wife for whom the place had been named. He was "well instructed as a scribe" said his neighbors of him, and his wife wrote after his much lamented death in Tortola in 1742, where he had accompanied John Cadwalader on a religious visit, "few if any in a married state ever lived in sweeter harmony than we did." Elizabeth Haddon was an intimate friend of John Woolman's sister, Elizabeth (1716-1747) who was a tailoress in Haddonfield.

Elizabeth Haddon was most hospitable, and Friends wrote of her after her death, "her heart and house were open to her friends, whom to entertain seemed one of her greatest pleasures." (Testimony of Haddonfield

Monthly Meeting) Her death occurred at her home, 3 month 30, 1762 at the age of eighty two.

Mervine, William M. The Genealogical Register. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1913. Volume I, page 255:

Elizabeth Estaugh's romantic story is so beautifully told by the poet, Longfellow, in the Theologian's Tale, in Tales of a Wayside Inn.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. The Theologian's Tale, from Tales of a Wayside Inn:

Elizabeth.

I.

"Ah, how short are the days! How soon the night overtakes us!
In the old country the twilight is longer; but here in the forest
Suddenly comes the dark, with hardly a pause in its coming,
Hardly a moment between the two lights, the day and the lamplight;
Yet how grand is the winter! How spotless the snow is, and perfect!"

Thus spake Elizabeth Haddon at nightfall to Hannah the housemaid,
As in the farm-house kitchen, that served for Kitchen and parlor,
By the window she sat with her work, and looked on a landscape
White as the great white sheet that Peter saw in his vision,
By the four corners let down and, descending out of the heavens.
Covered with snow were the forests of pine; and the fields and the meadows.
Nothing was dark but the sky, and the distant Delaware flowing
Down from its native hills, a peaceful and bountiful river.

The with a smile on her lips made answer Hannah the housemaid:
"Beautiful winter! yea, the winter is beautiful, surely,
If one could only walk like a fly with one's feet on the ceiling.
But the great Delaware River is not like the Thames, as we saw it
Out of our upper windows in Rotherhithe Street in the Borough,
Crowded with masts and sails of vessels coming and going;
Here there is nothing but pines, with patches of snow on their branches.
There is snow in the air, and see! it is falling already;
All the roads will be blocked, and I pity Joseph tomorrow,
Breaking his way through the drifts, with his sled and oxen, and then, too,
How in all the world shall we get to Meeting on First-Day?"

But Elizabeth checked her, and answered, mildly reprovng:
"Surely the Lord will provide; for unto the snow he sayeth,
Be thou on the earth, the good Lord sayeth; he is it

Giveth snow like wool, like ashes scatters the hoar-frost."
So she folded her work and laid it away in her basket.

Meanwhile Hannah the housemaid had closed and fastened the shutters,
Spread the cloth, and lighted the lamp on the table, and placed there
Plates and cups from the dresser, the brown rye loaf, and the butter
Fresh from the dairy, and then, protecting her hand with a holder,
Took from the crane in the chimney, the steaming and simmering kettle,
Poised it aloft in the air, and filled up the earthen teapot,
Made in Delft, and adorned with quaint and wonderful figures.
Then Elizabeth said, "Lo! Joseph is long on his errand.
I have sent him away with a hamper of food and of clothing
For the poor in the village. A good lad and cheerful is, Joseph;
In the right place is his heart, and his hand is ready and willing."

Thus in praise of her servant she spake, and Hannah the housemaid
Laughed with her eyes, as she listened, but governed her tongue, and was
silent,
While her mistress went on: "The house is far from the village;
We should be lonely here, were it not for Friends that in passing
Sometimes tarry o'er night, and make us glad by their coming."

Thereupon answered Hannah the housemaid, the thrifty, the frugal:
"Yea, they come and they tarry, as if thy house were a tavern;
Open to all are its doors, and they come and go like the pigeons
In and out of the holes of the pigeon-house over the hayloft,
Cooing and smoothing their feathers and basking themselves in the
sunshine."

But in meekness of spirit, and calmly, Elizabeth answered:
"All I have is the Lord's, not mine to give or withhold it;
I but distribute his gifts to the poor, and to those of his people
Who in journeyings often surrender their lives to his service.
His, not mine, are the gifts, and only so far can I make them
Mine, as in giving I add my heart to whatever is given.
Therefore my excellent father first built this house in the clearing;
Though he came not himself, I came; for the Lord was my guidance,
Leading me here for this service. We must not grudge, then, to others
Ever the cup of cold water, or crumbs that fall from our table."

Thus rebuked, for a season was silent the penitent housemaid;
and Elizabeth said in tones even sweeter and softer:
"Dost thou remember, Hannah, the great May-Meeting in London,
When I was still a child, how we sat in the silent assembly,
Waiting upon the Lord in patient and passive submission?
No one spake, till at length a young man, a stranger, John Estaugh,
Moved by the Spirit, rose, as if he were John the Apostle,
Speaking such words of power that they bowed our hearts, as a strong
wind

Bends the grass of the fields, or grain that is ripe for the sickle.
Thoughts of him today have been oft borne inward upon me,
Wherefore I do not know; but strong is the feeling within me
That once more I shall see a face I have never forgotten."

II.

E'en as she spake they heard the musical jangle of sleigh-bells,
First far off, with a dreamy sound and faint in the distance,
Then growing nearer and louder, and turning into the farmyard,
Till it stopped at the door, with sudden creaking of runners.
Then there were voices heard as of two men talking together,
And to herself, as she listened, upbraiding said Hannah the housemaid,
"It is Joseph come back, and I wonder what stranger is with him."

Down from its nail she took and lighted the great tin lantern
Pierced with holes, and round, and roofed like the top of a lighthouse,
And went forth to receive the coming guest at the doorway,
Casting into the dark a network of glimmer and shadow
Over the falling snow, the yellow sleigh, and the horses,
And the forms of men, snow-covered, looming gigantic.
Then giving Josep the lantern, she entered the house with the stranger.
Youthful he was and tall, and his cheeks aglow with the night air,
And as he entered, Elizabeth rose, and going to meet him,
As if an unseen power had announced and preceded his presence,
And he had come as one whose coming had long been expected,
Quietly gave him her hand, and said, "Thou are welcome, John Estaugh."
And the stranger replied, with staid and quiet behavior,
"Dost thou remember me still, Elizabeth? After so many
Years have passed, it seemeth a wonderful thing that I find thee.
Surely the hand of the Lord conducted me here to thy threshold.
For as I journeyed along, and pondered alone and in silence
On his ways, that are past finding out, I saw in the snow-mist,
Seemingly weary with travel, a wayfarer, who by the wayside
Paused and waited. Forthwith I remembered Queen Candace's eunuch,
How on the way that goes down from Jerusalem unto Gaza,
Reading Esaias the Prophet, he journeyed, and spake unto Philip,
Praying him to come up and sit in his chariot with him.
So I greeted the man, and he mounted the sledge beside me,
And as we talked on the way he told me of thee and thy homestead,
How, being led by the light of the Spirit, that never deceiveth,
Full of zeal for the work of the Lord, thou hadst come to this country.
And I remember thy name, And thy father and mother in England,
And on my journey have stopped to see thee, Elizabeth Haddon,
Wishing to strengthen thy hand in the labors of love thou art doing."

And Elizabeth answered with confident voice, and serenely
Looking into his face with her innocent eyes as she answered,
"Surely the hand of the Lord is in it; his Spirit hath led thee

Out of the darkness and storm to the light and peace of my fireside."

Then, with stamping of feet, the door was opened, and Joseph
Entered, bearing the lantern, and, carefully blowing the light out,
Hung it up on its nail, and all sat down to their supper;
For underneath that roof was no distinction of persons,
But one family only, one heart, one hearth, and one household.

When the supper was ended they drew their chairs to the fireplace,
Spacious, open-hearted, profuse of flame and of firewood,
Lord of forests unfelled, and not a gleaner of fagots,
Spreading its arms to embraced with inexhaustible bounty
All who fled from the cold, exultant, laughing at winter!
Only Hannah the housemaid was busy in clearing the table,
Coming and going, and bustling about in closet and chamber.

Then Elizabeth told her story again to John Estaugh,
Going far back to the past, to the early days of her childhood;
How she had waited and watched, in all her doubts and besetments
Comforted with the extendings and holy, sweet inflowings
Of the spirit of love, till the voice imperative sounded,
And she obeyed the voice, and cast in her lot with her people
Here in the desert land, and God would provide for the issue.

Meanwhile Joseph sat with folded hands, and demurely
Listened, or seemed to listen, and in the silence that followed
Nothing was heard for a while but the step of Hannah the housemaid
Walking the floor overhead, and setting the chambers in order.
And Elizabeth said, with a smile of compassion, "The maiden
Hath a light heart in her breast, but her feet are heavy and awkward."
Inwardly Joseph laughed, but governed his tongue, and was silent.

Then came the hour of sleep, death's counterfeit, nightly rehearsal
Of the great Silent Assembly, the Meeting of shadows, where no man
Speaketh, but all are still, and the peace and rest are unbroken!
Silently over that house the blessing of slumber descended.
But when the morning dawned, and the sun uprose in his splendor,
Breaking his way through clouds that encumbered his path in the heavens,
Joseph was seen with his sled and oxen breaking a pathway
Through the drifts of snow; the horses already were harnessed,
And John Estaugh was standing and taking leave at the threshold,
Saying that he should return at the Meeting in May; while above them
Hannah the housemaid, the homely, was looking out of the attic,
Laughing aloud at Joseph, then suddenly closing the casement,
As the bird in a cuckoo-clock peeps out of its window,
Then disappears again, and closes the shutter behind it.

III.

Now was the winter gone, and the snow; and Robin the Redbreast,
Boasted on bush and tree it was he, it was he and no other
That had covered with leaves the Babes in the Wood, and blithely
All the birds sang with him, and little cared for his boasting,
Or for his Babes in the Wood, or the Cruel Uncle, and only
Sang for the mates they had chosen, and cared for the nests they were
building.

With them, but more sedately and meekly, Elizabeth Haddon
Sang in her inmost heart, but her lips were silent and songless.
Thus came the lovely spring with a rush of blossoms and music,
Flooding the earth with flowers, and the air with melodies vernal.

Then it came to pass, one pleasant morning, that slowly
up the road there came a cavalcade, as of pilgrims,
Men and women, wending their way to the Quarterly Meeting
In the neighboring town; and with them came riding John Estaugh.

At Elizabeth's door they stopped to rest, and alighting
Tasted the currant wine, and the bread of rye, and the honey
Brought from the hives, that stood by the sunny wall of the garden;
Then remounted their horses, refreshed, and continued their Journey,
And Elizabeth with them, and Joseph, and Hannah the housemaid.
But, as they started, Elizabeth lingered a little, and leaning
Over her horse's neck, in a whisper said to John Estaugh:
"Tarry awhile behind, for I have something to tell thee,
Not to be spoken lightly, nor in the presence of others;
Them it concerneth not, only thee and me it concerneth."
And they rode slowly along through the woods, conversing together.
It was a pleasure to breathe the fragrant air of the forest;
It was a pleasure to live on that bright and happy May morning!

Then Elizabeth said, though still with a certain reluctance,
As if impelled to reveal a secret she fain would have guarded:
"I will no longer conceal what is laid upon me to tell thee;
I have received from the Lord a charge to love thee, John Estaugh."

And John Estaugh made answer, surprised by the words she had spoken,
"Pleasant to me are thy converse, thy ways, thy meekness of spirit;
Pleasant thy frankness of speech, and thy soul's immaculate whiteness,
Love without dissimulation, a holy and inward adorning.
But I have yet no light to lead me, no voice to direct mine
When the Lord's work is done, and the toil and the labor completed
He hath appointed to me, I will gather into the stillness
Of my own heart awhile, and listen and wait for his guidance."

Then Elizabeth said, not troubled nor wounded in spirit,
"So it is best, John Estaugh. We will not speak of it further.
It hath been laid upon me to tell thee this, for tomorrow
Thou art going away, across the sea, and I know not

When I shall see thee more; but if the Lord hath decreed it,
Thou wilt return again to seek me here and to find me."
And they rode onward in silence, and entered the town with the others.

IV.

Ships that pass in the night, and speak to each other in passing,
Only a signal shown and a distant voice in the darkness;
So on the ocean of life we pass and speak one another,
Only a look and a voice, then darkness again and a silence.

Now went on as of old the quiet life of the homestead.
Patient and unrepining Elizabeth labored, in all things
Mindful not of herself, but bearing the burdens of others,
Always thoughtful and kind, and untroubled; and Hannah the housemaid
Diligent early and late, and rosy with washing and scouring,
Still as of old disparaged the eminent merits of Joseph,
And was at times reprov'd for her light and frothy behavior,
For her sly looks, and her careless words, and her evil surmisings,
Being pressed down somewhat, like a cart with sheaves overladen,
As she would sometimes say to Joseph, quoting the Scriptures.

Meanwhile John Estaugh departed across the sea, and departing
Carried hid in his heart a secret sacred and precious,
Filling its chambers with fragrance, and seeming to him in its sweetness
Mary's ointment of spikenard, that filled all the house with its odor.
O lost days of delight, that are wasted in doubting and waiting!
O lost hours and days in which we might have been happy!
But the light shown at last, and guided his wavering footsteps,
And at last came the voice, imperative, questionless, certain.

Then John Estaugh came back o'er the sea for the gift that was offered,
Better than houses and lands, the gift of a woman's affection.
And on the First-Day that followed, he rose in the Silent Assembly,
Holding in his strong hand a hand that trembled a little,
Promising to be kind and true and faithful in all things.
Such were the marriage-rites of John and Elizabeth Estaugh.

And not otherwise Joseph, the honest, the diligent servant,
Sped in his bashful wooing with homely Hannah the housemaid;
For when he asked her the question, she answered, "Nay;" and then
added:
"But thee may make believe, and see what will come of it, Joseph."

Notes for John Estaugh:

Clement, John. Sketches of the First Emigrant Settlers in Newton
Township, Old Gloucester County, West New Jersey. Camden, New
Jersey: Sinnickson Chew, 187, pages 109-125:

Elizabeth Estaugh.

The life and character of Elizabeth Estaugh are especially interesting to every resident of Newton township and its neighborhood, since her name and example will always command the respect and admiration of any one at all familiar with her history. Although only the collateral ancestor of a large family in this region, yet her name in this connection is always spoken of with commendable pride and deserving reverence.

The passing away of one generation after another has not blunted the interest felt in her good deeds, nor has the lapse of time obliterated the traditions handed down from parent to child. One hundred and fifty years have not destroyed the attractions that surround the romance of her early life, and no mention can be made of the history of this neighborhood, that is not connected with the acts and associations of Elizabeth Estaugh.

She came to New Jersey a young, unsophisticated girl, comparatively alone. Fresh from the care of solicitous and affectionate parents, she left a home in which she had been surrounded by friends and by all that rendered life attractive, to cast her lot in the midst of an unbroken forest, at some distance from her nearest neighbors - a stranger in a strange land.

Whatever may have been her youthful fancy of a life in the wilds of America, separated from her parents and friends, the realities of her situation must have occasionally pressed heavily upon her spirits, and caused her almost to regret the strange and responsible position which she had assumed. Perhaps at no period of her eventful life, did the leading traits of her character appear to a better advantage than thus early in her career.

Self reliance and decision of purpose, based upon conscientious motives, were here developed, and these in the hour of trial did not desert her.

She was a daughter of John Haddon, a Friend, who lived in Rotherhithe, in the parish of St. George, borough of Southwark, county of Surrey, England, then a suburb of the city of London, and on the east side of the river Thames.

The long crooked street of Rotherhithe, lying, as it does, near to and parallel with the river, remains to this day the same narrow thoroughfare as when John Haddon resided there.

John Haddon was a blacksmith, extending his business to the making of anchors, and had his shop between the street before named and the river.

Diligence and economy produced their legitimate ends, and, in the course of time, brought to him a large estate, which he used with discretion during life, and disposed of judiciously at the time of his decease.

The ancestry of this man may possibly be traced to the manor of Haddon in Derbyshire, now part of the estate of the Duke of Rutland.

The old baronial mansion of Haddon Hall is still standing. Although abandoned as a residence by the owner, yet everything remains as used and occupied many centuries since. As its name indicates, it was, perhaps, the seat of the Haddon family before the conquest; but, in the arbitrary distribution of territory by William, this estate was given to his son, and the original owners were driven from the soil, or degraded by their Norman rulers.

John Haddon lived in the times of the persecution of Friends, and suffered, in common with the others of like persuasion, from the tyranny and oppression of those in authority.

His children were born during this abuse of power. They heard, and perhaps, saw much of the distress that was brought upon their friends, and had impressed upon their youthful minds the feelings and sentiments of the parents, which early impressions no doubt adhered to them through life. Whatever of forbearance and forgiveness may have been instilled into their riper opinions and judgment by the teachings of a true religion, the remembrance of these wrongs done to an unoffending and law-abiding people could never be obliterated.

He was not among the first that became interested in the lands of West New Jersey, but no doubt knew of, and perhaps participated in, the advancement of the little colony, hoping that it might prove to be an asylum for those of like opinions who were, at home, borne down by the fanaticism of others.

Although the plan of settlement was novel, and the system of government contained elements that were especially attractive to this class of professing Christians, yet it was not matter of money speculation among those who originated it, and did not in the end accrue very much to their pecuniary advantage. The inception and carrying out of the whole plan were in good faith, and, although difficulties subsequently occurred, yet these were from no fault of the principles adopted by the Proprietors.

The success of the scheme in its various phases was canvassed on many occasions at the home of John Haddon, by those already interested, and in the presence of his children; they thus became familiar with its workings, and the progress which it was making among the people. Various circulars and pamphlets were published, and letters also were written home by those already emigrated, which attracted much attention; and the daughter Elizabeth could not have been indifferent to the movements made by her friends in that direction.

He does not appear to have been a creditor of Edward Byllynge, and, like

many others, to have accepted as interest in the land to save a debt likely to be lost; but he purchased of Richard Matthews one-eighth of a right of propriety in the year 1698, some twenty-four years after the acceptance of the trust by William Penn and others for the purpose of paying Byllynge's debts.

John Haddon had but two children, Sarah, who married Benjamin Hopkins, a wine merchant of the city of London, and Elizabeth, who was born in 1682 and married John Estaugh.

In the year of the purchase above named, another was made of Thomas Willis, a son of John Willis, of a tract of land in Newton township, bounded on the north side by Cooper's creek, containing about five hundred acres of land. In view of these purchases, John Haddon may have contemplated removing to New Jersey with his family and settling among his friends, many of whom had already preceded him, intending to make it their permanent home. There was some restraining influence, however, that prevented the carrying out of this purpose, which cannot be explained, except that the daughter Sarah was already married and settled in the city of her birth, whom the mother was not willing to leave behind, perchance never to see her again. If intended, the idea was abandoned before Elizabeth left her home, for her father executed to her a power of attorney to become his agent in New Jersey for the location, purchase and sale of lands; this he would not have done had he expected to come here in person.

In 1701, being in the nineteenth year of her age, Elizabeth Haddon left the home of her parents, in company perhaps with a few friends, and came to New Jersey to occupy and look after the possessions of her father. In this act were first manifested that courage and decision of character of which so much was seen in after years. At that age, to attempt such an adventure showed a great sacrifice on the part of the parents, and much self-reliance on the part of the child. In man nothing is so much admired a high-toned moral courage, with a disinterested and unselfish purpose to accomplish; and no less will be accorded to this young female who assumed responsibilities that many of the other sex would avoid, even with much greater attractions than those that lay before her. Perhaps a motive, as yet undeveloped, may have had something to do with this act, a motive to be explained by what occurred within a year after her arrival and settlement in her new home.

A short time before this voyage was undertaken, a young man of much talent - a native of Kelvedon in Essex, afterwards a resident of Rotherhithe, in Surrey - had appeared among the Quakers of London, and attracted considerable notice as a public speaker. He had scarcely arrived at man's estate, yet he stood an accepted minister in expounding and defending the religious belief of the Society of Friends.

An acquaintance and frequent visitor at the house of John Haddon, an

intimacy grew up between himself and the daughter Elizabeth, which very naturally ripened into a stronger feeling.

This young man was John Estaugh, born upon the second month 23d day, 1676, at Kelvedon, a small town about fifty miles northeast of London. He became convinced of Friends' principles by hearing Francis Stamper of London preach at the funeral of a neighbor; and he appeared in the ministry when about eighteen years of age. He was a member of the Cogshall Quarterly Meeting, in the county of his birth.

He received a minute from that meeting, dated seventh month, 28th, 1700, allowing him to go to America on a religious visit. He was accompanied by John Richardson, and arrived in the river Patuxent, Maryland, in the first month of the following year.

They travelled in Virginia together, visiting many meetings, and returned through Pennsylvania to Philadelphia. It was at this time that John Estaugh first met Elizabeth Haddon after her arrival, while she remained among her friends, and before she took up her abode on the estate of her father in New Jersey. Perchance a mutual pleasure was manifested when they met, that betrayed a latent feeling common to both; and, although taught from childhood to avoid expressions of joy or grief, yet, upon an occasion like this, such expressions were pardonable in those whose hopes so closely and warmly sympathized.

While in Philadelphia, on this occasion, John Estaugh thought it his duty to go back to Virginia, "not feeling his mind clear of that province."

Some doubts existed in the minds of John Richardson and John Estaugh, as to the propriety of separating, and several of the elders were convened and made acquainted with their prospects in this regard, and, after proper deliberation, the wishes of John Estaugh were granted. He therefore separated from John Richardson, and spent considerable time in Virginia, preaching among the people scattered through those "wilderness countries."

In the meantime, Elizabeth Haddon was making preparations to occupy her new home; and the appearance among them of so young a female, who had crossed the ocean without her parents, attracted the attention of the hardy pioneers. The scenes before her must have contrasted strangely with those that surrounded her home in the suburbs of the great city of London. Here the prospective streets of the town were only defined by marks upon the trees of the forest, and the few scattered houses showed but little of the large city that now occupies the soil. The hillside upon the Delaware front was yet full of caves, where lived the emigrants who had not means or opportunity to erect better dwellings; and the strange appearance of the natives must have filled her mind with misgivings as to the security of the new settlers.

Francis Collins, the friend and companion of her father, who had settled at "Mountwell," extended to her the hospitalities of his house, and, by his direction and advice, controlled her in much of her future conduct. In going to his residence, they crossed the river at the ferry kept by Daniel Cooper, and performed the remainder of the journey on horseback, as nothing more than a bridle path led from one settlement to another. This road passed through a continuous forest, save the few settlements at Newton; there she was greeted by those who had preceded her to this new country, and who listened to such information as she might give them of friends left behind.

The surroundings to her were all new and strange. Every thing being in a state of nature, she at last came to realize the privations through which her associates had already passed, and the difficulties that must beset her in this novel undertaking. In passing along they turned away from the road to look at the land purchased of Thomas Willis, where this "youthful emigrant" was to make her home in the future, and where she expected to dispense the hospitalities of her household, in a manner consistent with her condition in life and her liberality of spirit.

Two miles beyond, they reached "Mountwell," where the yet single daughters of her escort gave her that welcome which she, in her lonely condition, could well appreciate; and the kind regard for her comfort that was extended to her in their humble dwelling, was proportionate to that which she, in after years, fully and gratefully returned.

It has been generally believed that she erected the first house on this tract of land, bringing with her much of the material from England. This is an error, as a map of the land made by Thomas Sharp in 1700 (which was before her arrival), proves that buildings were already on the land; and it is supposable that she occupied those already there. John Willis, the locator of the survey, no doubt, put the dwelling there and lived on the premises some time, for fourteen years had elapsed between the date of the taking up and John Haddon's title. She probably enlarged and improved the house, so as to accord with her notions of convenience and comfort, and to receive her friends in a proper manner; for it is known that she never turned the stranger away from her door, or suffered her acquaintances to look for entertainment elsewhere.

This house stood on the brow of a hill on the south side of Cooper's creek, at Cole's landing, about two miles from Haddonfield, in a commanding situation, and near that stream, which in those days was much used as a means of travel; and, according to the custom of the times in giving a name to such settlements, it was called "Haddonfield."

This name was retained until the building of the new house in 1713, erected still nearer the village; after which it was called "Old Haddonfield," in order to distinguish it from the more modern and extensive settlement.

Maria Child, in her story called "The Youthful Emigrant," of which Elizabeth Haddon is the heroine, says that John Estaugh did not visit her until the winter following her arrival and settlement here. That John cultivated forbearance as one of the Christian virtues, and attended closely to his Master's work, there can be no doubt; but the authoress has little knowledge of human nature, if she supposed that so great a temptation as a visit to this new home of Elizabeth (which home, by the way, was not the greatest attraction to this place in the forest) could be resisted. The many associations that surrounded their friends in England furnished subjects for conversation, interesting and agreeable, to say nothing of the new and wonderful things that met their observation at almost every step in their present situation. The meeting at Newton needed someone to minister spiritual things to its few attendants; and who could blame him for being present occasionally at their sittings? and, after these, for accompanying his friend to her residence, to continue, their conversation over her plentiful board?

Mrs. Child presents the scene in which these two persons are depicted as adjusting the saddle girths of the horse upon which Elizabeth rode, as taking place while on their way to attend the Quarterly Meeting of Friends at Salem; and, while this is being done, she represents the fair damsel as breaking to John a subject, that she believed she was directed in this manner to approach, regardless of the conventionalities which generally govern in like cases. Without any desire to criticise or destroy the drift of this well told story, we must suggest the probability that these long journeys were accomplished by water, must interfere somewhat with the romance thrown around it, and mar the certainty of the facts involved, which the authoress designed to observe. For many years after the settlement of the country, no extended journey was attempted except by water where the place to be reached was near a navigable stream; and, in the case in question, the facilities for traveling from Philadelphia to Salem by packets were sufficiently attractive to avoid horseback riding for so long a distance. The deliberate conduct of Friend Estaugh may have been rather slow for Elizabeth's impulsive nature, and although something had been evasively said upon the delicate subject, yet their probable separation for a time rendered it excusable on her part to wish to have the matter settled.

Whether John performed this part of the courtship awkwardly, or whether Elizabeth showed her courage and good sense by acting as before mentioned, matters not, for the marriage was accomplished at her residence on the first day of the eighth month, 1702, in the presence of a committee of Friends, and of a few invited guests. Among the guests several of the aborigines might have been seen. Their knowledge of the bride was attained by hearing the story of her life from her own lips, which excited their admiration for her courage - among them a leading virtue; and she commanded their regard and respect ever after. They were dressed after their peculiar style, in garments made especially for the

occasion, displaying upon these the rude taste of their people, and their interest in the present event. Their apparent indifference to the scene before them was much like the calm demeanor of the rest of the company; yet they were keen observers of all that passed, and supposed the ceremony had but commenced, when they were told that "the brave pale-face girl" and John Estaugh were husband and wife, until death should separate them.

The solemnizing of marriages in public meetings was not generally observed in early times; for what reason does not always appear, yet such was the fact, as is seen in the record referring to those dates.

Soon after this marriage had taken place, John Estaugh became the attorney of John Haddon, and took charge of his landed interests in New Jersey; which had become large by location and purchase, and required much of his time and attention. He continued an acceptable minister among his people and made many religious visits during his life. He was also, for several years, agent for an association in London, known as the "Pennsylvania Land Company," the last settlement with the society having been made by his widow as his executrix two years after his death.

As the country filled with settlers, mechanics became more plentiful, and building materials were more readily obtained; the erection of a new house was contemplated, more suitable for the accommodation of their many friends and consistent with their wealth and position in society. Another site was selected, and, in 1713, a brick house was built, a short distance from the village of Haddonfield. This was on a tract of land which John Haddon purchased of Richard Mathews, and, after the house was finished, it was called "New Haddonfield." In a few years, however, the name was lost to both places, and attached to the village which stands partly on the last named tract of land. The house was substantially built, and bore the evidence of wealth and taste in the owner; it was designed to secure the comfort of the occupants, so far as the knowledge of architecture and convenient arrangement went at that day. Among other things, a distillery was attached to the premises, and the smith shop which was there before the purchase by John Haddon, was kept up, and the tools were disposed of by Elizabeth Estaugh in her will.

The garden was surrounded by a brick wall. In the yard are the yew trees, planted by the hands of the first residents. One hundred and fifty years leave them as almost the only monuments of the liberality and taste of those who originated this place, and they have stood through successive generations to connect the present with the past. The yard and garden show the care and judgment exercised by this remarkable woman; and, what is commendable in the present owner, everything that is known to have originated with her, is preserved with scrupulous care. The old house was destroyed by fire in 1842.

The neighborhood of New Haddonfield was gradually being occupied

with newcomers, most of whom were Friends, when the propriety of establishing a new meeting was considered among them; the Newton Meeting being several miles away, with miserably bad roads to travel most of the year. About 1720, and perhaps earlier, a meeting house was built near the King's road, and meeting was regularly continued there. The energy and liberality of Elizabeth Estaugh were again shown in putting this meeting on a permanent basis, for, in 1721, she went to England, and procured from her father a deed for one acre of land, and on this stood the new building, as a place of public worship.

The quaint description of the boundaries no doubt originated with Thomas Sharp, who prepared the deed before it was taken across the ocean for the signature of the donor; and, as one of the witnesses to this document, stands the name of Elizabeth Estaugh, in her own peculiar style of penmanship. The trustees were William Evans, Joseph Cooper, Jr., and John Cooper. In this way and at this time, originated the Friends' Meeting at Haddonfield, where it has until the present continued; it being, until the year 1818, the only place of public religious worship in the village.

By deed of gift, in 1722, John Haddon conveyed all the land which he had purchased of Richard Mathews, to John and Elizabeth Estaugh, and in the deed called the tract "New Haddonfield;" in 1732, they conveyed one and a quarter acres adjoining the lot where the meeting house stood, to John Mickle, Thomas Stokes, Timothy Matlack, Constantine Wood, Joshua Lord, Joseph Tomlinson, Ephraim Tomlinson, Joseph Kaighn, John Hollinshead, Josiah Foster and William Foster, as trustees to and for the use of the Society of Friends.

