

A HISTORY  
OF  
DELAWARE COUNTY  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AND ITS PEOPLE

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UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

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Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

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ILLUSTRATED

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VOLUME I

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## Foreword

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It was the consensus of opinion of many native residents of Delaware county, Pennsylvania,—men deeply interested in its history and proud of the impress its people have ever made upon the character of the State and Nation—that the time had come when a comprehensive history of this remarkable region would prove an invaluable contribution to the literature not only of the county itself, but of the commonwealth, and of the country at large.

With this encouragement, and the assistance of unusually well informed antiquarians and annalists, the publishers undertook the present work, "A History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and Its People." This includes a comprehensive résumé of the history of the county, from its colonization down to the present day. The narrative down to 1862 is based upon the elaborate history of Dr. George Smith, published in that year. While not at all slighting the periods covered by that accomplished historian, due attention has been given in the present work, to the marvelous development of the county during the half century which has passed away since the appearance of his publication.

In each generation, and at every stage of progress, the people of Delaware county have had the services of men of the loftiest character and highest capability—in the arts of peace, in statesmanship, in affairs, and in letters. Nor have their accomplishments been bounded by their native field. Crossing the mountains, her sons have pushed their way into the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, and to the Far West, building up new communities, creating new commonwealths, planting, wherever they went, the institutions of religion and education, leading into channels of thrift and enterprise all who gathered about them or into whose midst they came, and proving a power for ideal citizenship and good government.

The narrative, at once heroic and pathetic, is not only a noble heritage, but an inspiration to those of the present and of the future, giving emphasis to the pregnant words of Martineau: "To have had forefathers renowned for honorable deeds, to belong by nature to those who have bravely borne their part in life, and refreshed the world with mighty thoughts and healthy admiration, is a privilege which it were mean and self-willed to despise. It is as a security given for us of old, which it were falsehearted not to redeem; and in virtues bred of a noble stock, mellowed as they are by reverence, there is often a grace and ripeness wanting to self-made and brand-new excellence. Of like value to a people are heroic traditions, giving them a determinate character to sustain among the tribes of men, making them familiar with images of great and strenuous life, and kindling them with faith in glorious possibilities."

History proper, of necessity, is a narrative of what has been accomplished by people in the mass, and can take little note of individuals. Here begins the mission of the annalist and investigator of the personal lives of those who have borne the heat and burden of the day, in tracing whence and from whom

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they came, in portraying their deeds, showing the spirit by which they were actuated, and holding up their effort as an example to those who come afterward. The story of such achievements is a sacred trust committed to the people of the present, upon whom devolves the perpetuation of the record. The custodian of records who places in preservable and accessible form his knowledge concerning the useful men of preceding generations, and of their descendants who have lived lives of honor and usefulness, performs a public service in rendering honor to whom honor is due, and thereby inculcating the most valuable lessons of patriotism and good citizenship. This fact finds recognition in the warm welcome given in recent years to family and personal histories. Such are in constant and general demand, and are sought for in the great libraries by book, magazine and newspaper writers and by lecturers, from foreign lands, as well as from all portions of our own country. Such a work as the present one will possess an especial value for those who, out of a laudable pride, seek to trace their descent from those who battled for the making of the United States, and aided in bringing the Nation to its present pre-eminent position.

The publishers desire to express their special obligations to all who have aided them in their undertaking, and especially Dr. John W. Jordan, LL.D., librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Mr. Benjamin H. Smith, who furnished the text of the famous Delaware County History of 1862, from the pen of his revered father, Dr. George Smith; Isaac Sharpless, S. D. LL.D., president of Haverford College, for valuable services along educational lines; Mr. Morgan Bunting, of the Pennsylvania and Delaware County Historical Societies; Mr. V. Gilpin Robinson, for information as to the Bench and Bar; and to Dr. Daniel W. Jefferis for similar service with reference to the Medical profession.

In order to ensure greatest possible accuracy, all matter for the genealogical and personal pages of this work has been submitted in typewritten manuscript to the persons most interested, for correction. If in any case a sketch is incomplete or faulty, the shortcoming is ascribable to the paucity of data obtainable, or neglect of the person to whom submittal was made. It is believed that the present work, in spite of the occasional fault which attaches to such undertakings, will prove a real addition to the mass of annals concerning the people of Delaware county, and that, without it, much valuable information would be inaccessible to the general reader, or irretrievably lost, owing to the passing away of custodians of family records, and the consequent disappearance of material in their possession,

THE PUBLISHERS.

**Note.**—The old-time illustrations in the historical volumes are reproduced from Dr. George Smith's History, of 1862.

# History of Delaware County

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In giving an account of the first settlement by Europeans of any part of America, it has been customary with writers to precede their narratives by a detailed history not only of the events that were then transpiring in the Old World, but of every event that had occurred for a century or more previously, having the least possible bearing, upon the settlement in question. As the history of a district of country so limited in extent as that of Delaware County must derive its chief value from the number of local facts it may present, the transatlantic events that led to its settlement in common with that of larger districts of our country, will only be briefly adverted to.

More than a century had elapsed, from the time of the discovery of the Western Continent by the Cabots, before the noble river that forms the south-eastern boundary of our county, became known to Europeans. The first settlement of Virginia was commenced at Jamestown in 1607. Two years later, the celebrated English navigator Henry Hudson, after having made two unsuccessful voyages in the employ of London merchants, in search of a northern passage to the East Indies, entered the service of the Dutch East India Company, and, with the same object in view, made his celebrated voyage that resulted in the discovery of the great New York river, that most justly bears his name. Sailing from Amsterdam April 4th, 1609, in the "Half-Moon," he doubled North Cape with the object of reaching Nova Zembla. In this he was foiled by reason of the dense fogs and the large bodies of ice he encountered, when, changing his original plan, he directed his course with the view of discovering a north-west passage to China. He arrived off the banks of Newfoundland in July, and continuing his course westwardly, after some delay on account of dense fogs, entered Penobscot bay on the coast of Maine. Here Captain Hudson had friendly intercourse with the natives of the country, and after having repaired the damage his little vessel had sustained, he pursued his course southerly in search, it is said, of a passage to the Western Pacific ocean, which he had formerly learned from his friend, Captain John Smith, had an existence, "south of Virginia." Halting a second time at Cape Cod, he observed in possession of the Indians, who treated him kindly, "green tobacco and pipes, the bowls of which were made of clay, and the stems of red copper."

The voyage of the "Half-Moon" was again continued southwest along the coast until August 18, she arrived at the mouth of Chesapeake bay. If there was any truth in the rather improbable story that Hudson pursued this southwest course in search of a passage to the Pacific, south of Virginia, he certainly abandoned his plan; for, without much delay, he reversed his course,

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making a more particular examination of the coast as he passed along. On August 28, 1609, in latitude  $39^{\circ} 5'$  north, Hudson discovered "a great bay," which, after having made a very careful examination of the shoals and soundings at its mouth, he entered; but soon came to the over-cautious conclusion that "he that will thoroughly discover this great bay must have a small pinnace that must draw but four or five feet of water, to sound before him." To this great bay the name of Delaware has been given in honor of Lord De-la-ware, who is said to have entered it one year subsequently to the visit of Hudson.

The examination of the Delaware bay by Hudson was more after the manner of a careful navigator than that of a bold explorer in search of new lands, and scarcely extended beyond its mouth. It must have been very slight indeed, as we find that in further retracing his steps, he had described the high lands of Navesink on September 2d, four days after his entrance into the Delaware bay; and on the 4th of that month, after having rounded a low "Sandy Hook," he discovered "The Great North River of New Netherland"—a discovery that will transmit his name to the latest posterity.

Though an Englishman, Hudson was in the employ of the Dutch, and his visit to the Delaware is rendered important from the fact that on it principally if not wholly rested the claim of that government to the bay and river, so far as it was based on the ground of prior discovery. This claim is now fully conceded; for although the bay was known in Virginia by its present name as early 1612, no evidence exists of its discovery by Lord Delaware or any other Englishman prior to 1610, when it is said that navigator "touched at Delaware bay on his passage to Virginia."

An official Dutch document drawn up in 1644 claims that New Netherland "was visited by inhabitants of that country in 1598," and that "two little forts were built on the South and North rivers." Better authority is needed to support this claim, than the assertion of an interested party made nearly half a century subsequent to the event.

Though reasonable doubts may exist in respect to the visit of Lord Delaware to the Delaware bay, that bay in 1610 did actually receive a transient visit from Captain Samuel Argall, who probably was the first European that entered its waters after its discovery by Hudson.

The various names by which the Delaware river and bay have been known, are enumerated in Hazard's "Annals of Pennsylvania." By the Indians it was called, Pautaxat, Mariskitton and Makerish-kisken, Lenape Whittuck; by the Dutch, Zuyt or South river, Nassau river, Prince Hendrick river, and Charles river; by the Swedes, New Swedeland stream; by the English, Delaware. Heylin in his "Cosmography" calls its Arasapha. The bay has also been known as New Port May and Godyn's bay.

Six years now intervene before we have any further accounts of discoveries in "New Netherland," a country which, in the estimation of Their High Mightinesses, The States General of Holland, embraced the Delaware bay and river. On March 27, 1614, a general charter was granted securing the exclusive privilege of trade during four voyages, with "any new courses, havens,

countries or places," to the discoverer, and subjecting any persons who should act in violation thereof, to a forfeiture of their vessel, in addition to a heavy pecuniary penalty. Stimulated by this edict of the States General, the merchants of Amsterdam fitted out five vessels to engage in voyages, in pursuance of its provisions. Among them was the "Fortune," belonging to the city of Hoorn, commanded by Captain Cornelis Jacobson Mey. Captain Adrian Block commanded another vessel, which was unfortunately burnt upon his arrival at the mouth of the "Manhattan river." To repair this misfortune, Captain Block immediately engaged in the construction of a new vessel—a yacht, 44½ feet long, and 11½ feet wide. This craft was of but 16 tons burden, and was named the "Unrust" (Restless.) She was the first vessel built by Europeans in this country, and her construction, under the circumstance, savors more of a Yankee proceeding than any event in the history of New Netherland.

The "Fortune," commanded by Skipper Mey, alone proceeded southerly. The coast, with its numerous inlets and islands, was examined and mapped as he went along, until he reached the mouth of the Delaware bay, to the two proper capes of which he appropriated two of his names; calling the one Cornelis, the other Mey. To a cape still further south he gave the name of Hindlopen, after a town of Friesland. All the vessels except the "Restless" now returned to Holland, to make report of their discoveries, and to claim the exclusive privileges of trade, to which, under the general charter granted by the States General, their owners would be entitled. By an edict dated October 14, 1614, this monopoly of trade was granted to the united company of merchants of the cities of Amsterdam and Hoorn, by whose means the expedition had been fitted out. It was limited, however, to "newly discovered lands, situate in America, between New France and Virginia, whereof the sea coasts lie between the fortieth and forty-fifth degrees of latitude, now named New Netherland," and was to extend to four voyages, to be made within three years from January 1st. It will be seen that the Delaware bay is not included in this grant, a circumstance that would suggest that the discoveries in that quarter by Skipper Mey, had not been appreciated.

Captain Cornelis Hendrickson, who had been left in command of the American built vessel "Restless," now proceeded to make further explorations, and especially on the Delaware bay. It has even been said that this expedition explored the river as high up as the mouth of the Schuylkill, the discovery of which is credited to Captain Hendrickson. If this be correct, the crew of the "Restless" were the first civilized men who visited the territory now embraced within the limits of Delaware county.

It cannot be fairly inferred that the Schuylkill was one of the three rivers discoverer by Captain Hendrickson, and the original "Carte Figurative" found attached to the memorial of his employers, presented on the day before the report was made, furnishes almost conclusive evidence that the voyage of the "Restless" did not extend even to the mouth of the Delaware river. The refusal of the States General to grant the trading privileges to these applicants, which in justice could not be withheld from the discoverers of "any new

courses, havens, countries or places," furnishes additional proof that the discoveries made in the "Restless" did not go much beyond what had been previously made. If any knowledge of the Delaware or Schuylkill rivers was acquired on this occasion, it was probably obtained from the three persons belonging to the company, purchased from the Indians, or from the Indians themselves.

In anticipation of the formation of a Dutch West India Company, exclusive trading privileges were not again granted under the general charter of 1614, except in a few instances and to a very limited extent. The trade to New Netherland, regarded by the Dutch as extending beyond the Delaware, was thrown open, in a measure, to individual competition. This did not last long, for on June 3, 1621, the West India Company was incorporated. It did not, however, go into operation until 1623.

Thus far, trade, and new discoveries for the purpose of extending trade, appear to have wholly engrossed the attention of the Dutch. This year a proposition is made by the Directors of the New Netherland trading company, for the emigration to America of "a certain English preacher, versed in the Dutch language," then residing in Leyden, together with over four hundred families both out of Holland and England, whom he assured the petitioners, he had the means of inducing to accompany him thither. The petitioners also asked that two ships of war might be provisionally dispatched "for the preservation of the country's rights, and that the aforesaid minister and the four hundred families, might be taken under the protection of the government; alledging that his Majesty of Great Britain would be disposed to people the aforesaid lands with the English nation." After considerable delay this petition was rejected.

On September 28 of this year, and during the time that elapsed between the incorporation of the Dutch West India Company and the time it commenced its commercial operations, the States General granted certain parties permission to dispatch "two ships with all sorts of permitted merchandise, the one to the aforesaid New Netherland, and the other to the aforesaid New river, lying in latitude between eight and thirty and forty degrees, and to the small rivers thereon depending, to trade away and dispose of their old stock, which they have there, and afterwards bring back into this country their goods, cargoes, clerks and seamen, on condition that they must be home before July 1, 1622." The New river mentioned was undoubtedly the Delaware; and it might be inferred from the permission asked in respect to the old stock, &c., that a trading post had been established by the Dutch on the Delaware prior to this date. There are many facts to show that such a conclusion would be erroneous, and that the Dutch had no trading establishment on that river at this time.

At the instance of the British Government, Sir Dudley Carleton, their ambassador at the Hague, entered upon an investigation of certain charges made against the Hollanders of having left "a Colonie" at, and of "giving new names to several ports appertaining to that part of the countrie north of Vir-

ginia" called by them "New England." This preacher was the Rev. Mr. Robinson. Some of the families alluded to embarked at Delft in the "Mayflower" and "Speedwell," July 16, 1620, and though they were destined for the Hudson, they landed at Plymouth, and became the renowned Colony of Pilgrims.

In the prosecution of this investigation, which was rather of a private and informal character, the ambassador could not make "any more of the matter but that about four or five years since, two particular companies of Amsterdam merchants began a trade into these parts between 40 and 45 degrees, to w<sup>ch</sup> after their manner they gave their own names New Netherlands, a South and a North sea, a Texel, a blyland and the like; whither they have ever since continued to send shippes of 30 and 40 lasts, at the most to fetch furrers, w<sup>ch</sup> is all their trade; for the providing of w<sup>ch</sup> they have certain factors there continually residents trading, w<sup>th</sup> savages, and at this present there is a ship at Amsterdam, bound for those parts, but I cannot learn of anie Colonie eyther already planted there by these people, or so much as intended." The letter of the ambassador communicating this information to the British government, is dated February 5, 1621. Sir Dudley gives as an additional reason why he arrived at the conclusion that the Dutch had not as yet planted a colony, that divers inhabitants of this country (Holland,) had been suitors to him to procure them "a place of habitation amongst his Ma<sup>ties</sup> subjects in those parts," suggesting the improbability of these people desiring to mingle among strangers, and to be under their government, if they had settlements of their own. He did not fail, however, to present to the States General, on behalf of his government, a remonstrance against further commerce by the Dutch with the country in question, and to lay before their High Mightinesses the British claim thereto by right of first occupation, (*jurae primae occupationis.*)

This proceeding of the British government was intended to prevent their rights from being lost, rather than to enforce any immediate claim. It was so regarded by the Dutch government, and particularly so by the West India Company, which now, after having secured an amplification of their privileges and completed their preliminary arrangements, proceeded at once to carry out the very measures that had been so recently protested against by the British ambassador. They extended the commerce of the country by building up establishments with the view of securing its title to their government and its trade to themselves—the latter being always a paramount consideration with the company.

The West India Company having by virtue of their charter taken possession of the country, they dispatched the ship New Netherland with a number of people thereto, under the direction of Captains Cornelis Jacobson Mey and Adriaen Joriz Tienpont. Mey proceeded to the Delaware or South river, on the eastern bank of which, fifteen leagues from its mouth, he erected Fort Nassau, at a place called by the natives Techacho,—supposed to be near the mouth of little Timber creek, in Gloucester county, New Jersey, and a short distance below the present town of Gloucester. There is some discrepancy as

to the precise date of the erection of this fort, but 1624 is specified in an official report on the condition of the country, made in 1644, and may be regarded as the best authority on the subject. The distinction, at all events, belongs to Captain Mey, of being the first European to establish a settlement on the Delaware, if the erection of this fort,—a mere trading post, abandoned from time to time, as occasion required—can be regarded as a settlement.

The seat of government of New Netherland was located at Manhattan Island, now the site of the city of New York, and the superior local officer of the government was styled a Director. Shortly after the commencement of the administration of its affairs by the West India Company, this office was conferred on Peter Minuit or Minewit, of Wesel, kingdom of Westphalia, who arrived at Manhattan Island in one of two ships dispatched by the Amsterdam department of the West India Company, in 1624. He was assisted in his government by a council of five members and a "Scout Fiscal," whose duties embraced those now usually performed by a sheriff and district attorney. The authority vested in the Director and his council was ample, being executive, legislative and judicial, and extended to the South as well as the North river. The records of the government or of the company give very little information in respect to the administration of Minuit. It lasted till 1632, and is supposed to have been generally successful. It is distinguished by no remarkable event except the purchase of Manhattan Island from the Indians, in 1626. The title to this Island, now the site of the city of New York, and estimated to contain 22,000 acres, was acquired for the paltry sum of sixty guilders or \$24. This purchase is important as probably indicating a period when the policy of the Dutch underwent a change; when from having been merely Indian traders, they began to contemplate a permanent settlement of the country.

The commencement of the directorship of Minuit is fixed by Wassenaer in his history of Europe (Amsterdam, 1621 to 1632,) in the year 1626, and he assigns him two predecessors in that office, viz: Willem Van Hulst, for the year 1625; and Cornelis Mey, for 1624. These men, in conjunction with Adriaen Joriz Tienpont, appear, however, to have been merely directors of an expedition, and it would seem that the government of the country, of which the territory embraced within the limits of our little county in the estimation of the Dutch constituted a part, commenced with the administration of Minuit.

It is a circumstance worthy of note that the party who erected Fort Nassau was accompanied by females. The fact is fully established by a deposition of Catelina Tricho, said to have been the first white woman at Albany, dated New York, February 14th, 1684-5. In another deposition of the same lady taken a few years afterwards (1688), she states that "two families and eight men" were sent to the Delaware. This effort at a settlement on the Delaware was soon abandoned—probably before the expiration of a single year; as Wassenaer, under date of 1625, says, "The fort at the South river is already vacated in order to strengthen the colony (at Manhattan.) For purposes of trade, only one yacht is sent there, in order to avoid expense." It is not remarkable

that this policy should have been adopted, as the whole colony at Manhattan at this period scarcely numbered two hundred souls. The fort was abandoned to the Indians, who did not fail to occupy it as their occasions required; and the country again passed into their possession as completely as it was on the day Hudson touched at the Capes.

Gustavus Adolphus, reigning monarch of Sweden, through whose wisdom and valor that nation had acquired an elevated standing among the governments of Europe, now sought to confer still further benefits upon his country by extending its commerce. Chiefly with this view, a charter was granted by him for a Swedish West India Company. This company, which was to go into operation May 1, 1627, and to continue twelve years, had every necessary power conferred upon it for the establishment of a colony, with the promised aid of the government to a very liberal extent. William Usselinex, a native of the low countries, represented as having spent much time in seeking out new ports and as being "the inventor in Holland of the West India Company," had counselled and advised the adoption of the measure, and was to have a share in its management.

While these proceedings were in progress, the war in Germany, in which Gustavus became so largely engaged, postponed for a time the project of Swedish colonization in America; and his death in 1632 would have led to a total abandonment of the scheme but for the persevering energy of his renowned minister Oxenstiern.

Seventeen years had now elapsed since the discovery of the country by Hudson, and but little had been accomplished towards making it a permanent home for civilized man. The whole population of Manhattan at this period was 270 souls, consisting chiefly of the officers and servants of the company with their families. But few others resided elsewhere on the Hudson, and, as has been shown, no permanent establishment of any kind was maintained on the Delaware. The trade of the country was, however, by no means inconsiderable, the Delaware contributing a fair proportion of it. The ship that carried to the Fatherland the news of the purchase of Manhattan from the Indians, was freighted with 7246 beaver skins, 853½ otter skins, 81 mink skins, 36 wild cat skins, and 34 rat skins, besides a considerable quantity of oak and hickory timber. But this was chiefly Indian trade—a trade that must necessarily diminish in proportion to the vigor with which it was prosecuted. Foreseeing this, and with the more prosperous colonies of the English on either side of them, the settlement of the country was determined upon by the Dutch as the only means by which it could be saved from passing into other hands, while its trade at the same time would be augmented.

With the view of promoting colonization, a plan not one step in advance of the prejudices of the times, was resolved upon. The privileged West India Company adopted articles termed "Freedoms and Exemptions to all such as shall plant colonies in New Netherland." Under this scheme the feudal tenure of lands was to be introduced into America south of Canada, where settlements on an analogous plan had already commenced. The wealthy im-

migrant who could in four years plant a colony of fifty souls would be a "Patroon," becoming the absolute owner of a vast tract of land which if situated only on one side of a river, might have a front of sixteen miles, but if on both sides, one half that front, and extending "so far into the country as the situation of the occupiers will permit." The Patroon could hold courts of justice, and when the amount in litigation did not exceed \$20, there was no appeal from his judgment. The company also agreed to use their endeavors for a time, "to supply the colonists with as many blacks as they conveniently can, on conditions hereafter to be made." (Slaves were introduced into New Netherland as early as 1628. In a letter recently discovered dated at the Island of Manhattan, on the 11th of August of that year, from the Rev. Jonas Michaelius, the writer says, "the Angola slaves are thievish, lazy and useless trash.")

Previous to the ratification of this document by the States General, or even by the West India Company, two of its Amsterdam directors, Samuel Godyn and Samuel Blomaert, by their agents in this country, had purchased a large tract of land at the mouth of Delaware bay. This grant was confirmed to the purchasers by Peter Minuit, the Director, and his council, on the "Island Manahatas" July 16, 1630—the savage grantors being then and there present. The land embraced in the grant thus confirmed was "situate on the south side of the aforesaid bay of the South river, extending in length from C. Hinlopen off into the mouth of the aforesaid South river, about eight leagues and half a league in breadth into the interior, extending to a certain marsh or valley through which these limits can be clearly enough distinguished." Samuel Godyn had previously given notice of his intention to make the above purchase, and to occupy the bay of the South river as Patroon, on the conditions set forth in the "Freedoms and Exemptions." Meeting with David Pieterszen DeVries, of Hoorn, "a bold and skilful seaman" who had been "a master of artillery in the service of the United Provinces," he made him acquainted with the design of himself and associates, of forming a colony. The bay of the South river was held up to De Vries as a point at which a whale fishery could be profitably established, as Godyn represented that there were many whales which kept before the bay, and the oil at sixty guilders a hogshead, he thought, would realize a good profit. DeVries declining to accept a subordinate position in connection with the colony, he was at once admitted, on perfect equality into a company of Patroons who associated themselves together October 16, 1630. Besides Godyn, Bloemaert and DeVries, the members composing this patroonship were Killian Van Rensselaer, Jan DeLaet, Matthys Van Keulen, Nicholas Van Sittorigh, Harnick Koeck and Heyndrick Hamel, being all directors of the West India Company except De Vries. All of the expected advantages were to be equalized; and DeVries, who had charge of the establishment of the colony, dispatched from the Texel, December 12, 1630, a ship and a yacht for the South river, "with a number of people, and a large stock of cattle," the object being, "as well to carry on a whale fishery in that region, as to plant a colony for the cultivation of all sorts of grain, for which the country is very well adapted, and of tobacco."

De Vries did not accompany this expedition as has been supposed by most writers on the subject, but on the 20th of the month he learned that the yacht had been "taken by the Dunkirkers" before leaving the Texel, owing to the carelessness of the large ship which had sailed after the yacht. The large ship, which was commanded by a Captain Peter Heyes, of Edam, proceeded on the voyage alone, but failing in an important object of it, "the disembarking of a lot of people at Tortugas," returned to Holland in September, 1631. The ship conveyed the colony to the "South river in New Netherland," but was unsuccessful in the whale fishery, the captain alleging "that he arrived there too late in the year," though he brought home a sample of oil "from a dead whale found on the shore."