John Haddon died in London in 1723. In his will he mentions that his wife had just died, with whom he had lived for forty-seven years - a remarkable clause in such a document, but placed there to perpetuate his affection for her, the companion of a lifetime. By his will he devised his entire estate (except a few small legacies) to his two children, and made them executrixes. The estate was to vest as a joint tenancy; to defeat which, Benjamin and Sarah Hopkins, and John and Elizabeth Estaugh conveyed said real estate to John Gill (who was their cousin and resided at Haddonfield), in 1726, in trust for certain uses. In this act, that regard for each other which existed between Elizabeth Estaugh and her husband, and which had been shown from the first, was again manifested; for, in the deed of reconveyance from John Gill to them in 1727 for one-half of the same land, the estate was made to vest in the survivor, thus showing that any advantage that might be derived from the law regulating the descents of land, should not defeat the wishes of the owners.

The husband, however, died first, and the entire estate passed to Elizabeth Estaugh in fee simple, as if the deed had not been executed.

John Estaugh had some skill in chemistry and medicine, which he made

useful in his neighborhood, especially among the poor. He traveled in the ministry, besides writing many letters to meetings in other parts; and, while in London in 1722, he addressed a long epistle to the Quarterly Meeting of Salem and Newton of which he was a member. His writings were collected and printed in 1744, by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia.

He died in Tortula, one of the West India Islands, on the sixth of the tenth month, 1742, while on a religious visit there. The brick tomb erected by order of his widow over his remains which lay at that place, has long since gone to decay, he being only known by the people there as a stranger, who, in the course of events, was soon lost sight of and forgotten.

No better evidence need be had of the respect in which he was held by the community in which he lived, than the memorial set forth in the minutes of the Monthly Meeting at Haddonfield, immediately after his death. While mourning his loss to themselves as a valuable member, it bears witness of his consistent religious life and usefulness among them, and added to this is the testimony of his widow, recording the confidence of a companion who knew him as a man and a Christian in the everyday walks of life. This sincere, but subdued expression, coming from a bereaved wife, proves that the traits of a true professor, had controlled and governed him in all his intercourse with his fellow men. By his will he gave all his estate to his widow.

Elizabeth Estaugh survived her husband some twenty years, and lived in the house built in 1713, in the same manner as during his life, entertaining Friends in their visits to the various meetings in the neighborhood. Her consistent Christian profession showed itself in many ways, not the least of which was her kindness toward the poor of the surrounding country, observing the Bible injunction of secrecy in this regard.

The farm, of which about one hundred acres were arable land, was under her own care, and received her personal attention. Having no children of her own, she adopted Ebenezer Hopkins, a son of her sister Sarah, who came to this country, was educated by, and resided with, his aunt at New Haddonfield, and who, in 1737, married Sarah, a daughter of James Lord, of Woodbury creek, and died intestate in 1757.

In 1752, his aunt conveyed to him a tract of land fronting on Cooper's creek, in Haddon township, generally known as the "Ann Burr farm," which adjoined other lands owned by him at that date, and derived from the same source. On this estate he probably resided, and, in addition to his agricultural pursuits, turned his attention to the surveying, the laying out and the conveying of land.

His wife survived him, and the following named children: John E., who married Sarah, a daughter of William Mickle; Haddon, who married

Hannah, a daughter of Joshua Stokes; Ebenezer, who married Ann, a daughter of William Albertson; Elizabeth E., who married John Mickle; Sarah, who married Caleb Cresson; Mary, who married Joshua Cresson, and Ann, who married Marmaduke Burr. From these came the Hopkins family that is now spread through many parts of the United States; one branch of which still remains in the neighborhood of the first settlement, owning, however, but little of the original estate.

After the death of her husband, Sarah Hopkins removed to Haddonfield, and occupied a house and lot, purchased in 1752 by Elizabeth Estaugh of the estate of Samuel Mickle, deceased. The house stood on the westerly side of the Main street. It was removed some years since, and now stands on the north side of Ellis street. It is a small, hipped-roofed building, and, although somewhat altered, yet retains much of its antiquated appearance.

No other building is now left that can be associated with Elizabeth Estaugh. Here she made daily visits to the widow and her children, looking closely after the comfort of the one, and the moral training and education of the others. It is evident that she took much interest in them, since in these orphans she saw the perpetuity of her large landed estate in her own blood, and the tone of her will indicates a long settled intention in this regard.

There was perhaps no act of Elizabeth Estaugh during her life that showed more of her business qualifications than her last will and testament, which bears date November 30, 1671. In this is exhibited a thorough knowledge of her estate, both real and personal; and in her disposition thereof is manifested consummate judgment and sound discretion. She provided for her nearest relatives, but did not forget the humblest of her servants. Her real estate was principally given to the children of her deceased nephew, Ebenezer Hopkins, while some portion of her personal property she gave to others of her connections. In disposing of some of her personal estate to the single daughters of her nephew, she provided that they should marry in accordance with the order of Friends, or the legacy should follow another direction. This contingency showed the bent of her mind and the strength of her prejudices in favor of her religious belief.

The remarkable woman died March 30, 1762, in the eightieth year of her age. It is unfortunate that she did not, near the close of her life, prepare or dictate her autobiography, so that the incidents of her eventful career could have been preserved, as she would not then have left the most interesting and romantic parts of her life to vague and uncertain tradition. The estimation in which she was held appears in the notice taken of her death by the meeting of which she was a member; in which her valuable services are acknowledged and by which it is shown that she was adorned with every Christian virtue. Her remains were interred in the yard at Haddonfield, but nothing marks the spot of her burial.

Who would not be gratified if some monument, however rough the stone or rude the letters, had been erected to show where were laid the remains of Elizabeth Estaugh, whose life was spent in contributing to the good of those around her and whose labor in well-doing is felt and appreciated unto the present day.

- 121 ii. Sarah Haddon, born Dec 09, 1687 in Rederiff Parish, Southwark, Surrey, England; died Jun 13, 1758 in St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey, Surrey, England; married Benjamin Hopkins Aug 29, 1706 in Horseleydown Monthly Meeting, Southwark, England.

244. Joshua Lord^{740,741,742}, born Abt. 1664 in London, England; died Oct 06, 1713 in Woodbury Creek, Gloucester County, New Jersey. He was the son of **488. James Lord**. He married **245. Sarah Wood** Abt. 1693 in London, England.

245. Sarah Wood^{743,744,745}, born Abt. 1668 in England; died May 30, 1702. She was the daughter of **490. John Wood** and **491. Alice Sale**.

Notes for Joshua Lord:

Bigelow, Moses and Scudder, Antoinette Quinby. The Scudder Family of Trenton. Somerset Press, Newark, New Jersey. 1948. Page 57:

Joshua Lord (1668-1714), of Woodbury Creek, son of James; wife Sarah, daughter of John Wood; will 5 day 8 month 1713, proved June 16, 1714; names 3 sons and two daughters.

Children of Joshua Lord and Sarah Wood are:

- i. Elizabeth Lord⁷⁴⁶, born Oct 12, 1690.
ii. John Lord⁷⁴⁶, born Apr 19, 1692; died Aug 10, 1693.
122 iii. Yeoman James Lord, born Oct 06, 1693 in Gloucester County, New Jersey; died Sep 24, 1727 in Woodbury, Gloucester County, New Jersey; married Elizabeth Clarke Mar 24, 1714/15 in Chesterfield, Burlington, New Jersey.
iv. Mary Lord⁷⁴⁶, born Nov 07, 1695; died Nov 22, 1795.
v. Alice Lord^{746,747}, born Nov 14, 1696 in Gloucester County, New Jersey; married John Bunting Mar 07, 1722/23; born Nov 06, 1685 in Crosswicks, Burlington County, New Jersey.
vi. Joshua Lord^{748,749}, born Jan 06, 1697/98 in London, England; died Abt. 1760.
vii. Sarah Lord⁷⁵⁰, born May 30, 1702; died Sep 20, 1702.

246. Benjamin Clarke^{751,752,753,754,755,756,757,758,759,760}, born 1666 in Reading, Berkshire, England; died Jul 1747 in Stony Brook, Middlesex, New Jersey. He was the son of **492. Benjamin Clarke** and **493. Ann Phipps**. He married **247. Anne Giles** Dec 25, 1689 in Raritan River, New Jersey.

247. Anne Giles^{761,762,763,764,765,766,767,768}, born Apr 15, 1669 in Braintree, Suffolk County, Massachusetts; died in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey. She was the

daughter of **494. Major James Gyles** and **495. Elizabeth Tidd**.

Notes for Benjamin Clarke:

Lee, Francis Bazley, Editor. Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County, New Jersey, Volume II. The Lewis Publishing Company, New York, Chicago 1907. Page 488:

Benjamin Clarke, son of Benjamin Clarke, was an only child; was born in England; came to this country with his father, and resided for many years at Perth Amboy. He subsequently removed from Perth Amboy and settled on the Raritan River, where he had purchased a large tract of land, and resided there for some time. He then came to Stony Brook, near where Princeton is now located, and here purchased a tract of one thousand two hundred acres of land and erected thereon a house, which became the homestead. They were among the first settlers in this section of the state. This property is located on the Quaker Road, and all the members of the Clark family have been adherents to the Quaker faith. Mr. Clark married Ann.

Monnette, Orra Eugene. First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodsridge Olde East New Jersey, Part 5. The Leroy Carman Press, California, 1932. Pages 720-721:

Benjamin Clark, a Giles son-in-law. Further, the Benjamin Clarke family of Stoney Brook (Princeton, which will now be given. This is clear, in part, from Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of Friends (Book I, p. 68), where Benjamin Clarke is called "son of Benj. Clarke," born at Reading, Berkshire, in Old England, 3 month 13, 1670." Removed with his parents to Amboy in 1685 and settled at Stoney Brook, 1696, and Ann Giles, his wife, daughter of James Giles was born at Branbury (Braintree), in New England, 2. 15. 1669."

Benjamin Clarke, His Wife and Children's Ages. Benjamin Clarke, son of Benjamin Clarke, was born in Reading in Berkshire, in Old England, the 13th of the 3d month, 1670. Removed with his parents to Amboy in the year 1683, and settled at Stony Brook 1696.

Ann Giles, his wife, daughter of James Giles, was born at Branbury (Braintree, Massachusetts), in New England, the 15th of 2d Month 1669.

Their children (which show Giles Names):

1. Ann, born at Raritan River the 18th of 2d Month, 1691.
2. Elizabeth, born at the same place the 5th of 9th Month, 1692.
3. James, born at the same place the 13th of 6th Month, 1694.
4. Sarah, born at Stony Brook the 2d of 9th Month, 1696.
5. Benjamin, born at the same place, the 17th of 7th Month, 1698.
6. John, born at the same place, the 29th of 10th Month, 1700.
7. Mary, born at the same place the 22nd of 9th Month, 1702.

8. Joseph, born at the same place the 20th of 4th Month, 1705.
9. Hester, born at the same place the 18th of 12th Month, 1707/8.
10. Matthew, born at the same place the 12th of 5th Month, 1709.

Benjamin Clarke died 5 month 1747 and is buried at Friends' Burial Ground at Stoney Brook.

More About Benjamin Clarke:

Christening: Dec 10, 1666, St. Katherine, London, England

Children of Benjamin Clarke and Anne Giles are:

- i. Ann Clarke^{769,770}, born Jun 15, 1691 in Raritan River, Somerset County, New Jersey; died Aug 11, 1778.
- 123 ii. Elizabeth Clarke, born Nov 05, 1692 in Somerset, New Jersey; died Aug 11, 1778 in Gloucester County, New Jersey; married Yeoman James Lord Mar 24, 1714/15 in Chesterfield, Burlington, New Jersey.
- iii. James Clarke^{771,772}, born Aug 13, 1694 in Raritan River, Somerset County, New Jersey; died Aug 10, 1771.
- iv. Sarah Clarke^{773,774}, born Nov 02, 1696 in Stony Brook, Middlesex, New Jersey.
- v. Benjamin Clarke^{775,776,777,778}, born Sep 29, 1698 in Raritan River, Somerset County, New Jersey; died May 08, 1768; married Mollie Jones.

Notes for Benjamin Clarke:

Lee, Francis Bazley, Editor. Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County, New Jersey, Volume II. The Lewis Publishing Company, New York, Chicago 1907. Page 488:

Benjamin Clarke, son of Benjamin and Ann Clarke, inherited the homestead and four hundred acres of land, and spent the remaining years of his life there. He married Mollie Jones and had one child, Benjamin.

- vi. John Clarke⁷⁷⁸, born Oct 29, 1700 in Raritan River, Somerset County, New Jersey.
- vii. Mary Clarke⁷⁷⁹, born Sep 22, 1702 in Raritan River, Somerset County, New Jersey.
- viii. Joseph Clarke⁷⁷⁹, born Apr 20, 1705 in Raritan River, Somerset County, New Jersey.
- ix. Hester Clarke⁷⁷⁹, born Dec 18, 1708 in Raritan River, Somerset County, New Jersey.
- x. Matthew Clarke⁷⁷⁹, born May 12, 1709 in Raritan River, Somerset County, New Jersey.

252. Francis Austin⁷⁸⁰, born Abt. 1644 in Horsmonden, Kent, England; died Mar 15,

1686/87 in Horsmonden, Kent, England. He was the son of **504. Alexander Austen** and **505. Catherine Lamberd**. He married **253. Elizabeth**.

253. Elizabeth⁷⁸⁰, born 1645 in England.

More About Francis Austin:

Christening: Sep 01, 1644, Goudhurst, Kent, England

Children of Francis Austin and Elizabeth are:

- i. Mary Austin⁷⁸⁰, born 1668.
- ii. Elizabeth Austin^{780,781}, born Abt. 1669.
- iii. Frances Austin⁷⁸², born 1670.
- 126 iv. Francis Austin, born 1674 in Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England; died in Evesboro, New Jersey; married Mary Borton Sep 15, 1696 in Haddonfield, Camden, New Jersey.
- v. Samuel Austin⁷⁸³, born 1674.
- vi. John Austin⁷⁸⁴, born 1679.
- vii. Susanna Austin⁷⁸⁴, born 1679.
- viii. Thomas Austin⁷⁸⁵, born 1681.

254. John Borton^{786,787,788,789}, born Jan 25, 1633/34 in Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England; died Jul 28, 1687 in Hillsdown, Burlington, New Jersey. He was the son of **508. William Borton** and **509. Elizabeth**. He married **255. Annie Kinton** Apr 12, 1655 in Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England.

255. Annie Kinton^{790,791,792}, born 1636 in Aynhoe Parish, Northamptonshire, England; died Jan 08, 1687/88 in Hillsdown, Burlington, New Jersey. She was the daughter of **510. William Kinton** and **511. Elizabeth**.

Notes for John Borton:

Lee, Frances Bazley. Genealogical and Memorial History of the State of New Jersey. Lewis Historical Publishing Company, New York, New York, 1910. Pages 886-887:

Borton. Borton was a common name in England, Ireland and Scotland, in early times, and sometimes spelled Barton. Several Bartons from Monmouth, Hunterdon and Sussex counties fought in the revolution. The family here described, however, were not in favor of warfare, as they were followers of George Fox, and the name of Borton occurs often in the records of the Friends' monthly meetings.

John Borton, with his wife Ann, who lived at Hillsdown, along the Northampton river, in Burlington county, New Jersey, formerly from Parish Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England, brought with them to the monthly meeting a certificate from the monthly meeting of Burton, in Oxfordshire, dated the third month, fifth day, old style, 1679, the same signed by a number of persons attesting to their character and standing. The certificate stated that the signers "have known ye said John and Ann Borton these many years, and that they have walked honestly among us, living in the fear of God, and in obedience to the blessed truth revealed in this our day, and have been of a good savour to friends and to their neighbors in ye village where they dwell." John Borton died at Hillsdown in 1687, his will was dated fifth month, and proved in

the eleventh month of the same year, and in the document he names his sons John and William, and six daughters, but does not name the latter. His children were: William, Ann, Elizabeth, Esther, Mary, John and two other daughters.

Gross, Ethel Sleeper. *The Sleeper Family of New Jersey and New York*. Press of Mount Holly Herald, Mount Holly, New Jersey, 1931. Pages 18-19:

In 1st month, 1660, John Borton was one of several Quakers of Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England, taken from their houses by soldiers, and committed to prison for refusing the oaths. In 1665, he, with others, had his goods taken by distress for a fine of four shillings each, imposed for four weeks' absence from their parish church. In 1674 a fine was again imposed on him for the same reason. He and his wife were the only converts of the Quaker faith in the Borton family. Being thus persecuted by the established Church of England and possibly by members of their own family, he sought a home and refuge in America. All his children except the youngest daughter were born in England and their births are recorded in Friends' Records in England.

John Borton and Anne, his wife, of Hillsdown on the Northampton River (Rancocas Creek), Burlington County, New Jersey, (near Masonville), came from the parish of Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England, bringing a certificate from the Monthly Meeting of Borton, Oxfordshire, England, dated 3rd month 5, 1679, O.S., signed by many persons who vouch that they have "Known ye said John and Anne Borton these many years, and that they have walked honestly among us, living in the fear of God and in obedience to the blessed truth revealed in this our day, and have been of a good savor to friends and to their neighbors in ye village where they dwell." Among the signatures to this certificate are these familiar names, Thomas Olliffe, Richard Haines, John Butcher, and Thomas Penn.

"We and other Friends found freedom in ourselves to give this testimony."

John Borton, a West Jersey Proprietor, owned land in Burlington and in the vicinity of Masonville. In addition to Esther Borton who married John Haines, 10-10-1684, John and Ann Borton had another daughter who is of interest to us. Their daughter Elizabeth married John Woolman 8-8-1684, and had a son Samuel. Samuel Woolman married Elizabeth Burr 6 month 21, 1714, and had a son John Woolman, born 1720, who became an eminent Quaker preacher. "The Journal of John Woolman" the preacher, is one of the books Dr. Charles Eliot placed on his famous five foot book shelf.

From Joseph Besse's "Sufferings of the Quakers" and F.C. Mason's "The Borton and Mason Families."

Monnette, Orra Eugene. *First Settlers of Ye Plantation of Piscataway and Woodsridge Olde East New Jersey, Part 5*. The Leroy Carman Press. California, 1931. Page 796:

John Borton, Sr. This name was frequently in early New Jersey records, as Boarton and even Bourton.

John Borton, Senior, was a First Settler of Burlington County, appearing there before 1679

(Lee, Vol. III, 1910, p. 886), which consult:

"A.D. 1678. About this time, and a few years afterwards, arrived at Burlington, the following settlers from England, viz. John butcher, Henry Grubb, William Butcher, William Brightwin, Thomas Gardner, John Budd, John Bourten, Seth Smith, Walter Pumphrey, Thomas Ellis, James Satterthwaite, Richard Arnold, John Woolman, John Stacy, Thomas Eves, Benjamin Duffield, John Payne, Samuel Cleft, William Cooper, John Shinn, William Biles, John Skein, John Warrel, Anthony Morris, Samuel Bunting, Charles Read, Francis Collins, Thomas Mathews, Christopher Wetherill, John Dewsbury, John Day, Richard Basnet, John Antrim, William Biddle, Samuel Furnace, John Ladd, Thomas Raper, Roger Huggins and Thomas Wood." (History of New Jersey, by Samuel smith [1765], p. 109.)

"Burlington, A.D. 1682. Constables for Yorkshire tenth. Robert Schooley, John Pancost. For London tenth, John Bourten, William Brightwen. For the third tenth, Thomas Sharp." (Idem., p. 152)

Joh Borton, Senior, was a member of the New Jersey Assembly, 1683-5, and was one of the signers of the West Jersey Concessions of March 3, 1676. (Vide, ante, Part Three, p. 394.)

More About John Borton:

Burial: Hillsbourough, Burlington, New Jersey

More About Annie Kinton:

Burial: Hillsdown, Burlington, New Jersey

Children of John Borton and Annie Kinton are:

- i. Ann Borton^{793,794}, born Oct 18, 1660.
- ii. Elizabeth Borton^{795,796,797}, born Jul 27, 1664; married John Woolman Aug 08, 1684.
- iii. Esther Borton^{798,799,800}, born May 25, 1667 in England; married John Haines Oct 10, 1684 in Burlington, New Jersey.
- iv. William Borton^{801,802}, born Apr 02, 1668.
- v. John Borton^{803,804}, born Sep 27, 1669.
- vi. Susanna Borton⁸⁰⁵, born Oct 24, 1675.
- 127 vii. Mary Borton, born Oct 05, 1679 in Aynoe, Northamptonshire, England; died 1739 in Evesham, New Jersey; married Francis Austin Sep 15, 1696 in Haddonfield, Camden, New Jersey.
- viii. Jane Borton⁸⁰⁵, born Abt. 1680.

Generation No. 9

256. Lawrence Wilkinson^{806,807,808,809,810}, born 1578 in Harperley House, Lancaster, Durham, England⁸¹¹; died Abt. 1621. He was the son of **512. Lancelot Wilkinson** and **513. Catherine Leigh**. He married **257. Anne Liddle** Mar 12, 1603/04 in Harpley, Durham, England.

257. Anne Liddle⁸¹², born Abt. 1564 in Brancepath, Lancaster, Durham, England; died Aft. 1595.

Notes for Lawrence Wilkinson:

Pennsylvania Colonial Records, 1600s-1800s. Colonial & Revolutionary Families, Vol. II, Ogden D. Wilkinson, Page 1128:

The Wilkinson family is of ancient English lineage, which has been closely identified with public affairs in America for over two hundred and fifty years. The family was long seated in county Durham, prior to the grant of arms and crest to Lawrence Wilkinson, of Harpsley House, Lanchester, county Durham, September 18, 1615, by Richard St. George Norrey, King of Arms, and duly recorded in the College of Arms of which the following is an extract:

"Being requested by Lawrence Wilkinson, to make search for the anciente coate Armour belonging to that name and Familye, which I fynde to be, Azure a fess erminiois between thre Unicorns passant Argent and for that I can fynde no Crest proper, or belonging theretoe, as unto many anciente coates att this day there is wanting he hath further requested me to confirme unto him such an one as he may lawfullye beare - I have likewise condescended and allowyde the Crest ensvinge, (Vide), a demy-unicorne erased erminoys standing on a murall crowne gules, as more plainly appearath depicted in the margent hereof

All of which Armes and Crest, I the sayd Richard St. George Norrey, doe give, grant, ratifye, and confyrme unto the sayd Lawrence Wilkinson, and to the severall descendants of hys bodye forever, beareing their due differences."

More About Lawrence Wilkinson:

Info Source: 1615, Coat of Arms confirmed.⁸¹³

Child of Lawrence Wilkinson and Anne Liddle is:

- 128 i. William Wilkinson, born Jun 17, 1604 in Lanchester, Durham, Harpley House, England; died Aft. 1624 in England; married Mary Conyers.

258. Christopher Conyers^{814,815,816}, born 1580 in Horden, Durham, England; died Aft. 1602 in Horden, Durham, England. He was the son of **516. Richard Conyers** and **517. Isabel Lumley**. He married **259. Lady Anne Hedworth** Nov 04, 1586.

259. Lady Anne Hedworth^{817,818}, born 1584 in Harraton, Durham, England; died Aft. 1602. She was the daughter of **518. Sir John Hedworth, Knight** and **519. Ellen Hutton**.

Notes for Christopher Conyers:

Family History: Lineages of Hereditary Society Members, 1600s-1900s. Some Colonial Dames of Royal Descent, Pedigree LXIII, Page 276:

Christopher Conyers, of Horden, who married secondly, 1586, Lady Anne, daughter of Sir John Hedsworth, Knight, of Harraton, Durham (see Durham "Visitations," 1575) and had Mary Conyers, who married William Wilkinson of Lanchester, Durham, son of Lawrence Wilkinson, of Harperly House.

Children of Christopher Conyers and Anne Hedworth are:

- 129 i. Mary Conyers, born Sep 18, 1597 in Lanchester, Durham, England; died Aft. 1624 in England; married William Wilkinson.
- ii. Sir John Conyers, Baronet^{819,820,821,822}

260. Thomas Smith⁸²³, born Abt. 1565 in Bumley, Lancaster, England.

Child of Thomas Smith is:

- 130 i. Christopher Smith, born Mar 18, 1592/93 in Lancaster, Lancashire, England; died Jun 06, 1676 in Providence, Rhode Island; married Alice Carter Bef. 1626 in England.

268. John Latham^{824,825}, born 1554 in Brigstock, Northamptonshire, England. He was the son of **536. John Latham** and **537. Joan**.

Notes for John Latham:

Justice, Alfred Rudolph. Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy. Unknown; unknown, 1922. Page 81:

John Latham, Jr., of Brigstock, son of John Latham by his second wife Joan (who afterwards married Thomas Montague, see Visitation of Northamptonshire, Montague), was probably the father of Lewis Latham. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that the Rev. Nicholas Latham, half brother of John Latham, Jr. mentions in his will "my cousin Lewis and Symon Latham." As cousin was frequently used to express the relationship between uncle and nephew, the writer has assumed that this relationship existed between them; if so, then one of the Rev. Nicholas' half brothers; viz., John, Maurice or Thomas, was the father of Lewis and Symon.

As Thomas was the heir to his father's lands, as is stated in Rev. Nicholas Latham's will, and was probably well off financially, it is unlikely that his children would be mentioned in said will, and we can assume that Maurice had no children or they would have been named in said will.

Lewis Latham's eldest son was named John, probably after his father.

John Latham, Jr., had issue, 5 children (dates and order of birth unknown): William, Simon, Ursula, Elizabeth and Lewis.

More About John Latham:

Burial: May 15, 1655, Elveston, Bedfordshire, England

Children of John Latham are:

- 134 i. Lewis Latham, born Bet. 1584 - 1585 in Elstow, Bedfordshire, England; died May 15, 1655 in Elveston, Bedfordshire, England; married Elizabeth 1608 in Kempstone, Bedford, England.
- ii. Simon Latham^{826,827}, born 1589 in Elston, Bedfordshire, England; died May 19, 1649; married Elizabeth Mordaunt.

Notes for Simon Latham:

Justice, Alfred Rudolph. Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy. Unknown; unknown, 1922. Pages 81-82:

Simon Latham, Falconer, derived his art and understanding of falconry from Henry Sadlier, Esq., Falconer to Queen Elizabeth.

Simon Latham was the author of "Latham's Falcounry," or the "Falcoun's Lure and Cure in two Books," published 1615-1618, and also of "the Gentleman's Exercise," or "Supplement to the Booke of Faulcounry" (1633 and 1652). A short biographical sketch is given which states: "He is supposed to have been the nephew of Lewis Latham, of Elstow, Bedfordshire, Under Falconer, but afterwards Sergeant Falconer to the King, who died a reputed centenarian in May 1655," and refers to a curious portrait of Lewis Latham in possession of the Holden family of the United States, and was in 1919 in the collection of the late George W. Elkins, Esq., a descendant of Lewis Latham. It is now known that Simon and Lewis were brothers (see Will of their brother William).

The surname of Simon Latham's wife Elizabeth, is not known, but was probably Mordaunt.

The will of John Mordaunt (nuncupative) dated March 21, 1652, proved May 4, 1653 of Upper Caldecott in the Parish of Northell, County Bedford, Gentleman, mentions present wife Deborah, to whom he willed land bought of John Carter. Brothers: Lewis and George and the latter's sons: Lewis and Charles.

To Elizabeth Latham, the younger, 21 pounds. To Elizabeth Latham, the elder, one mare filly and To Frances her daughter, one cow and calf.

Executor: wife

Witnesses: John Abbys, the elder, Elizabeth Latham, the elder, and Amy Pearson.

As will appear from Simon's will, he left daughters Elizabeth and Frances, and his wife's name was Elizabeth, though not named in said will.

The will of Symon Latham, dated July 22, 1642, proved May 19, 1649, at Bedfordshire (registered in the District Court of Probate, Northamptonshire).

He requests to be buried in Bletsoe Church.

All his property to be sold and proceeds given to his wife (not named) To son Oliver 50 pounds, "now in the hands of Oliver Lord St. John of

Bletsoe." He made a provision that if his wife marries, the property is to go to his daughters Frances and Elizabeth.

- iii. William Latham^{828,829}, born Abt. 1590 in Elston, Bedfordshire, England; died Jul 25, 1632.

Notes for William Latham:

Justice, Alfred Rudolph. Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy. Unknown; unknown, 1922. Page 81:

William Latham, Gentleman, son of John Latham, Jr., buried August 20, 1632. His will dated July 25, 1632, proved September 1st, 1632, mentions brother Simon, sister Ursula, wife of William Carter, sister Elizabeth wife of Thomas _____, and brother Lewes as residuary legatee and sole executor. As he mentions no children, he probably died s.p.

More About William Latham:

Burial: Aug 20, 1632

- iv. Ursula Latham^{830,831}, born 1592 in Elston, Bedfordshire, England; married William Carter.

Notes for Ursula Latham:

Justice, Alfred Rudolph. Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy. Unknown; unknown, 1922. Page 82:

Ursula Latham, daughter of John Latham, Jr., married William Carter, Gentleman, baptized July 10, 1578, son of William Carter of Kempston, Bedfordshire, Esq.

More About Ursula Latham:

Christening: Jul 10, 1578, Brigstock, Northamptonshire, England

More About William Carter:

Baptism: Jul 10, 1578

- v. Elizabeth Latham^{832,833}, born 1594 in Elston, Bedfordshire, England.

304. Edward Canby^{834,835,836}, born 1571 in Thome, Yorkshire, England; died in Thorne, Yorkshire, England. He was the son of **608. George Canby** and **609. Janet**. He married **305. Jane**.

305. Jane^{837,838}, born Abt. 1577 in Thome, Yorkshire, England.

Notes for Edward Canby:

Comly, George Norwood. Comly Family in America. Privately published under supervision

of J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1939; page 781:

Edward Canby, Gentleman, son of George and Janet, married Jane.

Children of Edward Canby and Jane are:

- i. Theophilus Canby⁸³⁹, born Abt. 1599 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England.
- ii. Jane Canby⁸³⁹, born Abt. 1601 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England.
- 152 iii. Thomas Canby, born 1604 in Thome, Yorkshire, England; died Mar 16, 1667/68 in Thome, Yorkshire, England; married Mary 1628 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England.

320. John MacGregor⁸⁴⁰, born 1576 in Glenarm Barony Coast of Antrim County, Argyllshire, Scotland; died 1644 in Glenarm, County Antrim, Ireland. He was the son of **640. John James MacGregor**. He married **321. Ann Palmer** Abt. 1596 in Scotland.

321. Ann Palmer⁸⁴¹, born Abt. 1580 in Glenarm Barony, Antrim, Antrim, Ireland; died Abt. 1651.

Notes for John MacGregor:

"Quaker Greggs," Hazel May Middleton Kendall, pages 16-17:

Previous to the reign of Mary Stuart's son, James I (1603-1635 known also as James VI of England), a curious rumor floated that a Scottish King would sympathize with Ireland because the Irish were the original "Scots," James I established circuits and a complete system of shires in northern Ireland. The English system was violently substituted. He had a mania for colonization. Thousands left Scotland for Nova Scotia and Ulster. King James visited Scotland for the second time in 1617 after which whole communities of various clans were transplanted to Ulster. Among them were many Gregs from the clan Gregor who were accustomed to admiring the eldest and worthiest of their kin. Their leader, a John Gregg, evidently descended from next to the oldest son of Black John of the Coat-of-Mail, received from King James I a silver-studded ivory-headed cane in esteem and appreciation of his influence and responsibility in the removal of the Gregs from Scotland to County Antrim, Ulster about 1618.

John Gregg was given and settled his people in the barony of Glenarm, County Antrim, Ireland on the northeast coast. In Ireland the counties were divided into "baronies" which are equivalent to the hundreds in England and seem to have been formed out of the land of Irish chiefs. There also a baron denoted the rank or dignity of a baron and the feudal tenure "by barony" (domain of a baron). A Reverend John Greg (perhaps a cousin) a minister at Carrickfergus, County Antrim, Ireland was obliged in 1649 to abandon his charge and settle in Newton Ards, County Down where he was buried July 22, 1670 at Dromore - "old, worthy brethern, able and useful."

During the reign of Charles I (1625-1649) these Ulster Presbyterians were rigorously treated and insulted. In 1642 a Scottish army under General Robert Monro landed in Ulster to help the colonists rally. Coleraine, Enniskillen, and Carrickfergus defied as they were strong for king and covenant. There was an insurrection at Carrickfergus in May 1653.

Child of John MacGregor and Ann Palmer is:

- 160 i. William Gregg, born 1616 in Glenarm Barony Coast of Antrim County, Glenorchy, Argyll, Scotland; died Abt. 1672 in Ardmore, County Waterford, Ireland; married Mary Grace James 1644 in Armagh, Antrim, Ireland.

384. Captain William Harland⁸⁴², born 1594 in England; died 1651 in England. He was the son of **768. James Harland**. He married **385. Elizabeth Seaman** Abt. 1624 in Bishoprick, Nigh, Durham, England.

385. Elizabeth Seaman, born 1603 in Bishopick, Near Durham, Durham, England; died in England. She was the daughter of **770. Philip Seaman** and **771. Ann Langley**.

More About Captain William Harland:

Burial: England

Children of William Harland and Elizabeth Seaman are:

- 192 i. James Harland, born 1625 in Bishopric, Near Durham, Durham, England; died Feb 17, 1679/80 in England; married Mrs. Harland Feb 17, 1679/80 in Bishoprick, Nigh, Durham, England.
- ii. Sarah Harland, born Abt. 1627 in Bishoprick, Nigh Durham, England.
- iii. Mark Harland, born Abt. 1629 in Bishoprick, Durham, England.

392. Thomas Heald^{843,844,845}, born Apr 1622 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; died Abt. 1695 in Choley, Winslow, England. He was the son of **784. Thomas Heald** and **785. Elizabeth Robson**. He married **393. Elizabeth Steward** 1641.

393. Elizabeth Steward^{846,847}, born in England. She was the daughter of **786. Henry Steward** and **787. Margaret Renshaw**.

More About Thomas Heald:

Burial: Mobberly Burial Grounds, Mobberly, Cheshire, England

Christening: Oct 1623, Mobberly, Cheshire, England

Children of Thomas Heald and Elizabeth Steward are:

- i. Thomas Heald, born Abt. 1642 in Chorley, Winslow, England.

More About Thomas Heald:

Christening: Jan 30, 1661/62, Alderly, Cheshire, England

- 196 ii. William Heald, born Jan 10, 1646/47 in Eccleston, Mobberly, Cheshire, England; died Aug 20, 1677 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; married Jane Donbobbin Sep 17, 1667 in Great Sankey, Cheshire, England.
- iii. Sarah Heald⁸⁴⁸, born Aug 25, 1650 in Mobberley, Cheshire, England; died Feb 16, 1669/70.
- iv. Anne Heald⁸⁴⁸, born Dec 01, 1653 in Mobberley, Cheshire, England.
- v. Elizabeth Heald⁸⁴⁸, born May 02, 1655 in Mobberley, Cheshire, England.
- vi. James Heald⁸⁴⁸, born Feb 02, 1657/58 in Chorley, Winslow, England.

- vii. James Heald⁸⁴⁸, born Apr 02, 1658 in Mobberley, Cheshire, England; died Mar 03, 1735/36 in Mobberley, Cheshire, England; married Elizabeth Steward Aug 11, 1688 in Mobberley, Cheshire, England.
- viii. Charles Heald⁸⁴⁸, born Dec 11, 1666 in Mobberley, Cheshire, England.

396. Richard Bancroft^{848,849,850,851}, born in Crossacres, Cheshire, England; died Nov 18, 1634 in Northenden, Cheshire, England. He was the son of **792. William Bancroft** and **793. Anne**. He married **397. Ellen Burgess** in England.

397. Ellen Burgess^{852,853,854,855}, born in England.

Children of Richard Bancroft and Ellen Burgess are:

- 198 i. John Bancroft, born Abt. 1633 in Etchells, Parish of Northenden, Cheshire, England; died Feb 25, 1698/99 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; married Mary Janney Jul 06, 1663 in Handforth, Cheshire, England.
- ii. Robert Bancroft^{856,857}
- iii. Alexander Bancroft^{858,859}
- iv. Mary Bancroft^{860,861}

398. Randle Janney^{862,863,864,865,866}, born May 26, 1608 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Dec 28, 1698 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England. He was the son of **796. Rondull Janney** and **797. Ellen Alrodd**. He married **399. Anne Knevett** Jul 16, 1636 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

399. Anne Knevett^{867,868,869,870,871,872}, born in Cheshire, England. She was the daughter of **798. William Knevett** and **799. Ellen Cash**.

More About Randle Janney:

Baptism: May 26, 1608

Children of Randle Janney and Anne Knevett are:

- 199 i. Mary Janney, born Jan 06, 1637/38 in Cheadle, Cheshire, England; died Jan 05, 1705/06 in Etchells, Cheshire, England; married John Bancroft Jul 06, 1663 in Handforth, Cheshire, England.
- ii. William Janney^{873,874}, born Dec 08, 1641 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Aug 04, 1724 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; married Deborah Webb Jul 30, 1671 in Staffordshire, England; died May 20, 1701.

Notes for William Janney:

Davis, W.W.H (1820-1910). History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Lewis Publishing Company, New York, New York 1905. Volume III, Bucks County, pages 55-56:

William Janney was baptised December 8, 1641, died 8 mo. 4, 1724, and is buried among his kinsmen in the old burying ground at Mobberly. He

married 7 mo. 30, 1671, Deborah Webb, and was then living at Handforth; after his wife's death he removed to Morley. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and suffered persecution for his faith. Meetings were frequently held at his house. His son Randle, born 2 mo. 10, 1677, in 1699 obtained a certificate from the Meeting at Morley and emigrated to Philadelphia, where he became a prominent merchant, was a friend of Penn, and a large landowner in Pennsylvania and Cecil county, Maryland. He married at Philadelphia, in 9 mo. 1701, Frances Righton, daughter of William and Sarah Righton, of Philadelphia. Their only child died in infancy. In 1702 and 1706 he visited England, and in 1715 obtained a certificate to visit the Bermudas, but died before starting, 10 mo. 7, 1715. His will mentions his brother Thomas and his sister Mary, wife of George Pawley, who had also come to Philadelphia, and their children, Debora, Mary, Sarah, and Thomas.

Historical Publication Society. Janney Family. Historical Publication Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1949, page 23:

William Janney, baptised December 8, 1641, died August 4, 1723, was a prominent member of the Society of Friends, and suffered persecution and imprisonment for his beliefs and activity. He married July 30, 1671, Deborah Webb, who died May 20, 1701. They had seven children, all born at Handforth, England.

More About William Janney:

Baptism: Dec 08, 1641

Burial: Mobberly Burying Ground

448. William Jennings⁸⁷⁵, born 1535 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, England; died Dec 06, 1602 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, England. He was the son of **896. Robert Jennens** and **897. Ellen Beard**. He married **449. Johanna Elliott** Jan 28, 1559/60 in St. Mary's, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England.

449. Johanna Elliott⁸⁷⁶, born 1539 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, England; died 1622 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, England.

Children of William Jennings and Johanna Elliott are:

- i. Ambrose Jennings⁸⁷⁷, born Abt. 1577.
- ii. John Jennings⁸⁷⁸, born Aug 08, 1579.
- iii. Robert Jennings⁸⁷⁹, born Abt. 1581.
- 224 iv. William Jennings, born Abt. 1584 in England; married Mary Messenger Abt. 1640 in England.
- v. James Jennings⁸⁸⁰, born Abt. 1586.

476. Garvis Kay^{881,882,883,884}, born in Kirk Burton, Yorkshire, England. He married **477. Sarah Thewlis** Nov 30, 1654 in Foolestone, Yorkshire, England.

477. Sarah Thewlis^{885,886}, born in Foolestone, Yorkshire, England.

Notes for Garvis Kay:

McCahan, Rena Shull. Shull, Burdsall, Stockton and Allied Families: a Genealogical Study with Biographical Notes. American Historical Company, New York, New York 1940; page 43:

Kay, as a surname, belongs to that type which indicates the locality in which the early bearers of the name lived, meaning "at the quay," from residence thereby. An early recording of the name is found in "Chronicles of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London, 1188-1274," where John de Kai, sheriff of London in 1201, is listed. The name is found also in other early records, spelled variously Kay, Cay, Key and Ka.

Gervas Kay, the first of this family to be of record, was a resident of Yorkshire, England, and a Quaker. Like others of his persuasion, he was severely persecuted for his beliefs:

"At which Time John Marsh, Michael Howgaze, and Gervas Key, all of the Chapelry of Holmforth, and Parish of Kirk-Burton, were prosecuted for Tithes in the Consistory Court at York, at the Suit of Joseph Bridges, Vicar of Kirk-Burton: And the said Gervas Key was committed to York Castle on a Significavit of Contumacy, by Warrant signed by three Justices of the Peace, dated the 8th of July, 1675. He was continued in Prison until the Assizes about two years after, and then released upon pleading the Illegality of the Warrant for his Commitment: But the Vicar afterward proceeded afresh against him in the Ecclesiastical Court, and cast him again into prison."

Gervas Kay was married (first), November 30, 1654, by Sir John Savile, to Sarah Thewlis, who was buried April 02, 1668:

"November, 1654. The Agreement of Marriage between Garvas Kay of Ffulstone and Sarah Thewlis of the same was published the 5th, 12th & 19th daies of November. Gervas Kay and Sara Thewlis were married by Sir John Savile the 30th day."

He married (second), 11 mo. 24, 1668, under the auspices of Pontefract (Yorkshire) Monthly Meeting of Friends, Elizabeth Taylor.

Children of first marriage, all except the youngest, born at Foolestone, Yorkshire, England.

More About Sarah Thewlis:

Burial: Apr 20, 1668

Children of Garvis Kay and Sarah Thewlis are:

- i. Mary Kay⁸⁸⁶, born 1655 in Foolestone, Yorkshire, England.
- 238 ii. John Kay, born Oct 04, 1656 in Foolestone, Yorkshire, England; died 1742 in Gloucester County, New Jersey; married Elizabeth Fearne Mar 15, 1683/84 in Darby, Delaware, Pennsylvania.
- iii. Josiah Kay⁸⁸⁶, born Aug 13, 1658 in Foolestone, Yorkshire, England.
- iv. Sarah Kay⁸⁸⁶, born Jun 24, 1661 in Foolestone, Yorkshire, England.
- v. Joseph Kay⁸⁸⁶, born Sep 12, 1663 in Foolestone, Yorkshire, England.
- vi. Jervas Kay⁸⁸⁶, born Mar 17, 1667/68 in Mealhill, Yorkshire, England.

478. Robert Fearn^{887,888,889}, born Bef. May 02, 1630 in Hartington, Derbyshire, England. He was the son of **956. Henry Fearn** and **957. Mary**. He married **479. Elizabeth Eggington** Apr 1657 in Bakewell, County Derby, England.

479. Elizabeth Eggington^{890,891}, born Abt. 1636 in Hartington, Derbyshire, England; died in Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of **958. Richard Eggington**.

Notes for Robert Fearn:

McCahan, Rena Shull, American Historical Company. Shull, Burdsall, Stockton and allied families: a genealogical study with biographical notes. American Historical Company, New York, New York, 1940. Pages 49-50:

Robert Fearn, son of Henry and Mary Fearn, was baptized at Hartington, Derbyshire, May 2, 1630, and was buried in Friends Burial Grounds at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, August 10, 1680. He was for some time of the Parish Wirksworth, Derbyshire, but was a yeoman of Bonsal at the time of his declaration of intentions of marriage, published at Bakewell, Derbyshire, March 14, 21 and 28, 1657. Some time after their marriage, he and his wife joined the Society of Friends.

Robert Fearn married, about April, 1657, at Bakewell, County Derby, Elizabeth Egginton, daughter of Richard Egginton of Ible of Wible in Wirksworth. Her father's will, dated November 9, 1657, and proved September 17, 1661, devised "to daughter Elizabeth 50 pounds out of my lands at her age of 22 years and a chest which was her mother's; to daughter Jane 50 pounds at 22 years and to my wife one third of my stock. Executor, my son John." In 1682 she came to Pennsylvania, bringing a certificate of removal from the monthly meeting of Matlock, Monyash, and Ashford, dated May 24, 1682, for herself, her son Joshua, and daughters Elizabeth, Sarah and Rebecca.

More About Robert Fearn:

Burial: Aug 10, 1680, Friends Burial Grounds, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, England

Christening: May 02, 1630, Hartington, Derby, England

Children of Robert Fearn and Elizabeth Eggington are:

- i. Joshua Fearn^{892,893}, born Abt. 1658 in Hartington, Derby, England; died Bef. Dec 03, 1693 in Pennsylvania; married Abigail Bate; died Mar 05, 1689/90 in Derby, England.

Notes for Joshua Fearn:

McCahan, Rena Shull, American Historical Company. Shull, Burdsall, Stockton and allied families: a genealogical study with biographical notes. American Historical Company, New York, New York, 1940. Page 50:

Joshua, came to America with his mother, died before December 3, 1693; was high sheriff of Chester County, justice of the court, and member of the Provincial Assembly; married, April 9, 1687, Abigail Bate, who died

at Derby, March 5, 1690, daughter of William Bate.

- ii. Henry Fearne^{894,895}, born 1661 in Hartington, Derby, England; died Aft. 1701 in New Jersey.

Notes for Henry Fearne:

McCahan, Rena Shull, American Historical Company. Shull, Burdsall, Stockton and allied families: a genealogical study with biographical notes. American Historical Company, New York, New York, 1940. Page 50:

Henry, baptized at Bonsal, March 3, 1661, apparently came to America, since land transactions show him to have been a resident of Newton Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, in 1700-01.

- 239 iii. Elizabeth Fearne, born Mar 11, 1661/62 in Hartington, Derby, England; died Nov 08, 1713 in Waterford Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey; married John Kay Mar 15, 1683/84 in Darby, Delaware, Pennsylvania.
- iv. Sarah Fearne^{896,897}, born Abt. 1664 in Hartington, Derby, England; married Thomas Sharpe Aug 08, 1684 in Newton Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey; died 1729 in Newton Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey.

Notes for Sarah Fearne:

McCahan, Rena Shull, American Historical Company. Shull, Burdsall, Stockton and allied families: a genealogical study with biographical notes. American Historical Company, New York, New York, 1940. Page 50:

Sarah, buried September 2, 1699, in Newton Township; came to America with her mother, and became a "minister among Friends"; married, as his first wife, August 8, 1684, Thomas Sharpe, a surveyor, of Newton Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, whose will was proved October 24, 1729.

More About Sarah Fearne:

Burial: Sep 02, 1699, Newton Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey

- v. Josiah Fearne^{898,899}, born Abt. 1666 in Hartington, Derby, England; died Jan 27, 1730/31; married Sarah Blunston; born Jul 07, 1670; died Aug 16, 1730.

Notes for Josiah Fearne:

McCahan, Rena Shull, American Historical Company. Shull, Burdsall, Stockton and allied families: a genealogical study with biographical

notes. American Historical Company, New York, New York, 1940. Page 50:

Josiah, died January 27, 1731, mentioned in his will, proved March 30, 1730-31, daughters Sarah and Rebecca and son Josiah; married December 12, 1700, Sarah Blunston, who was born July 7, 1670, died August 16, 1730, daughter of John and Eleanor (Brantnon) Blunston.

- vi. Rebecca Fearne^{900,901}, born 1671 in Hartington, Derby, England; died Nov 15, 1756; married (1) Walter Fawcett Apr 14, 1694 in Darby Meeting; died Jan 27, 1703/04; married (2) John Wood Bet. 1706 - 1707.

Notes for Rebecca Fearne:

McCahan, Rena Shull, American Historical Company. Shull, Burdsall, Stockton and allied families: a genealogical study with biographical notes. American Historical Company, New York, New York, 1940. Page 50:

Rebecca, born in 1671, died September 16, 1756, in her eighty-sixth year; married (first), as his second wife, April 14, 1694, at Darby Meeting, Walter Fawcett, who died January 27, 1704; (second), in 1706-07, as his second wife, John Wood.

- vii. Mary Fearne^{902,903}, born Mar 18, 1679/80 in Chesterfield, Derby, England.

More About Mary Fearne:

Burial: Mar 18, 1679/80, Chesterfield, Derby, England

484. Matthew Haddon⁹⁰⁴. He married **485. Phillipia Marriott**.

485. Phillipia Marriott⁹⁰⁴, born in Hardingstone, England.

Child of Matthew Haddon and Phillipia Marriott is:

- 242 i. John Haddon, born Dec 13, 1653 in Northamptonshire, England; died 1724 in Rotherkith, Surrey, England; married Elizabeth Clark 1676 in Horseleydown Monthly Meeting, Southwark, England.

488. James Lord^{905,906,907}, born Abt. 1638 in Baroye, County of Lancaster, England.

Child of James Lord is:

- 244 i. Joshua Lord, born Abt. 1664 in London, England; died Oct 06, 1713 in Woodbury Creek, Gloucester County, New Jersey; married Sarah Wood Abt. 1693 in London, England.

490. John Wood^{908,909,910,911}, born Jan 06, 1642/43 in Brookhouse, Tottingham,

England; died Oct 30, 1706 in Woodbury, Gloucester County, New Jersey. He was the son of **980. Henry Wood** and **981. Isabel Hollingcracke**. He married **491. Alice Sale** 1666 in England.

491. Alice Sale⁹¹², born 1643 in Lancashire, England; died 1693 in Woodbury, Gloucester County, New Jersey. She was the daughter of **982. Thomas Sale** and **983. Mary**.

Children of John Wood and Alice Sale are:

- i. Abraham Wood⁹¹²

More About Abraham Wood:

Burial: Sep 04, 1668, Chapel Hill, Rossendale, England

- ii. Elizabeth Wood⁹¹²

More About Elizabeth Wood:

Burial: Dec 04, 1667, Chapel Hill, Rossendale, England

- 245 iii. Sarah Wood, born Abt. 1668 in England; died May 30, 1702; married Joshua Lord Abt. 1693 in London, England.
- iv. Constantine Wood⁹¹², born Mar 26, 1670 in Tottingham, England; died 1682 in At Sea.
- v. Jeremiah Wood⁹¹², born Bef. Dec 20, 1671 in Rossendale, England; died Bef. Nov 02, 1694.

More About Jeremiah Wood:

Burial: Nov 02, 1694

Christening: Dec 20, 1671, Rossendale, England

- vi. Alice Wood⁹¹², born Oct 01, 1678 in Tottingham, England; died Bef. 1735.
- vii. Henry Wood⁹¹², born Jan 22, 1680/81 in Tottingham, England; died 1720.
- viii. Constantine Wood⁹¹², born Sep 24, 1683; died 1736.
- ix. John Wood⁹¹², born Jan 24, 1686/87; died Jan 14, 1743/44.

492. Benjamin Clarke^{913,914,915,916,917,918}, born 1641 in Scotland; died Oct 13, 1689 in Perth Amboy, Middlesex County, New Jersey. He was the son of **984. Mathew Clarke**. He married **493. Ann Phipps** Abt. 1661 in Reading, Berkshire, England.

493. Ann Phipps^{919,920,921}, born Oct 31, 1641 in England; died Bef. 1689 in Perth Amboy, Middlesex County, New Jersey. She was the daughter of **986. Thomas Phipps**.

Notes for Benjamin Clarke:

Lee, Francis Bazley, Editor. Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County, New Jersey, Volume II. The Lewis Publishing Company, New York, Chicago 1907. Page 488:

Benjamin Clarke, the pioneer settler of the Clarke family in this country, and the ancestor in a

direct line of Joseph Olden Clarke, was a native of Scotland, and was driven by religious persecution to seek a refuge in England. There he lived for a time in London, England, and was a book publisher in the Strand. Subsequently he emigrated to America and settled at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where he continued his business of publishing books. A notice recently printed in a daily paper states that this Benjamin Clarke was the first book publisher in America, and a set of books compiled and published by him brought several thousand dollars at a recent auction sale.

Mellick, Andrew D., Jr. The Story of an Old Farm or Life in New Jersey in the Eighteenth Century. The Unionist-Gazette, Somerville, New Jersey 1889. Pages 177-178:

Benjamin Clarke, senior, who died in 1689, arrived in Perth Amboy in 1683, securing headlands for himself, his son, and eight others. He is said to have built a house near the junction of Market and Water streets, where he established New Jersey's first stationery and book store. In a letter to Scotland in March, 1685, Charles Gordon writes: "Neither are we altogether destitute of Books and Clergy, for George Keith, who arrived three weeks since, with others (they were all winter in Barbadoes) have brought mathematics, and Benjamin Clarke a Library of Books to sell; so you may see New Perth begins to be founded upon Clergy." Clarke was a Quaker, and we may judge him a stiff-necked one after reading the following extract from the old book of records of the Society of Friends:

"At the monthly meeting held in Amboy the thirteenth of the fifth month, 1687, the friends appoynted to speak to Benjamin Clerk brought his answer, which was, that he would not come to meeting because Governor Lawry called him a divil (as he sayes) wherewith friends not being satisfied desires George Keith and John Barclay to speak to him again."

Monnette, Orra Eugene. First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodsridge Olde East New Jersey, Part 3. The Leroy Carman Press, California, 1932. Page 410:

Clarke of Perth Amboy. One of the prominent First Settlers of Perth Amboy was Benjamin Clarke.

Most timely and to great advantage, the current number of Proceedings (N.S., Vol. XVI, pp. 463 et seq., Oct., 1931), presents the carefully preserved records and data, which clarify all previous publications concerning this important personage. It is, therefore, unnecessary to elucidate further, at this point. Article entitled, "Clarke and Other Families of Princeton," by V. Lansing Collins. It contains references to other First Settler families, anticipating a Princeton survey, in the mind of the compiler, for a succeeding Part of this Series, since some of the Princeton genealogical origins were in the progenitors of Piscataway and Woodbridge.

Monnette, Orra Eugene. First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodsridge Olde East New Jersey, Part 4. The Leroy Carman Press, California, 1932. Page 203:

Benjamin Clarke settled at Perth Amboy in 1683. He had two children: (1) Benjamin; (2) Ann, married John Cooper, 1st month, 5th, 1712-13. (New Jersey Historical Society, Third Series, Volume II, page 19)

More About Benjamin Clarke:

Emigration: 1683, Came to Perth Amboy, New Jersey

More About Ann Phipps:

Emigration: 1685, Came to Perth Amboy, New Jersey

Children of Benjamin Clarke and Ann Phipps are:

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- i. Benjamin Clarke, born 1666 in Reading, Berkshire, England; died Jul 1747 in Stony Brook, Middlesex, New Jersey; married Anne Giles Dec 25, 1689 in Raritan River, New Jersey.
 - ii. Ann Clarke⁹²², married John Cooper Jan 05, 1712/13 in Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

494. Major James Gyles^{923,924,925,926,927}, born Abt. 1628 in Feversham, England; died 1690 in Bound Brook, Somerset County, New Jersey. He was the son of **988. Thomas Gyles** and **989. Elizabeth**. He married **495. Elizabeth Tidd** Bef. 1666 in New Jersey.

495. Elizabeth Tidd^{928,929,930,931}, born May 1642 in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey; died Jul 22, 1699 in Bound Brook, Somerset County, New Jersey. She was the daughter of **990. Samuel Tedd** and **991. Sarah**.

Notes for Major James Gyles:

Monnette, Orra Eugene. First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodsridge Olde East New Jersey, Part 5. The Leroy Carman Press, California, 1932. Pages 719-720:

Giles of Piscataway. The origination was unquestionably in New Hampshire. Major James Giles, and his son, Matthew Giles, were First Settlers of Piscataway. The latter was the only male member of the family to perpetuate the name, but he had four sisters and probably more, whose intermarriages with other prominent families of this region gave a continuance of the blood for generations when the Giles ancestry should be long forgotten.

They came to Piscataway after the settlement had been founded fifteen years, at least, counting from 1664.

James Giles had a land survey in Piscataway for 150 acres, January 6, 1681, following one which was first entered for 180 acres in 1679; other 100 acres after 1686; 100 acres January 25, 1688 and 100 acres, April 13, 1688; while Matthew Giles was a quit-renter for 120 acres after 1686 and had a survey for 120 acres April 27, 1688.

His exact arrival, as to date, at Piscataway, is difficult. But, it should be noted that, in the Woodbridge town records, he figures under date of 1685.

Judge James Giles. "By the Governor and Proprietors of East New Jersey. To our Trusty and loving friends, Henry Greenland, John (James) Gyles, Edward Slater & John Langstaff: Greeting, for the just and peaceable Government of the County of Piscataway in the province of East New Jersey. These are in the King's name to nominate & impower you and every of you to be Justices of the Peace in the said County for the term of one whole year or till further

order to do & to act in that station and capacity according to the laws and Constitutions of this province. Given under our hands and seals, at Elizabeth town this three & Twentieth day of November Anno Dom 1682. Wm. Penn, Tho. Rudyard, Sam. Groome" (Court of Commissions, page 5, Secretary of State, New Jersey).

James Gyles' military career began with his appointment as Captain of the "Train Band," of Middlesex County, December 3rd, 1683 (Records of Adjutant General's Office, Trenton, New Jersey), of which his close associate, Jedediah Higgins, was then made Ensign. Benejah Dunham had been made Captain of the same, as early as September 14, 1673.

Major James Gyles died at Piscataway in 1690, leaving a will, dated 1688, June 17, an abstract of which appears in Arch., (Vol. XXI, p. 177), which is inadequate, as it omits some important points.

"Will of James Gyles of Piscataway. Wife, Elizabeth, son, Matthew, daughters, Eliza Olden, Anne Gyles, Mary Booth. Real and personal estate. Executors, the wife and son-in-law, William Olden, with Edward Slater, as overseer. Witnesses Edward Slater and William Sharpe. Proved 3rd Tuesday of March, 1690."

"1690, July 25. Letters of administration on the estate of Major James Gyles of Raraton River, granted to Matthew Gyles, the executors named having refused to act." and, further;

"1690, July 24. Declaration of William Olden of Raraton River, surviving executor of Major James Gyles, refusing to act as executor and asking that Matthew, the son of James Gyles, be made executor."

The foregoing are repeated in Arch., (Vol. XXIII, pp. 184-5, under Giles, and p. 198 under Gyles, which is odd). Not much added information, except that Benjamin Hull was a fellow bondsman.

However, the original will and record thereof, makes two reflections. The testator disposed of land on the Kennebeck River, in Maine, and very clearly indicated by the language of his will that he had other children, by his first wife. It is strange that his will does not include some children, then known to be living and calls his daughter Ann Gyles, when she was then married to Benjamin Clarke, Jr.

"The land I claim and formerly enjoyed to the Eastward in Kinnibeck River to be sold; to wife the farm whereon I now lieve, and at her death to be sold and the proceeds to be equally divided amongst my daughters and children that I have by this wife."

An account of Major James Gyles, and the marriage of his daughter, Sarah Giles to Joseph Worth, is to be found in the Genealogy of the Hews Family (Putnam's).

Children of Major James Gyles. It has been specifically noted and certainly with force of truth, that he had children by a first wife, whose name was not revealed, before 1668, and the writer is of the opinion that because of his clear seniority, the son, Matthew Gyles, was by the first wife, as well as three others of the name, William, Peter and Thomas Gyles (of Long Island), hovering near and not allocated, even by Vinton.

1. Matthew, born circa 1657, or before who came to Piscataway with his father in 1681, and was a prominent First Settler there. He petitioned for land in 1684; hence, was then of age. He married (1) Katharine, who died October 26, 1694, at Piscataway; he married (2) March 18, 1695, Phebe Hendricks, daughter of Jabez Hendricks and his wife.