"Swanendael" (Valley of Swans,) was the name given to the tract of land purchased for the accommodation of the colony, and had its greatest length parallel with the shore of the bay. The date of the arrival of Captain Heyes with his colonists is not known; but allowing the usual time occupied in making a passage, from December 12, 1630, it may be arrived at with sufficient accuracy. On May 5, following, Skipper Heyes, (Heysen) and Gillis Hosset, Commissary of the ship "Walrus" (for that appears to have been the name of the ship that brought out the colony) purchased of the Indians, "the rightful owners," a tract of land sixteen English miles square at Cape May, and extending sixteen miles on the bay. This purchase was made for Bodyn and Bloemaert, and was duly reported and recorded at Manhattan June 3rd following sixteen miles on the bay. This purchase was made for Godyn and Bloemaert, and was duly reported and recorded at Manhattan, June 3rd, following. At the date of this writing, the "Walrus" was in the South river, but must have sailed very shortly afterwards, to arrive at Holland in September. A house "well beset with palisades in place of breastworks," had been erected on the north-west side of Hoornkil (Lewes creek,) a short distance from its mouth. It was called "Fort Optlandt," and appears to have served the colony, which consisted of thirty-two men, as a place of defence, a dwelling and a storehouse. This colony, the most unfortunate that settled on the bay or river, was left under the charge of Gillis Hosset or Osset.

On February 12, 1632, we are informed by De Vries than an agreement was again entered into "to equip a ship and a yacht for the whale fishery, in which much profit had not been realized." A second voyage was especially urged by Samuel Godyn, and, to render success more certain, it was resolved, says De Vries, "that I myself should go as patroon and as commander of the ship and yacht, and should endeavor to be there in December, in order to conduct the whale fishery during the winter, as whales come in the winter and remain till March." When this second whaling voyage had been determined upon, only the pecuniary disasters of the first were known to those concerned in it; but before sailing out of the Texel, the loss of their little fort and the destruction of the whole Colony was communicated to DeVries.

Leaving the Texel on May 24, and taking a very circuitous passage, De Vries did not enter the Delaware till December 5th. His first greeting was, "a

whale near the ship!" which made him anticipate "royal work—the whales so numerous—and the land so fine for cultivation." The explorations of the next day in the boat revealed to them the melancholy spectacle of the house of the former colony "almost burnt up," with the skulls and bones of their people, and the heads of the horses and cows which they had brought with them lying here and there about it; but no Indians were to be seen.

De Vries did not for a moment allow his presence of mind to forsake him. Being unable to punish the savages, he sought and obtained an interview with their chiefs, and at the cost of some duffels, bullets, hatchets and Nuremberg trinkets, ratified a treaty of peace with them. Some preparations were also made for the prosecution of the contemplated whale fishing.

In furtherance of the object of his voyage, De Vries sailed up the Delaware on January 1st, 1633, to obtain beans from the Indians. He encountered a whale on the first day, at the mouth of the river, and "two large whales near the yacht" on the following day, which made him wish for the sloop and the harpooners which were lying at Swanendael. On the 5th of the month the yacht arrived before "the little fort named Nassau." The fort was unoccupied except by Indians, who were assembled there to barter furs, but De Vries "was in want of Turkish beans and had no goods to exchange for peltries." He was advised by the Indians to enter Timmer kill, but was cautioned by an Indian woman not to enter the kill entirely. This woman, after having been bribed by the present of a cloth garment, discovered the fact that the crew of an English sloop had been murdered, who had gone into Count Ernest's river, and the story was confirmed by the appearance of some of the Indians dressed in English jackets. Thus placed on his guard, and by making the Indians believe that he had been made acquainted with their wicked designs through the agency of their own evil spirit, Manitoe, he was enabled to make a lasting peace with them, which was concluded with the usual Indian solemnities. Soon after this, some corn was obtained, and also some beavers.

On the 10th, at noon, they came to anchor at "Jaques Island," and on the day following, in the evening, "about half-a-mile above Minquas Kill," they saw a whale six or seven times, which surprised them, as it was "seven or eight miles (Dutch) into fresh water." On the 13th, they had arrived at the ship at Swanendael, where they were greeted by their friends, who in their absence had shot two whales which yielded but little oil.

On January 18, goods were placed in the yacht, which again sailed up the river, but was frozen up in Wyngaert's kill from January 19, till February 3rd. While here they shot wild turkeys weighing from thirty to thirty-six pounds! When they reached Fort Nassau they found no Indians, the fort being evacuated, but as it had commenced to freeze again, and being apprehensive of danger, if frozen up where they were, they "hauled into a kill over against the fort," where they remained eight days before the ice broke. The Indians soon made their appearance in unusually large numbers, for it turned out that a war was raging between the "Minquas, who dwell among the English in Virginia," and the tribes on this river, one of which DeVries calls Armewamen,

and another Sankiekens. After having been subjected to very great danger from the Indians and floating ice, they returned again to the ship on the 20th, after an absence of a month. There was great rejoicing at their safe return by those left at Swanendael, as "they did not imagine that we had been frozen up in the river, as no pilot or astrologer could conceive, that in the latitude from the thirty-eighth and a half to the thirty-ninth, such rapid running rivers could freeze."

Still in pursuit of supplies, but partly to gratify a little vanity in being the first of his countrymen to visit that country, he set sail for Virginia on March 6th. Here he met with an exceedingly kind reception from the governor, but after informing his excellency that he came from South river, he was made acquainted with Lord Delaware's visit to the bay, and the English title thereto; whereupon our worthy captain duly set forth the Dutch claim to the country, resting it on the establishment of Fort Nassau. "It was strange to the governor that he should have such neighbours and never heard of them." The governor sent six goats by De Vries for the governor at Fort Amsterdam, and, after having purchased provisions, he returned to the whale fishery at Swanendael.

During his absence but seven whales had been caught, and they very poor ones, yielding but thirty-two cartels of oil. Seventeen had been struck, which went to show that the bay was frequented by those creatures, but their poorness seemed to satisfy De Vries that the business would not be profitable. On April 14, he sailed for Fort Amsterdam (New York) on his return to Europe, leaving no colony behind him, and the whole bay and river free from any European settlement.

As we go along it will be necessary to note the changes in the government to which the country embracing the territory now occupied by our little county was subjected. Director Minuit having been recalled, was succeeded by Wouter Van Twiller, who arrived at Fort Amsterdam in the spring of 1633 in one of the company's ships, with 104 soldiers, the first military force ever detailed for New Netherland. He was a near relative to the patroon, Van Rensselaer.

On April 10, 1633, Chancellor Oxenstiern revived the interest which had formerly existed in Sweden in respect to colonies, in signing, by authority of the crown, the proclamation that had been left unsigned by Gustavus Adolphus. The time for uniting with the company was extended to the first of the next year, and William Usselinex appointed the first Director. The trade in peltries at this time became very profitable, which induced the new Director to turn his attention to that species of trade on the Delaware. With the view of rendering it more secure to the West India Company, it is said he directed Arent Corsen, who had been appointed commissary at Fort Nassau, to purchase from the Indians a tract of land situated on the Schuylkill, which purchase was accordingly made during the year 1633. This is the first claim to land in our vicinity by virtue of a title acquired from the Indians.

The extreme jealousy of the West India Company lest any one should

share with them in the smallest degree the trade of New Netherland, led to fierce disputes with patroons still residing in Holland. The different interpretations put on the charter of the company, and on the privileges granted by them to the patroons, were well calculated to widen the breach between the parties. With the view of terminating these unpleasant quarrels, and it may have been partly on political considerations, the Directors of the company were authorized by the Assembly of XIX of the States General, to repurchase patroonships. Under this authority, the patroon owners of Swanendael, on February 7, 1635, retransferred all their right, title and interest in their lands on both sides of the bay, to the West India Company for the sum of 15,600 guilders, (\$6,240.) All charters, maps and papers concerning the aforesaid colonies were to be delivered over to the purchasers. This transaction was well calculated to put an end to private enterprise on the Delaware river on Dutch account, and probably had that effect.

The British government never having recognized the claims of the Dutch to any part of North America, a party from the English colony on the Connecticut river, consisting of George Holmes, his hired man Thomas Hall, and about a dozen others, attempted to effect a settlement on the Delaware in 1635. Hall deserted his master, and the others, failing in an attack upon Fort Nassau, were captured by the garrison and sent to Manhattan. These Englishmen were not punished, but were permitted to settle in the vicinity of Fort Amsterdam, and are said to be the first English settlers among the Dutch on Manhattan. This Thomas Hall became a man of some distinction, as his name frequently appears in the Dutch records. Although this attack on the Dutch fort was unsuccessful, the fact that it was made by so small a party is evidence of the weakness of the garrison and of the small establishment kept on the Delaware by the company at this time, to protect its trade; nor is there any evidence that this force was kept there permanently.

Up to this period there is no reliable evidence that the Dutch had effected any permanent settlement on the Delaware; and, unless the unfortunate colonists at Swanendael be an exception, no one had adopted its shores as his home for life or as an abiding place for his posterity. From the period of the foray of Holmes and his Englishmen till about the time of the arrival of the Swedes in 1638, the doings of the Dutch on our river remain very much in the dark for want of authentic documents on the subject during that period. A report made to the States General in April of that year, "on the condition of the colony of New Netherland," furnishes rather conclusive evidence that nothing of the kind had been attempted. Even the present occupancy of the river is not claimed, as will be seen by the following question and answer extracted from that document:

"Are these limits, (limits including the Delaware,) in the possession, at the present time, of the West India Company, and the inhabitants of this country?" Answer: "We occupy Mauritius, or the North river; where there are two forts, Orange and Amsterdam; and there is moreover one house built by the company, and that is most of the population."

The house here spoken of, in the opinion of Dr. O'Callaghan, the very best authority on the subject, was the "House of Good Hope," built by the Dutch on the Connecticut river.

The charter of the Swedish West India Company having been completed it was printed in Hamburg in 1635. It was not, however, till 1637 that any active operations connected with the establishment of a colony on the Delaware were commenced. The name of William Usselinex, the projector not only of the Swedish Company but also that of the Dutch and who had been named in the proclamation of Oxenstiern as the "first director," no longer appears.

Arrangements having been fully made for planting a Swedish colony (on the Delaware), the expedition for its establishment was placed under the charge of Peter Minuit, who had served the Dutch West India Company as their first Director, and who no doubt had a practical acquaintance with the river. The squadron consisted of but two ships the "Key of Kalmar," a man-of-war, and the "Griffin," a tender. They sailed from Gottenburg very late in 1637 or early in 1638, both vessels "being well stored with provisions, ammunition and goods proper for commerce with the Indians, and donations for them." The first notice of the arrival of the expedition on our coast is contained in a letter written from Jamestown, in Virginia, by Jerome Hawley, treasurer of that colony, dated May 8th, 1638. The date of arrival is not given, but it was subsequent to March 20th, of that year, and at least ten days prior to date of his letter. Minuit refused to exhibit his commission to the authorities of Virginia except upon condition of free trade in tobacco to be carried to Sweden, which was refused as being "contrary to his Majesty's instructions," but he freely proclaimed the fact that "he held it from the young queen of Sweden," and that "it was signed by eight of the chief lords" of that government. During the ten days the ship remained at Jamestown, to refresh with wood and water, Minuit also made known "that both himself and another ship of his company were bound for Delaware Bay," which, in the language of the letter, "is the confines of Virginia and New England, and there they pretend to make a plantation and to plant tobacco, which the Dutch do also already on the Hudson river, which is the very next river northward from Delaware bay."

Minuit having sailed from Jamestown previous to May 8, the date of the treasurer's letter, the time of his arrival in the Delaware may be estimated with sufficient accuracy. There are still other facts that will narrow down the period during which he must have arrived.

Van Twiller had been succeeded as Director-general of New Netherland by William Kieft, who arrived at Fort Amsterdam on March 28 of this year. As early as April 28, this new and vigilant Director had been made acquainted with the arrival of the Swedes on the Delaware, as on that day he addressed a communication to the directors of the West India Company advising them of the movements of Minuit, a notice of which he had received from Peter Mey, the assistant commissary at Fort Nassau. One of the Swedish vessels

had sailed past the fort, had dropped down again, had been prevented from going up a second time, and had been visited officially by Mey for the purpose of seeing Minuit's license, previous to sending a notice to Kieft of the arrival of the strangers. These transactions, with the time required for a messenger to reach the seat of government, must have occupied at least a week; besides, it is fair to presume that the Swedes had been in the Delaware several days before the Dutch assistant commissary had become aware of their presence. As they could not have left Jamestown before April 1st, the time of their arrival in the bay could not vary more than a few days from the middle of that month.

Sailing up the bay, Minuit first landed at "Paradise Point," now known as "Mispillon Point," a short distance above the site that had been occupied by the unfortunate colony of De Vries and his co-patrons. The next place at which he cast anchor was off the mouth of the Minquas river, which in honor of the young Queen of Sweden he named Christina. On this stream, about two and a half miles from its mouth, Minuit effected a landing at a point then favorable for that purpose, and now known as "The Rocks." Here, after having purchased the land from the Indians, he erected a fort or trading house, upon which he also bestowed the name of the Swedish sovereign.

Immediately upon receiving notice of the arrival of the Swedes on the Delaware, Director-general Kieft dispatched Jan Jansen, clerk of Fort Amsterdam, to keep a watch over their doings, with instructions, in case Minuit intended to do anything to the disadvantage of the Dutch, "to protest against him in due form." This duty was faithfully performed but, failing to have the desired effect, Director Kieft caused the commander of the Swedes to be served with a protest under his own hand. Minuit being aware of the weakness of the Dutch at Manhattan, and of the disinclination that government would have at that time to have a misunderstanding with her Swedish Majesty, had but little regard for these paper missiles, but proceeded on with the erection of his fort, which was soon completed, when he heartily engaged in the trade of the country, a business he had learned in the service of the Dutch. Before the end of July both vessels had departed for Sweden well freighted with furs. This rapid progress of the Swedish colony, which was doubtless owing to the intelligence and experience of the commander, became so alarming to the Dutch Governor at Manhattan that he at once advised the West India Company in respect to it, by a letter dated July 31, 1638, of which the following is an extract: "Minuyt erected a fort on the South river, five leagues from ours; attracted all the peltries to himself by means of liberal gifts; departed thence with two attendant ships, leaving 24 men in the fort, provided with all sorts of goods and provisions, had posts set up with these letters, C. R. S., &c."

From this letter it might be inferred that Commander Minuit returned to Sweden with the ships. Acrellus, however, gives us to understand that he did not, but remained and "did great service to the Swedish colony," and dur-

ing three years protected this small fort which the Dutch never attempted;" and that "after some years he died at this place."

A most important act performed by Minuit was the purchase from the Indians of the whole western shore of the Delaware, to the falls, near the present site of Trenton. Besides giving the Swedes some show of an equitable title to the country against the legal claim set up by the Dutch, it enabled the Swedish settlers to occupy their lands in a manner much more satisfactory to the natives. It is but fair to state, that this purchase by the Swedes was called in question by the Dutch authorities of Manhattan at a subsequent period, on the flimsy testimony of certain Indians, procured in a very questionable manner. These Indians denied "that the Swedes or any other nation had bought lands of them as right owners" except a "small patch" embracing Christina fort. These savages, of whom Mattheoorn was one, claimed to be the "great chiefs and proprietors of the lands, both by ownership and descent, and appointment of the Minquas and river Indians."

There is still other evidence of this early Swedish purchase. Captain Israel Helm, who was a justice of Upland court, informed the Rev. Mr. Rudman of the purchase, to the extent that has been mentioned, and that the "old people" had informed him that they often had seen there "fixed stakes and marks." "The purchase was formerly stated in writing, under which the Indians placed their marks." This was seen by Mr. Helm when at Stockholm.

This digression, to establish the Swedish purchase from the natives, will be excused, as it was the first effort of civilized man to extinguish the Indian title to the district of country that is to claim our particular attention. It will be seen that it embraced Swanendael, for which the Dutch had already acquired the Indian title, and also the lands about the Schuylkill, to which, on account of prior purchase, they set up a rather doubtful claim. The lands within the limits of our county were free from any counter claim on this account; and it follows that to the wise policy of the Swedes we are really indebted for the extinguishment of the Indian title to our lands,—a policy first introduced by the Dutch as a matter of expediency, and subsequently adopted by William Penn on the score of strict justice to the natives. But it cannot be contended that, in accordance with national law, this purchase from the natives gave to the Swedish government any legal claim to the country. They had no legal right to make purchases from the Indians. To the Dutch, as discoverers of the river, belonged the right of preemption, or, if any doubt existed on this point, it would be in favor of the English. As against the Swedes, the Dutch claim rested not only on discovery, but the exercise of preemption and occupancy.

The Rev. Reorus Torkillus accompanied the Swedish expedition and remained with the colony at Christina as its pastor, where he died about five years afterwards. The Dutch, who had a small garrison at Fort Nassau at the time of the arrival of the Swedes, continued to maintain it there, as well for the purposes of trade as to keep a strict watch on the movements of the new comers, of which Director Kieft was kept constantly advised. It is from

his rather ill tempered communications to the West India Company that we have the little that is known in respect to the Christina colony for the next two years.

In 1639 they had so much interfered with the Dutch trade on the river as to reduce it to "a small amount," and "by underselling had depressed and continue still to keep down the market." Up to October of that year the Dutch trade had "fallen short full 30,000 (beavers)," but hopes were entertained "that they must soon move off, if not reinforced." The location of Fort Christina was not very favorable to health, and it is probable that the despondency incident to ill-health had something to do with the projected removal of the colony. That it did not happen was owing to the timely arrival of fresh settlers, we learn from a letter of Director Kieft, dated the last of May, 1640, of which the following is an extract. "The Swedes in the South river were resolved to move off and to come here. A day before their departure a ship arrived with a reinforcement." The same in substance is repeated in another letter from the Dutch Director, dated October 15, following. This timely arrival at once revived the confidence of the colony, and blasted the hopes of the Dutch.

On January 24th, 1640, a passport was granted by the Swedish government to "Captain Jacob Powellson, with the vessel under his command, named 'Fredenburg,' laden with men, cattle, and other things necessary for the cultivation of the country; (who) designs departing from Holland to America or the West Indies, and there establishing himself in the country called New Sweden." Passports for other vessels connected with the Hochhanmer settlement or patroonship were granted in blank at the same time, and an agent named Jost De Bogardt was appointed, who accompanied the expedition.

Peter Hollander, a Swede, appointed to succeed Peter Minuit as governor of New Sweden, arrived in the first of the vessels that brought out the Dutch colony, or, what is more probable, came in one of the vessels sent shortly afterwards for the relief and reinforcement of the colony at Christina. His administration continued but one year and a half, when he returned to occupy a military post in his native country. (A more full account of the founding of New Sweden will be found in the Pennsylvania Magazine, vol. iii, p. 269.)

Since the unsuccessful effort of George Holmes and his small company in 1635, we have no notice of any attempt by the English to make a settlement on our river till about this period. Their operations, even now, are involved in much uncertainty. Mr. Samuel Hazard, whose investigations have thrown so much light on the early settlements on the Delaware, after diligent search among the ancient records of New England "can collect but little definite information on the subject," except that several attempts at settlement were made. In a Dutch document descriptive of New Netherland, published in 1649, the efforts of the English "at divers times and places to annex this South river," is adverted to. According to this authority they had previously to that time been prevented from making actual settlements "by divers protests and

by being expelled by force, well knowing if they but once happened to settle there, the river would be lost, or cause considerable trouble."

In the records of the United Colonies evidence exists that an effort was made in 1640 to plant a colony from New Haven. A Captain Turner, agent for New Haven, made a large purchase "on both sides of Delaware bay and river." Besides trade, the object of the purchase "was for the settlement of churches in gospel order and purity."

In the year 1641, against the anxious admonition of Director General Kieft, a company of emigrants from New Haven proceeded to the Delaware in a barque fitted out by a Mr. Lamberton, and placed under the command of Robert Cogswell. Notwithstanding the purchases of land made the previous year, these emigrants made others, and located themselves on Varkenskill, near the present town of Salem, New Jersey, in direct violation of a promise made by the captain of their vessel to Director Kieft. New England history and records establish the fact that such a settlement had been commenced on the Delaware; but the actual existence of English settlers at the locality mentioned is first officially noticed in the instructions of John Printz, the third governor of New Sweden. The instructions, which are drawn up with ability and with a very correct knowledge of the river, are dated at Stockholm, August 15, 1642. They left it to the discretion of the Governor either to attract these English families (numbering about sixty persons) under the authority of the crown of Sweden, or what the government thought better, to secure their removal. To effect the latter alternative, the governor had the sanction of his sovereign "to work underhand as much as possible, with good manners and with success."

In another attempt by the English to make a settlement on the Delaware, they did not even keep at a respectful distance from other settlements, "but had the audacity to land in the South river," opposite Fort Nassau, "where they made a beginning of settling on the Schuylkill, without any commission of a potentate." This intrusion, in the estimation of the Dutch, was an affair of "ominous consequence" that might eventually result in the ruin of their trade on the South river.

No time was to be lost in getting rid of these dangerous rivals; and, in consequence of a resolution of the authorities of New Amsterdam that this was to be done, "in the best manner possible," two yachts were placed under the charge of Jan Jansen Van Ilpendam, with particular instructions for that object. These instructions were promptly carried out in respect to those located on the Schuylkill, who, it appears, were only a company of traders, and their whole establishment a single trading house. This house was burnt, and those in charge of it subjected to indignities and losses by the attacking party. Smith, in his "History of New York," supposes these English intruders to have come from Maryland, but this is not credited by Bozman, the historian of that province, because "no Maryland records have been found that mention any such an attempt from that quarter."

The English colony on Salem creek was also got rid of. In effecting its

removal, the Swedes have the credit of lending a helping hand to the Dutch. The only measures in which the Dutch and Swedes could unite harmoniously in carrying out, were such as would keep the English from gaining a footing on the river.

Our narrative has now reached a period in which the citizens of Delaware county will feel a local and more direct interest. The government of New Sweden, and substantially that of the whole river, now passed into the hands of John Printz, who established his seat of government within the limits of our county. This was the first settlement made by civilized man within its limits, and the first permanent settlement within the bounds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of which any record exists.

The new governor was a military man, and held a commission as lieutenant-colonel of cavalry. His instructions, dated at Stockholm, August 15, 1642, are very carefully prepared, with a full knowledge both of the geography and the condition of the country. They enjoin upon him to see that neither violence nor injustice was done nor permitted to be done to the Indians, and that, in order to secure their trade and goodwill, he should "furnish them with the things they require at lower prices than those they receive from the Dutch of Fort Nassau, or from the English, their neighbors." If he felt able to protect himself in Fort Christina he was to engage the people to give themselves to agriculture with zeal, "especially sowing enough grain to support the people under his orders;" after which his attention was to be given "to the culture of tobacco." Besides the cattle and sheep sent out, he was at liberty to purchase others from his English neighbours, and, "before all," he was to direct his attention to the sheep, "in order to have a good species," so that a considerable portion of good wool might in future be sent to the mother country. The trade in peltries was to be supported in a good condition, and the manufacture of salt, the culture of the grape, and the raising of silk-worms suggested. Metals and minerals were to be sought after, and how fisheries may be established "with profit" was to be inquired into, "as according to report they may, at certain times of the year, establish the whale fisheries in Godyn's bay and its neighborhood."

Whatever regarded police, government, and the administration of justice, was to be done "in the name of her Majesty and of the crown of Sweden." From necessity it was not possible to give "perfect and detailed instructions," but much was left to the discretion of the governor. Great offenders might be punished "with imprisonment and other proportionate punishments, and even with death," but not otherwise "than according to the ordinances and legal forms, and after having sufficiently considered and examined the affair with the most noted persons, such as the most prudent assessors of justice that he can find and consult in the country." The Dutch colonists sent over two years before and settled below Fort Christina, were to be permitted to exercise the reformed religion—all others were to be subject to the Augsburg Confession, and the ceremonies of the Swedish church. Thus it will be seen that the settle-

ment of our county commenced with an established religion, though it cannot be said that conformity to it was ever rigorously exacted.

As mentioned, the Swedes based their claim to the country wholly upon their purchases made from the Indians, followed by occupation. The extent of that claim is estimated at thirty German miles in length—its width in the interior, as had been stipulated and decreed in the contracts with the savages, "that the subjects of her Majesty and the members of the Navigation Company, might take up as much land as they wished."

The Swedish Dutch colony is referred to in the instructions to Printz, as subject immediately to Commander Jost De Bogardt, but the governor is enjoined to see that the stipulated conditions under which the settlement was made, are complied with, and their removal to a greater distance from Fort Christina is suggested.

Previous to the issuing of these instructions to Governor Printz, the two vessels, the "Stoork" and the "Renown," which were to bear him and his fellow adventurers to New Sweden, had sailed from Stockholm for Gottenburg to complete their equipments. According to the Rev. John Campanius, who accompanied the expedition, they sailed from Gottenburg on November 1st, 1642, and after a tedious voyage by way of Antigua arrived at Fort Christina on February 15, 1643, having experienced a severe snow storm off the Hooern kill, from which one of the vessels sustained great damage.

The energetic character of the new governor is abundantly evinced during his administration; and, could his acts always have been tempered by prudence, his success would have been greater. The expedition under his command was the most formidable that had entered the Delaware, and it required him but a very short time to give the Swedish establishment on the river a very imposing aspect. His instructions required that the river might "be shut" or "commanded." For this purpose, the position of Fort Christina at once determined its insufficiency. The bold shore of the island of Tennaconk (Tinicum,) then extending further into the river than it now does, was wisely selected as the site for a new fortress; for while by its position it commanded the river, its proximity to Fort Nassau enabled the governor more readily to control the operations of the Dutch. Its insular position also rendered it more secure from attacks by the Indians.

Besides the fort, named New Gottenburg, Governor Printz "caused to be built there a mansion for himself and family which was very handsome; there was a fine orchard, a pleasure house, and other conveniences. He called it Printz Hall." The dilapidated remains of what was said to be the chimney of this mansion were standing within the recollection of the author, and up to this time one of the small foreign made bricks, of a pale yellow color of which it was partly constructed, may be occasionally picked up in the vicinity. Its site was a short distance above the present Tinicum Hotel, and on the opposite side of the road. The fort, we are told by Hudde, was built of groenen logs, the one on the other, and "was pretty strong." Groenen has been translated hemlock, but as that timber did not grow within any convenient distance, and that

of a kind much better fitted for the purpose was at hand, there is evidently a mistake either in the translation or in the statement of Hudde.

This vigilant governor did not feel satisfied that he had quite "shut the river" by the erection of Fort Gottenburg; for before the expiration of eight months from the day of his arrival, he had completed another fortress near the mouth of Salem creek, which he called Elfsborg or Elsinborg, and on which were mounted eight brass twelve-pounders.

Upon the arrival of Governor Printz, the only European population on the river were the few persons occupying the Dutch Fort Nassau, the Swedish colony at Christina, and the Dutch patroon colony established by the Swedish government at one or more points lower down. How many persons accompanied the governor is not known, but the number, though not large, was probably greater than the whole previous population of the river. He brought with him his wife and one daughter, and probably other members of his family; a lieutenant-governor and secretary, a chaplain and surgeon (barber,) besides twenty-four regular soldiers, with officers sufficient for a much larger force. These, with ample military stores and provisions for the garrison, and a large stock of goods suitable for Indian traffic, which is known to have constituted part of the freight of the two vessels, would leave little space for actual settlers, their household goods and implements of husbandry. Still a considerable number of settlers accompanied the expedition, who doubtless fixed their places of abode within a convenient distance of the newly erected forts. It was the first successful colony planted within the limits of Pennsylvania.

We are told by Campanius that "on this island [Tinicum] the principal inhabitants had their dwellings and plantations." From the limited extent of the island this could not have continued long in respect to the plantations. In 1645, when Andreas Hudde, the Dutch commissary on the Delaware, made his examination of the river preparatory to making his report to the government, there were on the same side of the river with Fort Christina and about two [Dutch] miles higher up, "some plantations" which, in the language of the report, "are continued nearly a mile; but few houses only are built, and these at considerable distances from each other. The farthest of these is not far from Tinnekonk. \* \* \* Farther on, at the same side, till you come to the Schuylkill, being about two miles, there is not a single plantation, neither at Tinnekonk, because near the river nothing is to be met but underwood and valley lands." This report, from such a close and accurate observer as Hudde, renders it certain that the immigrants who accompanied Printz, as they spread themselves from Tinicum, at first for a time, continued within the bounds of what is now Delaware county. The points on the river where no marsh or flats intervene between the water and the shore, were doubtless the locations first occupied by these settlers. Chester, Marcus Hook, and one or two points above and below, may therefore claim a priority of settlement to any part of the county of Philadelphia, and after Tinicum, of any part of the commonwealth.

It is not easy at this time to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion in re-

spect to the social and domestic condition of the settlers on the Delaware at the time of the arrival of Governor Printz, and for a short time afterwards. The Swedes were of three classes: "The company's servants, who were employed by them in various capacities; those who came to the country 'to better their fortunes,' and who, by way of distinction, were called freemen; and a third class, consisting of vagabonds and malefactors," who "were to remain in slavery and were employed in digging earth, throwing up trenches, and erecting walls and other fortifications."

Fort Nassau was merely a military establishment to maintain a trading post. It is not known that any actual settlement had been made at that point previous to the arrival of Governor Printz, or for some time afterwards. The fort was occupied by the soldiers and servants of the Dutch West India Company, and there is reason to believe that at times some of the latter were negro slaves.

But little is known of the early doings of the settlement of Hollanders under Swedish authority on the river and bay below Christina. As has been before observed, this colony had its origin in the bitter feuds that existed between the patroons and the West India Company. The chief element in this controversy was the amount of trade which should be enjoyed by the patroons, which the company seemed determined to wholly monopolize. As the trading privileges contained in the Swedish grant to these Hollanders are strikingly liberal, it is reasonable to conclude that trade at first constituted their chief employment.

In respect to domestic animals, goats were probably first introduced. In the investigation of charges brought against Governor Van Twiller in 1639, a witness mentions "twenty-four to thirty goats" as being in his custody at Forts Hope and Nassau. The careful and prudent Minuit had no doubt supplied his settlement at Christina with both cattle and sheep. In the grant to the colony of Hollanders it was provided that they should take "two or three vessels with men and cattle," and as the English settlers at Vrakens kill (Salem) came from New England, they were doubtless well supplied with domestic animals, which were probably left on the river when they abandoned their new home.

Prior to this period, but very few females of European birth had resided on the Delaware. There was not one in the ill-fated colony at Swanendael, by her supplication for mercy, to stay the hand of savage cruelty. The affidavit of Dame Catelina Tricho, before referred to, establishes the fact that on at least one occasion four females accompanied their husbands to Fort Nassau; but, as the fort was soon abandoned, and only occupied occasionally up to the arrival of Printz, their residence here could only have been temporary. There is also some evidence that the colony at Christina did not consist exclusively of the male sex. The Rev. Reorus Torkillus, the Swedish priest who accompanied Minuit, we are informed by Campanius, took a wife there by whom he had one child previous to his death February 23d, 1643. It is not to be supposed that Mrs. Torkillus was the sole representative of her sex in that colony; nor would it be reasonable to conclude that the colony of Jost

De Bogardt had omitted to introduce an item so necessary to its prosperity and permanency. Still, the number of European females on the river prior to the arrival of Governor Printz, must have been very few, and, even with the addition brought by him, the number must have been disproportionately small compared with the other sex.

Tobacco and maize and probably beans were Indian productions of the river prior to the arrival of the Dutch or Swedes. Wheat, rye and buckwheat, with a number of garden vegetables, had become articles of culture at this period. But the immigrant settlers had none of the luxuries, and but few of the comforts of civilized life. Where woman was so nearly excluded, but few could feel that they had a home even in name.

In respect to religion, there is nothing on record except that the Rev. Mr. Torkillus officiated as clergyman at a church built within the walls of Fort Christina, up to the period of his death.

The river is generally spoken of as healthful; but it would appear that great sickness and mortality prevailed among the settlers in 1642. Winthrop attributes the dissolution of the English "plantation," that is, the settlement at Salem creek, to the sickness that prevailed that year. He says "the same sickness and mortality befell the Swedes settled on the same river." The despondency with which the early colonists were usually seized, was well calculated to increase the mortality of any serious disease that might happen to prevail.

Up to this period, notwithstanding the repeated sales of large tracts of land that had been made to the Dutch and Swedes by the Indians, the country remained substantially one unbroken forest, and was almost as much in possession of the savages as when Cornelis Mey first sailed up the river. They had received but little compensation for their lands, but as yet they had the same use of them as they had heretofore enjoyed—not dreaming that the enjoyment of these lands by the white man was eventually to result in the total exclusion of their race. The time has now arrived for dispelling this delusion. The traffic that necessarily made the savage a party, is gradually to give place to the culture of the soil, that renders his presence a nuisance.

Before resuming our narrative it may not be amiss briefly to advert to the Indian tribes that occupied the river when first visited by Europeans. These tribes, collectively, have been designated Leni Lenape, or Delaware Indians. They had once been a more powerful and warlike nation, but had been conquered by those more northern and western assemblages of Red Men known in history as the "Five Nations." Not only were they a conquered people, but, on the condition of still being permitted to occupy their lands, they had subjected themselves to a kind of vassalage that excluded them from engaging in war, and, according to Indian ideas of such matters, they were placed on a footing with women. They remained in this degraded condition until the last remnant of the nation had left the shores of the Delaware. The Leni Lenape were not exclusively confined to the shores of the Delaware. They occupied most of New Jersey and the whole valley of the Schuylkill. The northern portion of this large district was occupied by a division of the nation called Minsi,

or Muncys. The Nanticokes, a rather warlike independent nation, occupied the eastern shore of the Chesapeake.

The Delaware Indians enjoyed the advantage of a general exemption from the horrors of savage warfare, as a guaranteed protection was an incident to their vassalage; but they were frequently subjected to the intrusions of parties of the Five Nations, who occupied portions of the Lenape country as their occasions required. The Minquas, whose name was borne by the Christina river, was among the warlike tribes that most frequently visited the Delaware for trade. Campanius located them twelve (Swedish) miles from New Sweden, "on a mountain very difficult to climb." He also describes them as a very warlike tribe, who had forced the Delaware Indians, who were not so warlike, to be afraid of them "and made them subjects and tributary to them so that they dare not stir, much less go to war against them." The Minquas Indians, as a tribe, belonged to the Five Nations. They resided upon the Conestoga, but their visits to the Delaware for purposes of trade or to fish were frequent.

It will thus be seen that the early settlers on the Delaware had two classes of Indians very different in character to deal with; the one a constant inhabitant of the country, whose presence was familiar to them and caused no uneasiness; the other, an occasional visitor whose stay amongst them, when the object of it was not well understood, excited apprehensions for their safety. The Lenape lived in small tribes, generally occupying the tributaries of the Delaware. Each tribe was frequently known to the settlers by the Indian name of the stream it occupied.

Governor Printz possessed many qualifications that fitted him for the position he occupied. His plans were laid with good judgment, and were executed with energy. He managed the trade of the river with the natives so as to monopolize nearly the whole; and while the jealousy of the Dutch on this account was excessive, he succeeded in avoiding an open rupture with that government. But he was imperious and haughty and sometimes gave offence, especially in personal interviews, when a milder course would have better be-fitted the occasion.

Though the Swedes had erected a fort on the Jersey side of the river, they never placed so high an estimate on their title to the land on that side as to that on the western shore. As a consequence, most of their settlements were at first made on this side of the Delaware, up which and the Schuylkill they were gradually extended. These rivers and our numerous tide-water creeks constituted the highways of the Swedish settlers, and it was in close proximity with these streams their habitations were erected.

Campanius informs us that in the beginning of Governor Printz's administration "there came a great number of criminals who were sent over from Sweden. When the European inhabitants perceived it they would not suffer them to set their foot on shore, but they were all obliged to return, so that a great many of them perished on the voyage." The same author says that it "was after this forbidden, under a penalty, to send any more criminals to

America, lest Almighty God should let his vengeance fall on the ships and goods, and the virtuous people that were on board." This part of the statement is not strictly correct, for reliable evidence exists that an individual was sentenced to be transported to New Sweden nearly ten years subsequently.

The settlement of the country proceeded very slowly under the Swedish dynasty, while trade was pushed to an extent never before known upon the river. This was a source of great annoyance to the Dutch, as the trade of the river was lost to them in proportion as it was acquired by the Swedes. In the language of Van der Donk, they "would regret to lose such a jewel by the devices and hands of a few strangers."

It is by no means wonderful, that the Dutch should become alarmed at the progress the Swedes were making in securing the trade of the river, for during the year 1644 they freighted two of their vessels, the "Key of Calmar" and the "Fame," with cargoes that included 2,127 packages of beaver and 70,421 pounds of tobacco. This shipment of tobacco would indicate that this noxious plant was cultivated to a considerable extent on the river at that early period.

The Swedes mill, known to have been the first mill erected in Pennsylvania, was probably built this year, though it possibly might have been erected during the year 1643. It was located on Cobb's creek, immediately above the bridge, near the Blue Bell tavern. From the holes in the rocks at the point mentioned, the mill must have occupied a position partly over the stream, and was doubtless driven by a tub-wheel, which required but little gearing. Karakung, as given by Campanius, was the Indian name of Cobb's creek. This mill, which the governor "caused to be erected," he says, "was a fine mill which ground both fine and coarse flour, and was going early and late; it was the first that was seen in the country. There was no fort near it, but only a strong house, built of hickory, and inhabited by freemen."

The jealousy of the Dutch on account of the progress made by the Swedes, induced their Governor (Kieft) to send an agent to the Delaware to keep a watch on the procedures of Governor Printz, and to resist his supposed innovations. The person selected was Andreas Hudde, whose report, though incomplete, was made at different dates. That part of it from which the two following paragraphs have been taken, was made November 1st, 1645. As it will be seen, the Swedes mill was then erected, and was erected by Governor Printz, who arrived in the country in 1642, the date of its erection can hardly vary from the time above mentioned.

"In regard to this Schuylkill, these are lands purchased and possessed by the Company. He (Governor Printz,) employed the Company's carpenter, and constructed there a fort on a very convenient spot on an island near the borders of the kill, which is from the west side secured by another creek, and from the south, south-east, and east side with valley lands. It lays about the distance of a gun-shot in the kill. On the south side of this kill, on the same island, beautiful corn is raised. This fort cannot, in any manner whatever, obtain any control on the river, but it has the command over the whole creek; while this kill or creek is the only remaining avenue for trade "with the Minquas, and without this trade the river is of little value."

"At a little distance from this fort was a creek to the farthest distant wood, which place is named Kinsessing by the savages, which was before a certain and invariable resort for trade with the Minquas, but which is now opposed by the Swedes, having there built a strong house. About a half a mile further in the woods, Governor Printz constructed a mill on a kill which runs into the sea [river] not far to the south of Matimiekonk, and on this kill a strong building just by the path which leads to the Minquas; and this place is called by the savages Kakarikonk, so that no access to the Minquas is left open; and he, too, controls nearly all the trade of the savages on the river, as the greatest part of them go a hunting in that neighborhood, which they are not able to do without passing by his residence."

The above extracts have been introduced not only because they exhibit the means resorted to by the Swedes to secure the whole trade of the river, but because they contain all that the Dutch Commissary Hudde relates on the subject of the location of the Swedish fort on the Schuylkill; in respect to which Mr. Ferris, in his "History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware," has fallen into a very serious error—an error the correction of which has been rendered more important from the fact that the opinion of Mr. Ferris has been relied upon by subsequent writers, on account of his supposed "local knowledge." Mr. Ferris locates this fort on a cluster of rocks, once a very small island in the Schuylkill above Bartram's Garden, but now connected with the shore by marsh meadow. As the island on which the fort was erected "lays about the distance of a gunshot within the kill," it became necessary for our author to remove the mouth of the Schuylkill to a point a short distance below the site of the Bartram Garden, because the water at high tide was over "the great meadows," extending from thence "in a southerly course to the Delaware." Even if the real mouth of the Schuylkill had been mistaken by Hudde, the "cluster of rocks" fixed on by Mr. Ferris would entirely fail to meet his description of the island upon which the Swedish fort was erected. This island, from the west, was "secured by another creek," and "on the same island beautiful corn was raised." While these facts could not possibly apply to the site designated by Mr. Ferris, they, as well as the other facts mentioned by Hudde, exactly fit the island then, as now, at the real mouth of the Schuylkill. The location of the fort was undoubtedly upon what is now known as Province island; and, as it could not in "any manner whatever obtain any control on the river," but had "the command over the whole creek" or kill, its exact site must have been near the western abutment of Penrose Ferry bridge, or perhaps a little lower down. "At a little distance from this fort was a creek to the farthest distant wood, which place is named Kinsessing by the savages." This is designated "Minquas creek" on the "map of the first settlements, &c.," and is still known in the neighborhood under the corrupted name of Minkus. That the name assigned to this creek on the map is the one it bore in very early times, is confirmed by a conveyance of Marsh meadow bordering on it, by Lasse Cock to James Hunt, bearing date 3rd mo. 27, 1685, in which that name is applied to it, and is conclusive in establishing its identity with the creek referred to by Hudde. This being established, there will be but very little difficulty in fixing approximately the site of the "strong house" built by the

Swedes. This creek for some distance borders on the fast land, and as the remainder of its course was through grounds overflowed or partially overflowed at every high tide, there is no room to doubt that the "strong house" occupied some point on this margin of fast land. "About half a [Dutch] mile further in the woods, Governor Printz had constructed a mill, &c." This distance accords very nearly with the location assigned to the "strong house" of the persevering and avaricious Swedes.

Jan Jansen Van Ilpendam, who had held the office of commissary at the Dutch Fort Nassau, on account of improper conduct was recalled, and Hudde appointed in his stead, who proved himself a more efficient officer in resisting Swedish aggressions, at least with paper missiles. He repaired the fort, which he found in a dilapidated and destitute condition.

The accidental destruction of Fort Gottenburg by fire happened December 5, 1645. This circumstance is not mentioned by Campanius, though it must have occurred while his grandfather resided there. It was doubtless soon again rebuilt, as the seat of government of New Sweden was continued at Tinicum.

The first controversy in which Commissary Hudde was engaged was on account of the arrival of a shallop or sloop from Manhattan under the command of Juriaen Blancke, a private trader, who was ordered by the commissary to the Schuylkill, "near the right, and to await there for the Minquas." When arrived there he was peremptorily "commanded to leave the spot at once, as belonging to the Swedish crown." This Commander Blancke at first refused to do, and referred the matter to Hudde, who conducted a rather angry controversy with the governor, which not being likely to result in obtaining permission for him to remain in the Schuylkill, at the spot he desired to occupy, and being a private person whose expenses and losses would not be borne by the company, he wisely took his departure; not however by reason of any order from the commissary. What is remarkable, a Swedish priest most probably Campanius, took a part in the negotiation.

It may be inferred from the proceedings in this controversy that an arrangement had been entered into between the Swedes and the Dutch about the trade of the Schuylkill. To a query propounded by Printz: "On the Schuylkill, in what manner the property of it is ascertained and understood; what and how far are extended its limits?" Hudde answers, "That the acts relative to the division of the limits are at the Manhattans, where he (Printz) may obtain correct information." Also, in the letter of the governor to Blancke, directing him to leave, this language occurs: "Directly leave that spot with your trading vessel in the Schuylkill, seek the spot where usually sloops are accustomed to trade—which shall not be prohibited; neither do I desire that my subjects shall be admitted there, from respect and friendship for the commander and his commissions as long as you are remaining and trading in the Schuylkill, or that they would obstruct your interests." It is evident that it was the particular place that Blancke was in, that he was commanded to leave,

and not the kill. The letter of Governor Printz is dated at "Tinnekonk" June 20th, 1646.

Following on July 12th, the particulars of this event were communicated by Hudde to Governor Kieft at Manhattan, together with a plan for continuing the trade with the Minquas, and in the meantime he received instructions to inquire about certain minerals in the country in pursuance of which he visited Sankikans, which was the Indian name for the Falls of the Delaware at Trenton, but he was arrested in his upward progress by an Indian sachem, who confided in the truth of a story alleged to have been gotten up by Governor Printz, that the Dutch "had an intention to build a house near the Great Falls, and that in the vessels which were expected, 250 men would arrive, which would be sent hither from the Manhattans, and would kill all the savages below on the river, etc.!" It was manifestly the interest of the Dutch at this time to have an establishment higher up the river in order to secure its trade, and it is much more reasonable to believe that something of the kind was contemplated by them, than that the whole story was the malicious invention of the Swedish governor.

Under instructions received September 7th of this year, "to purchase some land from the savages, which was situated on the west shore about a mile (Dutch) distant from Fort Nassau on the north," we find the vigilant commissary busily engaged on the very next day in taking possession of the coveted spot, by erecting the company's arms upon it. This Christian method of acquiring title to Indian lands, by taking possession in advance of the purchase, is to be excused in the present instance on account of the proprietor not being "at home." On the 25th of the same month, however, the purchase was completed, in evidence of which the original proprietor aided in placing the arms of the company on a pole, which was fixed in the ground on the limits. This purchase included a portion of the grounds now occupied by the city of Philadelphia, as it also certainly did some of the lands that had been purchased by the Swedes upon their first arrival in the country, and of course this transaction became a bone of contention between the two governments. The planting of a Dutch settlement on the western shore of the Delaware was now the policy of the authorities at Manhattan. Upon certain Dutch freemen making preparations to build on their newly acquired possessions, the Swedish commissary, Henry Huygen, removed the emblem of Dutch sovereignty, that had been set up by Hudde with the assent of his savage grantor, using at the same time the very insulting remark "that although it had been the colors of the Prince of Orange that were hoisted, he would have thrown these too under his feet." In one of the conflicts between the parties, a Swedish sergeant behaved himself so much "against all good order and decency," that Commissary Hudde felt it to be his duty to arrest him and keep him "in the guard house some time," besides giving him a severe reproof. This event elicited from Governor Printz a sharp protest, directed to Hudde, in which he reminds him "to discontinue the injuries of which he has been guilty against the Royal Majesty of Sweden," and accuses him of "gross conduct" on account of his "secret and

unlawful purchase of land from the savages," alleging that in making it "he betrayed his conviction of the justice, equity and antiquity of his pretensive claims, of which he so loudly boasted." This protest is dated N. Gottenburg, September 30, 1646, O. S., and was delivered by Oloff Stille and Moens Flom, two Swedish freemen.

On October 22, the reply of Hudde was sent to the governor. It is rather pacific in its tone. He assures the Governor that he purchased the land of "the real owner," and if he (the sachem) had sold the land previously to his Honor, then he had imposed most shamefully upon him. He protests "that he performed everything and endeavoured to employ all means by which a good correspondence and mutual harmony might be promoted," and closes with these words, "I will confide, that it is your Honor's intention, to act in the same manner—at least from the consideration that we who are christians will not place ourselves as a stumbling block, or laughing stock to those savage heathens which I trust, that shall remain so, as it is by your affectionate friend." This affectionate epistle was received in a rather gruff manner by the governor, who threw it towards one of his attendants, saying, "there, take care of it." This is reported by Hudde's sergeant, who acted as messenger on the occasion, and as the governor was engaged with "some Englishmen just arrived from New England," the statement may be credited; but no credit can be given to his tale that the governor took a gun down from the wall "with the intention of shooting him."

Hudde also complained that Printz had forbidding his subjects (as he called them,) "to enter into any transactions" with the Dutch. This non-intercourse policy does not appear to have been very strictly enforced, for in less than a year we find Hudde and his wife at the governor's table—the fact being reported to show the rough and vulgar expressions his excellency was capable of using in the presence of a lady.

Nor were the Dutch annoyed alone by the Swedes. A letter from President Eaton, of New Haven, to Governor Kieft, dated August 12, 1646, O. S., complains of "injuries and outrages" to the persons and estates of the English, received at Manhattaes, Delaware river, &c. Since the removal of the English colony from Salem creek, there is no account of that people being present in the river except those in conference with Governor Printz, above mentioned, and a trading vessel from Boston in 1644, four of whose crew were inhumanly murdered by the Indians, and the others—a man and a boy—carried off by them. These, through the instrumentality of Governor Printz, were procured from their captors and sent to Boston—the man to be tried for his life on the charge of having betrayed the vessel into the hands of the Indians.

It is not very creditable to the Rev. John Campanius, who accompanied Governor Printz to America, that he has not furnished a better account of the progress of ecclesiastical affairs during his residence. He was no doubt much occupied in learning the language of the Indians, into which he translated Luther's catechism. This work was partly accomplished during the six years

he resided in New Sweden. The Rev. Reorus Torkillus dying about the time of the arrival of Campanius, the latter no doubt officiated at Christina as well as at New Gottenburg. During the year 1646 a church was erected at the seat of government at Tinicum, which was consecrated to divine services September 4, and also its burying place, by the pastor. "The first corpse that was buried there was that of Catharine, daughter of Andrew Hanson. She was buried October 28, same year, being the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude." The site of the burying place, and doubtless that of the church also, was close on the margin of the river, and is now occupied by a part of its bed between the Lazaretto and Tinicum Hotel, but nearer the latter. It is not many years since human bones were seen protruding from the undermined and receding bank of the river.