2. Elizabeth, born circa 1666, probably in England, removed to Piscataway, New Jersey 1681, married circa 1687, William Olden of Piscataway. There were nine children among them a Thomas Olden, strictly a Gyles name.

3. Mary, named in the will of her father, 1688 as Mary Booth, with little clue as to her identity. She may have been and probably was the wife of that John Booth who was as at Woodbridge or Piscataway, 1683-4.

4. Anna, born April 15, 1669 at Braintree, Massachusetts, but who was named in the will of her father as Anne Gyles, in 1688, when she was then married to Benjamin Clarke, Jr., unless there was a second child named Anne in the family.

5. Jane, born circa 1673, and strangely, not named in the will of her father, but really existent and easily proven to have been a daughter of Major James Gyles, for, as such she married August 7, 1694, John Worth, born May 10, 1669. It was he who made the famous Clinker Lot Right Men affidavit in 1741, aged 73 years. They are supposed to have settled with their brother, Joseph Worth, at Stony Brook (Princeton), but he was of Middlesex County in 1741, and died soon after 1743. He may have had a second wife, Judith. He had eight children. He left Woodbridge apparently, for January 5, 1700-1, he and his wife Jane conveyed their property there to Eloisha Parker (Arch., Vol. XXI, p. 140). However, it is through this John Worth that the Nantucket kinship is clearly established, for, in 1715, John Worth gave a deed to his eldest son, Richard Worth, conveying New Jersey land; and Richard Worth of Nantucket, Massachusetts Bay, New England in October 1749 gave a power of attorney to his cousins, James Worth and John Clarke, to sell his Woodbridge farm. In 1750 they advertised that "the said plantation formerly belonged to John Worth, in the township of Woodbridge, six miles from Perth Amboy," etc., stating that they were of New Windsor in the county of Middlesex and showing thereby that John Worth was then deceased (Arch., Vol. XII, p. 615).

6. Sarah, born circa 1670, not named in the will of her father of 1688, who married Joseph Worth, brother of John Worth, and son of Richard Worth and wife Mary Pike. They removed from Woodbridge to Stony Brook in 1696, with their relatives; for Benjamin Clarke, William Olden, and John Worth, of Stony Brook, had all married Gyles sisters, daughters of Major James Gyles. Joseph Worth died in 1726, leaving a will dated 1724 24th day 5th month (July), in which he is called of Stony Brook, Middlesex County (Princeton); wife, Sarah Worth, and nine children (1) Gyles; (2) Joseph; (3) William; (4) Sarah; (5) Providence; (6) Elizabeth; (7) Anne; (8) James, and (9) Samuel, all except the first two under age, who with the wife - Gyles and Joseph - were made executors. Will proved November 30, 1726. The foregoing Joseph Worth, Jr., also of Stony Brook died in 1729, his mother, being administratrix, Sarah Worth, and Benjamin and John Clarke with Joseph Worth, interested in the estate (Arch. Vol. XXIII, pp. 525-6).

It is a matter of concern as to what history of the daughter, Judith Gyles, who became, if so, the second wife of John Worth, and, what of the other children of Major James Gyles, by his first wife.

The family became a center at Stoney Brook (Princeton), and consult Hageman's Princeton, pp. 25 et seq., for sons-in-law, first settlers there.

Of the children of Major James Giles, it was the daughter, in each case, who furnished the prominence and popularity for this Giles blood, by her marriage with a distinguished First Settler of this section. Perhaps, the daughter, Ann Giles, may be said to have made this point more distinguishable.

Vinton, John Adams. The Giles Memorial Genealogical Memoirs. Henry W. Dutton & Son, Boston, Massachusetts, 1864. Pages 111-117:

James Gyles. Our knowledge of him is wholly derived from a manuscript now extant in New Jersey, and in the possession of Hon. Charles S. Olden, the present governor of that state, who is a descendant of James Gyles. By some means, the existence of this manuscript became known to some members of the Maine Historical Society, and a copy of was furnished by Mr. Olden in September 1853, to Bishop Burgess of Maine, by whom it was given to John McKeen, Esq., of Brunswick, Maine, for the Maine Historical Society. Mr. McKeen kindly permitted me to take a transcript of it, which is now inserted entire, verbatim et literatim, in this volume. It has never before been printed:

"A true account of our travels from Old England to New England in the year 1668, with the several transactions and removes in America.

August 22nd 1668. We took our journey from Park to Feversham, and so to London, where we staid some days, till the ship was ready, and then fell down to the Downs, where we staid two days for a wind; and the 5th of September, the wind being fair, we hoisted sail and proceeded on our voyage, but the third day after, met with a contrary wind and a storm, which forced us into Cowes in the Island of Wight; where we staid two days, and then proceeded on our voyage.

November the 9th we arrived at Boston in New England, having been nine weeks and two days at sea; and winter coming on so fast, as we could not look out for a place to settle, and being unwilling to winter in the town, after three weeks stay, and having refreshed ourselves after our long voyage at sea, November the 30th we went to Braintree, where we hired a house until Spring, in which time I took a voyage eastward to look out for a place to settle.

Winter being over, the 3rd day of May 1669, we went from Braintree to Boston to get a passage eastward. May 10th we hoisted sail from Boston, and proceeded on our voyage eastward. May 17th we arrived at Merrimathing in Kennebec River, and not liking that house, the 14th of October, we removed from thence to Whidby, a house on the same river, and having lived there two years I bought a tract of land of the Indians, and having bought a house upon the same, October 31st 1671, we removed from Whidby to go into our house; but Muddy river being frozen over, we were fain to go into James Thomas' house.

May 10th we hoisted sail from Boston, and proceeded on our voyage eastward.

April 16, 1672, we removed thence into our own house at Muddy river, and having lived there

three years and four months, the Indian war began in New England about June 1675, and in August the Indians rose at the Eastward and forced us to forsake our house and go to Samuel York's house to garrison, where we staid about a month, but the Indians growing too strong for us, killed our cattle and swine, plundered our houses; and having killed several people in Casco bay, several of our men grew faint-hearted and left us, so as we had but nine men left in garrison, and too weak to withstand so great a power of Indians if they should set upon us. About the middle of September, we were forced to forsake our garrison and go down to Rowseck house to the main garrison, where we staid about six weeks, in which time we had some skirmishes with the Indians as we were gathering our corn at Muddy river, and having killed several, the rest ran away, and came no more to trouble us all the winter.

About the latter end of November, the winter setting in so violent, and the house being so full of people, as we could not endure there any longer, five families of us joining together went to Sylvenus Davis house on the westward side of the river, where we staid all the winter. Towards spring, the Indians sent down to make peace with the inhabitants; upon which we gave them a meeting at Pemaquid, and there concluded a peace with them, which continued until they had an opportunity to break it in August after. The peace was made about the beginning of April 1676.

All being at peace and quiet, I went down the river to Mr. Weaswell's house which stood empty, and there planted some Indian corn and other things, intending in the fall to go up again to our own house at Muddy river, with the rest of our neighbors, if the peace had continued with the Indians; but the Providence of Almighty God had otherwise ordered it, for about the middle of summer, Philip being killed, and most of the chief sachems being killed and driven out of the Narragansett country, such as were left alive came away Eastward to join with these Indians, who were glad of an opportunity to play the rogue; and the ninth of August 1676, early in the morning, when no Englishman thought of any war, they came down to Rouseck, and took it, and killed and took away about fifty people, and burnt down the house and all other buildings about, killing and destroying all that came in their way; so as we were forced to fly for our lives in a canoe and leave all ever we had, and glad that we could save our lives.

We and the rest of Kennebec neighbors, whom God had preserved from the cruelty of the Indians, got to Damoras Cove, a fishing island about two miles from the main land, where we met the people of Shipscut, Pemaquid, and all other places thereabout, who fled thither to save their lives. We staid there a week, in which time we made several attempts into the river to see if we could get off any thing that was left behind; but all in vain, for the Indians lay in ambush and beat us off, so as we could get nothing from the main land but blows, and saw all our houses burnt and our cattle killed, and every thing ruined and destroyed, and no help likely to come to us from the Bay, and we being about three hundred souls on a little island, and no meat, drink, or any thing else to relieve us, and being in a poor condition, we thought good to call a council what course to take for relief; and first to consider what vessels and boats there were in the harbour, and finding there was enough to carry all the people away, the 16th day of August at night we set sail and left not one man, woman, or child behind; some for Piscataway, Salem, Boston, and other towns in the Bay, according as they had friends and relations.

August 18, I arrived at Boston, where we found good friends and relief, and there we staid about seven weeks; but the town being very full of people, and winter coming on, and no hope of returning again to our former habitation, we thought it time to look out for some other place

of settlement; and consulting with several friends what course to take, I met with one at last that advised me to go westward, and also gave me a letter of commendation to Richard Brown of the town of Southold on Long Island in the Province of New York; and looking out for a passage, I met with a sloop belonging to the same town, with whom I bargained for a passage.

October 11, 1676, we set sail from Boston, and 26th of same month we arrived at the town of Southold at the house of Richard Brown, who received us kindly, and took us into his own house, and provided for us like a father, until we were able to shift for ourselves; the rest of the neighbours being very helpful unto us, with whom we staid one year, in which time I bought a lot of land lying about fourteen miles westward from the place; and being desirous to be as near it as I could, October 26th 1677, we removed from Richard Brown's to Mattetock, a house that was empty and about two miles from my lot, where we staid about one year.

November 1678, we removed to Thomas Mape's house, which was very near to my lot of land, intending to build a house upon it as soon as I possibly could; but after some improvements made upon it, I found the land very poor and barren, and no meadow to be got for my cattle, and having lived there almost a year and a half, I began to dislike the place. In the mean time, Sir Edmond Andross, then governor of New York, sent for me to come to him at the fall of the year to York to wait upon his honor at York, and he promised to give me a lot of land upon Staten Island; but winter coming on so fast, as I could not remove till Spring, and then I hired a small ketch to carry me away; and the 7th of April, 1680, we set sail from Southold for York, where we arrived the 17th day, and were kindly received by Sir Edmond Andross, who provided a place for us for the present. May 22nd we went from York to the Governor's house on Staten Island, where we staid four months. September 7, we removed to Mr. Witt's house, to look after his land, until Sir Edmond could get a lot of land laid out for me; but he being called home for England so suddenly that I could not get a good lot of land as I did expect, for I did not think it worth building a house upon it, and therefore I sold it to Captain Palmer of Staten Island, who carried me over to New Jersey to see if I could meet with a better lot of land; and meeting with a lot to my mind that was to be sold, lying upon Rariton river, I got Captain Palmer to buy it for me, which he did.

October 14th 1681, we removed from Staten Island to Benjamin Hull's house in Piscataway, where we staid all the winter, until our own house was ready. April 6th 1682, we removed into our own house at the Bound Brook upon Rariton River in Piscataway in the East Province of New Jersey. James Gyles"

Rev. Edward Ballard of Brunswick, Maine, having made some inquiries respecting the writer of the preceding narrative, received from Gov. Olden the following reply:

"Princeton, N.J., June 10, 1859

Edward Ballard, Esq.

Dear Sir:

I regret that it is not in my power to give you much information on the subject of your inquiries about the family of Gyles, who at one time lived in the State of Maine.

James Gyles, whose Journal you refer to, at his death left no sons, but four daughters. The

eldest married William Olden; the second, Benjamin Clarke; the third, John Worth; and the fourth, Joseph Worth. From the third, the wife of John Worth, was descended the late General Worth of the U.S. Army. There is no account, that I can discover, that James Gyles had any male relations in this country, named Gyles. The wife of James Gyles, who accompanied him to Maine, and was the mother of the daughters named, was his second wife. It may be that he had sons by his first wife, who came to this country after their father, and the names you mention, it is possible, were those sons or their descendants; but I can find no evidence of such being the case. Very respectfully, yours, &c., Charles S. Olden"

On careful consideration of the case, the compiler sees no reason to doubt that James Gyles, the writer of the foregoing narrative, was a brother of Thomas Gyles, who was killed at Pemaquid, August 2, 1689. When it is considered that these two men came from England, and from the same county in England, about the same time; that they settled near each other on Merrymeeting Bay; that they both went to Long Island in 1676; that they both had interest with Governor Andros; and that Thomas Gyles named his second son James, as it would seem after a brother of his, his third son being named for his younger brother John; the case seems not to admit of a doubt.

More About Major James Gyles:
Emigration: 1669

Notes for Elizabeth Tidd:

Monnette, Orra Eugene. First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodsridge Olde East New Jersey, Part 5. The Leroy Carman Press, California, 1932. Page 721:

Elizabeth, second wife of Major James Gyles. This is the kind of discovery which gladdens the heart and brings a sure reward to conscientious work. It will stand the test of examination.

She was Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Tidd (son of John Tidd, the first) and wife, Sarah.

Herein lies the proof: When the estate of John Southwick, of Salem, Massachusetts, the original nesting place of the Gyles flock, as Edward Gyles, the first and others, was settled, he had made a will, dated October ye 26th, 1672, which among other provisions, recited, "5thly. I giue to Elizabeth Giles alius Tidd fower pownds in Cattell." He names his loving brother, Josiah Southwick, et al. The will was proved in Salem Court, 29:9:1672, and attested the same date by "Sara, the wife of the deceased," which is a very important fact (Probate Records of Essex County, Massachusetts, Vol. II, pp. 313-4).

Now, Samuel Tidd, was a son of the first John Tidd, Pope, (Pioneers, p. 449).

John Southwick, born 1620, was a son of the first Lawrence Southwick, and married, first, Sarah, widow of Samuel Tidd in 1652, second, Anne, widow of Thomas Flint, she died in the summer of 1668; third, Sarah Burnett, February 3, 1668-9; he died October 25, 1672, and the last Sarah was his widow, Sara, when he died in 1672. She married second, Thomas Cooper. He had a brother, Josiah Southwick, born in 1632 (History of Salem, Massachusetts, Perley, Vol. II, p. 53).

Now, the great fact, follows:

"Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Sara Tidd was born, May 1642" (History of Salem, Massachusetts, Perley, Vol. II, p. 53).

"Thomas Cooper, husbandman, married widow, Sarah Southwick, June 12, 1674; daughter Elizabeth, born, November 1, 167_ (History of Salem, Massachusetts, Perley, Vol. II, p. 53). Consult, also, Annals of Salem (Felt, Vol. 2, pp. 580-1) 1658, John Burton, Josiah Southwick, et al.

Apparently, as premised, James Gyles had been in America before 1668, or else Elizabeth Tidd married him early on his coming, or married him before, and went to England with him to return in 1668, as she was 18 by 1660 and ready for marriage. But the clincher is the removal to New Jersey of that Josiah Southwick, who became a prominent settler of Burling, not far from Piscataway, where the Gyles resided, and later, at Stoney Brook. (Arch., Vol. XXI, p. 534)

Children of James Gyles and Elizabeth Tidd are:

- i. Elizabeth Giles^{932,933,934}, born 1666 in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey; married William Olden Abt. 1687.

Notes for Elizabeth Giles:

Monnette, Orra Eugene. First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodsridge Olde East New Jersey, Part 4. The Leroy Carman Press, California, 1932. Page 623a:

William Olden's wife, Elizabeth, inherited from her father a one-fourth interest in his estate, which included the homestead at Bound Brook; this was traded to Mathew Giles for a tract Matthew owned; the Olden family then moved on the newly acquired tract; then William Olden purchased considerable adjoining lands which he added to the original tract, all of which he willed to his son, William. In the year 1696, William Olden purchased a tract at Stony Brook (now Princeton, New Jersey) of 330 acres from his brother-in-law, Benjamin Clarke, Jr.; this tract he willed to his son, John Olden, it having been divided among John's children, and subdivided among this grandchildren; then from time to time portions sold to different families, there still remains 150 acres of the original tract in possession of Walter H. Olden, he being the sixth generation to possess it.

- 247 ii. Anne Giles, born Apr 15, 1669 in Braintree, Suffolk County, Massachusetts; died in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey; married Benjamin Clarke Dec 25, 1689 in Raritan River, New Jersey.
- iii. Margaret Giles^{935,936}, born Abt. 1670 in New Jersey; married John Booth.
- iv. Jane Giles^{937,938,939}, born Mar 18, 1670/71 in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey; married John Worth.
- v. Sarah Giles^{940,941,942}, born Abt. 1675 in Piscataway, New Jersey; died Feb 04, 1759 in Stony Brook, Middlesex County, New Jersey; married

Joseph Worth; died 1726 in Stony Brook, Middlesex County, New Jersey.

504. Alexander Austen⁹⁴³, born 1606 in England. He was the son of **1008. John Austen** and **1009. Margaret Austen**. He married **505. Catherine Lamberd** Oct 22, 1627 in Goudhurst, Kent, England.

505. Catherine Lamberd⁹⁴³, born 1608 in England.

More About Alexander Austen:

Christening: Jun 22, 1606, Goudhurst, Kent, England

Children of Alexander Austen and Catherine Lamberd are:

- i. John Austen⁹⁴³, born Oct 19, 1628.
- ii. Elizabeth Austen⁹⁴³, born Apr 29, 1632.
- iii. Richard Austen⁹⁴³, born Mar 27, 1636.
- iv. Alexander Austen⁹⁴⁴, born Jun 03, 1638.
- v. Thomas Austen⁹⁴⁵, born May 24, 1640.
- vi. Mary Austen⁹⁴⁵, born Oct 16, 1642.
- 252 vii. Francis Austin, born Abt. 1644 in Horsmonden, Kent, England; died Mar 15, 1686/87 in Horsmonden, Kent, England; married Elizabeth.

508. William Borton⁹⁴⁶, born Nov 29, 1590 in Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England; died Apr 12, 1687 in Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England. He was the son of **1016. William Borton**. He married **509. Elizabeth** Jun 16, 1613 in Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England.

509. Elizabeth⁹⁴⁶, died Jun 17, 1689 in England.

More About William Borton:

Burial: Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England

Children of William Borton and Elizabeth are:

- i. William Borton⁹⁴⁶, born Jan 05, 1615/16.
- ii. Elizabeth Borton⁹⁴⁶, born Jul 29, 1622.
- iii. Jane Borton⁹⁴⁶, born 1625.
- iv. Margaret Borton⁹⁴⁶, born 1628.
- v. Henry Borton⁹⁴⁶, born 1630.
- 254 vi. John Borton, born Jan 25, 1633/34 in Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England; died Jul 28, 1687 in Hillsdown, Burlington, New Jersey; married Annie Kinton Apr 12, 1655 in Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England.

510. William Kinton⁹⁴⁷, born Jan 25, 1589/90 in Banbury, Oxfordshire, England; died Mar 25, 1656. He was the son of **1020. John Kynton** and **1021. Agnes Barrowe**. He married **511. Elizabeth** Abt. 1635 in Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England.

511. Elizabeth⁹⁴⁸, born Abt. 1592.

Child of William Kinton and Elizabeth is:

- 255 i. Annie Kinton, born 1636 in Aynhoe Parish, Northamptonshire, England; died Jan 08, 1687/88 in Hillsdown, Burlington, New Jersey; married John Borton Apr 12, 1655 in Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England.

Generation No. 10

512. Lancelot Wilkinson⁹⁴⁹, born Bet. 1530 - 1540 in Harpeley House, Lanchester, Durham, England; died Nov 1592 in Harpeley House, Lanchester, Durham, England. He was the son of **1024. William W. Wilkinson** and **1025. Maida Hall**. He married **513. Catherine Leigh** Dec 12, 1563 in Harpeley House, Lanchester, Durham, England.

513. Catherine Leigh⁹⁴⁹, born Abt. 1530 in Fenhall, Lanchester, Durham, England; died Aft. 1566 in England. She was the daughter of **1026. Thomas Leigh**.

More About Lancelot Wilkinson:

Burial: Nov 22, 1592, All Saintschurch, Lancaster, Durham, England

Child of Lancelot Wilkinson and Catherine Leigh is:

- 256 i. Lawrence Wilkinson, born 1578 in Harperley House, Lancaster, Durham, England; died Abt. 1621; married (1) Dorothy Emerson in Westgate Castle, Durham, England; married (2) Anne Liddle Mar 12, 1603/04 in Harpley, Durham, England.

516. Richard Conyers^{950,951}, born Abt. 1523 in Horden, Durham, England. He was the son of **1032. Christopher Conyers** and **1033. Elizabeth Jackson**. He married **517. Isabel Lumley**.

517. Isabel Lumley^{952,953}, born Bef. 1558 in Ludworth, Derby, England. She was the daughter of **1034. Robert Lumley**.

Child of Richard Conyers and Isabel Lumley is:

- 258 i. Christopher Conyers, born 1580 in Horden, Durham, England; died Aft. 1602 in Horden, Durham, England; married Lady Anne Hedworth Nov 04, 1586.

518. Sir John Hedworth, Knight^{954,955}, born Abt. 1549 in Harraton, Durham, England; died Bef. 1575. He married **519. Ellen Hutton**.

519. Ellen Hutton, born Abt. 1553; died Bef. 1575.

Child of John Hedworth and Ellen Hutton is:

- 259 i. Lady Anne Hedworth, born 1584 in Harraton, Durham, England; died Aft. 1602; married Christopher Conyers Nov 04, 1586.

536. John Latham^{956,957}, born Abt. 1522 in Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, England; died 1592 in Brigstock, Northamptonshire, England. He was the son of **1072. Thomas Latham** and **1073. Elizabeth**. He married **537. Joan** Abt. 1553 in Brigstock,

Northamptonshire, England.

537. Joan^{958,959}, born 1524 in Culworth, Northamptonshire, England.

Notes for John Latham:

Justice, Alfred Rudolph. Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy. Unknown; unknown, 1922. Page 79:

John Latham, Gentleman, son of Thomas Latham of Culworth, Gentleman, by his wife Elizabeth, was born about the year 1522.

He married first, a lady whose name is unknown. He married secondly, Joan who survived him. She married secondly Thomas Montagu, Gentleman, son of Sir Edward Montagu Knt., Lord Chief Justice of England and brother of Sir Edward Montagu, Knt of the Bath. Thomas Montagu's seats were at Stewkley, Huntingdonshire and Brigstock, Northamptonshire. Barnwell Castle was the seat of the Montagu's.

John Latham was keeper of the Great Park of Brigstock, Northamptonshire, which was a part of Rockingham forest and a royal manor. He was living June 30, 1570, when he was commissioned with others to survey Pountfrete Park; their report showing it to contain 700 acres with "Ashes, Thornes, mapples, hassels, ollers, and other brushment; also 595 deer, whereas under Queen Mary, there was but 300 deer."

April 3, 1592, Lord Hunsdon wrote to Lord Montagu, announcing that his son Sir George Carey had been appointed Keeper of Brigstock Parks by her Majesty. "You are required to appoint a time to view the state of the game there, as also of her Majesty's housing and lodges in both the said parks."

John Latham died prior to 1592, and left most of his lands to a younger son, this we learn from Rev. Nicholas Latham's will. The following record discloses the names of his sons:

Court of Requests Proceedings, Bundle 45, No. 65 (37 Elizabeth). Thomas Montague of Brigstock, County Northampton, versus Thomas Latham. Recites that Thomas Mountagu married Joan Latham, widow of John Latham deceased and that Joan Latham was executrix of the will of John Latham and that they had sons: John of Brigstock, Maurice of Brigstock and Thomas Latham the younger of the heirs; Nicholas Latham "Parson of Barnwell" is mentioned.

From this record and Nicholas Latham's will, we find John Latham had issue, 7 children. By his first wife, 3 children: Nicholas, daughter Margitts, and a daughter Wright and by his second wife, 4 children: John, Maurice, Thomas and daughter Bates.

More About John Latham:
Christening: Bef. 1592

Children of John Latham and Joan are:

- 268 i. John Latham, born 1554 in Brigstock, Northamptonshire, England; married 1585 in Elveston, Bedford, England.

- ii. Maurice Latham^{960,961}, born 1557 in Brigstock, Northamptonshire, England.
- iii. Thomas Latham^{962,963}, born 1559 in Brigstock, Northamptonshire, England.
- iv. Daughter Latham⁹⁶⁴

608. George Canby^{965,966}, born 1545 in Eckington, England; died 1629 in Sykehouse, Part of Thorne, West Riding, York, England. He married **609. Janet**.

609. Janet^{967,968}, born Abt. 1545 in Eckington, England; died Abt. 1629 in Eckington, England.

Notes for George Canby:

Comly, George Norwood. Comly Family in America. Privately published under supervision of J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1939; page 781:

The first of the Canby name which appears in the parish register of Thorn is George Canby, of Eckington, Church Warden, married Janet. She married second, Mr. Briggs. The will of Janet Briggs, proved 1629, mentions children: Edward, Thomas, William, George, and Ann Canby.

Children of George Canby and Janet are:

- 304 i. Edward Canby, born 1571 in Thome, Yorkshire, England; died in Thorne, Yorkshire, England; married Jane.
- ii. Thomas Canby^{969,970}, born Abt. 1573 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England.

Notes for Thomas Canby:

Comly, George Norwood. Comly Family in America. Privately published under supervision of J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1939; page 781:

He is mentioned in one of Warburton's manuscript books as "olde Mr. Camby, unkle to Mr. Edward Canby, and an olde officer of the chase who acted as guide to King Charles I, over John-a-Moor to Whitgift Ferry, on his way to Beverly."

- iii. William Canby^{971,972}, born Abt. 1575 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England.
- iv. George Canby^{973,974}, born Abt. 1577 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England.
- v. Ann Canby^{975,976}, born Abt. 1579 in Thorne, Yorkshire, England.

640. John James MacGregor⁹⁷⁷, born 1546 in Glenarm Barony Coast of Antrim County, Scotland; died May 10, 1621 in Ardmore, County Waterford, Ireland. He was the son of **1280. Gregor MacGregor**.

Child of John James MacGregor is:

- 320 i. John MacGregor, born 1576 in Glenarm Barony Coast of Antrim County, Argylshire, Scotland; died 1644 in Glenarm, County Antrim, Ireland; married Ann Palmer Abt. 1596 in Scotland.

768. James Harland, born 1580 in England.

Notes for James Harland:

"History and Genealogy of the Harlan Family," Alpheus H. Harlan, pages 968-974.

THE HARLANDS OF ENGLAND. (From papers and letters furnished by William L. Vosler, of Butler County, Pennsylvania)

The Harlands of England seem to have been pretty much of a Yorkshire family. Old wills confine the name much to the North Riding of Yorkshire, and they speak of the estates of Sutton, Huby, New Parke, etc. Sutton Hall, some eight miles north of York, was in the family before the Restoration, and Huby, and possibly New Parke, were granted to a certain Captain Richard Harland about the close of the civil wars.

From the south end of Sutton Hall, one can see the steeple of York Minster. A large park, a mile and a quarter in length, comes up to the house. It is a grand stretch of land, with clusters of small trees here and there. The park is nearly level and there is a drive around it.

Centuries ago a great forest extended north from the city of York for twenty or thirty miles. It was Crown Land, and was called The Forest of Galtres.

In the North Riding, some twenty-five or thirty miles from York, is an old village called Kirby Moorside (formerly Kirkmorshed). Six miles further north is the village of Rosedale and between the two is one vast moor, a part of which, centuries ago, was called "Harland's Moor." On the east and west sides there are about thirteen thousand acres, all of which belonged to a James Harland, and Rosedale was at one time a portion of the Sutton Hall estate.

Across the road from the Hall is Sutton Church. The records of Harlands at the Church is very incomplete. The building is a small one, built of stone, and in the aisles and floor and inside walls are marble tablets bearing inscriptions upon their faces. There are probably fifteen of these.

Page 706. Interregnum. Committee for Compounding. Vol. G.C. pp. 706&7. 20 Nov 1645.

To the Honourable Committee of Goldsmith Hall in London. For Compounding with Delinquents.

The Humble Petition of Richard Harland of Sutton upon the Foresst in County of Yorke Showeth yet ye Petitioner was heretofore in Arms on ye Kings Part but upon rendition of the city of Yorke deserted that Service & rendered himself to the Parliament & his Estates remayned under Sequestration.

He therefore most humbly prayeth your Honors to direct your eyes to the Committee of Yorke to certifiye your Petetioners Estate & he shall ever Pray.

A full & tru Particular of the Estate Real & Personal of Richard Harland of Sutton in ye forrest of Galtres in ye Countie of York for which he Desires to Compound.

He is possessed for the remayne of a terme whereof there is twelve yeares to come off & in a capittall Massauge & certain Lands & tenements situate in Sutton aforesaid which he holds by Grant from Queen Elizabeth bearing the date the 23 Day of February in the one & fortyeth yeare of her Reign.

To hold from the Feast of Saint Michael the Arch Angell 1618 For the tearme of Forty years at the Rent of Six pounds eight shillings & four oence & seized to him & his Heirs of the same Lands after the Expiration of the said tearme & the Death of George Kirke Esquiere who hath a Grant thereof by Letters pattentts from his Majesty (Charles the First) after the end of the said tearme for his own life and his wifes which said Lands on or and above the said rents are yearley worth.

That he is possessed of a Parcell of wood or timber worth 500 Pounds. That the compounder by his Deed Pole ultimo July: 13th Carol: in consideration of 400 Pounds which thence remayned in the Hands of Ann Straker the Relict of Edward Straker Deceased whom the Compounder married did Grant & Assigne to Thomas Maisterman his Executors in Trust for the use of William & Ann Straker All the aforesaid premises To Hold the same for & during the residue of said tearme untill the said sum of 400 be satisfied being Legacies & portions due unto the said children whereof he craves allowances. This is a true & full particular of my Estate Real & Personal for which I desire to Compound & doe submit unto & undertake to satisfye such fine as by this committee for compositions which delinquents shall be imposed & sett to pay in order & discharge of the freedom of my Estate And alsoe I affirme that I never was a member of the Hobbles House of Commons nor Popish Recusant nor Popishlye affected nor Counsellor nor Advocate att same commons nor counsell nor attorney nor protector nor other officer toward the same.