The younger Campanius relates that "the Indians were frequent visitors at my grandfather's house. When for the first time he performed divine service in the Swedish congregation, they came to hear him, and greatly wondered that he had so much to say, and that he stood alone and talked so long, while all the rest were listening in silence. This excited in them strange suspicions; they thought everything was not right, and that some conspiracy was going forward amongst us; in consequence of which, my grandfather's life, and that of the other priests, were for some time, in considerable danger from the Indians, who daily came to him and asked him many questions." Campanius availed himself of these opportunities to make his savage visitors understand there was one self-existing God; to acquaint them with the doctrine of the Trinity; the creation of the world and of man; original sin; together with the doctrines and miracles of Christianity generally. If we are to credit his grandson, whose statements are not the most reliable, he was so successful in his instructions "that many of those barbarians were converted to the Christian faith, or at least acquired so much knowledge of it that they were ready to exclaim, as Captain John Smith relates of the Virginia Indians, that, so far as the cannons and guns of the Christians exceeded the bows and arrows of the Indians in shooting, so far was their God superior to that of the Indians."

Governor Kieft having been recalled, the administration of affairs upon Dutch account on our river passed into the hands of Peter Stuyvesant, his successor, a man of great energy, intelligence and bravery, but possessed of a will characteristic of his countrymen. His administration commenced May 27, 1647, and continued till 1664, when the American interests of the Dutch passed into the hands of the English.

The bickerings between the Swedes and Dutch were continued, and during the early part of the administration of the new director general the latter in their claims for redress, were not more successful than they had been under his less worthy predecessor.

If the evidence of Commissary Hudde is to be relied upon, the annoyances practised by the Swedes towards the Dutch were unceasing and unendurable. In the absence of Swedish authority on the subject, without ques-

tioning the general truthfulness of the commissary's statements, it would be unjust to give too ready an ear to his suspicions; to admit the correctness of his conclusions without some grains of allowance; or to believe that all the aggressions of which he complains, were without provocation on the part of his people. Huddle accuses Governor Printz with conniving at the abuse of the company's subjects—freemen as well as servants—"when arriving at the place where he resides, \* \* \* so that they are often, on returning home, bloody and bruised," and he seems to attribute similar treatment from the savages to these examples, and particularly a surprise mediated by the Armewick savages on May 12, 1647, at noon, which "was rendered void by God's mercy and correct information, and through a misunderstanding amongst them." He accuses the governor with closing the river, "so that no vessel can enter it on any account, except with his previous consent;" with vilifying their High Mightinesses; treating as frivolous and insignificant the commissions granted by the Director-general, &c.

However unsatisfactory the proceedings of Printz were to the Dutch, they met the hearty approval of his own government. In a letter sent home by him in February of this year, he gave full information "of the nature and actual condition of New Sweden, as also respecting the progress of cultivation and the construction of dwellings in that country." This information was "infinitely agreeable" to her Majesty's government, and although she "had remarked with particular satisfaction the zeal, skill and activity" with which he had filled his station as Commander, (for so he is styled in the letter,) and gave him assurances that "his zealous and faithful services" should be held in remembrance and rewarded with all her royal favor, yet she declined for the present to confer on him "certain lands and occupations" for which he had made a particular request in his letter. She "was well disposed to grant him what was just," but the cautious government of Sweden required that the business should first be examined in the "chamber of finance," and that it should be ascertained that the lands he asked "had not been given away or were not required for the cavalry or soldiers." Printzdorp, hereafter to be mentioned, was probably granted in response to the letter of the governor.

On August 17, Huddle delivered to Governor Printz a protest which he had received from Director General Stuyvesant, and, having obtained permission to visit Manhattan, he carried back with him the reply of the Swedish governor. These documents do not appear to be on record.

The ship "Swan," which had accompanied Printz, arrived a second time during the year 1647, bringing more people. Three other vessels are mentioned as arriving during the administration of Printz—the "Black Cat," the "Key" and the "Lamb."

On January 20, 1648, the government of Sweden issued letters patent in favor of the South Company, "for the State of New Sweden and the payment of those in their employ, granting one third of the excises of the crown upon all confiscated tobacco, besides fines and forfeitures, and provided that in case the revenue from this source should be insufficient to furnish the necessary

sum for the annual support of the State of New Sweden," the deficit was to be made up from the other resources of the crown. In addition, all merchandise from Holland transported to New Sweden and not landed in Sweden to be sold, was to be free from payment of duty, as were also tobacco and furs sent from New Sweden to the mother country. This was a wise stroke of policy on the part of the Swedish government, as it secured the regular payment of wages to the persons in their employ, and at the same time gave the colony commercial advantages as favorable as could be desired.

A Swedish bark in going up the river, in violation of an understanding between the two governments, neglected to show her colors in passing Fort Nassau. This Hudde regarded as a national insult, and sent eight men in pursuit, which proved unsuccessful. The testy commissary was not disposed to allow the affair to pass unnoticed, particularly as the offending skipper on his return had aggravated his offense by telling Hudde that his act was intended as a personal insult. The result was a formal protest to Governor Printz, which, if it had no other effect, it gave reason to suspect that the representative of New Netherland, on "the South river," was disposed to make the most out of a very small matter.

Governor Printz was generally successful in the execution of every scheme in which he engaged, but this year Stuyvesant was advised that he (the governor) was tampering with the Minquas, and endeavouring to obtain their consent to the erection of a Swedish trading post in their country. Either the Dutch governor was misinformed, or Printz had overestimated his influence with this distant savage nation, for no such trading post was ever established.

During the winter the Swedes had been engaged in bringing together a large quantity of logs, and had already carried a great number of them to the Schuylkill. This made Hudde apprehensive "that the governor had an intention to construct some buildings near the place where the vessels are now usually laying at anchor;" and he says, "as these, trading as before, had been driven from Kinsessing, and we cannot otherwise approach the large woods to trade with the Minquas, by which consequently the trade being lost to us, the possession of the river, as I well observed before, would deserve very little consideration." In case the Swedes went on with the building and took possession of some yet unoccupied places, Hudde humbly proposed "to take possession of the tract of land nearest to him, in the name of the Company." It happened very opportunely for the commissary, and affords him some excuse for his subsequent proceedings, which otherwise might have been considered as an act of aggression, "that on the fourth day of the same month some sachems came to him from the savages of Passayonk, who asked him why he did not build on the Schuylkill; that the Swedes had already there some buildings constructed." Circumstances sometimes almost miraculously adapt themselves to our wishes, or we might suspect that Hudde had some instrumentality in bringing about this kind invitation of the Passayonk savages for the Dutch to occupy their lands.

Having received "correct information with regard to the anticipation by

the Swede and particularly so with regard to some places of the highest importance," he directly prepared himself to build near the place, and on the 27th "went thither with the most necessary timber, calling then without delay for the sachems, and stating to them that at present he came there with the intention to build on that spot which they had granted him." Upon this representation the sachems sent a message to the Swedes "who lived there already, and commanded them to depart from thence, insinuating that they had taken possession of that spot in a clandestine way, and against their will, and that they had made a cession for the present to Hudde; that he too should build there; on which two of the principal sachems, as Maarte Hoock and Wissementes, planted there with their own hands the colors of the Prince of Orange, and ordered that I should fire a gun three times as a mark that I had taken possession." After this ceremony and waste of powder, the house was raised in the presence of the chiefs, but towards evening the Swedish commissary, Huygens, with seven or eight men, arrived there, to question Hudde "by whose permission or order he had raised that house." Hudde replied, "by order of his masters, and with the previous consent of the savages." The Swede demanded documentary evidence that he was acting by authority of his masters, "and not on letters of some freemen." This Hudde agreed to produce, after Huygens had delivered to him the like authority for making such a demand.

The sachems now interceded and delivered a rather sharp reprimand to Hendrick Huygens and his company. They informed them that they should grant the Dutch "that tract of land, and that they would settle there;" and asked, "by whose orders they (the Swedes) did erect buildings there? If it was not enough that they were already in possession of Matenmekonk, the Schuylkill, Kinsessing, Kakanken, Upland, and other places possessed by the Swedes, all of which they had stolen from them? that Mennewit, now about eleven years past, had no more than six small tracts of lands, upon Paghahacking, purchased to plant there some tobacco, of which the natives, in gratitude, should enjoy the half of the produce; . . . that they, (the Swedes,) arrived only lately on the river, and had taken already so much land from them, which they actually settled, while they, [the Dutch] pointing to them, never had taken from them any land, although they had dwelt here and conversed with them more than thirty years." Hudde continued the work—"surrounding the house with palisades because the Swedes had destroyed before, the house, which the company possessed on the Schuylkill, and built a fort in its place, and they might do the same here." "While we were thus at work," continues Hudde, "arrives Maens Klings, lieutenant at the fort on the Schuylkill, with twenty-four men fully armed, with charged muskets, and bearing maces, marching in ranks. He asked if we intended to finish that work, and if we would proceed with it? To which I answered, what was commenced must be finished, too; upon which he commanded that his men should lay down their muskets and each of them should take his axe in his

hand and cut down every tree that stood around or near the house—destroying even the fruit trees that I had planted there."

This House of Contention afterwards became what was well known as "Fort Bevers Rheede," though the fact is not directly stated by Hudde. As permission for its erection was obtained from the Passayunk Indians, the site of this fort must have been at some point on the east bank of the Schuylkill, now in the first ward of the city of Philadelphia, and within the limits of the former township of Passayunk. An approximate location has been assigned to this fort on "the map of the early settlements," after taking into consideration the suitableness of location in connection with the facts above stated.

It will be observed, that in the harangue of the Passayunk Savage, Upland is mentioned as a Swedish settlement. This is the first notice of that town under its Swedish name, on record; but doubtless one or more of the plantations observed by Hudde in November, 1645, was at that place. It may also be inferred from that harangue that up to this time the Dutch had not made, what the speaker considered, an actual settlement.

It is now observable that the Dutch became more anxious to acquire an Indian title to the lands on our river, and particularly to those lands that had been granted by the savages to the Swedes. With this object, a committee of the high-council at Fort Amsterdam, consisting of Vice-director Dinclage and the Hon. La Montagne, were commissioned to proceed to the South river, where they arrived June 7th, and on the 10th obtained a confirmation in writing of a transfer said to have been formerly made to Arent Corson. By a reference thereto, it will be seen that the savage grantors claim to be "sachems over the district of country called Armenverius." This country on the Dutch map is located on the Jersey side of the river, in the vicinity of Fort Nassau, and not at all likely to include "the Schuylkill and adjoining lands." Passayunk embraced the eastern shore of the Schuylkill from its mouth some distance upwards, and is given by Campanius as one of the "principal towns or places" of the Indians, on the river; and Hudde himself, but a little over a month previously, had recognized the authority of its sachems to make a grant for the erection of a trading post on their lands, while it will be seen that these same sachems are not among those who joined in this pretended conveyance, or rather confirmation without consideration, of a previous conveyance to Arent Corson, of the same lands, by the same parties, part of the purchase money for which, was still due! A late writer has very properly remarked that "the readiness which the natives manifested to part with their territory was equalled only by their willingness to sell it again to any who might choose to purchase it." He might have added, as applicable to this period in the history of our river, that there was no lack of these purchasers at second hand.

After the Hon. Committee of the Dutch Council had concluded their purchase and had taken public and lawful possession, they "with a becoming suite sailed for Tinnekonk," where they met with a very cold reception from Com-

missary Huygen and Papegoya, the son-in-law of Governor Printz, who kept them standing in a constant rain about half an hour. After being admitted to an audience "they delivered, among others, their Solemn protest against the aforesaid Printz, against his illegal possession of the Schuylkill." Governor Printz promised to give his answer before their departure, of which Hudde has made no note.

Places of settlement on the Schuylkill were now assigned to several freemen. On July 2nd, one of the number commenced to build, but was prevented by the son-in-law of the governor, who caused to be pulled down and burnt what he had raised, and adding insult to injury, threatened "that if he there came again, he would carry off with him a good drubbing." Hudde records similar proceedings, though not so violent, on the part of the Swedes, towards one Thomas Braes, who attempted to settle and build at a place named by them "New Holm." This is probably the same occurrence mentioned by Acerlius as happening in 1646, in which Thomas Broen was the person desiring to build. If so, "New Holm" was located in the neighborhood of Mantua creek, in New Jersey. Printz offered Broen permission to build under Swedish jurisdiction, which he refused.

Commissary Hudde being temporarily absent on a visit to his superiors at Fort Amsterdam, Governor Printz erected a building about 30 feet long and 20 wide, immediately in front of the new Dutch Fort Beversreede, on the Schuylkill, "so that the vessels that came to anchor under the fort could discover said fort with difficulty." The back gable of the house was only twelve feet from the gate of the fort, and on the outer side of it. Alexander Boyer, who had charge of the interests of the Dutch during Hudde's absence, very properly regarded the building of this house by Governor Printz, as intended more to insult his "lords and masters than to reap for himself any real advantage from it," because, he said, "the ground in the same range with our fort is large enough to admit twenty similar buildings."

Boyer also reports two Swedes as having been murdered by the Maquas--the first instance on record of Swedish blood having been shed by the Indians.

Hudde returned October 5th with a few freemen to whom had been delivered letters patent to settle and build on the Schuylkill. He says he "was directly informed that the Swedes placed his best hope on the country of the Minquas against the bargain concluded by us," and "to prevent similar frivolous pretensions, and to shew that the contract was by no means broken by the honorable committee," he addressed a note to Hendrick Huygens, intended to be shown to the Governor, of which the following is an extract: "Honorable and obliging good friend, accept my cordial salutation. It was with deep regret that I was informed on my return, that our fugitives can find no residence in the Minquas country, against the good intentions indeed of our Director-general, who will not permit that anything shall be undertaken by his subjects against our contract, but expects that similar conduct shall be holden from both sides."

It is evident from the foregoing extracts from Hudde, as has been before suggested, that a contract existed between the Swedes and the Dutch that contained some specifications in respect to the trade and occupancy of the Schuylkill; and it is but reasonable to conclude that the harsh conduct of Governor Printz towards the Dutch on that river resulted from a belief that their acts were in violation of that contract. It may also be inferred that the Minquas maintained a kind of ownership over the country about the mouth of the Schuylkill, as in my apprehension the allusion to their country in the quoted language of Hudde, had no reference to the usual place of residence of that powerful tribe of savages, which will be shown hereafter was on the Susquehanna. This ownership might have been for the purposes of trade or fishing, at least to serve their convenience during their periodical visits. Whatever it was, Hudde was evidently apprehensive, that the late act of the committee of the Dutch Council might be regarded with disfavor by these savages. In a subsequent negotiation with the Dutch, in which some of the same sachems who confirmed "the Schuylkill and adjoining lands" to the honorable committee, participated, when asked whether "they were chiefs and proprietors of the lands situate on the west side of this river, at present partly incorporated and settled by the Swede?" replied that they "were great chiefs and proprietors of the lands, both by ownership and descent, and by appointment of Minquas and river Indians."

The Schuylkill river was not the highway by which the Minquas reached the trading mart near its mouth, or at Kinsessing, as might be inferred from the language of some writers. Their route passed diagonally over the whole extent of Delaware county, entering Philadelphia at the head of tide water on Cobb's creek, near the site of the Swede's mill; doubtless a branch of the usually travelled path to their more southern trading post at Fort Christina.

The land assigned to the freemen who accompanied Hudde on his return, was located on the Schuylkill, at a place then known as "Mast-makers Corner," "Point," or "Hook." In their efforts to occupy and build on these lands, they met with the same determined opposition from the Swedes that others had experienced. The officers to whom this work of demolition was assigned, did not hesitate to avow that they were acting under the special instructions of Governor Printz. The exact position of Mast-makers Corner is not known. It was on the east side of the Schuylkill, and probably but a very short distance from the Dutch Fort Beversreede. An account of these harsh proceedings on the part of the Swedes, forwarded to Fort Amsterdam by Hudde on November 7, closes the often cited report of that vigilant functionary.

Two days later, Adrian Van Tiedhoven, "clerk of the court on the South river," also reported sundry of the Swedish outrages above noted, but he arrives at the conclusion that these cannot cause much injury to the Dutch trade with the Indians. He, however, regards commerce here as "nearly spoiled;" as he says, "we are compelled to give two fathoms white, and one of black seawant (wampum) for one beaver; one fathom of cloth for two beavers; every fathom of seawant amounts to three ells, sometimes one-sixteenth less,

so that in my opinion this barter is too much against us, as the Indians always take the largest and tallest among them to trade with us."

The Swedish priest Campanius, after residing in the country six years, "sailed from Elfsborg in New Sweden," May 18, 1648. Rev. Lawrence Charles Lokenius succeeded Campanius and for a time had charge of the churches at Tinicum and Christina. After a time he gave up the former, but kept the latter till his death in 1688. Rev. Israel Holgh was also a minister here in the time of Governor Printz, but soon returned to his native country.

The disagreements between the Swedes and the Dutch are still continued, giving rise to a mutual hatred and jealousy. Stuyvesant, in a letter to Hudde, complains of the encroachment of the Swedes—fears they will not stop, but admits that he does not know "what he shall apply as a remedy." Even plans by the Swedes are suggested, to interfere with the Dutch to and on the North river. Each party agrees to pursue the policy of obtaining additional grants of lands from the Indians, as the one most likely to strengthen its claims upon the river. As yet the Swedes maintain their ascendancy.

As Campanius, the elder, left New Sweden in 1648, and it is probable that most of the descriptions of settlements, &c., in the work of his grandson were derived from him, it may not be amiss at this time to notice some of them that have not already claimed our attention:

"Mecoponacka, or Upland, was an unfortified place, but some houses were built there. It was situated between Fort Christina and New Gottenburg, but nearer the latter. There was a fort built there some time after its settlement. It is good even land along the river shore.

"Passayunk was given by the crown to the Commandant Swen Schute. At that place there was a fort called Korsholm. After Governor Printz's departure for Sweden, it was abandoned by the Swedes, and afterwards burnt and destroyed by the Indians.

"Manayunk, or Schuylkill, was a handsome little fort, built of logs filled up with sand and stones, and surrounded with palisades cut very sharp at the top. It was at the distance of four German miles east of Christina. It was mounted with great guns as well as the other forts. Those forts were all situated on the water side.

"Chinsessing was called the New Fort. It was not properly a fort, but substantial log houses, built of good strong hard hickory, two stories high, which was sufficient to secure the people from the Indians. But what signifies a fort without God's assistance? In that settlement there dwelt five freemen, who cultivated the land and lived very well.

"Karakung, otherwise called Water Mill stream, is a fine stream, very convenient for water mills; the Governor caused one to be erected there. It was a fine mill which ground both fine and coarse flour, and was going early and late; it was the first that was seen in that country. There was no fort near it but only a strong dwelling house, built of hickory, and inhabited by freemen.

"Chammassungh, or Finland. This place was inhabited by Finns, who had strong houses but no fort. It lies at the distance of two German miles east of Christina by water; and by land, it is distant two long Swedish miles.

"Techoherassi, Olof Stille's place, was a small plantation, which was built by Swedish freemen, who gave it that name. They were frequently visited by Indians as it was on the river shore, and surrounded with water like a small island." The Indians named Olof on account of his thick black beard. This place was near the mouth of Ridley creek."

The troubles of Governor Stuyvesant were not alone with the Swedes. He was constantly embroiled with his own people, and his New England neighbors gave him much trouble. His correspondence with the English, in which several transactions on the Delaware come under review, evinces much ability, while his domestic feuds show him to have been self-willed and arbitrary.

Governor Stuyvesant had been advised by the Directors of the West India Company of their intention to apply to the Queen of Sweden for the establishment of limits between the Swedes and Dutch on the South river. This may have been in part the inducement for the visit of his excellency to the Delaware, which happened this year. Upon his first arrival it does not appear that he had a personal interview with Governor Printz—as their negotiations are said to have been conducted by means of "letters and messengers." After communicating to the governor the rights of the West India Company by reason of first discovery, possession and purchases from the Indians, "which included the Schuylkill district," he demanded him "to show in like manner, by similar evidence, what lands there had been purchased by him or his, and were consequently conveyed to them by the natives and proprietors." "The result was only a simple writing, wherein the aforesaid governor designated the Swedish limits wide and broad enough," alleging, that the deeds of the purchase were "in the chancery at Stockholm." This allegation Stuyvesant regarded as a mere subterfuge and destitute of truth. He endeavored to sustain this serious charge against Printz by adducing the fact that he (Printz) then, "for the first time, had tried to buy from a certain sachem or Indian chief named Waspangzewan, such lands as he already occupied, and insisted, were included within his limits." The fact relied on by Stuyvesant proves nothing—it being more likely that the offer to purchase was to get rid of a troublesome claim, than to liquidate a just one. This is rendered more probable by the fact that before Stuyvesant left the river, the Indian sachem who refused to sell to the Swedes made a "free donation and gift" of the same lands to the Dutch.

This occurred July 30th. On the 9th of that month the very singular and rather suspicious negotiation was conducted, by which the Dutch pretend to have extinguished the Indian title to the land from Christina kill to Bomp-gens hook, before adverted to. This was also a "free gift," except that one of the ceding sachems made a condition "that when anything was the matter with his gun it shall be repaired;" and also, that when he came empty among the Dutch, they were to give him some maize. The grantors in this case were Amattehoorn, Pemenatta and Sinques—who, although they claim to be the right owners of the west bank of the river from the Schuylkill downwards, declined selling the lands between that river and Christina, to the Dutch. They, however, do admit, that the Swedes did purchase the lands they occupy, but deny that it was from the right owners, which they now claim to be. No deed was executed at this conference, that ceremony having been postponed for four years, when another grantor named Ackehoorn joins in a regular In-

dian conveyance for the same premises—the consideration being as usual, duffels, kettles, guns, powder, &c. What is remarkable in this deed, the right of fishing and hunting is reserved to the Indians.

That the Swedes were the first to purchase from the Indians the lands included within the bounds of Delaware county, has already been shown. The object of Governor Stuyvesant, was to make it appear that the Swedish title was imperfect, because their purchase was not made from the rightful owners. Of this he brings no proof but the testimony of the adverse claimants, who themselves refuse to sell to him this particular part of their dominions.

Since the arrival of the Swedes, the names of the Indian sachems who were owners or who set up a claim of ownership to the country embracing Delaware County, are—Siscohoka, Mechekyralames, Kyckesycken (Live Turkey,) Amattehoorn or Mattehoorn, Pemenatta, Sinques, Wappingzewan and possibly Aquahoorn. These are given on Dutch authority. It will be seen hereafter that the dominions of a chief named Naaman, may have extended within our limits.

During General Stuyvesant's detention on the Delaware, a petition for indemnity on account of injuries sustained at the hands of the Swedes at different times and by sundry persons, was presented to his Excellency. Several of these have been noticed already; but, in addition, a garden had been made back of Fort Reversreede, which was at once destroyed and the fence burnt by order of Printz. Also two persons had commenced the erection of buildings on the Island of Harommuny, or Aharommuny, "west of the Swedes' plantation," —one having "laid the ground timbers and set up the ties"—the other had "brought his clap-boards." In the first instance the timbers were cut into fire wood, and in the second the building was forcibly prevented, by the deputies of the Governor, Huygens and Papergoya, "fully armed." No clue is given to the location of this Island Aharommuny, except that it was "west of the Swedes plantation." This expression could not have applied to Tinicum, because there was no island west of it. It must refer to the Swedish fort on the Schuylkill, and assuming that to be the case, I have assigned the above name on the map of early settlements to the island situate next westerly from that on which the Swedish fort is located, and at present occupied by farm buildings. This island was confirmed to Peter Kock, October 1st, 1669.

Having acquired an Indian title to the west bank of the river below Christina kill, Governor Stuyvesant at once determined to erect another fort, "for the greater security of the company's jurisdiction, and the protection of its people," and to raze Fort Nassau, which "lay too high up and too inconvenient a distance." The new fort, which was called Casimir, was erected on "a tolerably suitable spot" about a league from the Swedish Fort Christina. Its site was within the limits of the present town of New Castle. Governor Printz protested against the erection of this new fort, but appears afterwards to have been reconciled to the measure, as before Stuyvesant took his departure from the river "he had divers verbal conferences with Johan Printz, the Swedish governor, and they mutually promised not to commit any hostile or

vexatious acts against one another, but to maintain together all neighborly friendship and correspondence, as good friends and allies are bound to do."

The doings of Stuyvesant on the Delaware were wholly upon his own responsibility, not having given to the West India Company "so much as a hint of his intentions." The news was unexpected to the directors, and they declined to give any opinion on the subject until they "had heard the complaints of the Swedish governor to his queen, and ascertained at her court how these have been received."

The erection of Fort Casimir rendered the Swedish Fort Elsinborg useless for the purpose of its original design. If any acts of submission were now required from Dutch vessels in passing that fort, the same would be exacted from Swedish vessels in passing Fort Casimir. Elsinborg was therefore abandoned, as it does not appear to have been a place of trade. The Swedes allege that it had become untenable from the great number of mosquitos, and gave it the nickname of "Myggengborg or Musquito Fort."

Governor Printz having been accustomed to an active military life, became wearied of his present position and requested permission to return to Sweden, at the same time soliciting a speedy reinforcement, in order to be prepared for the more threatening aspect that the affairs of the river had lately assumed. Not waiting for the arrival of his successor, he sailed for his native country during the present year, leaving the government in charge of his son-in-law, John Papegoya. Some writers have placed his departure in 1652, but this is disproved by a trading commission issued by him from Fort Christina, October 1st, 1653.