Richard Harland

(20 Nov 1645. Richard Harland Senior Sutton on the Forest County of Yorke. Compounds for delinquency in bearing Arms on the Kings side which he deserted on the Surrender of Yorke.)

1660 Oct. Richard Harland For the Keeping of the Mannor House now in possession of Col Robert Lilburne one of the Kings Judges who has fled and who made great spoyle of wood & game therein. Was Servant of the Late King & suffered imprisonment &c. &c.

First Petition of Richard Harland.

The Premises Considered.

To the Kings Most Excellent Majestye.

The Humble Petetion of Richard Harland Gent. Humbly Showeth.

That Whereas your Majestyes Mannor House now in possession of ye Col Robert Lilburne one of his Late Majestyes Judges and now fled who hath made great spoyle of ye wood & game therein & which yet continues by his servants & others to your majestyes great damage.

That in regard your Petetioner hath been a faithful servant unto your majesty & your majestyes Loyal Father of blessed memory & hath given signall testimoneys of ye same for which he has been a very great suffer by severall imprisonments & otherwise.

May it therefore please your most sacred majesty to Vouchsafe & commit the care & keeping of the said House & Parke unto your Petetioner who will with all fidelitie & diligence preserve the same for your Majestyes service. And your Petetioner shall ever pray for your Majestyes Long & happy reign.

Richard Harland.

1661 Jan. Charles II. Second Petetion of Richard Harland.

To the Kings Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Petetion of Richard Harland Captain. Showeth That your Petetioner hath been a constant & faithful engager giving signall Testymonyes of his Loyalty & fidelity in these late & dangerous times by assisting & acting with severall Loyal persons & well wishers to your majestyes father of ever blessed memory & to your most excellent majesty in order to oppose & suppress those treacherous designs of such as acted against your majesty for which your Petetioner hath not been the least in suppressing as may or appeared. That the keeping & preserving of your majestyes Mannor House in Yorke is in ye possession of one Harward a person that hath been much employed by ye Late usurper & a notorious known enemy to your said majesty. Therefore & for that your Petetioner hath heretofore made his humble request by Petetion concerning ye same. Your Petetioner humbly prayeth your majesty to signfye your pleasure or command that your Petetioner or some fitt person may have the keeping of the said Mannor House to preserve the same for your majestyes service. And your petetioner shall ever Pray.

Richard Harland.

1661 Grant to Captain Richard Harland of the Office of Keeper of the Manor House of Yorke. Docquet Book P. 180.

CHARLES II by the Grace of God.

TO ALL WHOM these Present shall Come.

GREETING:

Whereas We by our Letters Pattennts under our Great Seale of England bearing Date ye Fifth

of February last past for the Consideration therein menconed did give & grant unto our Beloved Subject Humphrey Haward Gent. the office of Keeper of our Mansion House within or neare our city of Yorke & to our Mannor thereunto belonging & appertaining & him the said Humphry Haward the keeper of our Mansion House aforesaid for us our Heirs & successors did make ordain & Constitute by these said Letters Pattennts. To hold ye said office during his natural life as by the said Letters Pattennts may at large appeare. Which said Humphrey Haward is still living. And whereas wee by our Letters Pattennts under our Great Seale of England bearing Date the last Past for divers good causes us thereunto moveing suspend & discharge thee said Humphrey Haward of & from the exercise use or execution of ye said place. Commanding him the said Humphrey Haward that he should no longer attend in & upon the said office or place or any way intermeddle in ye Execution thereof during our pleasure. And further we did by the said Letters Pattenntt constitute & appoint our well Beloved subject Captain Richard Harland to attend in & upon the said office & by myself or his sufficient deputy or deputyes to execute all & every trust to ye said office incident or any other way belonging or appertaining or which the said Humphrey Haward before our Suspension & discharge could might or ought to have performed fulfilled or executed for & during such suspension & discharge by us given to ye said Humphrey Haward as aforesaid & until our pleasure therein should be further expressed & declared. As in & by the said last recited Letters Pattennts may att large appeare.

Now Know Yee that wee for divers good causes & considerations us hereunto moveing of our Special Grace cause knowledge & mere motion have given & granted & by these presents for us our Heirs & successors do give & grant unto the said Captain Richard Harland the office of Keeper of our Mansion House in our said city of Yorke or neare ye same adjoyning. And to our Mannor there belonging or appeartaining. And him ye said Richard Harland keeper of our Mansion House of Yorke aforesaid we doe for us our Heirs & successors make ordain & constitute by these presents. To have hold & enjoy the aforesaid office of keeper of our said Mansion House of Yorke unto ye said Richard Harland immediately from ye making of these our Letters Pattennts. In case ye said office be now void Then from and after the end or determination of ye estate & interest of ye said Humphrey Haward in & to ye office aforesaid or when & so soon the said office shall be void & in ye hands & dispensation of us our Heirs or successors by death surrender or forfeiture or in any other manner or by any other ways or means shall happen to be void during his natural life. Together with all allowances Profitts Privlidges & Advantages to ye said office belonging or appertaining. And in as full ample & beneficial manner form to all intents & purposes as the said Humphrey Howard or any other person or persons have or hath formerly held & enjoyed or to have held & enjoyed ye same Although expressed.

In witness ourself att Westminster the 5th Day Feb. 1661.

"At the 'Restoration,' Co. Lilburne had to exchange his comfortable residence in the Manor House of York for a narrow cell in the Prison of New Gate, London."

"The Keepership of the King's Manor was then eagerly sought for by Royalists who were scrambling for the reward they thought themselves entitled to for past services. In July 1660, the office was granted by the Crown to a person called Humphrey Haward, who had scarcely entered into possession when a second Grant was made to Captain Richard Harland on account of his having faithfully served the King and his father, and had been a great sufferer

for his Royalty. This double Grant lead to disputes & controversies between the claimants. Haward was represented to the Privy Council to be a person of evil principles, having been heard to say that 'Regicide was no crime, and sacrilege no sin.' So a few years afterwards an order was made for him to be removed and Harland to be put in possession. And even this arrangement was not satisfactory, and on the 8th day of May, 1665, the King desirous of putting an end to all disputes ordered that Henry Parry of whose loyalty he had long experienced should be put into the place and that Haward should depute Parry to receive all the profits & allowances of the office." (Extract from a book in the Leeds Library, County of York, called "the King's Manor House Book.")

1665. May 8. Vol. C.XX

THE KING to Sir Thomas Cobb High Sheriff of Yorke.

Appointed Humphrey Haward House Keeper of the Mansion House at Yorke 24 July 1660 and on February 5, 1661 granted the reversion to Captain Richard Harland. Many controvercies arising between them on March 15 last ordered Haward removed & Harland put into possession but on further representation countermands that this order be not executed but that Henry Parry of whose loyalty he has had long experience be put into the place and Haward is to depute Parry to receive all proffitts & allowances of the office. Hope thus to put an end to all Disputes. (Entered Book 14f. 59)

So it seems that action was brought against Captain Richard, but instead of punishing him for his breach of trust, his king granted him a parcel of land. He was not in possession of any landed property before nor during the civil wars, and he seems to have left England about 1665. The monument at Sutton Church does not say where he was buried.

He had at least seven sons. "I believe," writes Mr. Vosler, "that one of them was Anthony, and I am confident that James, the father of George and Michael, was another . . . Captain Richard's father was John, and John's father was Robert, and Robert's father was Henry, whose will bears the date, 1580 . . . It was Captain Richard who married Ann Straker."

If the descent outlined above be correct, then Thomas, George and Michael belong to the fifth instead of to the third generation. As most American genealogists begin numbering the generations with their appearance in this country, it would, perhaps, have been better to have designated their generation as the first.

Mr. Vosler states that he has no proof for what he believes, and it seems improbable, especially since, i a time when it was largely the custom to retain given names in the family, we find so few Richards, Henries or Roberts named in the early generations.

The compiler finds the following Harlands contemporary with George and Michael in Ireland, and can find no other parentage than Peter and Ann Harland, though it is possible that they were not. The relationship between them and the sons of James Harland is not known.

Elinor, "of Lussacarren, parish of Shankill, m. 1 mo. 5th 1684, at John Robson's house, John Towle of Killamabenty, parish of Bilmore, County Armagh." Their certificate was signed by

Peter and Ann Harland, among others.

Margaret, "of Lussacarren, said parish" was "married at the house of Roger Webb, 9 month, 19th 1684" to "Alexander Mathews of Lurgan, parish of Shankill, County of Armagh."

Child of James Harland is:

- 384 i. Captain William Harland, born 1594 in England; died 1651 in England; married Elizabeth Seaman Abt. 1624 in Bishoprick, Nigh, Durham, England.

770. Philip Seaman⁹⁷⁸, born 1649 in West Elley, Cheshire, England. He married **771. Ann Langley** Sep 1674 in England.

771. Ann Langley⁹⁷⁸. She was the daughter of **1542. Thomas Langley**.

Child of Philip Seaman and Ann Langley is:

- 385 i. Elizabeth Seaman, born 1603 in Bishopick, Near Durham, Durham, England; died in England; married Captain William Harland Abt. 1624 in Bishoprick, Nigh, Durham, England.

784. Thomas Heald⁹⁷⁹, born Dec 06, 1601 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; died Jun 1645 in Broad Oak, Cheshire, England. He was the son of **1568. William Heald** and **1569. Alice Strettell**. He married **785. Elizabeth Robson**.

785. Elizabeth Robson⁹⁷⁹, born 1607 in England.

More About Thomas Heald:

Burial: Jun 15, 1645

Christening: Dec 06, 1601, Mobberly, Cheshire, England

Children of Thomas Heald and Elizabeth Robson are:

- 392 i. Thomas Heald, born Apr 1622 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; died Abt. 1695 in Choley, Winslow, England; married Elizabeth Steward 1641.
ii. George Heald, born Mar 1626/27 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.
iii. Edward Heald, born 1629 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.

More About Edward Heald:

Census: Aug 09, 1629, Mobberly, Cheshire, England

- iv. Robert Heald, born Mar 04, 1630/31 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.

More About Robert Heald:

Christening: Mar 04, 1631/32, Mobberly, Cheshire, England

- v. Anna Heald, born Dec 01, 1634 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.

More About Anna Heald:

Census: Dec 07, 1634, Mobberly, Cheshire, England

vi. Margaret Heald, born Abt. 1636 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.

786. Henry Steward⁹⁸⁰, born Abt. 1638 in Cheshire, England. He was the son of **1572. Simon Steward** and **1573. Margery**. He married **787. Margaret Renshaw** May 23, 1656 in England.

787. Margaret Renshaw⁹⁸⁰, born 1636 in Chorlton, Lancashire, England. She was the daughter of **1574. Edward Renshaw**.

More About Margaret Renshaw:

Census: Apr 26, 1663, Chorlton, Lancashire, England

Child of Henry Steward and Margaret Renshaw is:

393 i. Elizabeth Steward, born in England; married Thomas Heald 1641.

792. William Bancroft^{980,981,982,983,983}, born 1547 in Crossacres, England; died May 02, 1631 in Scowhill, England. He was the son of **1584. John Bancroft** and **1585. Margaret Hollinsworth**. He married **793. Anne**.

793. Anne^{984,985,986,987}, died in Scowhill, England.

Children of William Bancroft and Anne are:

- 396 i. Richard Bancroft, born in Crossacres, Cheshire, England; died Nov 18, 1634 in Northenden, Cheshire, England; married Ellen Burgess in England.
- ii. William Bancroft⁹⁸⁸
- iii. Elizabeth Bancroft⁹⁸⁸
- iv. Joan Bancroft⁹⁸⁸
- v. Ann Bancroft⁹⁸⁸
- vi. Mary Bancroft⁹⁸⁸
- vii. Margaret Bancroft⁹⁸⁸

796. Rondull Janney^{989,990,991,991}, born Mar 23, 1579/80 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Oct 30, 1613 in Styall, Cheshire, England. He was the son of **1592. Thomas Janney** and **1593. Jane Worthington**. He married **797. Ellen Alrodd** Jul 14, 1602 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

797. Ellen Alrodd^{992,993,994}, born Aug 18, 1583 in Hough, Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Jan 13, 1643/44 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England. She was the daughter of **1594. John Alrodd** and **1595. Constance Higgenson**.

Notes for Rondull Janney:

Davis, W.W.H (1820-1910). History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Lewis Publishing Company, New York, New York 1905. Volume III, Bucks County, pages 55:

Randle Janney, the eldest son of Thomas and Jane (Worthington) Janney, was baptised February 23, 1579-80, and was buried October 30, 1613. He married, July 14, 1602, Ellen

Alrodd, and lived and died at Stiall, Cheshire. They were the parents of four children: Thomas, baptised June 27, 1605, died 12 mo. 17, 1677, married September 3, 1625, Elizabeth Worthington, who died 12 mo. 19, 1681-2; Randle, baptised May 26, 1608, married July 16, 1636, Anne Knevet; Heine, baptised March 24, 1610, buried March 3, 1611; and Richard, baptised February 20, 1613, settled in Ardwick, Lancashire, where he died in 1691, wife Mary. Of these four children of Randle Janney, of Stiall, only the two eldest has special interest to the Janneys of America, as through the two sons of the former, Thomas and Henry, and William, son of the latter, are descended all the Janneys who today are scattered over the United States.

Historical Publication Society. Janney Family. Historical Publication Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1949, page 2:

Randle Janney, the eldest child of Thomas, was born February 23, 1579-80, and was buried October 30, 1613. He married, July 14, 1602, Ellen Alrodd, and they lived in Styall. They had four children, as follows:

- (1) Thomas Janney - ancestor to the Pennsylvania branch.
- (2) Randle Janney - ancestor of the Maryland branch.
- (3) Helene - born 1610, died 1611.
- (4) Richard Janney, born 1613 and died 1690; married Mary, and had five children, all of whom remained in England.

Children of Rondull Janney and Ellen Alrodd are:

- i. Thomas Janney^{995,996}, born Jun 27, 1605 in Styall, Cheshire, England; died Dec 17, 1677 in Mobberley, Cheshire, England; married Elizabeth Worthington Sep 03, 1625 in Styall, Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; born Abt. 1609 in Styall, Cheshire, England; died Dec 19, 1681 in Mobberley, Cheshire, England.

Notes for Thomas Janney:

Davis, W.W.H (1820-1910). History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Lewis Publishing Company, New York, New York 1905. Volume III, Bucks County, pages 55:

Thomas Janney, eldest son of Randle and Ellen (Alrodd) Janney, baptised June 27, 1605, was married September 3, 1625, to Elizabeth Worthington, and both joined the Society of Friends soon after it came into existence, and are frequently mentioned in the early annals of the Society, meetings being frequently held at their house at Stiall, and later at Mobberly, Cheshire. He suffered distress of goods, was imprisoned, and otherwise persecuted on account of his faith as related in Besse's sufferings. He and others purchased and presented to the Meeting the land for the burial ground and meeting house at Mobberly. He was

evidently possessed of considerable property, and in his will made in 1677 left a legacy to the poor of the town. He died 12 mo. 17, 1677, and his widow Elizabeth on 12 mo. 19, 1681-2, and both are buried in the Friends' burying ground at Mobberly. His will is still preserved at Chester, and his name thereto is spelled Janney, though mentioned in the records as Janey. His will names the children mentioned below, his brother Richard, and William Janney of Handworth. The children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Worthington) Janney were:

1. Mary, baptised March 19, 1625-6, died 7 mo. 3, 1698, married 12 mo. 3, 1663-4, Robert Peirson, of Pownall Fee, Cheshire, and had a son Enoch, born 11 mo. 30, 1665, died 8 mo. 2, 1680-1. Thomas and Robert Pearson, who came to Pennsylvania in 1683 and 1682 respectively, were probably related to Robert.

2. Margaret, baptised March 16, 1627, died 11 mo. 11, 1673, is buried at Mobberly.

3. Martha, baptised June 6, 1630, died 2 mo. 4, 1702, married 12 mo. 12, 1672, Hugh Burges, of Pownall Fee, who died 3 mo. 23, 1713, aged seventy-four years. Both are buried at Mobberly. It was at their house, that her brother Thomas Janney, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, died in 1696, while on a religious visit to England.

4. Randle, baptised December 16, 1632, died 3 mo. 17, 1674, buried at Mobberly.

5. Thomas, the ancestor of the Janneys of Bucks county, baptised January 11, 1634, died 12 mo. (Feb.) 12, 1696, and is buried at Mobberly.

6. Henry, baptised January 1, 1637, died at Eaton Norris, Lancashire, 6 mo. 3, 1690, and is buried at Mobberly. He married at the house of Thomas Potts, Pownall Fee, 1 mo. 3, 1674, Barbara Baguley, of Stockport, was a tailor and chapman or cloth dealer. His daughter Elizabeth, born 9 mo. 7, 1677, came to Philadelphia in 1698, and married in 1710 Pentecost Teague, a distinguished Friend of Philadelphia. Mary, born 11 mo. 1, 1680, and Tabitha, born 7 mo. 29, 1687, also came to Philadelphia, the former marrying in 1708 Joseph Drinker, and the latter in 1709 William Fisher. A son Thomas and daughter Martha died in infancy.

Historical Publication Society. Janney Family. Historical Publication Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1949, page 2:

Thomas Janney, the eldest of the Randle Janney's children, born at Styall, baptized June 27, 1605, died December 17, 1677. It was this Thomas Janney who espoused the cause of the Friends and suffered persecution; his son, as will be seen below, emigrating to America. Thomas Janney married, September 3, 1625, Elizabeth Worthington (who died December

19, 1681/2, and had six children.

More About Thomas Janney:

Baptism: Jun 27, 1605

- 398 ii. Randle Janney, born May 26, 1608 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Dec 28, 1698 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; married Anne Knevett Jul 16, 1636 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.
- iii. Helene Janney^{997,998}, born 1610; died 1611.

More About Helene Janney:

Baptism: Mar 24, 1609/10

- iv. Richard Janney^{999,1000}, born 1613; died 1690 in Ardwick, Lancashire, England; married Mary.

More About Richard Janney:

Baptism: Feb 20, 1612/13

- v. Elizabeth Janney, born 1613 in Pownall Fee, Cheshire County, England; died Aug 13, 1662 in Pownall Fee, Cheshire County, England; married Lawrence Pierson; born May 04, 1620 in Pownall Fee, Cheshire County, England; died Feb 25, 1672/73 in Pownall Fee, Cheshire County, England.

798. William Knevett¹⁰⁰¹, born Mar 1592/93 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Dec 1665 in Cheshire, England. He was the son of **1596. John Knevett**. He married **799. Ellen Cash** Jul 04, 1615 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

799. Ellen Cash¹⁰⁰¹, born Abt. 1595 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Abt. 1657 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

Child of William Knevett and Ellen Cash is:

- 399 i. Anne Knevett, born in Cheshire, England; married Randle Janney Jul 16, 1636 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

896. Robert Jennens¹⁰⁰², born 1500 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, England; died 1618 in Shottle, Derbyshire, England. He married **897. Ellen Beard** Jan 28, 1559/60 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, England.

897. Ellen Beard¹⁰⁰³, born 1513 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, England.

Child of Robert Jennens and Ellen Beard is:

- 448 i. William Jennings, born 1535 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, England; died Dec 06, 1602 in Birmingham, Warwickshire, England; married Johanna Elliott Jan 28, 1559/60 in St. Mary's, Birmingham, Warwickshire, England.

956. Henry Fearne^{1004,1005,1006}, born in Hartington, Derby, England; died Bef. Jul 03, 1652 in Kniveton and Bonsal, County Derby, England. He was the son of **1912. Henry Fearne** and **1913. Sibilla**. He married **957. Mary**.

957. Mary^{1007,1008,1009}, born Abt. 1586 in Hartington, Derby, England.

Notes for Henry Fearne:

McCahan, Rena Shull, American Historical Company. Shull, Burdsall, Stockton and allied families: a genealogical study with biographical notes. American Historical Company, New York, New York, 1940. Page 49:

Henry Fearne, yeoman of Kniveton and Bonsal, County Derby, son of Henry and Sibilla Fearne, died before July 3, 1652, when his will, dated May 3, 1645, was probated. He held lands in Kniveton, Bonsal, Parwick, and Bradbourne, and is mentioned by Glover in a list of the "worthies" of Derbyshire. In his will he called himself "Henry Fearne, the elder, of Bonsall," and mentioned only his younger sons, Thomas and Robert, to whom he bequeathed the moiety of two closes of lands in Bradbourne and Eayerton (Ireton), County Derby, called Millnefield and Minehill, and "all my other lands and my house stuff and they are to be executors." By a codicil of November 14, 1646, he devised his lands at Parwick, purchased of John Bitam, to his younger son Robert Fearne with remainder to his second son Henry Fearne.

Henry Fearne married Mary, whose surname is not of record.

Children of Henry Fearne and Mary are:

- i. Henry Fearne^{1010,1011}, born Abt. 1624 in Hartington, Derby, England.

Notes for Henry Fearne:

McCahan, Rena Shull, American Historical Company. Shull, Burdsall, Stockton and allied families: a genealogical study with biographical notes. American Historical Company, New York, New York, 1940. Page 49:

Henry, of Kniveton, possibly identical with "my kinsman Henry Fearne of Kniveton," mentioned in the will of Thomas Fearne, April 10, 1654.

- ii. Thomas Fearne^{1012,1013}, born 1626 in Hartington, England; died Abt. Feb 16, 1654/55; married Elizabeth.

Notes for Thomas Fearne:

McCahan, Rena Shull, American Historical Company. Shull, Burdsall, Stockton and allied families: a genealogical study with biographical notes. American Historical Company, New York, New York, 1940. Page 49:

Thomas, baptized at Hartington, February 21, 1655, mentioned his wife and daughters Elizabeth, Sibella and Dorothy; married Elizabeth, who was buried at Kniveton, November 7, 1665.

More About Thomas Fearne:
Christening: Feb 21, 1625/26, Hartington, Derby, England

More About Elizabeth:
Burial: Nov 07, 1665, Kniveton and Bonsal, County Derby, England

- 478 iii. Robert Fearne, born Bef. May 02, 1630 in Hartington, Derbyshire, England; married Elizabeth Eggington Apr 1657 in Bakewell, County Derby, England.
- iv. Dorothy Fearne^{1014,1015}, born Abt. 1636 in Hartington, Derby, England; married Samuel Hudson Jul 07, 1667.

958. Richard Eggington^{1016,1017,1018}, died in Ible, Wirksworth, England.

Child of Richard Eggington is:

- 479 i. Elizabeth Eggington, born Abt. 1636 in Hartington, Derbyshire, England; died in Pennsylvania; married Robert Fearne Apr 1657 in Bakewell, County Derby, England.

980. Henry Wood^{1019,1020}, born May 18, 1603 in Brookhouse, Tottinham, England; died Oct 19, 1686. He was the son of **1960. Thomas Wood** and **1961. Dorothy Buckley**. He married **981. Isabel Hollingcracke** Feb 25, 1627/28 in Bingley, Yorkshire, England.

981. Isabel Hollingcracke^{1021,1022}, born Abt. 1607 in Bingley, Yorkshire, England.

More About Henry Wood:
Christening: Jul 13, 1600

Children of Henry Wood and Isabel Hollingcracke are:

- i. Marie Wood¹⁰²²

More About Marie Wood:
Christening: Jun 22, 1628, England

- ii. Ann Wood¹⁰²²

More About Ann Wood:
Christening: Mar 06, 1632/33, England

- 490 iii. John Wood, born Jan 06, 1642/43 in Brookhouse, Tottinham, England; died Oct 30, 1706 in Woodbury, Gloucester County, New Jersey; married Alice Sale 1666 in England.

982. Thomas Sale¹⁰²³, born Abt. 1608 in England; died Bef. Feb 10, 1675/76. He married **983. Mary**.

983. Mary¹⁰²³, born Abt. 1621 in England.

More About Thomas Sale:

Burial: Feb 10, 1675/76, Chapel Hill, Rossendale, England

Child of Thomas Sale and Mary is:

- 491 i. Alice Sale, born 1643 in Lancashire, England; died 1693 in Woodbury, Gloucester County, New Jersey; married John Wood 1666 in England.

984. Mathew Clarke¹⁰²⁴, born Abt. 1616 in Reading, County of Berkshire, England.

Child of Mathew Clarke is:

- 492 i. Benjamin Clarke, born 1641 in Scotland; died Oct 13, 1689 in Perth Amboy, Middlesex County, New Jersey; married Ann Phipps Abt. 1661 in Reading, Berkshire, England.

986. Thomas Phipps¹⁰²⁵.

Child of Thomas Phipps is:

- 493 i. Ann Phipps, born Oct 31, 1641 in England; died Bef. 1689 in Perth Amboy, Middlesex County, New Jersey; married Benjamin Clarke Abt. 1661 in Reading, Berkshire, England.

988. Thomas Gyles^{1026,1027}, born Abt. 1610 in England; died Abt. 1673 in England. He was the son of **1976. Mr. Gyles**. He married **989. Elizabeth**.

989. Elizabeth¹⁰²⁸, born Abt. 1613; died in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey.

Notes for Thomas Gyles:

Vinton, John Adams. The Giles Memorial Genealogical Memoirs. Henry W. Dutton & Son, Boston, Massachusetts, 1864. Pages 100-101:

There is reason to believe that about the year 1650, there resided in Salem another man of the name of Giles, to wit, Thomas Gyles.

The proof is scanty, and is derived, not from the records of Salem, but from those of Gloucester. The Gloucester Register of Births, Marriages, and Deaths has the following:

"Thomas Verrey, sonn of goodwife Gyles, was married by the Deputy Governor, Mr. Endicott, unto Hannah Gyles, daughter of Thomas Gyles of Salem, upon the 6th of the 5th month, 1650." The Thomas Very here mentioned was the stepson of Edward Giles of Salem. He lived in Gloucester, and the record was doubtless made under his sanction. And, by the way, here is clear proof that Edward Giles was dead in 1650.

It is singular that no record of this Thomas Gyles exists in Salem. The Book of Land Grants, and the Registry of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Salem, the Essex Registry of Deeds, and Registry of Probate, have all been thoroughly examined, without finding his name. Yet there

is no reason, known to me, for discrediting the Gloucester record, as just now quoted. There is a tradition, believed to be well established, that a man by the name of Thomas Gyles, did, in the olden time, live in Salem, next to the Beverly ferry, where the Beverly bridge now is. Mr. Jones Very, who is well versed in the History and Antiquities of Salem, informs me of this tradition and adds, "The Gileses long held land there."

I have quoted the only record, within my knowledge, in which this Thomas Gyles is mentioned. It seems evident that he did not reside in Salem, or anywhere in New England, for any great length of time. It is not an unreasonable conjecture that he returned to England with his family; as we know many did about that time.

There is no improbability in the following hypothesis; that he was a brother of Edward Giles; that he returned to England soon after 1650, to take possession of property left him by some deceased relation; and that he was the father of Thomas Gyles of Pemaquid, who was killed by the Indians in 1689, and the father also of James Gyles and of John Gyles, of whom notice will be taken in the sequel. There are two or three things which are in favor of this hypothesis. (1) Edward Giles being already settled in Salem, if we find another Giles there, it is a fair presumption that they were brothers. (2) A coat of arms found among the descendants of Edward Giles is almost, if not quite, identical with a coat of arms found among the descendants of Thomas Gyles of Pemaquid, and another coat of arms found among the descendants of John Gyles of Boston, formerly of Pemaquid. These coats of arms are known to be ancient; probably come down from the first generation in New England. And, as it appears from Westcote's "View of Devonshire," that in 1630 the honor of knighthood had not long been enjoyed by the Giles family of that county, these coats of arms seem to prove a near relationship between Edward Giles of Salem and the others just named. In fact, it seems to be proved that they were of the same family. (3) Capt. John Gyles, son of Thomas of Pemaquid, refers, somewhat obscurely, to the fact that his ancestors were both virtuous and honorable. If he were of the family of Sir Edward Giles of Devonshire, we can in some measure appreciate his pregnant allusion to his ancestors. Sir Edward was a man of decided religious character; a staunch Puritan; a knight, connected with influential persons; a member of parliament; and Sheriff of the County of Devon. (4) John Gyles of Pemaquid, on being compelled to quit that place, 1689, retires to Salem, where others of the family were settled.

It will be a matter of convenience, to me, if the reader will allow me to proceed on the hypothesis now suggested; a hypothesis which agrees with all known facts, though it may possibly prove to be unfounded; since it gives me the advantage of presenting Thoms Gyles of Pemaquid, James Gyles of New Jersey, and John Gyles of Boston, as brothers, the sons of one man, which there is no reason whatever to doubt. And the father's name - what more likely than Thomas Gyles?

The father of Thomas Gyles of Pemaquid died in England about the year 1673. He had, if we mistake not, the following sons, all born in England:

Thomas, married Margaret;
James, married Elizabeth;
John, born 1653, married Mary.

Children of Thomas Gyles and Elizabeth are:

494 i. Major James Gyles, born Abt. 1628 in Feversham, England; died 1690 in

Bound Brook, Somerset County, New Jersey; married (2) Elizabeth Tidd Bef. 1666 in New Jersey.

- ii. Thomas Gyles¹⁰²⁹, born Abt. 1640 in England; died Aug 02, 1689 in Pemaquid, Maine; married Margaret.

Notes for Thomas Gyles:

Vinton, John Adams. The Giles Memorial Genealogical Memoirs. Henry W. Dutton & Son, Boston, Massachusetts, 1864. Pages 102-111:

Thomas Gyles, presumed to be the son of Thomas Gyles, formerly of Salem.

There is reason to suppose that he was born in England about the year 1640. His wife was Margaret. So far as we can learn, she was his only wife, and the mother of all his children.

Our first information touching him bears the date of May 8, 1669, when he purchased of Thomas Watkins a tract of land two miles long and one mile broad, on the left or north bank of the Peepshow River. It was at the point where that river unites with the broad Kennebec, within the present township of Topsham. These two large rivers, at their confluence, spread themselves into a broad expanse called Merrymeeting Bay. Thomas Gyles's land was bounded on the South and East by Merrymeeting Bay; North by Muddy River, which empties into that bay, and West by land of Capt. Reynolds. His land was divided from that of Reynolds by a Cedar Swamp, and by marked trees. Reynolds, however, was not his neighbor till some time afterwards. Thomas Gyles built a house on the point of land between Muddy River and the aforesaid bay, and continued to reside there until his departure for England.

The charter of the Massachusetts Company - March 4, 1628/9 - granted to them all that part of New England which lies between the Merrimack and Charles Rivers, "and also all lands lying within the space of three miles to the Northward of the said river Merrimack, or of any part thereof;" and from the Atlantic Ocean straight through to the Great South Sea. Not long before the time of Thoms Gyles's settlement in Maine, it had been ascertained that Merrimack River takes its rise near the parallel of forty-four degrees, and consequently that much the greater part of New Hampshire, together with all of Maine which lies south of that parallel, came within the chartered limits of Massachusetts; thus extending the jurisdiction of that Colony as far as to the Eastward as the present town of Rockland, on the Penobscot Bay. Massachusetts accordingly took possession of this whole territory. This measure was cheerfully acquiesced in by the inhabitants generally, as they hoped for greater security under the powerful protection of Massachusetts, than they had enjoyed under the proprietary authorities. The endeavors of the Royal Commissioners, in 1665, to dispossess her of that territory having failed, the "re-annexation" of Maine was effected in 1668, and a new impulse

was thus imparted to settlement and immigration.

This desirable change seems to have encouraged Thoams Gyles, "the eminent pioneer of the East," as he has been called, to locate himself on Merrymeeting Bay. To that vicinity he was followed by many others. A degree of prosperity and growth in all that region immediately ensued, as we gather from the beginning of the Narrative of John Gyles, his son.

Thomas Gyles continued to reside at his home on the Kennebec until, hearing of the death of his father, he, with his family, returned to England, to transact the business which that even naturally threw upon him. This was late in the autumn of 1674.

After being put in possession of the large property which his father left him, Thomas Gyles returned to New England. This was probably not till the autumn of 1675 or spring of 1676; for, "on his arrival at Boston, the eastern Indians had begun their hostilities." These hostilities did not commence till August, 1675, and were not vigorously prosecuted in Maine till a year after. Mr. Gyles came back with the intention of resuming his residence on the Kennebec; but the Indian War induced him to begin a settlement on Long Island. "The air of that place not so well agreeing with his constitution, and the Indians having become peaceable" - in the summer of 1677 - "he again proposed to re-settle his lands at Merrymeeting Bay; but finding that place deserted," he directed his energies to another quarter.

King Charles II had given to his brother James, Duke of York, March 12, 1664/5, all the territory between the Pemaquid River and the St. Croix, being considerably more than one-half of the present State of Maine. The Duke and his officers, however, utterly neglected this territory for more than twelve years. After the Indian War was over, Major Edmund Andros, who governed for the Duke at New York, took possession of Pemaquid, in June, 1677. Under his direction the fort was rebuilt, and a company of soldiers stationed there. The settlers who had been driven away by the Indians now returned, but were obliged to take new deeds from the New York authorities, and pay considerable sums into the pockets of the ducal officers.

Thomas Gyles, finding that Pemaquid was likely to rise to its former importance, and hoping for greater security from savage incursion, concluded to settle in that place; purchased several tracts of land from the inhabitants there, and took out patents under the Duke of York. When Pemaquid, with the line of coast of which it was the principal settlement, was constituted a judicial district, under the name of the County of Cornwall, Thomas Gyles was made Chief Justice of the same by Governor Dongan, who had succeeded Andros, in 1682, as the ducal Governor of New York.

His name appears, with the names of eighteen others, attached to a

petition addressed to Governor Dongan, dated in 1683, and beginning thus: "The Humble Petition of the inhabitants of the extreme partes of his Riall Hiness Territory Between the River Kenybeke and St. Croix." The petitioners complain of the ducal government as the "allto gether arbytrary;" they speak of its "Grand abusses as not to be endured any longer;" and they ask that "the freeholders of Pemaquid and its Dependancies" may have a Representative at New York. Mr. Giles Goddard was accordingly chosen, and he represented Pemaquid at one session of the General Assembly of the Prinvince of New York.

The name of Thomas Gyles is signed to another petition, dated April 21, 1684, which, with the previous one, is found among the Pemaquid Papers.

He was a man of wealth, and laid out a considerable income, which he annually derived from the estate left to him in England, in improving and cultivating his lands at Pemaquid. He was also a gentleman of great personal worth; of high religious character; a strict, unbending Puritan; a careful observer of the Sabbath; faithful and fearless in the discharge of all his duties. As a magistrate and ruler, who must be a terror to evil doers, as well as a rewarder of those who do well, he met with much difficulty in enforcing the laws among a people who had long been accustomed to live without restraint.

He lived at Pemaquid, happily and usefully, till August 2, 1689, when he was slain by the brutal savages, in a sudden incursion made by them, instigated, as there is no room to doubt, by the French Baron Castine and his Jesuit countrymen.

War with the Eastern Indians had existed since August, 1688. Their jealousy was excited by the progress of the English settlements, and they were continually stimulated by the Romish missionaries among them, who went so far as to tell them that Jesus Christ was a Frenchman, and that the English had put him to death in London, with many other misrepresentations equally extravagant. The immediate cause of the war seems to have been the purpose of Castine to be revenged on the English for the plunder of his house and village on the Penobscot, during a visit made by Andros in April, 1699. No effectual measures had been taken to bring the war to a close. Sir Edmund Andros, who was now the king's "Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of our Territory and Dominion of New England," marched by land, with a force of about one thousand men, to Pemaquid, in November of that year. This force, which, if employed earlier in the season, might have at once terminated these hostilities, was now collected, as many believed, for no good purpose. The men suffered extremely, there being no shelter from the rigors of the season; and more of them died, it was affirmed, than the whole number of Indians in hostility; while not one Indian was killed. The soldiers believed that Andros brought them thither to sacrifice them to the French and Indians.

About the beginning of 1689, rumors came that the Prince of Orange was about to assert his right to the English throne; and Andros hastened back to Boston. Most of the soldiers were withdrawn from the place, and the inhabitants were left without any adequate protection.

Tidings at length came to Boston, early in April that James Stuart had fled the realm, and that William and Mary were now King and Queen of England. The oppressive and tyrannical Andros was deposed April 18, by a spontaneous and violent uprising of the people.

"A Council of Safety," at the head of which was the venerable Simon Bradstreet, who as Governor of Massachusetts, had been superseded by the arrival of Andros in December, 1686, and who was now eighty-six years of age, was elected by a convention of the people hastily gathered, to administer a Provisional Government. This organization was sanctioned by the General Court, holden in Boston, May 22, and continued to exercise the powers of government till the arrival of Sir William Phips, with the new charter, May 14, 1692. Information of these transactions having reached Pemaquid, most of the soldiers in the fort, at this time called Fort Charles, deserted. It appears that only thirty men were left.

Though an attack from the Indians upon Pemaquid was considered probable, and a degree of alarm was felt there and all along that coast, - Dover having been utterly destroyed, June 7, and several men killed at Saco in July, - no special measures seem to have been taken for the safety of that important post. At length, near the end of July, a war party of one hundred Indians came in canoes from Penobscot to New Harbor, a cove about two miles East of Pemaquid Fort. Here were about twelve houses, but the inhabitants, upon the rumor of war, had deserted the place. Here the Indians left their canoes, and secreted themselves during some days. They sent scouts to observe the habits of the people at Jamestown - the name which Andros had given to the settlement - near the fort, and to learn the best mode of attack. They found that the men were generally absent during the day, leaving at their houses only the women and children. Early on the morning of the second day of August, John Starkey, a man of Pemaquid, on the way from the fort to New Harbor, fell into the hands of the Indians. To obtain his liberty, he gave the information they sought. They learned that the fort had few men in it; that no suspicion of immediate danger existed; and that Thoms Gyles, the principal inhabitant, with fourteen hired men, had that day gone up to his farm, near Pemaquid Falls, three miles distant; while the rest of the people were scattered about, each attending his daily business. The Indians, therefore, dividing themselves into several parties, fell at once upon the devoted settlement. Some posted themselves between the fort and the houses; others between the houses and the distant fields, to cut off all succor. Then, beginning with those who were furthest off, they killed or took captive the settlers as they hurried towards the town and the fort.

So complete was the surprise, that very few of the town's people escaped.

Meanwhile, a party of thirty or forty Indians had gone up the river, on its Eastern bank, in quest of Mr. Gyles. They found him with his laborers and his three elder sons, Thomas, aged nineteen, James, aged fourteen, and John, aged eleven, at one of his farms, three miles above the fort. There the men had labored until noon, secure from danger as they thought; some cutting and curing the crop of English hay; the others in a field at a little distance, gathering the English harvest, of wheat, rye, or oats. The workmen had already dined at the farmhouse, and had resumed their labor in the fields. Mr. Gyles and his sons, James and John, after dinner, tarried near the house. It was now one o'clock; and, on a sudden, the report of several cannon at the fort was perceived. Mr. Gyles said he hoped it betokened good news from Boston, and that the Council of Safety had sent soldiers to protect the settlers at Pemaquid. But, no, it was the alarm given by the weak garrison of the stealthy approach of a merciless foe. Immediately after, the Indians, from a rising ground in the near vicinity, announced their presence and their murderous propose, by the terrific war-whoop, and a discharge of small arms at the unsuspecting party at the farmhouse. The shot took effect on several of the laborers, and severely wounded Mr. Gyles himself, while his two sons vainly endeavored to escape. The Indians rushed into the fields of hay and grain, killing some with their hatchets, and taking others captive; the wounded men writhing in agony, and calling on God for mercy.

The Indians at the Falls, having done all the mischief they could, and leading James and John Gyles, and some others, as captives, now prepared to join their fellow savages in the neighborhood of the fort. Proceeding a couple of furlongs, they made a halt. Here Mr. Gyles was brought in by those who had taken him. Old Moxus, who, perhaps, had formerly known Mr. Gyles on the Kennebec, now professed to feel sorrow for what had been done, telling him that they were strange Indians who shot him. Mr. Gyles replied that he was a dying man, and desired no favor from them, save the privilege of once more praying with his children. He then, in the hearing of his sons, fervently commended them to the protection and favor of God; gave them his parting counsels, and bade them a final farewell for this life, in the earnest hope of meeting them in a better. "He parted with a cheerful voice," says his son, forty-seven years after, describing what he could never forget; "but looked very pale, by reason of his great loss of blood; which now gushed out of his shoes. The Indians led him aside - I heard the blows of the hatchet, but neither shriek nor groan. I afterwards heard that he had five or seven shot-holes through his waistcoat or jacket, and that he was covered with some boughs.

Such was the end of a man who never did the Indians any harm; whose constant endeavor was to serve God and promote the good of his fellow men.

The Indians led their captives towards the fort, securing themselves from its guns by going into a thick swamp, three-fourths of a mile distant therefrom. There they were joined by their fellows of the other division, who had taken captive the wife and the two young daughters of Thomas Gyles, with many others, found in the village of Jamestown. Samuel, the youngest son, who had seen only some eight or nine summers, happened to be at play near the fort, when the first onset was made by the savages, and, running in at the open gate, escaped.

Williamson, in his History of Maine, says there were but fifteen men in the fort at this time. It appears from the petition of Captain Weems to Lord Bellamont in 1700, that he had thirty, whose names are given in full. These thirty well-trained soldiers, with seven great guns, and plenty of ammunition, behind the walls of Fort Charles, ought to have made a better defense against less than a hundred undisciplined Indians, with small arms only. The Indians, however, discharged their pieces from a rock near the fort, which completely overlooked it, and from the tops of houses in the vicinity. Lieutenant Weems, the commander, was himself severely wounded, "his face being horribly scorched with gunpowder." Resistance seemed to be vain, and on the second day the fort was surrendered on condition that all who were in the fort should depart unmolested, with what they could carry away.

The eldest son of Thomas Gyles, whose name was also Thomas, was with his father, during the forenoon of that doleful day, dined with him, and was not far off when the assault was made. But the Pemaquid River, near the falls, is easily forded; and escaping from the scene of the massacre, he hurried across the stream, and on its Western side down to the Barbican, opposite the fort, where several fishing vessels lay. He went on board one of them, and sailed that night; reached Boston in safety, and lived there many years.

But the agonized widow of Thomas Gyles, and four of their children, the eldest about fourteen, and youngest perhaps not more than four years of age, were led away into a captivity which seemed worse than death. Gladly would that weeping mother have accepted the stroke which should at once have sundered her connection, and that of those four children, with all things here below. It was a sad thing for delicate women and helpless children to be carried away, without warning, from the delights of such a home, into the distant and lonely wilderness, and to find themselves in the power of men whose hearts knew no pity, "brutish men and skilful to destroy."

The Indians, having set fire to the fort and the houses - there were about twenty houses then in Jamestown - retired to New Harbor, before mentioned; and the next day set sail in their canoes for the Penobscot. Tarrying eight days at "Penobscot Fort" - this may explain this fearful massacre. "Penobscot Fort" we take to be Castine's fortification, on the beautiful peninsula that bears his name - which rather should have been

suffered to "rot," - where this bloodthirsty Frenchman, the son-in-law of Madokawando, resided thirty years, with several Indian wives; where he amassed a princely fortune, by trading with the Indians, himself an Indian Sachem; and whence he excited the children of the neighboring forest to go forth in their merciless expeditions against the English settlements. The Indians who had destroyed Pemaquid, stayed with him eight days on their return; and doubtless were congratulated and feasted by him for having performed so worthy a service for Mary and the Holy Catholic Church. How long they stayed with him before their setting out, we are not informed. But very likely he planned the whole affair.

Here, at "Penobscot Fort," the mother of John Gyles was separated from her sons, and they never again met in this world. She and her two little girls were redeemed, after a captivity of several years; but she died before John returned.

The two boys, James and John Gyles, were carried far up the Penobscot River, and thence to the river St. John. A severe winter soon came on, and the Indians laid up their canoes; but they travelled on foot, still North and East, eight or ten of them, with their captives, a great part of the winter, sometimes on the frozen ground, sometimes on the ice of the river, suffering much from the cold, and from want of food; now and then killing a moose or a bear, and having a feast; then fasting till they killed another.

John was a captive and a slave to the Indians about six years, and was then sold to a French gentleman, who lived in what is now the Province of New Brunswick, on the River St. John, seventy-five miles above its mouth. His French master treated him well.

But his elder brother James, having reached the age of seventeen, and tired of three years' captivity, planned an escape. It was a practice of the Indians, as now of the Southern planters, when any of their captives abscond and are retaken, to torture them cruelly, and even put them to death. James Gyles deserted with another English captive, who had been taken from Casco. They had proceeded as far as New Harbor, only two miles from James's now desolate home. There they were retaken by the Indians and carried back to "Penobscot Fort." "Here they were both tortured at a stake by fire, for some time; then they were burned to death at the stake; the Indians at the time declaring that they would serve all deserters in the same manner," the merciless savages at the same time diverting themselves with a dance.

- iii. John Gyles¹⁰³⁰, born 1653 in England; died in Boston, Massachusetts; married Mary.

Notes for John Gyles:

Vinton, John Adams. The Giles Memorial Genealogical Memoirs.

Henry W. Dutton & Son, Boston, Massachusetts, 1864. Pages 117-119:

John Gyles. He was, without any doubt, a younger brother of Thomas Gyles, Esq., of Pemaquid, of whom an account is given in the preceding pages. I have met with no record, or positive statement, of the fact of such relationship; but the circumstances of the case are such as to leave no doubt of the fact.

He was born in 1653, and married Mary, before 1686. She was born in 1666.

A coat of arms has come down from his grandson John Gyles, and doubtless from him, almost precisely similar to one found among the descendants of Thomas Gyles. The similarity of names in the two families is also to be noted. And, what is still more to the purpose, he lived at Pemaquid, in a house belonging to Thomas Gyles. How long he lived there we have no means of judging, only that he was there before 1686, and left there in 1689. It does not appear that he was there at the time of the incursion of the Indians, when Thomas Gyles was slain, for his name is not mentioned in connection with that event. He had probably left that place not long before.

He was a man of some pretensions to education, as appears from the fact that he taught school in Salem during his residence there, and also from the fact stated in the following petition:

"To Sir Edmund Andros, Knt. and Governor-in-chief in and over His Majesty's Territories and Dominions of New England," &c.

"May it please your excellency. That yor Humble Petitioner desireth a certain Tract of upland laying upon ye westward side of Pemaquid River, with sufficient meadow as can be found, not already taken up. Your Excellency's Humble Petitioner hath by order from Capt. Nickolson, ever since june last, read prayers at the Garrison on Wednesdays and fridays, and hath not received any thing for it. Your Excellency's humble Petitioner desireth one man's provision from said Garrison, and is willing to officiate still, if it so please your Excellency," etc.

(signed) John Gyles

This petition was made in (November?) 1688. It was found among some of the old residents of Bristol, by Rev. Rufus King Sewall of Wiscasset, Maine, and by him kindly communicated to the compiler. Mr. Sewall is the author of a volume entitled "The Ancient Dominions of Maine," Bath, 1859, which is a valuable contribution to the early history of that State, especially of the County of Lincoln.

John Gyles was not a clergyman, as some of my correspondents have supposed; he did not preach; he was not the chaplain of Fort Charles. In

the absence of an official person, a man "in orders," he read prayers during a few months at the Garrison; and for this he received no pay. He would have received pay, had he been the chaplain. He did not reside in the fort, but in one of the houses in the neighboring village.

The following statement is made in a Deposition, recorded in the 17th volume of York Deeds. "Mary Gyles, now aged about seventy years, lived with her late husband John Gyles for more than fifty years past, in a dwelling-house of Thomas Gyles, at Pemaquid." "Thomas Gyles was killed by the Indians." This deposition was taken at Boston, July 12, 1736, before Anthony Stoddard and Samuel Sewall, Justices of the Peace.

This statement makes it clear that John and Mary Gyles were married previous to 1686, when she was under twenty years of age.

John and Mary Gyles, after leaving Pemaquid, resided in Salem four or five years, where he taught school, and where his children, Sarah and John, were born. The Salem Register, in recording their births, speaks of them as the children of "Mr. John Giles, schoolmaster, and Mary his wife;" thus distinguishing him from John Giles of Salem Village.

Perhaps the Salem and Beverly Gileses were his cousins.

He was one of the three witnesses to the will of Gyles Corey of Salem, who was executed for witchcraft in that town, September 16, 1692. The will is dated April 24, 1692, and may be found in the Genealogical Register, Volume X, page 32. Corey was the first and only person in New England who was ever, in pursuance of an old English law, "pressed to death," for refusing to answer to an imputed crime; "pressed to death," because he would not submit to be tried by a jury and before judges who were sure to condemn him, as they had condemned every one who had been brought before them charged with that imaginary crime.

After this, John Gyles removed to Boston, and lived there until his death. A gravestone may still be seen in the Granary Burying Ground in that city, with this inscription: "Here lyes buried the body of Mr. John Gyles, aged 77. Deceased August 29, 1730." The stone adjacent is that of his eldest daughter, "Sarah, wife of Thomas Shaw, died December 11, 1741, in 51st year. John Shaw, son of Thomas and Sarah Shaw, deceased January 5, 1736, in 20th year."

990. Samuel Tedd^{1031,1032,1033,1034,1035,1036,1037}, died 1651. He was the son of **1980. Sergeant John Tidd** and **1981. Margaret**. He married **991. Sarah**.
991. Sarah^{1038,1039,1040}, died Bef. 1668.

Child of Samuel Tedd and Sarah is:

- 495 i. Elizabeth Tidd, born May 1642 in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey; died Jul 22, 1699 in Bound Brook, Somerset County, New Jersey;

married Major James Gyles Bef. 1666 in New Jersey.

1008. John Austen¹⁰⁴¹, born 1579 in England. He was the son of **2016. Richard Austen** and **2017. Elizabeth Kenworthy**. He married **1009. Margaret Austen** Feb 04, 1599/00 in Goudhurst, Kent, England.

1009. Margaret Austen¹⁰⁴¹, born 1573 in England. She was the daughter of **2018. William Austen**.

More About John Austen:

Christening: Mar 13, 1578/79, Goudhurst, Kent, England

More About Margaret Austen:

Christening: Oct 13, 1573, Goudhurst, Kent, England

Children of John Austen and Margaret Austen are:

- i. John Austen¹⁰⁴¹, born Dec 27, 1601.
- ii. Sara Austen¹⁰⁴¹, born Oct 03, 1604.
- iii. Thomas Austen¹⁰⁴¹, born Nov 23, 1605.
- 504 iv. Alexander Austen, born 1606 in England; married Catherine Lamberd Oct 22, 1627 in Goudhurst, Kent, England.
- v. Elizabeth Austen¹⁰⁴¹, born Feb 14, 1606/07.
- vi. Marie Austen¹⁰⁴¹, born May 07, 1609.
- vii. James Austen¹⁰⁴¹, born Jul 12, 1611.
- viii. Margaret Austen¹⁰⁴¹, born Mar 22, 1614/15.
- ix. William Austen¹⁰⁴¹, born May 25, 1618.
- x. Joan Austen¹⁰⁴¹, born Aug 06, 1620.
- xi. Lawrance Austen¹⁰⁴¹, born Aug 06, 1620.

1016. William Borton¹⁰⁴², died Jul 22, 1597 in Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England.

Children of William Borton are:

- i. John Borton¹⁰⁴², born 1579.
- ii. Alicia Borton¹⁰⁴², born 1580.
- iii. Maria Borton¹⁰⁴², born 1582.
- iv. Jane Borton¹⁰⁴², born 1584.
- v. Agnes Borton¹⁰⁴², born Abt. 1586.
- vi. Margaret Borton¹⁰⁴², born 1588.
- 508 vii. William Borton, born Nov 29, 1590 in Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England; died Apr 12, 1687 in Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England; married Elizabeth Jun 16, 1613 in Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England.

1020. John Kynton¹⁰⁴³, born 1561 in Banbury, Oxfordshire, England. He married **1021. Agnes Barrowe** Jun 13, 1585 in Banbury, Oxfordshire, England.

1021. Agnes Barrowe¹⁰⁴⁴, born 1565 in Banbury, Oxfordshire, England.

Children of John Kynton and Agnes Barrowe are:

- 510 i. William Kinton, born Jan 25, 1589/90 in Banbury, Oxfordshire, England; died Mar 25, 1656; married Elizabeth Abt. 1635 in Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, England.
- ii. Richard Kynton¹⁰⁴⁵, born 1587.

Generation No. 11

1024. William W. Wilkinson¹⁰⁴⁶, born Abt. 1510 in Harpeley House, Lanchester, Durham, England; died Aft. 1530 in Harpeley House, Lanchester, Durham, England. He was the son of **2048. John Wilkinson** and **2049. Elizabeth Snell**. He married **1025. Maida Hall** in Harperley House, Lanchester, Durham.

1025. Maida Hall¹⁰⁴⁶, born Abt. 1520 in Harpley House, Harpley, Durham, England; died Aft. 1530.

Children of William Wilkinson and Maida Hall are:

- 512 i. Lancelot Wilkinson, born Bet. 1530 - 1540 in Harpeley House, Lanchester, Durham, England; died Nov 1592 in Harpeley House, Lanchester, Durham, England; married Catherine Leigh Dec 12, 1563 in Harpeley House, Lanchester, Durham, England.
- ii. Betty Wilkinson¹⁰⁴⁶, born Sep 06, 1564 in St. Mary, Durham, Durham, England.
- iii. John Wilkinson¹⁰⁴⁶, born Nov 13, 1561 in St. Mary, Durham, Durham, England.
- iv. Richard Wilkinson¹⁰⁴⁶, born Dec 20, 1562 in St. Mary, Durham, Durham, England.

1026. Thomas Leigh¹⁰⁴⁷, born Bef. 1516 in Fenhall, Lanchester, Durham, England.

Child of Thomas Leigh is:

- 513 i. Catherine Leigh, born Abt. 1530 in Fenhall, Lanchester, Durham, England; died Aft. 1566 in England; married Lancelot Wilkinson Dec 12, 1563 in Harpeley House, Lanchester, Durham, England.

1032. Christopher Conyers^{1048,1049}, born in Horden, Durham, England. He was the son of **2064. Lord Robert Conyers** and **2065. Margery Bamforth**. He married **1033. Elizabeth Jackson**.

1033. Elizabeth Jackson^{1050,1051}, born in Bedale, England. She was the daughter of **2066. John Jackson**.

Child of Christopher Conyers and Elizabeth Jackson is:

- 516 i. Richard Conyers, born Abt. 1523 in Horden, Durham, England; married Isabel Lumley.

1034. Robert Lumley^{1052,1053,1054}, born 1579 in Ludworth, Derby, England.

Child of Robert Lumley is:

- 517 i. Isabel Lumley, born Bef. 1558 in Ludworth, Derby, England; married Richard Conyers.

1072. Thomas Latham^{1055,1056}, born Abt. 1500 in Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, England; died Oct 11, 1558 in Culworth, Northamptonshire, England. He was the son of **2144. Nicholas De Latham**. He married **1073. Elizabeth**.

1073. Elizabeth¹⁰⁵⁷, born Abt. 1479 in Culworth, Northamptonshire, England.

Notes for Thomas Latham:

Justice, Alfred Rudolph. Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy. Unknown; unknown, 1922. Pages 77-79:

Thomas Latham, of Culworth and Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, Gentleman, son of Nicholas Lathom of Lathom, died October 1558. Married Elizabeth.

In a small book called "Kingsthorpiana," by J. Hulbert Glover, M.A., published in 1883, it appears that Thomas Latham was Keeper of the Game Park in Moulton and Kingsthorpe. He was evidently an efficient Keeper, but incurred the ill will of many citizens of Kingsthorpe, and particularly of the poachers, who brought an action against him complaining that the Conies (Hares) were destructive to their grain crops. At the hearing before Sir Edward Montagu, Sir Thomas Tresham and Richard Catesby, Esq., April 26, 1542, numerous depositions were taken. One witness testified that said Latham "hath forbydden the Inhabitants of the Towne of Boughton to use their long bows in their fields and hath taken away bowes from dyverse young men that hath byn shotyng in the felde there." Another witness stated that Thomas Latham now Keeper "shot a great mastif belonging to Richard Humphrey, kyllled a dog, and took a bow and arrows from one Pollady." Sir James Harrington, Knt. was Master Keeper, and James Latham and William Harrington, underkeepers to Sir James, from the beginning of the reign of Henry VII, until Blackheathfield 1497, when Sir James was succeeded by Sir Nicholas Vaux, who was succeeded by Lord Parr, under whom Thomas Latham was keeper.

Referring to the pedigree of Harrington, we find Sir James Harrington had a number of daughters: Alice married Ralph Standish; Anna married William Stanley; Elizabeth married _____ Stanley; Isabel married Sir John Tresham and was the mother of Sir Thomas Tresham. Another daughter married Sir Edward Montagu.

Peter Dycconson mentioned in Thomas Latham's will was Bailiff of Kingsthorpe. In an Indenture of the 20th of Henry VII Peter Dycconson and John Hopkins were appointed Attorneys to represent the King's tenants in the Coney litigation.

The will of Thomas Latham which follows, is given in full with the orthography unchanged. To one unaccustomed to reading old English, it may be somewhat difficult to understand, but a little study will make it clear. Thus the item "I bequethe unto Rowland and Olyvr my sones the sacke of my mylne called the yvye mylne" would be expressed in modern English, "I

bequeath unto Rowland and Oliver my sons, the sack of my mill called the ivy mill."

In the name of God Amen. The XI daye of September Anno Dm. 1558, be yt knowne that I Thomas Latham thelder being syke in bodye and whole of mynd remembrance thanks be geven unto God do make and orden this my last Will and Testament in manr and forme folowinge First I bequethe my soule unto Almightye God my maker and redemr & our blessed Layde Saynt Marie and to all the hollye companye of Heaven and I bequethe my bodye to be buried in the Church of Kyngesthorpe Item to the hye aulkr iiii d Item I bequethe to Elizabeth the my Wyffe my house being in Kyngesthorpe wh one howse dwellythe in for terme of her lyffe and after hyr death I will that the same house shall remayn unto Rowland and Olivr my sones and to the heyres male of there bodyes lawfullye begotten Item I bequethe the resydue of my houwses and lands lyinge and beinge in the towne and felds of Kyngesthorpe wt thappurtenncs unto Rowlande & Olvyr my sones and to the heyres male of there bodyes lawfullye begotten for evr and yf it fortune that God to do his will of anye of them then I will the foresaid howses shall remayn unto the longest lyvr of them and to the heyres male of there bodyes lawfullye begotten then I will that the forsaid howses and lands shall remayne unto the next of the name of Lathams blodd for evr. Item I bequethe unto Rowland and Olyvr my sones the sackage of my mylne called the yvye mylne as longe as the sake doethe continue and to the heires male of there bodyes lawfully begotten Item I bequethe to Elysabethe Dyconson my Daughter the best cowe that I have Item I bequethe to Edward Chatton and Helyn Chatton one ewe shepe a pece Item I bequethe to VII of Elizabeth the Dyconson's children a shepe a pece Item I bequethe unto Olivr my son my baye mare and hyr colt Item I geve unto Rowland my son a yerlunge fyllye Item I bequethe unto Peter Dyconson a whyte feyre hecfore & a browne hecfor Item I bequethe unto Marye Storey another feyre whyte hecfore Item I bequethe unto Jone Tynes my syster iii shepe and to his (sic) iiii children one shepe a pece. Item I bequethe unto Thomas Latham my son x wether shepe. Item I bequethe unto Thomas Latham the yonger son of Thomas Latham my Son, one shepe & unto Mathew Storey one shepe Item I bequethe unto Sr. Willm Rootte my kynnesman one shepe Item I bequethe unto John Layoe of Northn. one shepe, Item I bequethe unto my ii mads xii d a pece Item I bequethe unto Kyngesthorpe Churche a Crosse a vestment with the stole and faimal and a corporas case. Item I make and orden my executors Elizabeth my wyffe Roland and Olivr my Sones to se this my will pformed and my legaties and my bodye buried & my debts paid The resydue of my goods unbequethed I geve whollye unto myn executors to praye for my soule and all xpian soules and I desyre my Son John Latham and Thomas Lathm to be supvisors of this my last Will and Testament as my especial trust is in them theise being wyttences Sr. Willm. Rootte and John Layoe with other mooe Item I bequethe unto Thos Dyconson ii shepe and to Brydget Dyconson ii shepe.