In Sweden, three persons had been convicted, each of killing an elk on the Island D'Auland. Two of them were sentenced to run the gauntlet, each three times,—the third "to be sent to New Sweden." This is perhaps the last Swedish criminal sent to New Sweden.

On August 20, of this year, Queen Christina granted to Captain John Amundson Besh, and to his wife and to his heirs and their heirs, "a tract of land in New Sweden extending to Upland kill." This grant has been supposed to embrace the present site of Marcus Hook, but this is not probable. On the same day another grant was made by her Swedish Majesty to the "brave and courageous Lieutenant Swen Schute" and to his wife and to his heirs, "a tract of country in New Sweden, viz., Mockorhulteykyl, as far as the river, together with the small island belonging thereto, viz., the island Karinge and Kinsessing, comprehending also Passuming." To those acquainted with this region of country it will not be difficult to give the above grant an approximate position, but I have not met with anything that enabled me with any degree of certainty to decide upon the island embraced in the grant.

It is a remarkable fact that on October 6th, just about the time Governor Printz sailed for Sweden, Director-general Stuyvesant wrote to the directors of the West India Company that "the Swedes on the South river would be well inclined to repair among us, in case we will take them under our safeguard;" adding "that hitherto and until we receive further information from

your honors, we decline their proposal, inasmuch as we know not whether it would be well or ill received." It will be remembered that a colony of Hollanders, before the arrival of Printz, had settled under Swedish jurisdiction in the neighborhood of the place where the Dutch had erected their new Fort Casimir. From these such a proposition may have been received; but it is highly improbable that the regular Swedish settlers on the river participated in making it.

In November of this year, the Swedish College of Commerce granted to John Amundson a commission as a captain in the navy. He was about to embark on board of a galliot belonging to the South Company for New Sweden, and when arrived there, part of his duty was to consist in superintending carefully "the construction of vessels, in order that they may be faithfully built." This is the same person to whom the grant of land "extending to Upland kill" was made, Besh or Besk, in the name of the grantee, being the place of his residence. The appointment of this officer would indicate that the Swedish government designed to establish the business of building ships in New Sweden. The land granted to Captain Amundson was at a point on the river well adapted to that business, and was probably selected with that view.

The letter from the Queen, granting Governor Printz leave to return to Sweden, is dated December 12th, when it may be supposed he had already embarked. He was urged to delay his departure until "the best arrangements could be made in regard to his successor." It has been said that Printz became unpopular "by the exercise of a too rigid authority." This letter is conclusive that he possessed the entire confidence of his government. The commission of John Rysingh, the successor of Printz, bears the same date with the above letter. Both documents show that the government contemplated the continuance of Printz in the country for some time longer, during which period Rysingh would act as his aid. But the interval between the departure of the old governor and the arrival of the new one, during which the burden of the government devolved on Papegoya, must have been brief—not exceeding five or six months.

The semi-romantic claim and settlement of Sir Edmund Plowden, or Plyoden (although its vague boundaries probably included the district now embraced within the limits of Delaware county) has not been noticed in its proper order of time, because it has little or no historical value in connection with the early settlements on the Delaware. To show, however, that the "Earl Palatine of New Albion" had a real existence and was not a myth, we give the following extract, from "The Rs>epresentation of New Netherland:" "We cannot omit to say," (remarks the author, Vander Donck) "that there has been here (at Manhattan) both in the time of Director Kieft and that of General Stuyvesant, a certain Englishman who called himself Sir Edward Plowden, with the title of Earl Palatine of New Albion, who claimed that the land on the west side of the North river to Virginia was his by gift of King James of England; but he said he did not wish to have any strife with the Dutch, though he was very much piqued at the Swedish governor, John

Printz, at the South river, on account of some affront given him, too long to relate. He said that when an opportunity should offer, he would go there and take possession of the river." It is presumed the "opportunity" never did offer, and the reader, in consequence, can only imagine the character of the threatened exploit. The grant was not made, however, by King James as mentioned in the extract, but it was obtained in the reign of King Charles I., (1634) from the deputy-general or viceroy of Ireland.

The commercial privileges were as liberal as could be desired, and in this respect were in striking contrast with those of the Dutch. The purchase and cultivation of land was encouraged—the purchases to be made "either from the company or the savages," and, "in respect to the lands thus purchased, subjects recognizing the jurisdiction of the crown of Sweden" were to enjoy "all franchises and allodial privileges, themselves, and their descendants forever."

In consideration of the very faithful and zealous services that Rysingh had rendered and was still disposed to render, her Majesty granted "to him and his wife, and to their legitimate male heirs and their descendants, as much land in the West Indies and New Sweden as he shall be able to cultivate with 20 to 30 peasants; ceding to him the aforesaid country with all its dependencies, with all, &c., . . . to enjoy, employ and keep the same, in the same manner and with the same franchises as our nobles, and as a perpetual property." This royal grant was located on the river a short distance below New Castle.

Arriving in new Sweden towards the end of May, 1654, on board of the government ship "Aren" (Eagle), Rysingh commenced his administration by capturing the Dutch Fort Casimir, in direct violation of his instructions. There is some variation in the accounts given of this transaction, which it will not be necessary to notice. Gerit Bicker was in command of the fort, and seeing a strange sail in the distance, dispatched Secretary Van Tienhoven and others "to ascertain the particulars." The messengers did not return till the next day, and then only two hours in advance of the Swedish ship, which they reported to be full of people, with a new governor, who made known to them his intention to take the fort, "as it stood on ground belonging to the Swedish crown." Bicker was urged to give orders to defend the fort, but declined because "there was no powder." Soon after a boat's crew consisting of twenty or thirty Swedish soldiers landed under the command of the former lieutenant of Governor Printz, Swen Schute, who were welcomed by Bicker "as friends." Escorted by him, the Swedes passed immediately into the fort, took possession, and stripped the few Dutch soldiers by whom it was garrisoned of their military equipments, even of "their side arms." Bicker seems to have stood paralyzed while these proceedings were in progress, and it was not till Van Tienhoven made the suggestion that he and two others were deputed to demand from Governor Rysingh his authority for taking forcible possession of Fort Casimir. The governor claimed "to act by orders of her Majesty in Sweden," and he further informed the embassy that when complaints had been made by the Swedish Ambassador to the States General in respect to the building of

the fort, they referred him to the West India Company, who in their turn denied giving any authority for its erection, and had further told the Swedish Ambassador "that if our people are in your way there, drive them off." The truthfulness of the reply of Rysingh is in a measure corroborated by a letter from the Company to Governor Stuyvesant on the subject of the erection of the fort before referred to; from which it may reasonably be supposed that a correspondence between them and the Swedish Ambassador would ensue, and that the company was disposed to make concessions to the Swedish crown. This correspondence may have resulted in additional orders to Rysingh, subsequent to the issuing of his general instructions, in which the capture of the fort was authorized. It is not, however, to be supposed that such orders would afford any palliation or excuse for the rash and unsoldierlike manner in which the capture was effected. Rysingh was not a soldier, and it does not appear that Amundson, commissioned as his military colleague, accompanied him, or was ever in the country.

The exploit of capturing Fort Casimir happened on Trinity Sunday, and in commemoration of that circumstance, the captors changed the name of the fortress to Trefalldigheet, or Trinity Fort. News of the event was duly communicated to Governor Stuyvesant, both by Rysingh and Bicker,—their statements, of course, varying somewhat in the details of the transaction. Three or four of the Dutch soldiers, including Bicker, remained on the river, who, with nearly all the Dutch freemen residing there, took an oath of fidelity to the Swedish governor. The depositions of Van Tienhoven and the eight or ten soldiers who returned to New Amsterdam, place the conduct of Bicker in a very unfavorable light. His behavior served as an invitation to a small body of men to capture the fort, who probably had only been detailed to make a formal demand for its surrender, preliminary to the usual negotiations in such cases. But the "brave and courageous Lieutenant Swen Schute," who commanded the Swedes, was not the man to allow so favorable an opportunity to pass unimproved, for he was never more in his element than when administering a lesson of humility to the Dutch.

With the capture of Fort Casimir, the authority of the Dutch on the river, for the time being, was suspended. The engineer, Peter Lindstrom, who came to the country with Rysingh, caused this fort to be greatly strengthened. He also laid out the town of Christina back of the fort of that name, and constructed a map of New Sweden. There also arrived with Rysingh several officers, some troops and a clergyman, and all the Dutch accounts mention that he was accompanied by a large number of people. We are informed by Acrelius, that Papegoya soon went home, and that Rysingh assumed the title of Director-general.

On June 17, a great convocation of Indians, including ten sachems, was held at Printz Hall, on Tinicum, at which "it was offered on behalf of the Queen of Sweden to renew the ancient league of friendship that subsisted between them and the Swedes, who had purchased from them the lands they occupied. The Indians complained that the Swedes had brought much evil up-

on them, for many of them had died since their coming into the country," whereupon considerable presents were distributed among the Indians, which brought about a conference among themselves. The result was a speech from one of their chiefs, Naaman, in which he rebuked his companions for having spoken evil of the Swedes and done them an injury, and told them he hoped they would do so no more, for the Swedes were very good people.

"Look," said he, pointing to the presents, "and see what they have brought to us, for which they desire our friendship." So saying he stroked himself three times, down his arm, which among the Indians was a token of friendship; afterwards he thanked the Swedes on behalf of his people for the presents they had received, and said that friendship should be observed more strictly between them than it had been before; that the Swedes and the Indians had been in Governor Printz's time as one body and one heart (striking his breast as he spoke), and that thenceforward they should be as one head; in token of which he took hold of his head with both hands, and made a motion as if he were tying a knot, and then he made this comparison;—that as the calabash was round without any crack, so they should be a compact body without any fissure; and that if any one should attempt to do any harm to the Indians, the Swedes should immediately inform them of it, and, on the other hand, the Indians would give immediate notice to the Christians of any plot against them, even if it were in the middle of the night. On this they were answered that that would be, indeed, a true and lasting friendship, if every one would agree to it; on which they gave a general shout in token of consent. Immediately on this, the great guns were fired, which pleased them extremely; and they said, Poo, hoo, hoo; mokirick picon; that is to say, "hear and believe, the great guns are fired." Then they were treated with wine and brandy. Another of the Indians then stood up and spoke and admonished all in general, that they should keep the league and friendship which had been made with the Christians, and in no manner to violate the same, nor do them any injury, or their hogs or cattle, and if any one should be guilty of such violation they should be severely punished as an example to others. The Indians then advised that some Swedes should be settled at Passyunk, where there lived a great number of Indians, that they might be watched and punished if they did any mischief. They also expressed a wish that the title to the lands which the Swedes had purchased should be confirmed; on which the copies of the agreements (for the originals had been sent to Stockholm) were read to them word for word. When those who had signed the deeds heard their names, they appeared to rejoice; but when the names were read of those who were dead, they hung their heads in sorrow. Then there were set upon the floor in the great hall two large kettles, and many other vessels filled the sappaum, which is a kind of hasty pudding made of maize or Indian corn, which grows there in great abundance. The sachems sat by themselves; the other Indians all fed heartily and were satisfied."

This proceeding, copied nearly entire from Campanius, is highly characteristic of such transactions with the Indians. Other treaties with the aborigines may have been held within our limits, but this is the only one the recorded proceedings of which have come down to us. It is conclusive that the Swedes had purchased from the Indians the lands then occupied by them; and the fact that one of the principal chiefs, Naaman, who was a party to this transaction, resided on the creek that bears his name, renders it almost equally conclusive that the former purchase of the Swedes had been made from "the right owners," the pretension set up by the Dutch to the contrary notwithstanding. The treaty thus so solemnly made between the Swedes and In-

dians, we are informed by Campanius, "has ever since been faithfully observed by both sides."

The war between England and Holland having been concluded, and the Dutch having been driven from the Delaware, a favorable opportunity was presented to the New Englanders to renew their claims on the river. These were pressed on the ground of purchases made from the Indians, and gave rise to a correspondence between Governor Rysingh and the Commissioners of the United Colonies which it will not be necessary to notice.

A Swedish vessel, called the "Golden Shark," by accident or design, was piloted into the Raritan river. The vessel was immediately seized by Governor Stuyvesant, who regarded this as a fair opportunity to force the Swedes to restore Fort Casimir. The event gave rise to considerable correspondence, which did not result in a restoration either of the fort or the vessel.

The affairs of the Swedes on the Delaware were now approaching a crisis, but nothing had occurred to arouse the suspicions of the home government. The triumph of Rysingh was regarded as a reconquest of usurped territory, and no other means to reclaim it by the Dutch were apprehended beyond the usual one of protest. This was a fatal delusion; for at the close of 1654, while estimates were being made in Sweden for the support of their colony during the ensuing year on a peace basis, an armament was being fitted out in Holland, not only sufficient to replace "matters on the Delaware in their former position," but to drive "the Swedes from every side of the river."

In the spring of 1655, five armed vessels well equipped were forwarded to Stuyvesant, with a *carte blanche* to charter others. The armament when completed at New Amsterdam consisted of seven vessels, and from six to seven hundred men. The greatest caution was used in providing against every contingency, in fitting it out, and a day of thanksgiving and prayer was observed before the sailing of the expedition; which happened on Sunday, September 4th, "after sermon." It was commanded by Governor Stuyvesant in person, and arrived in the bay of South river the next day about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The deserted Swedish Fort Elsingborg was visited on the following day, but it was not till Friday that the expedition reached Fort Trinity or Casimir. This fortress was under the immediate command of Swen Schute, while Governor Rysingh in person had charge of Christina. To prevent communication between the two forts, Stuyvesant had landed fifty men. The demand made by the Dutch was "a direct restitution of their own property," to which Commander Schute, after having had an interview with Stuyvesant, reluctantly yielded on the following day, upon very favorable terms of capitulation. For the reduction of Fort Christina a bloodless siege of fourteen days was required. As a matter of necessity it yielded to an immensely superior force, September 25th, on even more favorable terms than had been granted to the garrison of Fort Trinity. Agreeable to special instructions from the home government, an offer was made to restore the possession of Fort Christina to Governor Rysingh, but he declined the offer, preferring to abide by the articles of capitulation.

The magnificent scale on which the expedition was got up by Stuyvesant for the capture of these inconsiderable forts, with the slow caution observed by him in conducting the siege of Fort Christina, borders on the ridiculous, and has afforded an ample field for the satire of the veritable Knickerbocker. His ignorance of the weak condition of the enemy will, in a measure defend him from the shafts of ridicule, but it will be difficult to find an excuse for the acts of wantonness his soldiers were permitted to exercise towards the peaceable inhabitants of the country. If the official report of Rysingh is to be relied upon, "they killed their cattle, goats, swine and poultry, broke open houses, pillaged the people, without the sconce, of their property, and higher up the river they plundered many and stripped them to the skin. At New Gottenburg they robbed Mr. Papegoya's wife of all she had, with many others, who had collected their property there." Nor does Rysingh fail to remind Stuyvesant of these unjustifiable acts. "His men," he says, "acted as if they had been on the lands of their inveterate enemy," as, for example, the plundering of "Tennakong, Upland, Finlandt, Printzdorp, and several other places, \* \* \* not to say a word of what was done in Fort Christina, where women were violently torn from their houses, whole buildings destroyed, and they dragged from them, yea, the oxen, cows, swine and other creatures, were butchered day after day; even the horses were not spared, but wantonly shot, the plantations destroyed, and the whole country left so desolate, that scarce any means are remaining for the subsistence of the inhabitants." He also tells him, "your men took away at Tennekong, in an uncouth manner, all the cordage and sails of a new vessel, and then they went to the magazine, and without demanding the keys entered it alone, broke the boards of the church, and so took away the cordage and sails."

Campanius says "the Dutch proceeded to destroy New Gottenburg, laying waste all the houses and plantations without the fort, killing the cattle and plundering the inhabitants of everything that they could lay their hands on." A late writer (Ferris) concludes that "this is unquestionably erroneous," and assigns two reasons for his opinion. First, "the Dutch had no motive for such destructive cruelty, the country being now theirs by a formal surrender, and they were bound by their treaty at Christina," &c. Second, "that the church at Tinicum was standing twelve years afterwards, and Printz Hall at the commencement of the present century." But the writer has failed to observe that the depredations were committed during the siege of Fort Christina and not after its surrender and the conclusion of the treaty; and that a fair construction of the language of Campanius will not warrant the inference that any building except the fort was actually destroyed.

The Dutch were not, however, permitted to practice these cruelties towards the Swedes with impunity. Even before the return of the fleet to New Amsterdam, to use the language of Governor Stuyvesant, "it pleased God to temper this our victory with such an unfortunate and unexpected accident as New Netherland never witnessed, inasmuch as in less than three days over forty of our nation were massacred by the barbarous natives; about one hun-

dred, mostly women and children, taken prisoners; boweries and some plantations burnt and laid in ashes, and in and with them over 12,000 schepels of grain yet unthrashed." With one-half of the force taken to the Delaware, the conquest of the Swedes would have been equally certain and far more creditable to the conquerors, while the other half could have guarded their own people against such a dreadful calamity.

By the terms of capitulation of Fort Christina, all the Swedes and Finns who desired to remain in the country were obliged to take an oath of allegiance to the States General of the United Netherlands—even those who intended to leave, but who were obliged to remain for a time to dispose of their lands and settle up their business, (for which one year and six weeks were allowed,) were not exempted from taking the oath, to be binding so long as they remained. Thus ended Swedish sovereignty on the continent of America. Deriving its only title from the savages, which is not recognized by the law of nations, no very protracted endurance could have been anticipated for the colony as a dependency of Sweden; but its sudden downfall was manifestly the direct result of the rash, unjustifiable and unauthorized acts of Governor Rysingh in capturing Fort Casimir.

The hardships of the Swedes, though they were not protracted under the Dutch government, did not terminate with the capture of their forts. We are informed by Acerlius that "the flower of their troops were picked out and sent to New Amsterdam under the pretext of their free choice, the men were forcibly carried on board the ships. The women were ill treated in their houses, the goods pillaged, and the cattle killed."

But little has come down to us in respect to the domestic administration of affairs in the Swedish colony. The administration of justice was doubtless conducted by means of a military tribunal of which the governor was the head. Printz felt himself disqualified for the performance of the duties of a judge, and in a dispatch to the Swedish West India Company, dated February 20, 1647, he makes known his difficulty in this wise: "Again, I have several times solicited to obtain a learned and able man. 1st, To administer justice and attend to the law business, sometimes very intricate cases occurring, in which it is difficult, and never ought to be for one and the same person to appear in court as plaintiff as well as judge." . . . As the seat of government was located at Tinicum from the commencement of the administration of Governor Printz, it may be concluded that the seat of justice was also located there.

Mrs. Papegoya, the daughter of Governor Printz, it will have been seen, did not return to Sweden with her husband. For many years she continued to reside at Tinicum, rather in poverty than affluence. Tinicum is no longer mentioned as a fortified place, and if the fort was not destroyed by the Dutch as mentioned by Campanius, it was suffered by them to go into decay.

The government of the Dutch on the river was established by the appointment of John Paul Jaquet as vice-director and commander-in-chief, and Andreas Hudde as secretary and surveyor, and keeper of the keys of the fort, &c. The council was to consist of the vice-director, Hudde, Elmerhuysen

Klein, and two sergeants, in purely military affairs; in matters purely civil, or between freemen and the company's servants, two of the most expert free-men were to be substituted for the two sergeants. The instructions given Ja-quet show a want of confidence in the Swedes. "Good notice" was to be taken of their behaviour, and in case any of them were found to be not well affected they were required to depart, "with all imaginable civility," and, if possible to be sent to New Amsterdam; and no Swede living in the country was to re-main in the fort all night. The seat of government was established at Fort Casimir—provision having been made for extending the town, which took the name of New Amstel.

"In granting lands, care was to be taken that a community of 16 or 20 persons reside together. The rent to be 12 stivers per morgen, per annum; but permission to plant was only to be granted, on taking an oath to assist the fort, or to be transported in case they refuse the oath." "The free persons of the Swedish nation residing on the second corner above Fort Cassiimer," so-llicit counsel "that they may remain on their lands, as they have no inclination to change their abode, neither to build in the new village," claiming the promise made to them by Stuyvesant. Their petition was granted until the expiration of the year and six weeks, mentioned in the capitulation.

As evidence that the Swedish government had been kept in ignorance of the intended conquest of New Sweden by the Dutch, was the arrival March 24, 1656, of the Swedish ship "Mercury," with 130 souls on board, intended as a reinforcement to the colony. They were forbidden to pass the fort, but a party of Indians joined the crew and conducted the ship up the river, the Dutch not venturing to fire a gun against them. The "Mercury" was allowed to pass the fort owing to the number of Indians on board, the Dutch feeling no disposition to provoke their animosity. The passengers of the "Mercury" were landed contrary to the direct orders, sent at considerable trouble from New Amsterdam, but the captain and crew of the vessel were exonerated from all censure, the responsibility resting with the Indians and resident Swedes. Among the passengers was Mr. Papegoya, the son-in-law of Governor Printz, who wrote to Governor Stuyvesant immediately upon his arrival. There were also two clergymen on board, one of whom, named Matthias, who continued to reside in the country during two years. Andres Bengston was also a passenger, who was still living in this country in 1703. Much negotiation was occa-sioned in consequence of the arrival of the "Mercury," and though the Dutch government never yielded its assent to the landing of the immigrant pas-sengers, they all did land, and probably most of them remained in the country. The vessel was allowed to proceed to New Amsterdam and discharge her cargo at a reduced duty, and to take in provision for her return voyage.

The conquest of New Sweden was not quietly acquiesced in by the home government. Their minister protested against the outrage and claimed resti-tution, but this claim was disregarded, the Dutch being well aware that noth-ing more serious than paper missiles could be resorted to, the Swedes at that time being engaged in a war with Poland. The Directors of the West India

Company did not hesitate to communicate to Stuyvesant their approbation, in general, of his conduct.

After Governor Printz left the country, his plantation at Tinicum seems to have been very much neglected, and for a time wholly abandoned. The interference of Commander Jaquet to prevent his daughter, Mrs. Papegoya, from resuming the possession of the property, gave this lady occasion to memorialize the Director-general. She says:

"It is, without doubt, well known to the Director-general, that our late lord governor, my highly revered lord and father, prepared a farm, partly cultivated by freemen, who are returned to Sweden, and surrendered it to him, and partly cleared by his orders, and cultivated for several years; and this was granted by the King (Queen?), and by the present royal majesty was confirmed, but which now since three years, being abandoned, was again covered with bushes, and the dwelling-house nearly destroyed by the Indians, and so I have been obliged to repair it, by three Finns, and to sow its fields, when, unexpectedly, I was forbidden by the present commander, to take possession of it again; wherefore I am compelled to inform the Director-general of this event, with humble supplication that it may please him graciously, and from the friendship between him and my lord and father, to favor me with this possession, as I am confident his honor will do; and solicit further that my people may remain unmolested at Printzdorp, and continue to cultivate its soil; and that his Honor, &c., may be pleased to grant me, for my greater security, letters patent for that spot, and so too for Tinnakonk. I hope that my lord and father will acknowledge it as a mark of great friendship, and as far as it is in his power, be remunerated with thankfulness; with which I recommend the Director-general to the protection of God Almighty. Dated at Tinnakonk August 3, 1656. The Director General's humble servant,  
ARMGARD PRINTZ."

"The suppliant is permitted, agreeably to the capitulation, to take possession of the lands of her lord and father in Printzdorf, and to use it to her best advantage," was the response of the Director-general.

The Dutch West India Company had become greatly embarrassed by the large amount of their debts, which had been increased by the aid afforded by the city of Amsterdam towards the conquest of the Swedes on the Delaware. To liquidate this debt, that part of the South river extending from the west side of Christina kill to the mouth of the bay, "and so far as the Minquas land extended," was, after much negotiation, transferred to that city, with the company's rights and privileges, and subject to conditions agreed upon by the contracting parties. These conditions with a slight modification were ratified by the States General, August 16, 1656—the colony thus established taking the name of Nieuwer Amstel.

As the jurisdiction of the City's Colony, as thus established, did not extend over the district claiming our particular attention, the doings within it will only be briefly noticed. The government of the colony was organized by the establishment of a board of commissioners to reside in the city of Amsterdam; forty soldiers were enlisted and placed under the command of Captain Martin Krygier, and Lieutenant Alexander D'Hinoyossa; and 150 emigrants, freemen and boors, were forthwith dispatched, in three vessels, to settle in the new colony. Jacob Alrichs accompanied the expedition as Director of New Am-

stel. Alrichs assumed the government of the colony towards the close of April, 1657, when Hudde was appointed to the command at Fort Christina, (the name of which was changed to Altona,) and also of New Gottenburg.