Proved November 1558.

Extracted from the District Registry attached to the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice at Northampton.

Thomas Latham and Elizabeth had issue 5 children: Rowland, Oliver, John, Elizabeth and Thomas.

Children of Thomas Latham and Elizabeth are:

- i. Rowland Latham^{1058,1059}, born Abt. 1514 in Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, England.
- ii. Oliver Latham^{1060,1061}, born 1516 in Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire,

England; died 1572.

Notes for Oliver Latham:

Justice, Alfred Rudolph. Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy. Unknown; unknown, 1922. Pages 78-79:

Oliver Latham, son of Thomas and Elizabeth.

He was born circa 1516 and died circa 1572. The name of his wife is unknown to the writer. He was Gentleman Keeper of the Little Park. In a letter from Lord Edward Montagu to Sir George Cary, Lord Hunsdon, dated at Boughton November 26, 1572, he thanks him for his kind intention to bestow Oliver Latham's office in the Little Park upon his brother Symonds, but praying him rather to give the place to William Moore and Moore's place in the Great Park to his brother; not as thinking it more profitable, but believing that he will do better service there etc. (from Exchequer Accounts Forest 537/26 Woodward's Accounts Northampton 7 Elizabeth, Brigstocke Parke). Reparations with other necessary payments as Foloweth viz. First delyvered and paid to thandes (the hands) of one Olyver Latham Keeper of the Lytell Park of Brigestocke, towards the New Bulldynge (building) of the Lytell Lodge theire which of late by Kasualtye was all brent with Fyer (burnt with Fire).

- 536
- iii. John Latham, born Abt. 1522 in Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, England; died 1592 in Brigstock, Northamptonshire, England; married (2) Joan Abt. 1553 in Brigstock, Northamptonshire, England.
 - iv. Elizabeth Latham^{1062,1063}, born Abt. 1524 in Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, England; married Peter Dickinson.
 - v. Thomas Latham^{1064,1065}, born Abt. 1526 in Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, England.

1280. Gregor MacGregor¹⁰⁶⁶, born 1521 in Glenarm Barony Coast of Antrim County, Scotland; died Aft. 1621 in Glenarm Barony Coast of Antrim County, Scotland. He was the son of **2560. Ehan MacGregor**.

Child of Gregor MacGregor is:

- 640
- i. John James MacGregor, born 1546 in Glenarm Barony Coast of Antrim County, Scotland; died May 10, 1621 in Ardmore, County Waterford, Ireland.

1542. Thomas Langley

Child of Thomas Langley is:

- 771
- i. Ann Langley, married Philip Seaman Sep 1674 in England.

1568. William Heald¹⁰⁶⁷, born 1575 in England; died Apr 14, 1609 in England. He was the son of **3136. Thomas Heald**. He married **1569. Alice Strettell** May 1597 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.

1569. Alice Strettell¹⁰⁶⁷, born 1575 in England.

Children of William Heald and Alice Strettell are:

- i. Elizabeth Heald¹⁰⁶⁸, born Jan 1597/98 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.

More About Elizabeth Heald:

Christening: Jan 1598/99, Mobberly, Cheshire, England

- 784 ii. Thomas Heald, born Dec 06, 1601 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; died Jun 1645 in Broad Oak, Cheshire, England; married Elizabeth Robson.
- iii. Katherine Heald¹⁰⁶⁸, born May 1604 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.

More About Katherine Heald:

Christening: May 1604, Mobberly, Cheshire, England

- iv. June Heald¹⁰⁶⁸, born Abt. 1606; died Sep 1608 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.

1572. Simon Steward¹⁰⁶⁸, born Abt. 1591 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; died Sep 1651 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England. He was the son of **3144. Thomas Steward**. He married **1573. Margery** 1630 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.

1573. Margery¹⁰⁶⁸, born Abt. 1593 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; died Oct 19, 1655 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.

More About Simon Steward:

Burial: Sep 13, 1651, Mobberly, Cheshire, England

Child of Simon Steward and Margery is:

- 786 i. Henry Steward, born Abt. 1638 in Cheshire, England; married Margaret Renshaw May 23, 1656 in England.

1574. Edward Renshaw

Child of Edward Renshaw is:

- 787 i. Margaret Renshaw, born 1636 in Chorlton, Lancashire, England; married Henry Steward May 23, 1656 in England.

1584. John Bancroft^{1069,1070,1071}, born 1521 in Chellaston, Derbyshire, England; died May 11, 1556 in Chellaston, Derbyshire, England. He was the son of **3168. William Bancroft**. He married **1585. Margaret Hollinsworth** 1544 in Swarkston, England.

1585. Margaret Hollinsworth^{1072,1073,1074}.

Notes for John Bancroft:

Gamble, Thomas. Data Concerning the Families of Bancroft, Bradstreet, Browne, Dudley, Emerson, Gamble, Goodridge, Gould, Hartshorne, Hobson, Kemp, Kendall, Metcalf, Nichols, Parker, Poole, Sawtell, Wainwright, Woodman, etc. in England and America, 1277 to 1906 A.D. Unknown Publisher, Savannah, Georgia 1906. Pages 156-157:

John Bancroft, of Chellaston, married Margaret Hollingsworth (or Harynworth); will dated May 11, 1536, proved at Lichfield, January 24, 1557. Will refers to "my boys under 21. To my oldest son (Ralph) the Hall I now dwell in; to my second son the over house; to my third son part of the land in Swarston (Swarkeston), he paying his fourth brother xv li." His personalty was appraised at one hundred fifty pounds and nine shillings.

Children of John Bancroft and Margaret Hollinsworth are:

- i. Ralph Bancroft^{1075,1076}, born Abt. 1545 in Chellaston, Derbyshire, England; died 1616 in England; married Alice Bancroft Abt. 1565 in Swarkston, England; born Abt. 1549 in Chellaston, Derbyshire, England; died Abt. 1636 in Swarkston, England.

Notes for Alice Bancroft:

Huggett, Douglas C. Descendants of William Bancroft. (WWW Document). URL <http://www.familytreemaker.com>. Douglas Hugett Family Home Page:

Thought to be Ralph's cousin.

- 792 ii. William Bancroft, born 1547 in Crossacres, England; died May 02, 1631 in Scowhill, England; married Anne.
- iii. Thomas Bancroft¹⁰⁷⁶, born 1549 in Chellaston, Derbyshire, England; died Jul 24, 1629 in England; married Dorothy Forman.
- iv. John Bancroft¹⁰⁷⁶, born 1553; died Aft. 1557.
- v. Margett Bancroft¹⁰⁷⁶, born Abt. 1555 in Chellaston, Derbyshire, England; died Abt. 1557.

1592. Thomas Janney^{1077,1078,1079}, born Bet. 1542 - 1553 in Styall, Cheshire, England; died Mar 05, 1601/02 in Styall, Cheshire, England. He was the son of **3184. Randall Janney** and **3185. Alice Wilkinson**. He married **1593. Jane Worthington** Dec 07, 1578 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

1593. Jane Worthington^{1080,1081,1082}, born Oct 22, 1560 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Aug 10, 1589 in Styall, Cheshire, England. She was the daughter of **3186. Henry Worthington** and **3187. Mrs. Worthington**.

Notes for Thomas Janney:

Davis, W.W.H (1820-1910). History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Lewis Publishing Company, New York, New York 1905. Volume III, Bucks County, pages 54-55:

Thomas Janney, was married at least twice, if not three times. Investigations recently conducted in Cheshire by Miles White, of Baltimore, indicate that he married first Ellen, who was buried February 7, 1578, and by whom he had a daughter Alyce, who was baptised November 7, 1570, but as no further record of this Alice is found, and she is not mentioned in Thomas's will, there is no proof that the record above refers to Thomas of Stiall. He married, December 7, 1578, Jane Worthington, who was buried August 10, 1589, and (second) on November 4, 1590, Katharine Cash, of Stiall. By the first marriage he had two sons, Randle and Henry, and daughters Margerie and Maud. By the second marriage he had six children, two at least of whom died in infancy. He was possessed of a considerable freehold of lands in Cheshire, which he devised to his sons Randle and Harry, and personal estate to Thomas and daughters Maud, Margaret and Anne.

Historical Publication Society. Janney Family. Historical Publication Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1949, page 2:

Thomas Janney, the son of Randle Janney, who was buried March 5, 1602, owned several tracts of land; was a public-spirited and charitable man. He married (1), December 7, 1578 Jane Worthington (who was buried August 10, 1589); married (2), November 4, 1590, Katherine Cash of Styall. Of the latter marriage there were six children, all of whom remained in England. Of the first marriage, there were four children.

Children of Thomas Janney and Jane Worthington are:

- 796
- i. Rondull Janney, born Mar 23, 1579/80 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Oct 30, 1613 in Styall, Cheshire, England; married Ellen Alrodd Jul 14, 1602 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.
 - ii. Margery Janney^{1083,1084}, born Mar 31, 1583 in Styall, Cheshire, England; died Mar 23, 1589/90 in Styall, Cheshire, England.
 - iii. Henry Janney^{1085,1086}, born Abt. 1585 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.
 - iv. Maud Janney^{1087,1088}, born Apr 25, 1587 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; married William Sidebotham May 01, 1605 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

1594. John Alrodd¹⁰⁸⁹, born Dec 22, 1564 in Hough, Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Jun 07, 1620 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England. He was the son of **3188. Robert Alred** and **3189. Blanche**. He married **1595. Constance Higgenson** Feb 08, 1579/80 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

1595. Constance Higgenson¹⁰⁸⁹, born 1559 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Abt. 1628 in Styall, Cheshire, England. She was the daughter of **3190. Thomas Higgenson** and **3191. Ellen**.

Children of John Alrodd and Constance Higgenson are:

- i. Blanche Alrodd¹⁰⁸⁹, born Dec 29, 1580 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; married Thomas Stretle Feb 11, 1598/99.
- 797 ii. Ellen Alrodd, born Aug 18, 1583 in Hough, Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Jan 13, 1643/44 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; married

- Rondull Janney Jul 14, 1602 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.
- iii. Robert Alrodd¹⁰⁸⁹, born Jan 27, 1594/95.
 - iv. Anne Alrodd¹⁰⁸⁹, born Feb 01, 1598/99.

1596. John Knevett¹⁰⁸⁹, born Abt. 1567.

Children of John Knevett are:

- i. John Knevett, born Feb 16, 1591/92; married Alice Wilkerson.
- 798 ii. William Knevett, born Mar 1592/93 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Dec 1665 in Cheshire, England; married Ellen Cash Jul 04, 1615 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.
- iii. Dorothy Knevett, born Dec 29, 1597.
- iv. Anne Knevett, born Jun 09, 1602.

1912. Henry Fearne^{1090,1091,1092}, born Abt. 1553 in Brakemarsh, Derbyshire, England; died in Pole Hall, Hartington Parish, County Derby, England. He was the son of **3824. John Ferne** and **3825. Ann Jackson**. He married **1913. Sibilla**.

1913. Sibilla^{1093,1094,1095}, born Abt. 1555 in Derbyshire, England.

Notes for Henry Fearne:

McCahan, Rena Shull, American Historical Company. Shull, Burdsall, Stockton and allied families: a genealogical study with biographical notes. American Historical Company, New York, New York, 1940. Pages 48-49:

Henry Fearne, as the name came to be written, of Pole Hall, Hartington Parish, County Derby, yeoman, son of John and Ann (Jackson) Ferne, died before 1617. He is not mentioned in the visitation of county Stafford made by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald, in 1583, but Stephen Glover's "History and Gazetteer of the County of Derby" proves his parentage.

Henry Fearne married, about 1575, Sibilla, whose surname is not of record, and who was buried January 18, 1617.

More About Sibilla:

Burial: Jan 18, 1616/17

Children of Henry Fearne and Sibilla are:

- 956 i. Henry Fearne, born in Hartington, Derby, England; died Bef. Jul 03, 1652 in Kniveton and Bonsal, County Derby, England; married Mary.
- ii. Edmund Fearne^{1096,1097}, died in Bonsal, Derbyshire, England; married Alice Barker.

Notes for Edmund Fearne:

McCahan, Rena Shull, American Historical Company. Shull, Burdsall, Stockton and allied families: a genealogical study with biographical notes. American Historical Company, New York, New York, 1940. Page

49:

Edmund, of Bonsal, Derbyshire, was buried there on March 28, 1662, the inventory of his estate being taken April 8, 1662; married Alice Barker, daughter of William Barker of Monyash, County Derby; she received letters of administration on her husband's estate, December 15, 1665.

More About Edmund Fearne:

Burial: Mar 28, 1662, Bonsal, Derbyshire, England

- iii. Robert Fearne^{1098,1099}, born in Hartington, Derby, England; died Aft. 1707 in Bonsal, Derbyshire, England; married Frances Barker; died 1707 in Bonsal, Derbyshire, England.

Notes for Robert Fearne:

McCahan, Rena Shull, American Historical Company. Shull, Burdsall, Stockton and allied families: a genealogical study with biographical notes. American Historical Company, New York, New York, 1940. Page 49:

Robert, merchant of Bonsal, Derbyshire, was living in 1707; married Frances Barker, who was buried as an "ancient" at Bonsal in 1707, daughter of William Barker of Sheldon, Derbyshire.

1960. Thomas Wood¹¹⁰⁰, born Abt. 1573 in Brookhouse, Tottingham, England; died Jan 31, 1615/16. He married **1961. Dorothy Buckley** Feb 19, 1598/99 in England.

1961. Dorothy Buckley¹¹⁰⁰, born Abt. 1577 in Tottingham, England.

Children of Thomas Wood and Dorothy Buckley are:

- i. Thomas Wood¹¹⁰⁰, born Oct 18, 1601 in Tottingham, England.
- 980 ii. Henry Wood, born May 18, 1603 in Brookhouse, Tottingham, England; died Oct 19, 1686; married Isabel Hollingcracke Feb 25, 1627/28 in Bingley, Yorkshire, England.
- iii. John Wood¹¹⁰⁰, born May 30, 1604 in Tottingham, England.
- iv. Elizabeth Wood¹¹⁰⁰, born Feb 1604/05 in Tottingham, England.
- v. Katherine Wood¹¹⁰⁰, born Feb 1604/05 in Tottingham, England.
- vi. Richard Wood¹¹⁰⁰, born Jan 08, 1606/07 in Tottingham, England.
- vii. Ralph Wood¹¹⁰⁰, born Apr 14, 1616 in Tottingham, England.

1976. Mr. Gyles¹¹⁰¹, born in England.

Children of Mr. Gyles are:

- i. Edward Giles¹¹⁰², born in England; died Bef. 1650; married Bridget Very Abt. Jul 1636; died 1680.

Notes for Edward Giles:

Vinton, John Adams. The Giles Memorial Genealogical Memoirs. Henry W. Dutton & Son, Boston, Massachusetts, 1864. Pages viii-6:

The Giles Memorial. Futroductory Statements. Giles, or less frequently, Gyles, is an old English name, quite familiar to the readers of English history. It has been known for some centuries both as a Christian name, and as a surname. It is the name of a parish in London, Saint Giles; and would seem to be the name of a patron saint. It appears on college catalogues, and wherever there is occasion to exhibit the name in its Latin form, as AEgidius, from which it is evidently derived. Camden, in his Nomenclature of Surnames, published in London, 1637, says: "Giles, miserably disjoined from AEgidius, as Gillett from AEgadia by the French, the name of Duke Rollo's wife. It may have been a Greek name, for that Saint Giles was an Athenian, and so drawn from Alyldtov, a kid, a young goat. Yet some probably fetch Giles from Julius."

There can be no doubt that both the name and the family are strictly of English origin.

It appears that the name is one of much respectability in England, having enjoyed the honors of knighthood. Several coats of arms - three are known of - are in existence, which are of unquestionable antiquity, and are in possession of different branches of the family in this country. They differ in some unessential particulars, but the escutcheon or shield is precisely the same, and may be thus described: "Per chevron, argent and azure, a lion rampant, counterchanged, collared, or." The crest, a less important matter, differs in different cases; some having a lion's head, others a lion's gambrel holding an apple-branch.

The following is a description of a coat of arms, now in possession of Geroge Mountfort, Esq., of Boston, whose mother was a Giles, and which he inherited from his grandfather, Mr. John Giles of Boston: "Per chevron, argent and azure, a lion rampant, counterchanged, collared or. Crest, a lion's gambrel, erect and erased, gules, enfiled with a bar gemelle or, holding a branch of apples of the last leaved vert."

From "A View of Devonshire in 1630, with a Pedigree of most of its Gentry, by Thomas Westcote, Gent., edited by the Rev. George Oliver, D.D., and Pitman Jones, Esq., Exeter, (Eng.) 1845," I quote the following:

"Giles of Bowden, in the parish of Ashprington, and of Dean Prior, Devon, knight. Arms - a chevron, argent and azure, a lion saltier, counterchanged, gorged with a collar or."

"John Giles of Bowden, in the parish of Totnes, married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Mr. Towkerman (Tuckerman), and had issue,

William, who married Joan, daughter of John Blackall (alias Blackaller) of Great Totnes, and had issue, John, William (who married) and Joan (married to Richard Savery of Totnes). John married Agnes, daughter to Sir Hugh Stukely of Affeton, knight, and had issue, Sir Edward Giles, knight (and four daughters), Jane, Christiana, Joan, and Agnes (whose marriage connections are given). Sir Edward Giles of Bowden, knight (Sheriff of Devon), married Margaret, daughter and heir of Edmund Drew, Esq., of Hayne, in the parish of Newton St. Cyres, and relict of Walter Northcote, Esq. Sans children." (page 530)

In Burke's Encyclopedia of Heraldry, a work of standard authority, is the following:

"Giles (Bowden, County Devon). Per chevron argent and azure a lion rampant counterchanged. Crest - A lion's gambrel erect and erased sa. holding a branch of apples of the last leaved vert." The genealogical statement by Westcote is sanctioned.

These quotations are introduced merely to show that the Giles family in America was one of respectable position in society before its emigration to this country. Although lapse of time has somewhat obscured the evidences which might otherwise have been adduced of this fact, enough remains to justify the statement now made. The coat of arms, fully establish this fact, as they also establish the unity of the family.

Among the Patentees in the Great Charter of King James I., granted November 3, 1620, usually called the Plymouth Charter, we find the name of Sir Edward Giles of Devonshire. He is the Sir Edward mentioned by Westcote, in the quotation already made. He was a member of the third parliament of James I., 1620-1, in which there was a strong infusion of the Puritan spirit. We would not be confident in a matter now incapable of proof. We do not claim him as our ancestor; for it seems he had no children. But it strikes us as altogether probable that Edward Giles of Salem, 1634, our ancestor, was a relation of his. The coat of arms, which has unquestionably been transmitted through a number of generations, probably from Edward Giles of Salem himself, is almost identical with that borne by the family of Giles - Sir Edward Giles - of Bowden, Devonshire, England. This coat of arms bears all the marks of age, though at first splendidly drawn and embellished with gold and brilliant hues, and it now belongs to a family in Beverly, in the direct line of descent from Edward Giles of Salem, and residing a few miles only from his home in South Danvers. As strengthening the probability already noticed, I quote the language of John Gules, son of Thomas Gyles of Pemaquid: "I have been advised to give a particular account of my father, which I am not very fond of, having no dependence on the virtue or honors of my ancestors to recommend me to the favor of God or men." These words certainly imply that his ancestors were both virtuous and honorable. The allusion to honors conveys an impression that he might, had he chosen, have commended himself to favorable attention on the

ground of ancestral dignity.

Giles and Gyles are one and the same name, these two forms being used at pleasure in some of the early documents. Both modes of spelling sometimes occur in the same conveyance of land. These two forms of the name seem to have possessed an equal degree of favor till about the year 1700; since which, the descendants of Edward Giles of Salem have written the name as I have now exhibited it. The descendants of Thomas Gyles of Pemaquid, however, continued to use the y; while the posterity of his brother Joh, after a variety of usage, at length preferred the other vowel.

Edward Giles was the earliest American ancestor of that portion of the Giles Family to which the compiler of this work belongs.

It is probable that there were two other individuals of the name residing or sojourning in Salem, not long after his settlement there; and that they were his brothers. The consideration of this point is deferred for the present.

Edward Giles is first made known to us under the date, May 14, 1634, when he was admitted a freeman of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. This fact is conclusive evidence that he was a church member; an order having been passed, May 18, 1631, at the second General Court, held after the arrival of Winthrop, and the transfer of the charter to New England, that "to the end the body of the commons may be preserved of honest and good men, no man shall, for the time to come, be admitted to the freedom of this body politick but such as are members of some of the churches within the limits of the same."

The Massachusetts Colony has been greatly reproached for the passage of this order, and for the politico-ecclesiastical system which immediately grew out of it; but it has never yet been shown in what other possible way the great enterprise in which the colonists had embarked could have been saved from entire failure. There were not a few "old planters," intelligent, shrewd, able men, such as Blackstone at Shawmut, Maverick on Noddle's Island, Walford at Mishawum, and Morton at Mount Wollaston, who were conforming Episcopalians, ardent friends of prerogative, and unfriendly, to a greater or less extent, to the designs of Winthrop and his associates; and there were likely to be many more. It was of the utmost importance that some measure, some test, should be adopted, to guard against the danger of having the government fall into other hands. The measure actually adopted was in accordance with the usages of the old world, which made civil franchise dependent on church membership. At the same time, it was not liable to the objections which had been justly urged against those ancient usages. It placed the civil government, indeed, in the hands of men who held certain religious or ecclesiastical views. But it invaded no man's private interests; it endangered no man's property, liberty, or life. Men who preferred other systems of faith, or of

church polity, lived in perfect security, so long as they abstained from endeavors to overthrow the constitution. The Colony was in fact a close corporation, established by English law, on land secured to them by royal charter against all others; with power to add to its members, and to exclude all such as might reasonably be suspected of unfriendly intentions. They had the same right to do this, that a householder has to determine who shall be the inmates of his house. Our Puritan fathers came to these shores for purposes most worthy and honorable; even to found an asylum for the pure gospel of Christ, and to escape that system of ecclesiastical and civil oppression which they had found so intolerable on the other side of the Atlantic. They had the right, and the opportunity, to secure the civil authority here against falling into the hands of men of adverse aims, and thus to prevent a repetition on this new soil of the evils which they had recently escaped. The expedient which they devised was a wise and effectual one, for it completely answered the purpose.

Edward Giles must have come to this country not long before the time of his becoming a freeman of the colony. The precise date of his arrival is unknown; but it was probably in the year 1633. The place and time of his birth are not ascertained; but there is much reason to think that he came from the West of England. We infer this with a good degree of confidence from his probable connection with his namesake, Sir Edward Giles, and still more from his known connection with the Very family; who, it is almost certain, came from Salisbury in Wiltshire.

Edward Giles married, as early as July 1636, and probably three or four years earlier, the widow Bridget Very. She was married to her first husband, Very, as early as 1619. Her children by her first husband were doubtless born in England. It is altogether probable that her first husband died in England, and that she was married a second time just before the departure of herself and second husband for America. It cannot be supposed that a widow unprotected, with three or four young children, would encounter the hardships and dangers of a new settlement.

Edward Giles, in 1636, received two grants of sixty acres each, or one hundred and twenty acres of land in the whole, on Cedar Pond, in what was then the township of Salem. They were among the "Grants at Large" made by the Town to 100 or more of the first settlers at the same time. We are thus enabled precisely to identify his residence. Cedar Pond is now in the southwest part of South Danvers, and less than a mile from the line which divides that town from Lynnfield. The house where Edward Giles, and after him his widow Bridget, lived, was on the north side of Goldthwaite's Brook, about sixty rods from the building now occupied as the South Danvers Alms House, on a road which existed in the rear of the building just mentioned, and a half a mile west of the mill lately owned by James N. Buffum. The house had disappeared before the recollection of the aged people now living in the vicinity, the road itself was closed and turned into pasture and woodland long ago; but the cellar is still visible, though overgrown with blackberry vines, and the well is there,

now covered with a stone. The spot is still, in the recollection of the aged people, known as the "Very Lot." On this spot and the vicinity, the descendants of Bridget by both husbands resided about a century and a half. In 1793, George, John, Amos, and William Very sold to Nathaniel Nurse "all their right, &c., to the estate of their honored father Samuel Very, deceased."

Edward Giles - or Gyles, for the name was written in both forms - probably died before 1650. But Bridget, his widow, lived till 1680, as is evident from the probate of her will.

There is no will of Edward Giles on record, or any conveyance of land in which he is either grantor or grantee, save the original grants from the town in 1636 and 1639. But Bridget Giles was his administratrix, as appears from a deed, and Bridget Giles of Salem, "widdow," conveys, November 10, 1671, to Eliezer Giles of Salem, husbandman, twenty acres of land, formerly belonging to her husband, Edward Giles, bounded in part by land of her son John Giles (Essex Deeds, Salem, 4:131).

Bridget Giles made her will on the 14th of the 11th month, 1668, that is, January 14, 1668/9. It was proved 30th of 9th month, 1680, or November 30, 1680.

- 988 ii. Thomas Gyles, born Abt. 1610 in England; died Abt. 1673 in England; married Elizabeth.

1980. Sergeant John Tidd^{1103,1104,1105,1106,1107,1108}, born Abt. 1591 in Hartford, England; died Apr 24, 1657 in Woburn, Massachusetts. He married **1981. Margaret**^{1109,1110,1111,1112,1113}, died 1651 in Woburn, Massachusetts.

Notes for Sergeant John Tidd:

Pope, Charles Henry. The Pioneers of Massachusetts. Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Maryland, 1965. Page 448:

Tead, Teed, Tedd, Tidd, Tydd. John, tailor, came early. Settled at Charlestown, proprietor 1637. Removed to Woburn, 1640. Sold land in 1652. Town officer, Petitioned General Court regarding land in 1648. Children John, Jr., proprietor also in 1646; John, age 19, servant to Samuel Greenfield, weaver, who came from Norwich, England May 12, 1637; Samuel, Mary (married December 24, 1644 Francis Wyman), Elizabeth (married January 13, 1642 Thomas Fuller). Wife Margaret died 1651. He died April 24, 1656.

Will dated 9 probably 10, 1656, bequeathed to wife Alice, son John, daughters Mary and Elizabeth; to son Savell's children Benjamin, Hannah, John and Samuel; to son Samuel's daughters; to grandchildren Thomas Fuller and John Kendall.

Kilpatrick, Marian Douglas Jones. The Kilpatrick Family. R.J. Kilpatrick, Publisher,

Beatrice, Nebraska 1930. Pages 115-116:

The Tidd Family. John Tidd, called "Sr." in his will, was in Charlestown as early as 1637. He subscribed there, December 18, 1640, to the "Town Orders" for Woburn, and was taxed in Woburn, September 8, 1645. He was chosen surveyor of fences in 1646. His wife, Margaret, died in 1651. He died April 24, 1656/7. By his will, dated fifteen days before his death, it appears that he had married a second time, his second wife being Alice. He was a tailor.

No list of his children appears, but five are accounted for: John, married Rebecca Wood, removed Cambridge Farms, 1686, died April 13, 1703; Mary, married December 24, 1655, Francis Kendall; Elizabeth, married June 13, 1643, Thomas Fuller; a daughter married Mr. Savell; Samuel Tidd married and had children. The name is variously spelled.

From the will of John Tidd: "I, John Tidd, senior, of Woburne Towne, etc." Dated the 9th day of the 2d mo. 1655/6. Mentions, "beloved wife Alice," "three grandchildren, Benj. Savell, Hannah Sevell, and my son Samuel's Daughter," "my two grandchildren Jno and Samuel Savel," "my two Daughters Mary and Elizabeth to be the executors," "son John, Samuel, my two grandchildren, Thos. Fuller and Jno Kendal. Jno Tid." Entered and recorded the 10th of the 9th mo., 1656.

Bacon, J. Dean. Bacon and Allied Families. Murray & Gee Inc., Culver City, California 1958. Page 147:

William Saville . . . married Hannah Tidd, daughter of John Tidd, tailor, an immigrant from Hartford, England, and she is mentioned in her father's will. She died August 14, 1650.

From "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown 1629-1818" by Thomas Bellows Wyman, K-Z, p. 945: "Tidd, John. Tailor; from Hartford, Old England (per John Dane's Relation); inhabitant 1637; admitted to Church 10-1639; resided at Woburn; (a person called John Tead, tailor by trade, embarked at Yarmouth May 12, 1637, age 19); married (1) Margaret, who died 1651; (2) Alice. John died April 24, 1657. Children: (i) John, (ii) Samuel, (iii) Mary, married Francis Kendall 1644, (iv) Elizabeth, married Thomas Fuller, 1643, (v) Hannah, married William Savell, (vi) Joseph. Will dated April 9, 1656, sworn to 10-9-1656, styled himself a tailor, devised to wife Alice; to grandchildren John, Samuel, Benjamin, and Hannah Savell; to son Samuel's daughter; to son John; to grandchildren Thomas Fuller & John Kendall, Mary & Elizabeth (daughters) executrixes. Inventory at Woburn L163."

Monnette, Orra Eugene. First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodsridge Olde East New Jersey, Part 5. The Leroy Carman Press, California, 1932. Page 871:

Tidd Family. This becomes important, as related to John Southwick, and to Elizabeth, wife of Major James Gyles.