Over the Swedes and Finns, who were exclusively the inhabitants of the river above the Colony of the City of Amsterdam, Goeran Vandyck had been appointed with the title of schout fiscal, and under him Anders Jurgen. Goeran Vandyck, the schout, suggested to Stuyvesant the necessity of concentrating the Swedish inhabitants, and procured from him a proclamation inviting them to assemble in one settlement either at Upland, Passayunk, Finland, Kingses-sing or where they pleased. The invitation was not accepted. The appointment of "one Jurgin the Finn, on Crooked Kill," as court messenger, is mentioned.

Andries Hudde, who held a military command under the Company, was also provisionally engaged in the New Amstel Colony as clerk in "the dispatch of law suits and occurring differences;" and as he understood "somewhat of surveying," he was also employed in that capacity.

Evert Pietersen, who held the office of schoolmaster, comforter of the sick and setter of the psalms, in the City Colony, writes to the commissioners that upon his arrival in April he found but twenty families in New Amstel, all Swedes except five or six families. He appears to have been a man of obser-vation, and suggests our black walnut timber for making gun-stocks, requests that inquiries be made of the gunsmiths in respect to its value, and in what shape it should be cut. In August he had a school of twenty-five children. This is the first school established on the river of which we have any account.

Director Alrichs not only communicated with the commissioners of Am-sterdam City, but also with Stuyvesant. He advises that seventy-five men be sent to Altona, thereby showing that he was under some apprehensions on ac-count of the Swedes.

The winter of 1657 was remarkable for its severity. "The Delaware was frozen over in one night, so that a deer could run over it, which, as the Indians relate, had not happened within the memory of man."

In the spring of 1658, a vessel which had taken in hickory wood at Altona that was cut by Stuyvesant's orders, completed her cargo with rye straw at Tinicum.

The affairs of the South river, in the opinion of Governor Stuyvesant and his council, "required to be examined into," and "some regulations" also becoming necessary among the Swedes, his excellency in person, accompanied by Mr. Tonneman, repaired to the river, and May 8th, in this year visited Tini-cum. Here they were met by the schout, or sheriff, Vandyck; Olof Stille, Mathys Hanson, Pieter Rambo and Pieter Cock, magistrates; Swen Schute, captain; Andries D'Albo, lieutenant; and Jacob Swenson, ensign. After re-newing their oath of allegiance to "the high and mighty lords, the States Gen-eral of the United Netherlands and lords directors of the general privileged West India Company with the director general and council already appointed, or in time being," these Swedish officials presented their petition asking that a

court messenger might be appointed for executions; for free access to the soldiers of Altona, in case they wish their aid for the execution of resolves; that no person shall leave their limits without the knowledge of the magistrates, much less male and female servants, &c. Some subsidies were also asked for. The Director-general thought the jailor could perform the duties of court messenger, as he is now employed by the sheriff and commissioners to make summons, arrests and executions. Free access to the soldiers was granted, if solicited by the sheriff. No person was to leave without the consent of the commissary, first obtained of the Director-general and council, and subsidies were allowed "when they can be obtained with least incumbrance to the Swedish nation." Those who had not taken the oath of allegiance were required to do so.

It is probable that the above named petitioners, except Vandyck, constituted what remained of an organized government at the close of the Swedish authority on the river. The articles of capitulation are silent in respect to a continuance of Swedish officers in power, but it would appear that those who remained in the country and took the oath of allegiance to the Dutch government, continued to exercise their functions, in which they seem to have been officially recognized by the Director-general at the meeting at Tinicum. Unfortunately, no record of their official acts has been preserved.

After the Director-general returned to New Amsterdam, he reported to the Council that the Swedes, after taking the oath of allegiance, desired that in the case of a difference between the crown of Sweden and the Netherlands in Europe, that they might occupy the position of neutrals, which was agreed to. The military officers mentioned at the meeting at Tinicum were at the same time elected to their respective offices.

The summer of 1658 was a season of great sickness and mortality at New Amstel and surrounding country. In a letter from Alrichs to the commissioners of the City Colony, dated October 10, of this year, he speaks of "two parcels of the best land on the river on the west bank, the first of which," he says, "is above Marietens hook, about two leagues along the river and 4 leagues into the interior; the second on a guess, about 3 leagues along the same including Schuylkill, Passajonck, Quinsessingh, right excellent land, the grants or deeds whereof signed in original by Queen Christina, I have seen; they remain here." He also expresses the belief that "the proprietors, as they style themselves, or those who hold the ground briefs," would willingly dispose of these lands for a trifle, according to their value or worth.

The prosperous commencement of the City Colony was soon followed by evils that almost threatened its dissolution. Sickness, a scarcity of provisions and failure of crops, followed by a severe winter, spread dismay and discontent among the people. The arrival of additional settlers not properly supplied with provisions, greatly increased the prevailing distress. In the midst of this general gloom, news arrived that the burgomasters of Amsterdam had changed the conditions on which the colonists had agreed to emigrate, making them less favorable to the emigrants. Discontent was increased, and many of the inhab-

itants deserted to Maryland, carrying with them the news of the distressed condition of the colony. News of a threatened invasion by the English reached the ears of the colonists, and added to the general feeling of insecurity. In the midst of this anxiety and alarm, commissioners from Maryland arrived with a letter from Governor Fendal and instructions to command the Dutch to leave, or to acknowledge themselves subjects of Lord Baltimore. An immediate answer was demanded, but at length Col. Utie, the head of the Maryland commission, granted a delay of three weeks in order that Alrichs and Beekman might confer with their superiors. Upon being advised of the visit of the Maryland commissioners, Governor Stuyvesant forwarded a reinforcement of sixty soldiers with Capt. Krygier and Secretary Van Ruyven to regulate matters on the South river. He also sent Augustine Heemans and Resolved Waldron as ambassadors to Maryland, with instructions to remonstrate against Col. Utie's proceedings, and to negotiate a treaty for the mutual rendition of fugitives. Upon the arrival of the ambassadors in Maryland a protracted conference ensued, in which the Dutch title to the lands on the Delaware river and bay was defended with considerable ability.

The land from Bombay Hook to Cape Henlopen was secured by purchase from the savages, and a fort erected at Hoern kill as a further security against the English claim. It was attached to the district of New Amstel.

Alrichs had become unpopular from the exercise of a too rigid authority. The clashing of interests between the city and the Company, taken in connection with the adverse circumstances with which he was surrounded, rendered his position one of great difficulty. But death relieved him from his troubles towards the close of the year; his wife departed this life at its commencement. Previous to his death, Alrichs nominated Alexander D'Hinoyossa as his successor, and Gerit Van Gezel as secretary.

The Burgomasters of the City of Amsterdam soon discovered that their colony of New Amstel would be attended with more expense and trouble than profit, and entered into negotiations with the company for a re-transfer of the same to them. Trade was the prime object of the company, and as the City Colony served as a defence to the southern border of New Netherland without diminishing their commercial advantages, the negotiation, of course, was a failure.

In September, 1659, Alrichs says there are 110 houses in New Amstel, 16 or 17 more on land belonging to the Dutch, and 13 or 14 belonging to the Swedes. In a proposition to tax the Swedes and Finns within the jurisdiction of the West India Company, towards the close of 1659, the number of their families is estimated at 200. By estimating five persons to each family at the close of this year, the whole European population of the river would amount to 1,700.

The Burgomasters of the City of Amsterdam failing to get rid of their American colony, made a new loan and showed a disposition to act with more vigor in promoting the interests of the colonists. A year, however, was allowed to pass away before the inhabitants of New Amstel felt the invigorat-

ing effects of this change in the policy of their rulers. They were even in a state of uncertainty during the most of the year 1660, whether arrangements had not been made for their re-transfer to the Company. As a consequence, many disorders ensued, among which jangling and quarreling among the officials were the most prominent. As a means of averting the evils with which the colony was surrounded, days of public thanksgiving were occasionally observed, but this year the ungodly council of New Amstel commanded that "a fast and prayer day should be holden on the first Monday of each month."

Sheriff Vandyck estimates the number of men in the "Swedish and Finnish nation" capable of bearing arms, at 130. Some of them were allowed to be enlisted as soldiers, while at the very same time an order from Stuyvesant was in force to collect them all into one or two villages. Preparatory to carrying this unjust and unreasonable order into execution, Beekman spent a few days amongst the Swedes and Finns, and found that different settlements could not converse with each other, "for want of a knowledge of their reciprocal language." There was a difference of opinion between the settlers about Aroumerk and those of Keneses, as to which was the more eligible for the proposed Swedish village. It was argued against the latter "that there was no defence whatever, neither a place for safe retreat, as considerable underwood and many streams must be passed;" and in favor of Aroumerk, that "there is a pretty large kill, which might be chosen to cover a retreat or prepare for defence." Besides, "at Arounderyk they might cultivate their fields on the other side of the kill, on the Passayung road, where is a rich, fruitful soil, and last harvest a considerable quantity of seed was sowed." He found some willing to compromise, by accepting the proposals, while others were for maintaining their own rights, in keeping their own farms and lots. Miss Printz, (as Mrs. Papegoya is usually called by the Dutch writers,) was among the latter. She could not remove her residence, "the heavy building not permitting her to change it, and the church where she usually worships being upon that spot." She says further that "she offers her lands without any compensation, but can nevertheless induce no person to settle in her neighborhood."

Finding that the Swedes could not agree among themselves, Beekman commanded a list to be delivered to him within eight or ten days, designating where it suits best for every person to fix his future residence promising his assent in case it comported with the Governor's order, otherwise he would be compelled to designate where each of them should reside. At the urgent request of the Swedes, from four to six weeks more time was granted, Miss Printz and others requesting Beekman to aid them; for which purpose, he informs Stuyvesant, "more soldiers will be required." At the solicitation of the Swedish commissioners, Beekman asks permission from the governor to allow the Swedish nation "to remain in their present possessions till they have harvested their corn." He had understood that they intended to unite them in one village at Perslajough, &c. Peter Kock, Peter Andrieson and Hans Moen-son were among those who took a decided stand against removing to Passa-yunk. There was not sufficient land obtained there "for the pasture of their

creatures," and they "ardently wished not to remove." They add, "if compelled to go, then we will go, or depart to a spot where we may live in peace."

Beekman eventually became convinced of the injustice of the order for removing the Swedes into one village. He represented to Stuyvesant that it was "unmerciful to force people from their cultivated lands and put them to new labor and expense." The Swedes were therefore allowed to remain at their respective settlements—a result not brought about by any kind feelings entertained towards them by the Director-general. Persuasion had failed, and as for compulsion, the means were not at hand. The Swedes outnumbered the Dutch on the river, and within the territory of the company very few if any Dutch had settled. Dissensions were also rapidly growing between the officials of the two colonies. More favorable privileges being offered by D'Hinoyossa, a number of Swedes had joined the City Colony, and others had removed to Sassafras river. Apprehensions that the whole Swedish territory would be abandoned may also have had some weight in suspending the operation of this iniquitous measure.

The Dutch having got into difficulties with the Esopus Indians on the North river, sent to the Swedes and Finns for recruits. They could not be persuaded to go to Esopus as soldiers; though "they would not be unwilling, provided they could remain there in peace with the savages." The sheriff, Vandyck, and some of the commissaries, are accused with discouraging and actually preventing some individuals from emigrating to Esopus.

Miss Printz, instead of her recognitions (taxes), requests permission to make payment in a fat ox, fat hogs, bread and corn.

The seat of justice for the company's jurisdiction was at Altona, where annually three or four courts were held, "as circumstances might require." Among the Finns was a married couple who lived together in constant strife, the wife being daily beaten and "often expelled from the house like a dog." A divorce was solicited by the priest, the neighbors, the sheriff and commissaries, on behalf of these parties, and that their small property and stock be divided between them. The matter was referred to the governor, but the result is not known. As the parties were Finns, they probably resided in the vicinity of Marcus Hook.

About this time, mention is made of Israel Helm carrying on trade at Passayunk. He took a prominent part in the transactions on the river till some time after the arrival of Penn.

Beekman becomes alarmed in consequence of a threatened war between the Indians and the English of Maryland, and is apprehensive that the savages will again claim and take possession of these lands, or that they will be eventually settled with English and Swedes.

A war is at this time in progress between the Senecas and Minquas Indians, the small-pox being prevalent in the latter nation at the same time. Great alarm spread among the European inhabitants, which was fully shared by the Swedes for the Senecas were as little known to them as to the Dutch.

During the early part of this year, the common council of the city of Am-

sterdam, by means of commissioners appointed for that purpose, went into a thorough examination of the causes that had heretofore defeated all their efforts to render the colony of new Amstel prosperous. The result was a negotiation with the West India Company for an amplification of the privileges of the city in respect to trade; of the powers of the local government rendering it less dependent on the Director-general; and an extension of their territory, so as to embrace the east side of the river as high up as their present limits extended, and the west side to Upland kill.

The introduction of negroes as laborers had now become more general on the river. As early as 1657 complaints were made against Vice-director Alrichs "for using the company's oxen and negroes," and in a letter from Beekman to Director-general Stuyvesant, dated March 18, 1662, he "solicits most seriously" that his Honor "would accommodate him with a company of negroes, as he is very much in want of them in many respects."

A corn-mill was now in the course of erection at "Turtle Falls, about one and a half miles (Dutch) from Fortress Altona," on condition, however, "that the garrison should not pay for their grist." A mill of some kind was in existence at New Amstel called a Rosmolen (Ross mill,) to which the people of Altona resorted, or when they could not be served, were compelled to go to the old "Swedish mill" at the distance of six miles (Dutch) from Altona. This old Swedish mill was the mill built by Governor Printz, on Cobb's creek.

The West India Company having assented to a favorable modification of the conditions under which the City of Amsterdam held its colony, and the city having agreed to furnish pecuniary aid to emigrants, a reasonable prospect was presented that immigration in that direction would proceed with great rapidity. Among those who were allure<sup>d</sup> by the proposed advantages was a community of Mennonists, who proposed to plant themselves at Horenkill. Their articles of association are remarkably singular. The associators were to be married men or single men twenty-four years old. Clergymen were excluded from the community, as were also "all intractable people—such as those in communion with the Roman See; usurious Jews; English stiff-necked Quakers; Puritans; fool-hardy believers in the Millennium; and obstinate modern pretenders to revelation." Laws, subject to the approval of the authorities of the City of Amsterdam, could be passed by the votes of two-thirds of the members, but no magistrate was to be allowed any compensation for his services—"not even a stiver." Enticed by the favorable terms offered to emigrants by the City of Amsterdam, sixteen or eighteen families, chiefly Finns, had embraced them by removing within its jurisdiction. They were to be eighteen years free from tax, and to have their own judges and religion, while at the same time they meant to retain the lands from which they emigrated.

It appears that towards the close of 1662, "Miss Printz (Mrs. Papegoya,) made a conveyance of the Island of Tinicum to a Mr. LaGrange, and had received from him a bill of exchange as part of the purchase money, which bill was protested. Beekman visited Tinicum for the purpose of arrang-

ing the matter, but after using every exertion failed. From this transaction much litigation ensued, which was not ended till after the government passed into the hands of Penn. The letter of Beekman, communicating this matter to Stuyvesant, is dated at "Tinneconk, N. Leyden," December 23rd, 1662.

Harmonious action between the officers of the city and those of the Company was not established by the new arrangement entered into between the parties. It became apparent that a joint occupancy of the river must ever be attended with difficulties that would prevent the rapid settlement of the country, and would materially interfere with the prosperity of the colonists. Under this impression, the burgomasters of the city, in the early part of 1663, made application to the Company for authority to extend their jurisdiction "from the sea upwards as far as the river stretches." After considerable negotiation a cession was accordingly made to the city, embracing a margin of nine miles on the coast, and extending to the English colony on the west side of the river, on conditions that made its colony almost wholly independent of the Company. The cession was not however actually made till near the close of the year, until which time Beekman continued to perform the duties of his office.

A trade had sprung up between the Colony of the City and the Marylanders, which under the new arrangement that excluded the company's officials from the river, the city hoped to extend; it having been offered by the English, in case they would trade with them, "to make a little slit in the door" whereby they could be reached overland. In a proposal submitted by the commissioners to the burgomasters of the city, cargoes amounting to from thirty-five to thirty-six thousand guilders are estimated for this trade and that of the Indians. In the same document it is especially urged that a contract be immediately made for fifty head of slaves, "for procuring which the West India Company had a ship ready to sail." These slaves were ordered in pursuance of a report made by Director Alexander d'Hinoyosa, who regarded them as "particularly adapted to the preparation of the valleys which are found exceedingly fertile."

Hendrick Huygens, the commissary, is about to remove from N. Leyden, which was on Tinicum. He probably fixed his residence at Upland, as he reports to Beekman "a horrid deed" that was committed at that place by a Finn named Jan Hendrickson against "the honest Juriaen Kuys Sneart, whom he had cruelly beaten."

The Swedes entertained a more kindly feeling towards the officials of the City Colony than towards those of the Company, which appears to have been reciprocated; for no sooner is the authority of the city extended over the Swedish settlements than we find Peter Kock, a Swede, appointed to the important trust of "collector of tolls on imports and exports from the Colony of the City," and Israel [Helm], another Swede, to superintend the fur trade at the upper end of Passayunk.

Mrs. Papegoya is now absent from the river, but the precise time she left, is not mentioned. Israel [Helm], who appears to have accompanied this lady

to Sweden, returned early in December with D'Hinoyosa and Peter Alrichs, who had been on a visit to Fatherland. A formal transfer of the whole river was immediately made by Stuyvesant to D'Hinoyosa, who received it on behalf of the burgomasters of the city of Amsterdam. The burgomasters did not, however, accept of this enlargement of their American possessions without apprehension that the whole might not soon be rescued from them; but they did not discern the real source of danger. News of the fitting out of a secret expedition in Sweden had reached Governor Stuyvesant, and could not have been unknown in Holland. A demand was also formally made by the resident Swedish minister at the Hague for a restoration of New Sweden to the Swedish Company which clearly shows the real object of the expedition. But a series of maritime disasters that befell the ships composing the expedition, and forced their return—disasters in which Stuyvesant saw "the hand of God,"—relieved the Dutch "from all apprehension and dread," and saved our land from again passing under the dominion of the Swedes.

During the exclusive exercise of Dutch rule on the Delaware, the personal intercourse existing between the Dutch and Swedish inhabitants was no doubt friendly; but the government looked upon the Swedes with suspicion and distrust, and adopted tyrannical and oppressive regulations in respect to them. Had all these regulations been rigidly enforced by the local authorities, it would probably have resulted in a general exodus of the Swedes and Finns to Maryland.

Ecclesiastical affairs during this period present rather a gloomy aspect. Two of the three Swedish priests on the river at the time of the Dutch conquest left with Rysingh, or shortly afterwards. The standing of the one who remained and who doubtless had charge of the church at Tinicum, as well as of that at Christina, was not during this period well calculated to elevate the morals of his flock. We may sympathize with this man on account of the wrongs he suffered, but our sympathy will be tempered by the belief that had he lived a life more in accordance with his holy functions, he would not have fallen into the hands of his persecutors. Such as he was, he was the only one in the country, and "served both the Swedes and the Dutch."

Towards the close of the Dutch dynasty, the Swedes made an effort to supersede the Rev. Laers by the appointment of Albelius Zetzoven, or Selskoorn, but the opposition made by the reverend incumbent was so strong that no permanent position appears to have been assigned to him. This gentleman preached at the Tinicum church on the last Monday of Pentecost, at the request of the Swedish commissioners. They desired to engage him as a schoolmaster at the same salary given to the Rev. Laers, but the people of New Amstel, where it may be inferred he was employed in the same capacity, would not dismiss him. He never had charge of any congregation on the South river as a regularly ordained minister.

While the city and the Company occupied the country jointly, the seat of justice of the latter jurisdiction was at Altona. The Swedes did not resort voluntarily to the court held there, preferring to settle their differences among

themselves, and in one or two instances they willfully disregarded its processes.

Horses and cattle were sent over by the Company and by the city in great numbers. These were distributed among the settlers, to be returned at the end of four or five years, with one half of the increase. The Swedes constituting almost exclusively the agricultural population of the river, a large proportion of these animals was distributed among them.

The time had now arrived when the dominion of our favored land was to be wrested from the Dutch, and, with the exception of a short interval—for ever. The crown of Great Britain having been restored to Charles II., he granted to his brother James, Duke of York, the territory embracing the whole of New York and New Jersey, and, by a subsequent grant, that which now comprises the State of Delaware. To secure the possession of his newly acquired territory, the Duke fitted out an expedition consisting of four men-of-war and four hundred and fifty men, which he placed under the command of Col. Richard Nicolls. With the commander were united Sir Robert Carr, Sir George Cartwright and Samuel Maverick, Esq., to act as commissioners, to receive possession, settle boundaries, &c. The expedition reached the mouth of the Hudson in the latter end of August, and, after considerable negotiation, New Amsterdam and its immediate dependencies were surrendered to the English, September 8th, without firing a gun. The settlements on the Delaware being now under a government wholly independent of the West India Company, they were not included in the capitulation of New Amsterdam. Sir Robert Carr was immediately dispatched with a sufficient force to effect their capture. Arriving there on the last day of September, he sailed past the forts, "the better to satisfie the Swede, who, notwithstanding the Dutches perswasion to y<sup>e</sup> contrary were soone their frinds." After three days' parley the burghers and townsmen yielded to the demands of the English on terms favorable to themselves and the Swedes, but the governor, D'Hinoyosa, and soldiery, refused every proposition, although the fort was in a bad condition, and defended by only fifty men. "Whereupon," says Sir Robert in his official dispatch, "I landed my soldiers on Sonday morning following and commanded y<sup>e</sup> shippes to fall down before y<sup>e</sup> fort w<sup>th</sup>in muskett shott, w<sup>th</sup> directions to fire two broadsides apeace upon y<sup>e</sup> Fort, then my soldiers to fall on. Which done y<sup>e</sup> soldiers neaver stoping untill they stormed y<sup>e</sup> Fort, and sae consequently to plundering; the seamen, noe less given to that sporte, were quickly w<sup>th</sup>in, and have gotten good store of booty." The loss on the part of the Dutch was three killed and ten wounded; on the part of the English, none.

The articles of agreement entered into between Sir Robert Carr, acting on behalf of his Majesty of Great Britain, and the burgomasters, secured to the planters and burghers protection in their estates, both real and personal; the continuance of the present magistrates in their offices and jurisdiction; the liberty of conscience in church discipline as formerly; together with "the privilege of trading into any of his Majesties dominions as freely as any Englishman," after having taken the oath of allegiance.

The general system of plunder that ensued upon the surrender of the fort, was disgraceful to the commander, and his excuse that "in such a noise and confusion noe words of command could be heard for some tyme," affords better evidence of the enormity of the transaction than of any sincere disposition on his part to have prevented it. No less than forty horses, sixty cows and oxen, one hundred sheep, and from sixty to seventy negroes, were included in the plunder. Sir Robert appropriated to his own use the farm of D'Hinoyosa, his brother, Captain John Carr, took possession of that of Sheriff Van Sweringen, while Ensign Stock possessed himself of "Peter Alrich's land." But the possessions of the local officers, which were regarded as legitimate booty, were not sufficient to gratify the cupidity of all who wore epaulets in the expedition. To satisfy the claims of the two captains—Hyde and Morley—Sir Robert granted to them "the Manour of Grimstead, situated near the head of the said river Delaware in America."

The conduct of Sir Robert Carr subsequently to the capture of the fort, did not meet with the approbation of Col. Nicolls. In his report to the Secretary of State he speaks disparagingly of his selfish conduct in respect to the plunder, and particularly of his presumption in appropriating "the prize to himself," and of "disposing of the confiscations of the houses, farmes and stocks to whom he doth think fitt." The Colonel soon visited the Delaware to attend to the interests of his sovereign. Captain Robert Needham was subsequently deputed to the command of the Delaware.

With the change of masters, the name of New Amsterdam was changed to New York, and that of New Amstel to New Castle.

Even before the Duke of York had acquired the possession of his American territory, he conveyed all that portion of it which now constitutes the State of New Jersey, to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. At the time of the English conquest of the Delaware, the settlements on the east side of the river were so few that no notice is taken of them in any account of the transaction, that has come under my notice. Col. Nicolls acted as governor of both New York and the Delaware. The Swedes were benefited by the change in the government, as under the new order of things, nearly all restrictions on their trade were removed. But independent of any pecuniary advantage, they must have felt a secret satisfaction in seeing their ancient enemies, the Dutch, humbled.

Beavers still continued to be used as currency; and, in the payment for imported goods, the standard value fixed on each beaver, by the governor, was guilders, or 13s. 4d. The export duty on beavers was 10½ per cent., on tobacco, two cents per pound. In 1666, an order was issued by Col. Nicolls granting a temporary immunity from all duties, for the purpose of encouraging trade.

In July of this year, an order was issued by the Court of Assizes of New York, which applied to the country on the Delaware, for a renewal of all the old patents that had been granted for land, and that those who had no patents should be supplied.