The immigrant was John Tidd (variously spelled as Tydd, Ted, Teed and Tead), concerning whom the first two generations:

Certain copies of original records Concord, New Hampshire, give 1649, "John Tid or Ted, at

Exeter," with John Bursley, "one howse lotte that was John Tides." 1662, John Tid, Exeter, grantor, "the Use of the old Saw Mill lying next to John Gilmans Grounds." John Folsom, Jr., Exeter.

1664, John Ted, Exeter, grantor, John Beane, Exeter, grantee. "Goodman Liston," house lot adjoining.

1678, June 12, "John Ted of Woburn and Elizabeth Fifield of Hampton wear Joyned in mariage."

John Tidd, Senior. Called "Sr." in his will, was in Charlestown, as early as 1637. He subscribed there, December 18, 1640, to the "Town Orders" for Woburn, and was taxed in Woburn, September 8, 1645. He was chosen surveyor of fences in 1646. His wife, Margaret, died in 1651. He died April 24, 1656-7. By his will, dated fifteen days before his death, it appears that he had married a second time, his second wife being Alice. He was a tailor.

Five of his children are accounted for:

1. John, married Rebecca Wood, removed to Cambridge Farms 1686; died April 13, 1703.
2. Mary, married December 24, 1644, Francis Kendall.
3. Elizabeth, married June 13, 1643, Thomas Fuller.
4. A daughter married Mr. Savell.
5. Samuel Tidd, married and had children. The name is variously spelled.

In support of the Tidd relationship, and origin of the maiden name of Elizabeth, wife of Major James Gyles, particular attention is called to the two statements of the following authorities; (a) John Southwick, also of Salem, who married Sarah, widow of Samuel Tidd (Pope, *Pioneers*, p. 426). (b) Reference to will of the first John Tidd, April 9, 1656, he makes bequest, "to son Samuel's daughter," who was none other than Elizabeth Tidd, who became the wife of Major James Gyles (*Gen. and Est. of Charlestown*, by Wyman, Vol. 2, p. 945).

Tidd, Howard H. *A History of the Tidds of Ohio*. Publisher unknown, 1958. Pages 4-8:

Several genealogies, including historical genealogies, contain information relative to the early Tidd families of Massachusetts. (It might be well to state here that not the slightest trace of any other immigration of Tidds had been found anywhere in any of the early colonies.) No single genealogy contains all of the names of the earliest Tidd family; however, a compilation of the genealogies gives us, as nearly as possible, a complete and accurate account. Thus, it is found that in the year 1637 a certain John Tidd and family were living in Charlestown of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Whether or not this is the exact year of his immigration is not important. Related incidents have led historians to accept 1637 as the year of his settlement in the colony; at least, it is known that he was living in Charlestown at that time. In his will, probated several years later, he identifies himself as "being a tailor." His former place of residence is given as Hertford, England. Upon making application he was admitted to church

membership on March 10, 1639 in Charlestown; which facts lends credence to the acceptance that John Tidd was established as a worthwhile and dependable citizen, because church membership was not extended to persons until a reasonable period of "testing" had proved the applicant's qualifications conformed to the rigid church requirements. An interesting point shows up here in the record - Joshua Tidd, a presumed brother of John Tidd was also admitted to church membership on March 10, 1639.

On April 23, 1638, the Charlestown Proprietors had land laid out to them "on Mystic side" toward what later became Malden, and at that time John Tidd received lot No. 86 on the basis of a taxable estate of 10 pounds 20 shillings, while Joshua Tidd received lot No. 74 on the basis of a taxable estate of five pounds 15 shillings. Neither one removed to that locality.

A few words will suffice relative to Joshua Tidd, for, according to all genealogies, he did not figure prominently in establishing a direct perpetuating line. His wife, Sarrah, died in 1677. He soon married a woman named Rhoda; however, this marriage did not last long for he died in 1678 at the age of 71. Thus his date of birth stands at 1607, which fits nicely into the picture as being a brother of John Tidd. Joshua became quite prosperous; the record shows that he owned a small vessel for the purpose of fur trading, several pieces of land, and a salt-house for the curing of fish.

As time went on, John acquired eight pieces of land in Charlestown, as well as one and 3/4 "cow commons," having purchased the 3/4 portion. The pieces of land varied in size from one acre to several acres. He must have become fairly prosperous for, when Thomas Moulton was removing to "Mystic side," John was able to purchase the Moulton home in Charlestown.

In May, 1640, Charlestown petitioned the General Court for additional land which was granted, and in December, 1640, thirty two men who planned to settle on it, signed the "Town Orders" as original proprietors of what in 1642 was named Woburn. John Tidd and Francis Kendall were among the signers and they soon removed to the new location where land must be cleared, houses built, and the whole process of pioneering gone through with once more. John Tidd lived in this place the remainder of his life. He was made sergeant of the training band in Woburn in 1643 and again in 1646, becoming the "first citizen of Woburn named by a military title in the records." The earliest extant tax list shows that he was taxed for the "country rate" (colony tax) in 1645. He was, in the same year, chosen "surveyor of fences," an important position in a pioneer locality. In 1646 he had the task of "ringing the bell for church and town meetings," for which service the town "owed" him 1 pound 10 shillings. In 1647 he helped collect the local taxes, and later served as "Commissioner for the Country Rate." All information points to the conclusion that John Tidd was a prominent and respected citizen of Woburn; and that he was fairly prosperous is evidenced by the fact that at his death in 1656 his net worth was appraised at 163 pounds, no mean sum for that early period.

One item of considerable interest portraying this mettle and courage appears in 1653, when, with others, he signed a petition to the General Court which dared to express an opinion entirely divergent from a ruling of that body. That petition has throughout the years been called the "Woburn Memorial for Christian Liberty," and they who signed it were dubbed, "the bold petitioners."

John Tidd was born in or before 1600. His children were all born before his coming to the colony of Massachusetts. His wife was named Margaret, and the following were their

children, although possibly not listed in the proper chronological order: Hannah, Samuel, Elizabeth, Mary, John, Joseph, and James.

John Tidd's wife, Margaret, died in Woburn in 1651; later he married Alice, who outlived him and was mentioned in his will. His daughter Hannah, married William Savell in 1641; to this union were born four children: John, Samuel, Benjamin, and Hannah. His daughter Mary, married Francis Kendall in 1644; to them at least one child was born, named John Kendall. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Thomas Fuller in 1643; to them at least one child was born, named Thomas Fuller. John Tidd's son Samuel, married, and to them was born a daughter. John Tidd's son, John, was born in England in 1625, and in 1650 he married Rebecca Wood in Woburn, where he resided for several years. Later he removed to Lexington, known early as "Cambridge Farms." To John and Rebecca were born eight children: Hannah, John, Mary, Samuel, James, Joseph, Rebecca, and Daniel. As to John Tidd's son Joseph, and son James, there is no further genealogical record. Neither son was mentioned in the father's will. It is thought possible that each son might have been given a portion directly by the father before his death; or that distance or other causes had so separated them that their whereabouts were unknown. There is no record that either son ever lived in Woburn again.

On April 9, 1656 John Tidd made his will, and on April 24 of the same year, he died. The will was proved on November 10, 1656, by Thomas Danforth, Recorder. (Only the pertinent items will be reconstructed.)

"I, John Tidd, senior, of Woburn Town, in the County of Middlesex, Tailor, being in good and perfect memory - bequeath to my beloved wife Alice the house wherein I now dwell together with the orchard and land thereunto belonging - until the day of her death or six years after her next marriage, providing it be kept in good repair, and then to come and remain to my three grandchildren Benjamin Savell, Hannah Savell, and my son Samuel's daughter, equal between them.

Item - I, John, do give to my son John the value of 5 pounds to be paid within two years of my decease - It is further my will that my son (in-law) Savell shall keep the portions bequeathed to my grandchildren till they become of age as well as my son Samuel's daughter, as his own.

Item - I give to my two grandchildren, Thomas Fuller and John Kendall, sixteen acres of land lately purchased of Thomas Chamberlain equally to be divided between them, and one parcel of meadow lying in Step Rock to be divided between them also."

Attached was a copy of appraisal made in July, 1656. "An Inventory of the lands, goods, chattels late belonging to "Sargeant" John Tidd of Woburn. Total value 163 pounds. duly signed - Edward John, John Monsall, Samuel Walker. duly recorded - Thomas Danforth, Recorder."

It is apparent from the foregoing will that Samuel Tidd had died prior to the death of John Tidd. A search of records has revealed two very important pieces of information. (1) That under date of August 26, 1650, a grant of land was made to Samuel Tidd. (2) The following "testamentary paper" probably was written by his wife, but was endorsed by the Court as "Samuel Tidd's Will, 1651." "Samuel Tidd upon his death bed did wish and desire me to give unto his three brethren, to each of them, one of his suits (suits) and the rest of his estate I to have to myself. This my husband spoke the day of his death being in perfect memory and

understanding. The mark of Samuel Tidd Accepted by the Court."

The great importance of this "testamentary paper" is as follows: (1) If John Tidd gave to son Samuel a grant of land six years before his death, it is reasonable to suppose that he, John, might have settled some portion of his belongings on his other sons, Joseph and James; hence it would not have been necessary to have named them in his will. In other words, the fact that Joseph and James were not mentioned in the will does not in any way prove that they did not exist. (2) If further evidence is necessary to prove the existence of Joseph and James as sons of John Tidd, let us again look to the "testamentary paper" which was accepted by the Court as "Samuel Tidd's Will, 1651." In it we read "Samuel Tidd upon his death bed did wish and desire me to give unto his three brethern, to each of them, one of his suights (suits)." Turning to the list of children of John Tidd we find the following names: John, Samuel, Joseph, and James. Taking into consideration the fact that we are critically appraising the will of Samuel Tidd, it becomes very obvious that his intention was to give to John, to Joseph, and to James, each, one of his suits.

Children of John Tidd and Margaret are:

- 990
- i. Samuel Tedd, died 1651; married Sarah.
 - ii. Hannah Tidd^{1114,1115,1116}, born Abt. 1620; died Aug 14, 1650; married William Savil Abt. 1641 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; died Apr 06, 1669.
 - iii. Mary Tidd^{1117,1118,1119,1120,1121}, died Aft. 1656; married Francis Kendall Dec 24, 1644.
 - iv. Elizabeth Tidd^{1122,1123,1124,1125,1126}, died Aft. 1656; married Thomas Fuller Jun 13, 1643.
 - v. John Tidd^{1127,1128,1129,1130}, died Apr 13, 1703; married Rebecca Wood; died Aft. 1656.
 - vi. Joseph Tidd¹¹³⁰
 - vii. James Tidd¹¹³⁰

2016. Richard Austen¹¹³¹, born Apr 19, 1544 in Tenterden, Kent, England. He married

2017. Elizabeth Kenworthy Oct 10, 1568 in Goudhurst, Kent, England.

2017. Elizabeth Kenworthy¹¹³¹, born Abt. 1546 in Tenterden, Kent, England.

More About Richard Austen:

Burial: Jan 09, 1619/20, Goudhurst, Kent, England

More About Elizabeth Kenworthy:

Burial: Feb 09, 1619/20, Goudhurst, Kent, England

Children of Richard Austen and Elizabeth Kenworthy are:

- i. Robert Austen¹¹³¹, born Oct 01, 1570.
- ii. Margaret Austen¹¹³¹, born Apr 05, 1573.
- 1008 iii. John Austen, born 1579 in England; married Margaret Austen Feb 04, 1599/00 in Goudhurst, Kent, England.
- iv. William Austen¹¹³¹, born Apr 02, 1583.

2018. William Austen¹¹³², born Sep 01, 1541 in Goudhurst, Kent, England.

Child of William Austen is:

- 1009 i. Margaret Austen, born 1573 in England; married John Austen Feb 04, 1599/00 in Goudhurst, Kent, England.

Generation No. 12

2048. John Wilkinson¹¹³³, born 1501 in Bamsley, York, England; died Abt. Oct 01, 1556 in Bamsley, York, England. He married **2049. Elizabeth Snell**.

2049. Elizabeth Snell¹¹³³, born Abt. 1501 in Rotherham, Yorkshire, England.

Children of John Wilkinson and Elizabeth Snell are:

- i. Thomas Wilkinson¹¹³³, born Abt. 1500 in Barnsley, York, England.
ii. John Wilkinson¹¹³³, born Abt. 1502 in Barnsley, York, England.
iii. Henry Wilkinson¹¹³³, born Abt. 1504 in Barnsley, York, England.
iv. Dorathe Wilkinson¹¹³³, born Abt. 1506 in Barnsley, York, England.
v. Ursula Wilkinson¹¹³³, born Abt. 1508 in Barnsley, York, England.
vi. Frances Wilkinson¹¹³³, born Abt. 1510 in Barnsley, York, England.
1024 vii. William W. Wilkinson, born Abt. 1510 in Harpeley House, Lanchester, Durham, England; died Aft. 1530 in Harpeley House, Lanchester, Durham, England; married Maida Hall in Harperley House, Lanchester, Durham.
viii. Jennet Wilkinson¹¹³³, born Abt. 1512 in Barnsley, York, England; died Abt. May 06, 1552 in Barnsley, York, England.
ix. Elisabeth Wilkinson¹¹³³, born Abt. 1514 in Harpley House, Harpley, Durham, England.
x. Anne Wilkinson¹¹³³, born Abt. 1516 in England.
xi. Ellen Wilkinson¹¹³³, born Abt. 1518 in England.
xii. Adam Wilkinson¹¹³³, born Abt. 1522 in England.
xiii. Richard Wilkinson¹¹³³, born Abt. 1524 in England.
xiv. George Wilkinson¹¹³³, born Abt. 1526 in England.

2064. Lord Robert Conyers^{1134,1135}, born in Horden, Durham, England. He was the son of **4128. Lord Richard Conyers** and **4129. Lady Elizabeth Claxton**. He married **2065. Margery Bamforth**.

2065. Margery Bamforth^{1136,1137}, born in Seham, Durham, England.

Child of Robert Conyers and Margery Bamforth is:

- 1032 i. Christopher Conyers, born in Horden, Durham, England; married Elizabeth Jackson.

2066. John Jackson^{1138,1139}, born in Bedale, England.

Child of John Jackson is:

- 1033 i. Elizabeth Jackson, born in Bedale, England; married Christopher Conyers.

2144. Nicholas De Latham^{1140,1141}, born Abt. 1425 in Congleton, Cheshire, England; died Aft. 1483. He was the son of **4288. Thomas De Latham** and **4289. Elizabeth**.

Notes for Nicholas De Latham:

Justice, Alfred Rudolph. Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy. Unknown; unknown, 1922. Page 77:

Nicholas Latham, of Congleton, eldest son of Thomas, and grandson of Hugh, was living 1483, when he conveyed lands to his brother Robert. He probably derived his name from Nicholas Harrington, who as previously mentioned, owned lands in Brixworth, Northamptonshire.

His will is dated at Lathom in 1461. His executors were Thomas, Lord Stanley, Sir William Stanley and John Stanley (Tabley manuscript). The author has made repeated attempts to locate this manuscript but without success. In the writer's opinion he was the father of Thomas Latham of Culworth, Northamptonshire. His coat of arms is the same as used by Rev. Nicholas Latham, and by Lewis Latham, Sergeant Falconer to Charles I.

Child of Nicholas De Latham is:

- 1072 i. Thomas Latham, born Abt. 1500 in Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, England; died Oct 11, 1558 in Culworth, Northamptonshire, England; married Elizabeth.

2560. Ehan MacGregor¹¹⁴², born 1485 in Glenarm Barony Coast of Antrim County, Scotland; died in Glenarm Barony Coast of Antrim County, Scotland. He was the son of **5120. Malcom MacGregor**.

Child of Ehan MacGregor is:

- 1280 i. Gregor MacGregor, born 1521 in Glenarm Barony Coast of Antrim County, Scotland; died Aft. 1621 in Glenarm Barony Coast of Antrim County, Scotland.

3136. Thomas Heald¹¹⁴³, born 1545 in Broad Oak, Ireland.

More About Thomas Heald:

Burial: Nov 1589, Mobberly, Cheshire, England

Children of Thomas Heald are:

- 1568 i. William Heald, born 1575 in England; died Apr 14, 1609 in England; married Alice Strettell May 1597 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.
ii. Ellen Heald, born Nov 1578 in Mobberley, Cheshire, England.

More About Ellen Heald:
Christening: Nov 1578, Mobberly, Cheshire, England

- iii. Katherine Heald, born Feb 1580/81 in Mobberley, Cheshire, England.

More About Katherine Heald:
Christening: Feb 1580/81, Mobberly, Cheshire, England

- iv. Edward Heald, born Oct 1583 in Mobberley, Cheshire, England.

More About Edward Heald:
Christening: Oct 1583, Mobberly, Cheshire, England

3144. Thomas Steward¹¹⁴⁴, born Abt. 1565 in Cheshire, England; died 1629 in Mildenhall, Suffolk, England. He was the son of **6288. Simon Steward**.

Child of Thomas Steward is:

- 1572 i. Simon Steward, born Abt. 1591 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; died Sep 1651 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England; married Margery 1630 in Mobberly, Cheshire, England.

3168. William Bancroft^{1145,1146,1147,1148,1149}, born Abt. 1500 in Chellaston, Derbyshire, England; died Aft. 1557.

Notes for William Bancroft:

Boardman, William F.J. The Ancestry of William Francis Joseph Boardman. Hartford, Connecticut, 1906. Page 140:

John Bancroft of Chellaston in his will, dated May 11, 1557, mentions his servant John Meakyn (N.E. Historical and Genealogical Register, LVI: 86).

Children of William Bancroft are:

- 1584 i. John Bancroft, born 1521 in Chellaston, Derbyshire, England; died May 11, 1556 in Chellaston, Derbyshire, England; married Margaret Hollinsworth 1544 in Swarkston, England.
ii. Alice Bancroft¹¹⁵⁰
iii. Jane Bancroft¹¹⁵⁰, born 1523 in Chellaston, Derbyshire, England.
iv. Ralph Bancroft¹¹⁵⁰, born 1525 in Chellaston, Derbyshire, England; died 1557; married Alice Wright.

3184. Randall Janney^{1151,1152}, born 1530 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Jan 13, 1594/95 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England. He was the son of **6368. Guyney Janney**. He married **3185. Alice Wilkinson** Nov 25, 1552 in Styall, Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

3185. Alice Wilkinson¹¹⁵², born Aug 14, 1526 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Jan

1594/95 in Prestbury, England.

Notes for Randall Janney:

Davis, W.W.H (1820-1910). History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Lewis Publishing Company, New York, New York 1905. Volume III, Bucks County, pages 54-55:

THE JANNEY FAMILY of Bucks county are descendants of the Cheshire family of that name, who, according to various authorities, "are supposed to be" or "considered to be" descended from the house of De-Gisne, or Gyney, of Heverland, Norfolk, who were of French extraction, and the name to be derived from Guisnes, near Calais, France.

The earliest lineal ancestor of the American family of Janney of whom there is any authentic record was Randull Janney, of Stiall, parish of Wilmeslome, Cheshire, England, who died about the year 1596, being mentioned in the will of his son Thomas Janney, made in 1602, as having left legacies to daughters of Thomas, the youngest of whom was baptised in 1595.

Historical Publication Society. Janney Family. Historical Publication Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1949, page 1:

The Janneys of America are all descended from the Janneys of Cheshire, England. Members of this family came to America and founded the Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Virginia branches.

The first mention of this name in England was during the 14th century. The name of Janney or Jenney has been spelled in many ways: Jeny, Jenny, Jennings, Genys, Gyney, Genynges, etc. Lower's Patronymic Britanica states that "The Family of Jenney of Bradfield, County Suffolk, are supposed to be of French extraction - originally spelt Gyney."

Many of the inhabitants of Cheshire - among whom were the Janneys - espoused the cause of the early Friends when George Fox about the middle of the 17th century, began to preach his views. They suffered persecution, social ostracism, pecuniary loss, physical suffering, and imprisonment. Joseph Besse's, "Sufferings of the People Called Quakers," published in London in 1753, lists the Janneys among those suffering persecution.

It was to escape these religious persecutions, and to be permitted to worship in their own faith, that the Janneys emigrated to America.

The family in America is descended from Randle Janney, living in Styall, Cheshire, England in 1593. The Wilmslow Register shows his burial as January 13, 1595. He married, November 26, 1566, Alice Wilkinson.

Child of Randall Janney and Alice Wilkinson is:

- 1592 i. Thomas Janney, born Bet. 1542 - 1553 in Styall, Cheshire, England; died Mar 05, 1601/02 in Styall, Cheshire, England; married (1) Ellen; married (2) Jane Worthington Dec 07, 1578 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; married (3) Katherine Cash Nov 04, 1590 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

3186. Henry Worthington, born 1528 in Styall, Cheshire, England; died Abt. 1592 in England. He married **3187. Mrs. Worthington** Abt. 1559 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

3187. Mrs. Worthington, born 1532 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Aft. 1560.

Child of Henry Worthington and Mrs. Worthington is:

- 1593 i. Jane Worthington, born Oct 22, 1560 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Aug 10, 1589 in Styall, Cheshire, England; married Thomas Janney Dec 07, 1578 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

3188. Robert Alred¹¹⁵³, born Abt. 1518; died Jan 11, 1584/85. He married **3189. Blanche**.

3189. Blanche¹¹⁵³, born Abt. 1535; died Jan 15, 1585/86.

Children of Robert Alred and Blanche are:

- 1594 i. Katherine Alred, born May 29, 1561 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.
 ii. John Alrodd, born Dec 22, 1564 in Hough, Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Jun 07, 1620 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; married Constance Higgenson Feb 08, 1579/80 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.
 iii. Richard Aldred, born Oct 19, 1568 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

3190. Thomas Higgenson^{1153,1154}, born Abt. 1525 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Feb 18, 1599/00 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England. He was the son of **6380. Robert Higgenson** and **6381. Maude**. He married **3191. Ellen** 1555 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

3191. Ellen^{1155,1156}, born Abt. 1530; died Aug 24, 1590.

Child of Thomas Higgenson and Ellen is:

- 1595 i. Constance Higgenson, born 1559 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Abt. 1628 in Styall, Cheshire, England; married John Alrodd Feb 08, 1579/80 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

3824. John Ferne^{1157,1158,1159}, born Abt. 1514 in Parwich, Derbyshire, England; died Aft. 1583 in Crakemarsh, County Stafford, England. He was the son of **7648. John Ferne** and **7649. Felicia Milward**. He married **3825. Ann Jackson**.

3825. Ann Jackson^{1160,1161,1162}, born Abt. 1518 in Crakemarsh, Stafford, England. She was the daughter of **7650. Roger Jackson**.

Children of John Ferne and Ann Jackson are:

- 1912 i. William Ferne^{1163,1164}, born Abt. 1549 in Crakemarsh, Stafford, England.
 ii. John Ferne^{1165,1166}, born Abt. 1551 in Crakemarsh, Stafford, England.
 iii. Henry Fearn, born Abt. 1553 in Brakemarsh, Derbyshire, England; died in Pole Hall, Hartington Parish, County Derby, England; married Sibilla.
 iv. Mary Ferne^{1167,1168}, born Abt. 1556 in Crakemarsh, Stafford, England.

- v. Dorothy Ferne^{1169,1170}, born Abt. 1558 in Crakemarsh, Stafford, England; married Thomas Witherington; born in Overton, Staffordshire, England.
- vi. Anne Ferne^{1171,1172}, born Abt. 1560 in Crakemarsh, Stafford, England.
- vii. Phyllis Ferne^{1173,1174}, born Abt. 1562 in Crakemarsh, Stafford, England.

Generation No. 13

4128. Lord Richard Conyers^{1175,1176}, born in Horden, Durham, England. He was the son of Sir John Conyers, Knight and Lady Margaret D'Arcy. He married **4129. Lady Elizabeth Claxton.**

4129. Lady Elizabeth Claxton^{1177,1178}, born Abt. 1552 in St. Andrew Auckland, Old Park, Durham, England. She was the daughter of Sir Robert Claxton, Knight and Elizabeth Wandesford.

Notes for Lord Richard Conyers:

Second son, lord of Horden Manor, county Durham, in right of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Claxton of Horden.

Child of Richard Conyers and Elizabeth Claxton is:

- 2064 i. Lord Robert Conyers, born in Horden, Durham, England; married Margery Bamforth.

4288. Thomas De Latham^{1179,1180}, born Abt. 1396 in Astbury, Cheshire, England. He was the son of Hugh de Latham. He married **4289. Elizabeth.**

4289. Elizabeth¹¹⁸¹, born Abt. 1409 in Astbury, Cheshire, England.

Notes for Thomas De Latham:

Justice, Alfred Rudolph. Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy. Unknown; unknown, 1922. Page 76:

Thomas Latham, fourth son of Hugh, had issue four children: Nicholas, Thomas, Robert, and Janet.

Children of Thomas De Latham and Elizabeth are:

- 2144 i. Nicholas De Latham, born Abt. 1425 in Congleton, Cheshire, England; died Aft. 1483.
- ii. Thomas De Latham^{1182,1183}, born Abt. 1450 in Congleton, Cheshire, England.

Notes for Thomas De Latham:

Justice, Alfred Rudolph. Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy. Unknown; unknown, 1922. Page 76:

Thomas Latham, son of Thomas, who enfeoffed Parnel wife of his

younger brother Robert, with lands in Congleton.

- iii. Robert De Latham^{1184,1185}, born Abt. 1452 in Congleton, Cheshire, England; married Parnel Daniel 1489.

Notes for Robert De Latham:

Justice, Alfred Rudolph. Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and Dungan Genealogy. Unknown; unknown, 1922. Page 77:

Robert Latham, son of Thomas, married 1489, Parnel Daniel, daughter of Thomas Daniel of Over Tabley, Esq., by his wife Maud Leycester. He received lands in Congleton and Astbury, from his elder brother Nicholas, in 1483.

- iv. Janet De Latham^{1186,1187}, born Abt. 1454 in Congleton, Cheshire, England; married John Burgess; born in Knotsford, Cheshire, England.

5120. Malcom MacGregor¹¹⁸⁸, born 1462 in Glenarm Barony Coast of Antrim County, Scotland; died Jun 22, 1498 in Glenarm Barony Coast of Antrim County, Scotland. He was the son of Black John MacGregor.

Child of Malcom MacGregor is:

- 2560 i. Ehan MacGregor, born 1485 in Glenarm Barony Coast of Antrim County, Scotland; died in Glenarm Barony Coast of Antrim County, Scotland.

6288. Simon Steward, born 1532 in Cambridge, England; died 1568 in Stuntney, Cambridge, England. He was the son of Nicholas Steward and Cecilia Baskerville.

Child of Simon Steward is:

- 3144 i. Thomas Steward, born Abt. 1565 in Cheshire, England; died 1629 in Mildenhall, Suffolk, England.

6368. Guyney Janney, born Abt. 1495 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England. He was the son of Lord of Haverland Guyney.

Child of Guyney Janney is:

- 3184 i. Randall Janney, born 1530 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Jan 13, 1594/95 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; married Alice Wilkinson Nov 25, 1552 in Styall, Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

6380. Robert Higgenson¹¹⁸⁹, born Abt. 1500 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Jan 16, 1561/62 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England. He married **6381. Maude** 1525 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

6381. Maude¹¹⁹⁰.

Child of Robert Higgenson and Maude is:

- 3190 i. Thomas Higgenson, born Abt. 1525 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; died Feb 18, 1599/00 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England; married Ellen 1555 in Wilmslow, Cheshire, England.

7648. John Ferne^{1191,1192}, born Abt. 1488 in Parwich, Derbyshire, England. He was the son of William Ferne and Johanna Beresford. He married **7649. Felicia Milward**.

7649. Felicia Milward^{1193,1194}, born Abt. 1490 in Eaton Donedale, Derbyshire, England. She was the daughter of Robert Milward.

Notes for John Ferne:

McCahan, Rena Shull, American Historical Company. Shull, Burdsall, Stockton and allied families: a genealogical study with biographical notes. American Historical Company, New York, New York, 1940. Page 48:

John Ferne, of Parwich, Derbyshire, son of William and Johanna, Joan or Jane (Beresford) Ferne, married Felicia or Phillis Milward, daughter of Robert Milward, of Eaton Dovedale, Derbyshire.

Children of John Ferne and Felicia Milward are:

- i. William Ferne¹¹⁹⁴, died in Temple Belwood, Isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire, England; married Anne Sheffield.

Notes for William Ferne:

McCahan, Rena Shull, American Historical Company. Shull, Burdsall, Stockton and allied families: a genealogical study with biographical notes. American Historical Company, New York, New York, 1940. Page 48:

William, of Temple Belwood in the Isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire, had a grant of arms from William Flower, Norroy King at Arms, April 27, 1585; married Anne Sheffield, who was buried at Belton, August 27, 1601, daughter of John or Robert Sheffield of Gonnas and Beltoft in the Isle of Axholme; one of their sons was the famous Sir John Ferne, author of "The Blazon of Gentry."

More About Anne Sheffield:

Burial: Aug 27, 1601, Belton, England

- 3824 ii. John Ferne, born Abt. 1514 in Parwich, Derbyshire, England; died Aft. 1583 in Crakemarsh, County Stafford, England; married Ann Jackson.
- iii. Edward Ferne¹¹⁹⁴
- iv. Anne Ferne¹¹⁹⁴, married John Fitzherbert; born in Somershall, Derbyshire, England.
- v. Elizabeth Ferne¹¹⁹⁴, married (1) Anthony Rookwood; born in Sandal and

Rotherwood, Yorkshire, England; married (2) George Rokeby; born in Skiers, England.

7650. Roger Jackson^{1195,1196}, born Abt. 1493 in Crakemarsh, Staffordshire, England; died in Ashburne, Peak District, Derbyshire, England.

Child of Roger Jackson is:

- 3825 i. Ann Jackson, born Abt. 1518 in Crakemarsh, Stafford, England; married John Ferne.

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