Col. Nicolls performed the duties of governor both of New York and its dependencies on the Delaware for about three years. He was succeeded by Col. Francis Lovelace in May, 1667. The administration of Nicolls was conducted with prudence and judgment, his efforts being especially directed to the promotion of trade. There was no popular representation in the government. "In the governor and his subservient council were vested the executive and the highest judicial powers; with the Court of Assizes, composed of justices of his own appointment, he exercised supreme legislative power, promulgated a code of laws and modified and repealed them at pleasure." The laws thus enacted and promulgated, called the "Duke's Laws," were collected out of the several laws then in force in the British American colonies, and if not an improvement on these laws, they are divested of the worst features of some of them.

This year, a Swedish church was erected at Crane Hook, at which Mr. Lock officiated as well as at the church at Tinicum.

On April 21, 1668, the government at New York adopted "Resolutions and directions for the settlement of a garrison on the Delaware." Under this head, directions were given that it was only "necessary to hold up the name and countenance of a garrison, with 20 men and one commissioned officer." But the more important matter of establishing courts of justice was also contained in the "Resolutions and Directions." To prevent "all abuses or oppositions in civil matter, so often as complaint is made, the commission officer Capt. Carre, shall call the scout w<sup>th</sup> Hans Block, Israel Helm, Peter Rambo, Peter Cock, Peter Alrich, or any two of them as counsellors, to advise, hear and determine, by the major vote, what is just, equitable and necessary, in the case or cases in question." It was besides directed "that the same persons also, or any two or more of them, be called to advise and direct what is best to be done in all cases of difficulty, which may arise from the Indians, and to give their counsel and orders for the arming of the several plantations and planters, who must obey and attend their summons, upon such occasions." "That the Fynes or Preminires and light offences be executed with moderation, though it is also necessary that all men be punished in exemplary manner." The commissioned officer, Capt. Carr, when the votes were equal, was to have a casting vote. It was also ordained "that the laws of the government established by his Royal highness, be showed and frequently communicated to the said counsellors and all others, to the end that being therewith acquainted, the practyce of them may also, in convenient time be established w<sup>ch</sup> conducteth to the publique welfare and common justice."

Three of the newly appointed counsellors were Swedes, residing up the river, and as no time or place is mentioned for holding the courts, and as the three Swedish gentlemen mentioned were all justices of the first Upland court of which the record has been preserved, it may reasonably be concluded that the court thus established occasionally exercised its functions at Upland. If so, it will mark the earliest period at which that place could have been a seat of justice. In the order for establishing a judicial tribunal on the Delaware,

it was directed "that no offensive war should be made against the Indians" before directions were received from the government for so doing. Recourse was also to be had to the government, by way of appeal, in all cases of difficulty.

In consequence of the commission of two murders by the Indians while in a state of intoxication, Peter Rambo proceeded to New York, bearing a request from the Indians "that there should be an absolute prohibition upon the whole river of selling strong liquors to the Indians." The whole matter was referred to Captain Carr and those associated with him in commission, with the promise that what they should (upon discourse with the Indians) conclude, should be confirmed.

Before Mrs. Papegoya visited Sweden in 1662 or 1663, she had sold the island of Tinicum, as has been mentioned, to a Mr. DeLagrange, but the consideration in whole or in part was a protested bill of exchange. It will be seen hereafter, that when she returned to the country she prosecuted her claim to be reinstated in possession of the island with success, though in the end, her title to it was decided not to be good. Printzdorp, however, was confirmed to that lady under the name of Ufro Papegay, June 18, 1668, which renders it probable that she had then returned to reside on the river. The following is a description of the property:

"A parcel of cleared land situate on the west side of the Delaware river between two creeks, the one called Upland, the other Le Mokey's creek, including all the land being between the said two creeks, as also the valley or meadow ground thereunto belonging, and containing by estimation, as it lies along the river side twelve hundred tread or single paces" \* \* \* "as held and possessed by the said Ufro \* \* \*

The situation of this land cannot be mistaken. It subsequently became the property of Robert Wade. During this and the two succeeding years, several tracts of land within the limits of Delaware County and vicinity, were confirmed to persons who held titles from the Dutch, including a few lots in Upland.

The order issued in 1666, for repatenting lands, was renewed by Governor Lovelace, and William Tom was appointed collector of quit-rents on the Delaware. Those who had neglected to take out patents are not on that account to be exempt from the payment of these dues.

The Swedes and Finns had conducted themselves with so much propriety that they had very fully secured the confidence of the government. But this year an insurrection broke out, headed by one Marcus Jacobson, generally known as the "Long Finn," who gave out that he was "the son of Coningsmark," heretofore one of the king of Sweden's generals. He had for a confederate one Henry Coleman, also a Finn, and a man of property. Coleman had "left his habitation, cattle and corn," to reside among the Indians, with whose language he was well versed, where also the Long Finn generally kept. No treasonable acts are charged against these confederates except "raising speeches, very seditious and false, tending to the disturbance of his Majesty's

peace and the laws of the government." On August 2d, Governor Lovelace issued a proclamation for the arrest of the parties, with an order to confiscate the property of Coleman in case he did not surrender himself in fifteen days. The principal in the insurrection was soon arrested, and upon information of that fact being communicated to the governor and council, they expressed their great satisfaction on account "of the prudence and careful management" of the officers on the Delaware, "in circumventing and securing the prime mover of this commotion."

Jeuffro Papegoya (Armgard Printz) was somewhat implicated, "though what she had done was not of any dangerous consequence, yet it was a demonstration of her inclination and temper to advance a strange power, and a manifestation of her high ingratitude for all those indulgences and favors she hath received from those in authority over her." The governor also perceived from the papers sent to him that "the little domine hath played the trumpeter in this disorder." The quality of his punishment was referred to the discretion of Captain Carr. The instructions to Captain Carr were "to continue the Long Finn in custody and irons until he can have his trial;" the appearance of "those of the first magnitude concerned with him was to be secured by imprisonment or by taking security;" but "the poor deluded sort" were to be subjected to a method for keeping them in order which the governor is pleased to say was prescribed by their own countrymen, and which is "severity, and laying such taxes on them as may not give them liberty to entertain any other thoughts but how to discharge them."

In the commission for the trial of the insurgents on the Delaware, the names of the judges are omitted in the record. The sentence was passed by the council at New York on the Long Finn, or that passed by the commission on the Delaware was confirmed. He was deemed worthy of death, but "in regard that many others being concerned with him in the insurrection might be involved in the same premunire," amongst them "divers simple and ignorant people," the said Long Finn was sentenced "to be publicly and severely whipped and stigmatized or branded in the face with the letter (R), with an inscription written in great letters and put upon his breast, that he received that punishment for attempting rebellion." After undergoing this sentence the culprit was to be sent to "Barbadoes and some other of those remote plantations and sold." In compliance with the latter part of his sentence, he was put on board of Mr. Cossen's ship, "Fort Albany," bound for Barbadoes, in January, 1669-70, where, no doubt, he was sold into slavery. What became of Coleman is not certainly known. He probably remained among the Indians for some years, when his offence was overlooked by the government.

So few of the names of those implicated in the insurrection are given that it is difficult to fix on the particular district of country that was its principal seat. The leader was a Finn; the "Little Domine" was a Finn; and, as the Swedes and Finns did not understand each other's language well, it is probable that the hot bed of the conspiracy was in the district of country chiefly settled by Finns, below Upland. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that

Mrs. Papegoya was implicated; for, though not a Finn, she doubtless then resided on her estate of Printzdorp, in the vicinity of the Finnish settlement, she not being in possession of Tinicum at this time.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Papegoya had sold the island of Tinicum to a Mr. De La Grange. The grantee soon after died, and his widow Margaret intermarried with Andrew Carr. This year Governor Lovelace issued a patent confirming the whole island to the said Andrew and his wife.

Previous to the insurrection of the Long Finn, there had been, as before stated, two murders committed on the river by the Indians. As yet the murderers had not been apprehended, but the governor, by his orders to Captain Carr, evinces a determination not to let them go unpunished.

On the 13th of April, a pass was granted "to the Magister Jacobus Fabritius, pastor of the Lutheran confession," to go to New Castle, or any place on the Delaware. This personage, who at this period and for some years later bore no very enviable reputation, subsequently, it will be seen, became the first clergyman at Wiccaco, and by a course of good conduct gained the confidence and respect of his employers.

Early in 1671, at the suggestion of Captain Carr, several orders were made by the governor and council in respect to the Delaware. No persons were to be permitted to distill liquor without license; the number of victuallers and tapsters to be ascertained—three only to be allowed in New Castle, and "some few up the river," who may be licensed; constables are to be appointed to keep the king's peace. As to the tenure of lands on the Delaware, it was to be held "in free and common socage as his Royal Highness, by his Majesty's patent, holds all his territories in America, that is to say according to the custom of the Manor of East Greenwich, only with this proviso, that they likewise pay the quit rents reserved in their several patents, as acknowledgments to his Royal Highness."

As to the mill that Carr had represented to the council as being "up Delaware river at y<sup>e</sup> Carcoons Hooke," and which "did heretofore appertain to y<sup>e</sup> publique, and now is endeavoured to be engrossed by some particular persons for their private uses," it was ordered "that care be taken for y<sup>e</sup> letting out y<sup>e</sup> said Mill for y<sup>e</sup> best advantage to some person who will undertake y<sup>e</sup> same, and that y<sup>e</sup> profit thereof be reserved for y<sup>e</sup> publique." This is the old Swedes mill on Cobb's creek.

At a council held at New York, September 25, at which Peter Alrichs was present to give particular information in respect to the two murders committed by the Indians; as to the number of Indians, &c. One proposition for having the murderers destroyed, came from an Indian sachem. It was "to cause a Kinticoy to be held, and in the midst of their mirth, that then one should be hired to knock them in the head." Two days previous to this meeting, Governor Lovelace had notified the governor of New Jersey that the Indians accused of the murder were within his jurisdiction, at a place called Suscunk, four miles east of Matineconk Island, where the murder was committed.

The officers on the Delaware had become very apprehensive that an In-

dian war was about to break out, and had communicated their views to the governor and council. In reply, orders were issued for placing the settlement in the best possible position for such a contingency. Orders that had already been given by the local authorities for the people to retire into towns for their better security, were approved. Every person "that could bear arms, from sixteen to sixty years of age, was to be always provided with a convenient proportion of powder and bullets;" no powder or ammunition was to be sold to the Indians; no corn or provisions to be transported out of the river; and the Susquehanna Indians or others were to be induced by appropriate rewards "to join against the murderers and such as should harbour them."

The governor of New Jersey, after receiving notice, was in a very short time "prepared with a handsome party ready to have stepped into the work to bring the murderers to condign punishment." But the backwardness of the people of the Delaware "put a stop to the forwardness of those of New Jersey." This was in the month of November; and although, one month earlier, Carr had been instructed by the governor that the season of the year was unfit for the commencement of an Indian war, his excellency made the fact of the New Jersey preparations the occasion to administer to that officer a severe rebuke for his tardiness and neglect of duty.

But the masterly inactivity of Commander Carr proved to be the wisest policy, and still preserved the country of the Delaware in its peculiar exemption from hostilities between the Indians and whites. In eleven days after Alrich's return from New York, a conference was held at Peter Rambo's house with the Indian sachems, which resulted in a promise by them to bring in the murderers within six days, dead or alive. One of the criminals made his escape, while the other—the more courageous of the two, allowed himself to be surprised. One of the two Indians in pursuit, being his friend, was unwilling to shoot him, but finding that the sachems had said he must die, and that his brothers were of the same opinion, he was shot at his own request. His body was removed to Wicaco, and from thence to New Castle, where it was hung in chains. William Tom, who communicated this information to the governor, became satisfied from the conduct of the sachems that they desired no war. The sachems promised to bring in the other Indian alive, and to the young men brought with them they held up the fate of the murderer as that which should be visited on every Indian who should act in like manner.

A prohibition had been in force against vessels trading directly to any point on the river above New Castle. This prohibition was removed early in 1672, in respect to such vessels as sailed from New York. Immediately thereafter a pass was obtained by the wife of Laurs Holst "to go in the sloop of Krygier to Delaware, and thence up the river in some boat or canoe, to the Swedes' plantations, with shoes and such other of her husband's trade, and return without hindrance."

Early in this year, ample preparations were made by Governor Lovelace for a visit to the Delaware by the overland route, crossing that river at Matineconk Island, near the present town of Burlington. A bodyguard and an ad-

vanced guard were appointed, and instructions were sent to the river to make preparations for the reception of his excellency. If this visit was accomplished, it was without result, or there has been an omission to record anything that transpired on the occasion, or, if recorded, the record has been lost.

English laws are now to be established more fully on the river. The office of schout is to be converted into that of sheriff, to which office Edmund Cantwell received the appointment, as well as to that of collector of quit rents on the Delaware, William Tom having resigned the latter office.

In August of this year, the court of Upland is authorized, with the assistance of one or two of the high court, to examine into a matter of difficulty between "Jan Cornelis Mathys and Martin Martinson, [Morten Mortenson,] inhabitants of Amesland," and Israel Helme, about "a parcel of valley or meadow land, upon an island over against Calcoone Hook."

The daughter of Governor Printz still resided on the river, but it will appear from the following order of the governor, made upon her petition, that she did not live in much affluence:

"Whereas Jeuffro Armigart Printz, alias Pappegay, living in Delaware River, did make a request unto me, that in regard she lived alone, and had so little assistance by servants, having only one man-servant, and likewise in harvest time, or other seasons of the year for husbandry, when she was constrained to hire other people to help her, for whose payment in part, and relief also, she was wont to distil some small quantities of liquors from corn, as by divers others is used in that river, that I would excuse her man-servant from ordinary attendance at trainings in the company in which he is enlisted, and also give her license to distil in her own distilling kettle, some small quantities of liquors for her own use, and her servants and laborers upon occasions as before mentioned. I have thought good to grant the request of said Jeuffro Pappegay, both as to the excuse of her servant's being at trainings, (extraordinary ones, upon occasion of an enemy or invasion, excepted,) and likewise that she have license to make use of her distilling kettle as is desired, provided it be done with such moderation, that no just complaint do arise thereby, to continue one year."

The limited means of Mrs. Papegoya is accounted for by the fact that she was engaged in a heavy law suit for the recovery back of the Island of Tinicum. There had been a trial in the "High Court on the Delaware," from which the case was taken by appeal to the Court of Assizes at New York, where it is thus set down, October 2, 1672: "Jeuffro Pappegay als. Armigart Prince vs. Andrew Carr and Margaret Persill, [Priscilla] his wife, by John Carr their attorney." The case was tried October 12-13-14. Various documents were read on the trial, translations made, and interpreters employed. The counsel for the defendant desired time "for other witnesses out of Holland," but it was thought fit "to delay the case no longer; so the court recommended it to the jury," who brought in the following verdict: "In y<sup>e</sup> case depending between Armgart Prince, als. Mrs. Pappegay Ptff., and Mrs. La Grange, Deft., y<sup>e</sup> jury having seriously considered the Matt<sup>r</sup>, do find for y<sup>e</sup> Ptff., and award y<sup>e</sup> Deft. to pay y<sup>e</sup> principall w<sup>th</sup> costs of suite and all just damages." Execution was issued against Andrew Carr and his wife Persill in Delaware river and precincts for £350, with costs, for the use of Jeuffro-

Armgart Prince, "and for that it is thought the most considerable part of their property is upon the Island of Tinicum," the sheriff was empowered "to put the said Jeuffro Prince in possession of the said Island and the stock there-of \* \* \*."

The celebrated George Fox, the founder of the religious Society of Friends, in returning from a religious visit to New England this year, had occasion to pass through the whole extent of the territory now included in our county, but it appeared he had no mission to the Swedish settlers here. According to his own account, after remaining all night in a house near the present site of Burlington, "which the Indians had forced the people to leave," and which he speaks of as the "head of Delaware Bay," he says:

"The next day we swam our horses over a river about a mile, at twice, first to an Island called Upper Dinidock (Teneconk), and then to the main land, having hired Indians to help us over in their canoos. This day we could reach but about thirty miles, and came at night to a Swede's house, where we got a little straw and lay there that night. Next day, having hired another guide, we travelled about forty miles through the woods, and made us a fire at night, by which we lay, and dried ourselves; for we were often wet in our travels in the day time. The next day we passed over a desperate river, which had in it many rocks and broad stones, very Hazardous to us and our horses. From thence we came to the Christian-river, where we swam our horses, and went over ourselves in canoos. From thence we came to a town called New Castle, heretofore called New Amsterdam: And being very weary, and inquiring in the town where we might buy some corn for our horses, the Governor came into the street and invited me to his house: and afterwards desired me to lodge there; telling me he had a bed for me, and I should be welcome."

The Brandywine is sufficiently identified by its "rocks and broad stones;" but in reaching that "desperate river" from the point at which he crossed the Delaware, our worthy preacher has greatly overestimated the distance. Benjamin Ferris supposes the Swede's house at which he lodged was at the Blue Bell tavern, near the site of the Swede's mill. To have reached this point he would have passed over fully one-half of the distance from Upper Dinidock to the Brandywine. But the Swede's house was thirty miles from the former and forty from the latter; and as the mill, then a rarity in the country, is not mentioned, and the Swedish settlements of Upland and Marcus Hook are not noticed, it is probable our travellers crossed the country higher up.

A war broke out between the English and Dutch in 1672, but scarcely any notice appears to have been taken of the matter in this country until a Dutch fleet under the command of Commodores Cornelius Evertse and Jacob Benckes appeared before the fort at New York, August 6th of the following year. After making a slight resistance, the fort was surrendered, and the whole country submitted again to the authority of the Dutch. This happened in the absence of Governor Lovelace, who was at New Haven.

The two commodores immediately issued their proclamation appointing Anthony Colve, a captain of Netherland infantry, to the office of Governor-General of New Netherland, embracing the full dimensions it possessed previous to its surrender to the English, which included the whole of New Jersey.

There appears to have been a ready submission to the Dutch authorities, deputies appearing before the commanders, including Colve, who constituted a kind of military council, and held their sittings at Fort William Hendrick, the name now given to the fort at New York. The deputies from the Delaware appeared before this tribunal and gave in "their submission to their High Mightinesses the Lords States General of the United Netherlands, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, on the 12th of September." In return they obtained for their constituents, among other privileges, "free trade and commerce with Christians and Indians;" freedom of conscience; security in the possession of their houses and lands, and exemption from all rent charges and excise on wine, beer and distilled liquors consumed on the South river. This last privilege was granted in consideration of the expense the inhabitants would incur "in erecting the fort," and was to continue till 1676—"those of the English nation to enjoy the same privileges upon taking the oath of allegiance." At the same time, three courts of justice were established on the Delaware—one at New Amstel, one at the Hoern Kill, and one at Upland. The jurisdiction of the Upland court extended provisionally from the east and west banks of "Kristina Kill upwards unto the head of the river." The inhabitants were required "by a plurality of votes" to nominate for each court eight persons as magistrates. From these the Council at New York selected the justices of the several courts.

Peter Alrichs was appointed by Governor Colve, commander and schout, and Walter Wharton was reappointed surveyor of the South River district. Peter Alrichs took his oath of office and allegiance without reservation, but Wharton, being an Englishman, made it a condition in his fealty that he was not to be forced to bear arms against his own nation. Alrichs was appointed to administer the oath of allegiance to the inhabitants of the South River, and also authorized to enlist ten or twelve soldiers "on government account," including two corporals.

While freedom of conscience was granted to the inhabitants of the Delaware, the instructions to Alrichs directed that "the pure, true Christian Religion, according to the Synod of Dort, should be taught and maintained in every proper manner, without suffering anything to be attempted contrary thereto by any other sectaries."

Public property belonging to the crown of England, together with the debts due the government, was confiscated, but property belonging to officers of the late government was restored to them upon taking the oath of allegiance. On this condition, upon the petition of his wife Petronella, Capt. John Carr, late commander on the Delaware, was reinstated in his possessions.

The re-establishment of the Dutch authority in their former American possessions did not continue long. By virtue of the treaty of peace between England and the Netherlands, signed February 9, 1674, it became necessary to restore these possessions again to the English. Lest the title of the Duke of York should be impaired by the Dutch conquest, a new grant was made to him by his brother, whereupon the Duke, on July 15, constituted Major, after-

wards Sir Edmund Andros, his lieutenant and governor. Upon the arrival of Governor Andros at New York the government was surrendered to him agreeably to the terms of the treaty, the allegiance of the Dutch having become formally absolved by Governor Colve. On November 9, Andros issued his first proclamation, confirming "all former grants, privileges or concessions" and "all estates legally possessed" under his Royal Highness, before the late Dutch government, and all legal judicial proceedings under that government. By this proclamation the Book of Laws, known as the "Duke's Laws," and also the former courts, with the time and manner of holding them, were established, and "all magistrates and civil officers belonging thereunto were to be chosen accordingly."

Edmund Cantwell and William Tom were commissioned by the governor to take possession of the fort at Newcastle, and of all military stores there, or on any other part of the river, on behalf of his Majesty of Great Britain. Under this commission, in the record at Albany is the following list of justices: "Names of y<sup>e</sup> Justices for Newcastle are: Mr. Hans Block, Mr. Jn<sup>o</sup> Moll, Mr. Fopp Outhout, Mr. Joseph Chew, Mr. Dirick Alberts. For the River: Mr. Peter Cock, Mr. Peter Rambo; Mr. Israel Helm, Mr. Laers Andrieson, Mr. Woolle Swain." These justices had no formal commissions issued to them at this time, but simply an order from the governor, directed to them under the title of Commissaries, "to resume their places as magistrates." Captain Edmund Cantwell was commissioned to administer to these justices their official oath, he having been reinstated in his office of sheriff, or schout. Captain Cantwell, in conjunction with Johannes DeHaas, was also appointed collector of quit-rents on the Delaware, and of all other duties, whether custom or excise.

It has already been shown that a court was established in 1668, embracing three of the above mentioned justices of Upland court; and two of these justices, with the commander, being sufficient to form a court, it is rendered almost certain that courts were then occasionally held at Upland. In 1672 an order issued from the governor "to authorize and empower the court at Upland, with the assistance of one or two of the High Court," to examine into a matter of difficulty then pending. This order requiring the aid of justices of the High Court in a special case, proves that the Swedish justices alone at that time usually held the court at Upland. It is quite probable that the justices now reinstated are the same who constituted the Upland court in 1672, and who doubtless exercised their functions during the short intervening period that the country was under the dominion of the Dutch.

Captain Cantwell, besides holding the office of sheriff, appears to have been entrusted with the charge of affairs generally on the Delaware. In letters addressed by him to the governor, November 30, and December 9, he assures him of the general satisfaction of the people with the change of government, and also acquaints him with the prospect of the arrival of new settlers. The governor gives notice of his intention to visit the Delaware in the spring, but in the meantime authorizes Cantwell to supply the new comers

with a reasonable quantity of land, and to act as surveyor of the whole river and bay.

Governor Andros visited the Delaware in May of this year, and on the 13th and 14th held a special court at New Castle. At this court it was ordered "that highways should be cleared from place to place, within the precincts of this government." It was also ordered "that the church or place of meeting for divine worship in this towne, and the affaires thereunto belonging, be regulated by the court here in as orderly and decent manner as may bee; that the place for meeting att Crane Hoeck do continue as heretofore;" and "that the church att Tinnecum Island do serve for Upland and parts adjacent." "And whereas there is no church or place of meeting higher up the river than the said Island, for the greater ease of the inhabitants there, its ordered that the magistrates of Upland do cause a church or place of meeting for that purpose to be built att Wickegkoo, the w<sup>ch</sup> to bee for the inhabitants Passayunk & so upwards. The said court being empowered to raize a tax for its building and to agree upon a competent maintenance for their minister, of all of which they are to give an account to the next general court, and they to the governor, for his approbacon."

This court also established regulations in respect to various other matters on the river, among which was an entire prohibition of the sale "of strong drinke or liquors to the Indians by retayle, or a less quantity than two gallons att a tyme, under the penalty of five pounds;" and a prohibition against distilling grain by any of the inhabitants, under a like penalty. It was also ordered "that a ferry boate bee maintained and kept att the falls att the west side of this river; a horse and a man to pay for passage 2 guilders, a man without a horse, 10 Stivers."

This is the earliest record of the proceedings of any court on the Delaware. They are recorded incidentally among the proceedings of the regular New Castle court, for the early part of 1677 (N. S.) The functions of this court, which was intended to be held annually, were rather legislative than judicial. The order "that highways should be cleared from place to place," seems to have been the first step taken for the establishment of roads, in the States of Delaware or Pennsylvania. It is our first road law.

As early as 1672, the court of assizes, held at New York, ordained in respect to parochial churches, "that y<sup>e</sup> law be attended [to]; but although persons bee of different judgments, yet all are to contribute to y<sup>e</sup> allowed minister." Strangely as this ordinance may contrast with the liberty of conscience granted in the articles of capitulation, when the country was first surrendered by the Dutch, it will sufficiently explain the order of the Special or General Court at New Castle to the Upland court, in relation to the maintenance of the minister for the new church at Wicaco, and the action of this court in respect to such matters that followed.

A number of settlements had been made on the Jersey side of the Delaware, principally by the Swedes, but this year the ship "Griffith," from London, arrived with a considerable number of emigrant passengers, several of

whom were heads of families. They were landed at Salem, where they made a settlement. Edward, Robert and John Wade and Richard Noble arrived in this ship.

On May 15, the day after the adjournment of the Special Court at New Castle, at which the governor presided, sundry matters of legislation, or rather regulation, that had been omitted by the court, claimed the attention of his excellency. These he embodied in a letter which he directed "To the three several Co<sup>rs</sup> of delowar River or Bay." The "want of corn mills, or not keeping them in due repair," he regarded as "a great prejudice to the inhabitants and traders," and recommended the courts "to examine the same and cause all such mills already made and the bankes to be well fitted and kept in due repair;" others were to be built "in convenient and fitting places where none are;" and the courts were to adopt regulations in respect to tolls or prizes for grinding, applicable alike to all millers or owners, whether of public or private mills. The governor next gives important directions in respect to keeping records. Patents for lands were to be recorded in the books of the respective courts, and patents were to be applied for by those who had taken up lands after the same had been surveyed.

Robert Wade, who came in the "Griffith" with Fenwick, settled at Upland, on the west side of the creek, on the same tract that had been known as Printzdorp, and which had been recently occupied by Mrs. Papegoya. This lady having been reinstated in the possession of Tinicum, disposed of her Upland estate either to Robert Wade or to some other person from whom he obtained his title to the property. Be this as it may, William Edmundson, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, in travelling through the country in 1675, found Robert Wade settled at Upland, where with a few Friends he held a meeting at his house. After meeting they took boat and went to Salem, "where they met with John Fenwick and several families of Friends, (who, with those at Chester,) had come from England in that year with John Fenwick." From thence Robert Wade accompanied the travelling Friends to New Castle, where their horses had been sent, and from thence to Upland. Doubtless the house of Robert Wade, at which the meeting was held, was the famous Essex House, at which William Penn was entertained upon his first landing at Upland; but whether it was erected by Wade or had been built by the daughter of Governor Printz, when she occupied the premises, is uncertain. The fact that Robert Wade within at most a few months after his arrival in the country, had house room sufficient for the accommodation of a Friends' meeting, and was prepared to make a journey to Maryland, would suggest that he had been fortunate enough to secure a dwelling already erected to his hand. It is not known what other members of the Society of Friends, of those who accompanied Fenwick, besides Robert Wade and his family, settled at Upland. They were the first members of that society who settled within the limits of our county or of the commonwealth.

The special execution granted in 1672 to Mrs. Papegoya, or "Jeuffro Armigart Printz," as she is called, and which put her in possession of Tini-

cum, failed to satisfy the judgment obtained against Andrew Carr and his wife. Sheriff Cantwell is ordered to proceed to a full execution of the judgment.

About this time, William Penn, as trustee, became interested in the settlement of West Jersey; a circumstance that brought to his notice the not yet appropriated territory west of the Delaware, and gave rise to the idea of planting a colony there on principles that, in all future ages, will claim the admiration of the world for their liberality.

Since the final establishment of British rule on the Delaware, Captain Cantwell, in addition to his office of sheriff and other appointments, had acted as the superior military officer. On September 23d, 1676, he was superseded in the latter office by the appointment of Captain John Collier as "Commander in Delaware River and Bay." On the same day justices of the peace were commissioned for the jurisdictions of New Castle and Upland, for one year or till "further order;" any three of whom would constitute a court of judicature. Ephraim Herman was appointed "clarke" of both courts. The justices commissioned for Upland district were Peter Cock, Peter Rambo, Israel Helm, Laers Andrieson, Oele Swen and Otto Ernest Cock, being the former justices, with the addition of the last named. They were all Swedes.

From this period to the present time, the judicial proceedings in the district embracing the limits of Delaware county have been preserved of record. Those extending down to the commencement of Penn's administration have lately been published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania as part of the 7th volume of its Memoirs, under the title of "The Record of the Court at Upland," with a valuable Introduction and Notes by Edward Armstrong, Esq. The original manuscript record is in the possession of Dr. J. Dickinson Logan, of Philadelphia. The records of previous judicial transactions, not only at Upland, but elsewhere on the river, have not as yet been discovered.

The following letter of instructions from the governor very fully explains the character and jurisdiction of the court:

EDMOND ANDROS, Esqr: & Seigneur of Sausmarez, Lieut: & Governr: Genl: under his Royall Highnesse James Duke of Yorke and albany, etc: of all the Territories of America:

Whereas, The Last Ieare att my beeing att Delowar upon application of the Inhabitants Representing that my p<sup>r</sup>decessor Governor Lovelace had begun to make a Regulacon for the due administracon of Justice according to the lawes of this Government, pursuant to wch I: did appoint some magistrates and made some Rules for their proceeding the Ieare e'suing or till further order; In which haveing upon mature deliberation, by the advyce of my Councill made some alteracon, They are to Remaine and bee in force in forme following:

1. That the booke of Lawes Establisht by his Roy<sup>ll</sup> Highnesse and practized in New Yorke, Long Island and dependences Bee Likewyse in force and practice in this River, and precincts, except the Constable's Cour<sup>t</sup>: County Rates and some other things; Peculiar to Long Island,—and the militia as now ordered to Remain in the King; But that a Constable be yearly in each place chosen for the preservation of his Mayt<sup>ies</sup> Peace w<sup>th</sup> all other Powers as Directed by Lawe.
2. That there bee three Courts held in the severall parts of the River and Bay as

formerly, to wit, one in New Castle, one above att upplands, another below at whorekills.

3. That the Courts consist of Justices of the Peace, whereof three to make a coram & to have the power of a Court of Sessions & decide all matters under twenty pounds w<sup>t</sup>hout appeal, In w<sup>t</sup>h Court the Eldest Justice to p<sup>r</sup>side unlesse otherwise agreed amongst themselves, above twenty pounds & for cryme, extending to Lyfe, Limb, or banishment to admitt ofappeale to the Cort of Assizes.

4. That all small matters under the value of fyve pounds may bee determined by the Court without a Jury, unlesse desired by the partees, as alsoe matters of Equity.

5. That the Court for New Castle be held once a moneth, to begin the first Teusday in Each month, and the Cort for uppland and the whorekill quarterly, and to begin the second Tuesday of the month or oftener if occasion.

6. That all necessary By-laws or orders, not Repugnant to ye Lawes of the Governm<sup>t</sup>, made by the said Courts, bee of force and binding, for the space of one whole leare, in the severall places where made, They giving an account thereof to the Governor by the first opportunity:—and that no fines bee made or imposed but by order of Court

7. That the several Courts have power to Regulate the Court and officers' fees, not to Exceed the Rates in the Booke of Lawes, nor to bee under halfe the value therein Express.

8. That there bee a high Sherife for the Towne of New Castle, River, and Bay, and that the s<sup>d</sup> High Sherrife have power to make an undersherrife or marshal, being a fit p<sup>r</sup>son, and for whome hee will bee Responsable, to bee approved by the Court. But the Sherrife, as in England, and according to the now practice on Long Island, to act as a principall officer for the Execution of the Lawes, but not as a Justice of Peace or magistrate.

9. That there bee fitting Bookes provyded for the Records, In which all judiciall proceedings, to bee duly and fairly entred as also publicq orders from the Governor, and the names of the magistrates and officers authorized, w<sup>t</sup>h the tyme of their admission. The s<sup>d</sup> Records to be kept in English, to w<sup>t</sup>ch all p<sup>r</sup>sions concerned may have free Recourse at due or sesonable tymes;

10. That a fitt p<sup>r</sup>son for Clarke (when vacant) be recommended by Each Court to the governour for his approbation, in whose hands the s<sup>d</sup> Records to bee kept;

11. That all writs, warrants & proceedings att lawe shall be in his mayties name. It having been practized in the Governm<sup>t</sup> ever since the first writing of the Lawe booke, and itt being his Royll Highnesses special Pleasure and Order.

12. That no Rates bee Imposed or Levys of mony made w<sup>t</sup>hin the Towne of New-castle, River, or Bay by any, under what denomination soever w<sup>t</sup>hout the approbation of the Governor, unlesse upon Extraordinary occasion in Case of necessity, of w<sup>t</sup>h the Governor to have p<sup>r</sup>sent acc<sup>t</sup> sent him. That upon the Levy of any Rates there be a faire acc<sup>t</sup> kept both of the Receipts and disboursments, w<sup>t</sup>h account to be given in to the Cort there to bee past then sent to the Governor for his allowance, until w<sup>t</sup>ch not to bee a sufficient discharge.

Whereas by this regulation there are no overzeers apointed nor Constables Courts, but all matters to bee determined by the Justices; I: doe therefore Recomend the Composure or Referring to arbitracon of as many matters particularly under the value of fyve pound as may properly be determined that way, Provided it may bee by the consent of Partees; That any p<sup>r</sup>son desiering Land make application to the Court in whose bounds itt is, whoe are required to sitt once a month or oftner if there bee occasion to Give order therein & certify to the Governor for any Land not taken upp and Improved fitt proportions, not exceeding fifty acres p<sup>r</sup> head unlesse uppon Extraordinary occasions where they see good Cause for itt, w<sup>t</sup>h Certificate to bee a sufficient authority or warr<sup>t</sup> for the surveigo<sup>s</sup> to surveig the same and with the Surveyors Returne to bee sent to New Yorke for the Governo<sup>r</sup>s approbation; That in the Certificates be specified how much upland and meadow w<sup>t</sup>h due Regard that Each may have a proportionable sheare,

according to the place they are in Landward; Given under my hand and seale in New Yorke, the 25th day of Septembr in the 28th Yeare of his mayties Reigne, a<sup>o</sup> Dom: 1676."  
 (Signed) E. ANDROSS.

The recently appointed justices, according to the record, held their first court at "Uppland in Delowar Riuver," on the 14th of November, 1676. After they had been sworn into office, the first act of the court was to order "that Mr. Tom, the former clarke, should deliver unto the present clarke, Eph: Herman, the records and other publique bookees and wrytings belonging to this court."

The first instance on record of the appointment of guardians for minors was made in this court, in the case of the children of "Hendrick Johnson, Decd;" — "Jan Jansen and morten morten sen," were appointed to be "ouerzeers and guardians."

Mr. Justice Helm presented a petition to the court "desiering to haue some recompence for haueing served the Riuer often and att sundry tymes as an interpreter w<sup>th</sup> the Indians," &c. This application the court determined to refer to Governor Andros, which they did in a letter addressed to him on the same day, wherein they also intreat that his honor "will be pleased to confirm the order made att the Last Gen<sup>l</sup> Court here about the voolves heads," and that he will prescribe a way & order how the charges of this Court, when they sitt, may bee found, conceidering that wee all Liue att a great distance from o<sup>r</sup> Court place, and the amercem<sup>ts</sup> (by Reason of the small number of actions) amounting to Little; and that yo<sup>r</sup> hon<sup>r</sup> will bee pleased to Impower us, so that the old debts of the Court together w<sup>th</sup> the debts sence yo<sup>r</sup> hon<sup>r</sup>s government may also be sattisfyed by the same way w<sup>th</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> hon<sup>r</sup> shall prescrybe."

The court was held at the house of Neeles Laerson, who also entertained the justices. The account made out by the court of the public indebtedness to Laerson for "the Charges of Keepeing of Court and Justices dyet there," establishes the fact that the former court, of which the records have not been discovered, was held at the same place. Laerson probably kept a public house. His charge for entertaining the court during its present sitting, which appears to have lasted but one day, was 100 guilders.

The next court at Upland was held on March 13th, 1677. Two cases of assault and battery were brought before this court, but were postponed till the next. The people on the river having been apprehensive for some time of being attacked by the Indians, the justices of Upland, at the close of the court, held a meeting with Captain John Collier, the commander, "upon the news of the Simeco Indians coming down to fetch the Sasquehanno, that were amongst these River Indians." At this meeting "it was concluded upon the motions of Rinowehan, the Indian Sachomore, for the most quiet of the River, viz.: That Capt<sup>n</sup> Collier & Justice Israel Helm goe upp to Sachamixin, (where att p<sup>r</sup>sent a great number of Simico & other Indians are,) and that they Endeavor to p<sup>r</sup>swade the Simecus, the Sasquehannos & thes Riuver Indians to send Each a Sachomore or deputy to his hono<sup>r</sup> the Governo<sup>r</sup> att New

Yorke, and that Justice Israel helm goe w<sup>th</sup> them; for to heare & Receiue his s<sup>d</sup> hono<sup>r</sup>s Resolutions & answer to their demands."

The conference with the Indians was accordingly held at Sachamexin (Shackamaxon) from the 14th to the 18th of the same month, at a cost of 250 guilders to Upland district, "for the expenses of the commander, justices and Indians." It does not appear that New Castle shared any of this expense, though equally benefited with Upland. The justices of New Castle inform the governor that the Indians had passed by them, and had gone up the river. This may account for the whole expense of the Shackamaxon meeting being visited on Upland.

Labor at this time was seldom obtained, as now, for wages. Even mechanics sold themselves, or were sold for a specified time; their masters being responsible for their support. The change in the ownership of persons thus owing services, required the approbation of the justices, as will be seen by the following extract from the record of the Upland court: "Mr John Test brought into Court a certaine man servant named William Still, being a Taylor by traede, whome hee the s<sup>d</sup> Test did acknowledge to haue sold unto Capt<sup>n</sup> Edmund Cantwell, for the space and tearme of foure yeares, beginning from the first of Aprill Last past; The s<sup>d</sup> William Still declared in Court to bee willing to serve the said Capt<sup>n</sup> Cantwell the aboves<sup>d</sup> tearme of foure yeares."

The following record of a case of assault and battery is given as a fair specimen of the manner in which business was transacted in our earliest Courts of Justice:—

"Justice Israel Helm, Plt, Oele Oelsen (als) Cockoe, Deft.

"The Plt Complaines that at the Plant<sup>n</sup> of Juns Justesse, in his house, hee the plt was first w<sup>th</sup> Evill words abused by the deft, and afterwards by him beaten, and his shirt all torne In pieces by the s<sup>d</sup> deft, and therefore desires yt the Court will inflict punishment according to the meritt of the s<sup>d</sup> deft, and that hee is one of the members of the Court, hee may bee so maintained.

"The deft sayeth that the plt hath struck, etc.

"The High Sheriffe, Capt<sup>n</sup> Edm. Cantwell desires that the Court will take the case in consideration, and not suffer a Justice of Peace shall be so abused!

"The Court haveing Examined into ye whole businesse, and heard the debates of both partees, together w<sup>th</sup> the Testimony of Lace Coleman, Doe Condemne the said oele oelsen in a fyne of two hundred and Ten gilders; sixty thereof for the Poore or Church, and the remainder 150 gilders to the Sheriffe, and doe further order yt the s<sup>d</sup> oele oelsen doe humbly ask forgiveness of Justice Israell Helm and the Cort for his s<sup>d</sup> offence.

"The Cort & High Sherife Concedering that the s<sup>d</sup> oele was a poore man w<sup>th</sup> a great charge of Children; uppon his humble submission did Remit & forgive him the one hundred and fifty gilders fyne."

Albert Hendrix, having served out "his Ieare" as constable, was dismissed by the court at his own request, and William Orian appointed "constable for the jurisdiction of this court" in his place. Hendrix (Hendrixon) is the first person known to have held the office in Pennsylvania. Jurian Harts-

welder (Hartsfelder,) the deputy sheriff, being about to remove further up the river, resigned his office. He was succeeded by Micael Izzard.

At the June court of this year, an order was adopted in respect to the admission of attorneys to plead in the court, but before the close of the year, it became the duty of the court to publish a resolution of the governor and council by which it was "ordered that pleading attorneys bee no longer allowed to practize in ye governm<sup>t</sup> but for ye: depending causes."

The last adjustment of the dividing line between Upland and New Castle of which there is any record, seemed to fix the division between the two districts about the Christina; but a mandate issued from the New Castle court, September 18th of this year, of which the following is an extract, would indicate that a different arrangement had been made:—

"To Mr. Charles Ramsey, Constable In Christeena: You are requested in his May<sup>ts</sup> name to take a true and exact list of all the Tydable psons from 16 to 60 years of adge w<sup>th</sup>in the bounds, w<sup>ch</sup> is all ye north syde of Cresteena Creeke up as far as ye boght Creeke, above ole fransens house, & ye names of ye sd Tydables to bring \* \* \* \* ."

At a meeting of Mr. John Moll, president of New Castle court, with the justices of Upland court, held at Upland on November 12th of the following year, the above division was confirmed and extended; The County of Upland was "to begin from the north syde of Ole fransens Creeke Called Steen Kill, Lying in the boght above ye verdrietige hoeck, and from the said Creek ouer to ye single tree point on the East syde of this River." In other directions, Upland county extended as far as settlements had been made; and although the authority of the Duke of York to govern New Jersey had been resisted by Fenwick and others, it had been maintained on the ground that the sovereignty of the country did not pass to Cartaret and Berkley, the purchasers of the soil. Fenwick, for attempting to exercise authority independently of Governor Andros, had even been forcibly arrested in his own house, and sent to New York, where he was for some time imprisoned. This will account for the jurisdiction of the courts, on the west side of the river, being extended into New Jersey.

In the accounts of the country during the earlier periods of its settlement, that have come under the notice of the author, not much is said in respect to the depredations of wolves. The numbers of these animals had probably greatly increased in the neighborhood of the settlements, both on account of the increased means to obtain food that civilization had furnished, and the diminished numbers of the Indians, who had heretofore destroyed them for their skins. The depredations of these animals had now become so alarming, that it became necessary to secure their destruction by means of a liberal bounty. At the solicitation of the justices of the New Castle court, authority was obtained to pay 40 guilders for each wolf scalp brought in. This, it will be seen, became a heavy item of expenditure.

It had been supposed that a tax could only be levied by the authority of "general court," but the governor, upon application being made to him for the

holding of such a court in order to authorize a levy, decided that every court had the power "to make fitting rates for the highways, poor and other necessities as is practiced in England." The governor had authorized a levy of 1d. per pound on every man's estate, towards paying public expenses, but the justices of New Castle obtained authority from his excellency to substitute a poll tax, representing the inconsiderable value of estates, the difficulty of determining that value, and the distance of the people, as their excuse for asking the change.

The unliquidated expenses of Upland county had by this time so much accumulated as to present an alarming aspect of indebtedness, when the means of liquidation are considered. This indebtedness embraced the following items:—

"To neels Laerson for ye Courts Expensis to this day, Except 200 gilders by Capt <sup>n</sup> Cantwell paid him before, there being no other accommodation for ye court,	G.639
To Lace Cock, for Expensis of ye Comand <sup>r</sup> and Simico Indians last spring; ye ac <sup>t</sup> being allowed by ye Court,	250
The woolves heads in this Cort, not all brought in yet, but computed by ye Court,	420
To ye Clercq allotted by ye Court for his several Extraordinary services to ye Cort, etc,	200
To Justice Israell helm for his severall services to ye Country as interpreter about ye Indians,	400
To Capt <sup>n</sup> Cantwell, w <sup>ch</sup> hee hath p <sup>d</sup> to neels Laerson for ye Courts accommodations, etc.,	200
Justice Otto Ernest for sundry Expensis on ye publicq ac <sup>t</sup> . of w <sup>ch</sup> hee hath not yet brought In his ac <sup>t</sup> . of particulars,	300
Lace Cock for Expensis when his hon <sup>r</sup> ye governor was there,	112
Peter Rambo demands for Expensis when his honor the Governor was there, 800 gildrs,	800
Capt <sup>n</sup> Cantwell proffered in Court to pay him 400 gilders w <sup>ch</sup> hee refused, soo that this is left to his hon <sup>r</sup> to judge of.	

G.3321

Besides fees due for ye collecting the s<sup>d</sup> Levy."

At the November court of this year, the justices decided to levy a poll tax of 26 guilders upon each Tydable (taxable) person, which included every male inhabitant in the county between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, except the justices, who were by the Duke's laws exempt from the payment of taxes, except for the support of the church. This levy was to be collected by the high sheriff, before the following March 25, and instead of money he was authorized to receive "wheat at five, rye & barley at four, and Indian corn at three gilders per Scipple (three pecks, English); tobacco and pork at eight stivers, and bacon at sixteen stivers per lb., or else wampum or skins at the courant price."

The list of the Tydable persons presented to the court on this occasion, in giving us at this distant day some idea of the number and places of residence of these early settlers, forms a most important and highly interesting part of the record. No apology will be needed for inserting the list at length.

## DELAWARE COUNTY

## "A LIST OF THE TYDABLE PRSONS.

*Att Taakanink (Tacony.)*

oele neelson & 2 sons,	3	Rich: noble,	1
hans moens,	1	Neels Laerson & son,	2
Erick Poulson,	1	henry hastings,	1
Christiaen Tomasse,	1		
Casper fisck,	1	<i>Att Carkoens hoek.</i>	
Peter Jookum & servt,	2	Andries homman & son,	2
hans Jurian,	1	Pelle Erickson,	1
michill fredericks,	1	Benck Saling,	1
Justa Daniells & servant,	2	Andries Sailing,	1
Jonas Juriaensen,	1	Laers Boen,	1
Hend: Jacobs upon ye Isld,	1	hans Peters,	1
Erick Cock & servant,	2	Pell Puttke,	1
moens Cock,	1	harmen Jansen,	1
Lace Dalbo,	1	hendrick holman,	1
Rymer Peterssen,	1	Peter Nealson,	1
Oele Dalboo,	1	Gunnar Rambo,	1
Andries Boen,	1	Lace Cock & servant	2
Swen Boen,	1	Michilli nealson,	1
Pelle Rambo, Junior	1	Andris Swen and father,	2
Andries Rambo,	1	Oele Swenson his servant,	1
Richard Duckett,	1	Swen Swenson & son,	2
Mr. Jones ye hatter,	1	John Stille,	1
Joseph Peters,	1	Swen Lom,	1
Jan Cock,	1	Oele Stille,	1
Peter Cock, Junior,	1	Andries Benckes,	1
harmen Ennis,	1	Jan Mattison,	1
mort mortens, Junior,	1	dunck Williams,	1
Bertell Laersen,	1	Tho: Jacobs,	1
moens Staekett,	1	Jan Claassen & 2 sons,	3
hans Jurian,	1	Mathias Claassen,	1
hendrick Tade,	1	franck Walcker,	1
andries Bertleson,	1	Will Thomasse,	1
Jan Bertleson,	1	Peter matson,	1
Jan Cornelissn & son,	2	Jan Baelsen,	1
mort. mortense, Senior,	1	Jan Schorten,	1
Lace mortense,	1	Jan Justa & 2 sons,	3
neels matson,	1	Jonas Nealson & son,	2
Anthony Matson,	1	Peter andries & son,	2
hendrick Jacobs,	1	Arian Andries at Peter Ramboos,	1
Jacob hendriex.,	1		

*Upland.*

Claes Schram,	1	will: woodman & servant,	2
Robbered Waede,	1	John bayles,	1
Jan hendrix,	1	mich Yzard,	1
Rich: Bobbington,	1		
James Sanderling & slave,	2	<i>Eastern Shore.</i>	
John Test & servant,	2	oele Dircks,	1
Jurian Kien,	1	will Bromfield,	1
		Juns Justafs,	1

Lace Coleman,	1	Carell Jansen,	1
hans hofman and his 2 sons,	3	Oele Raessen,	1
Peter freeman,	1	Thom: Denny,	1
Moens Junsen,	1	John Browne,	1
Poull Corvorne,	1	Rich: fredenicx,	1
		hans Oelsen,	1
marr: Kill.		Tho: harwood,	1
		Jurian hertsvelder,	1
Jan Jansen,	1	Andris Inckhoore,	1
Will: Orian,	1	Rodger, Pedrick,	1
Daniell Linsey,	1	Cristaen Claassen,	1
morten Knoetsen,	1	Jacob Clocker,	1
Knoet mortensen,	1		
albert hendricx,	1		
Oele Coeckoe,	1		

136 Tydables in Upland Jurisdiction."

The extreme slowness with which the population on the river increased, is a very remarkable circumstance. An approximation to the whole number of inhabitants in the Upland district may be arrived at from the data furnished by this list of taxables. The male population between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, by including the justices of the court, a few soldiers and paupers, would probably reach 150. By making the number of females between those ages equal to the males, the whole number of inhabitants between sixteen and sixty years of age would be 300. An estimate made by a comparison with census returns, would make the balance of the population about the same, and the whole population of Upland county 600, only about two-fifths, or 240 of whom resided within the district now forming the county of Delaware.

The justices becoming tired of holding court in a public house, "Capt<sup>n</sup> Hans Jergen is ordered & desiered by the Court to warne his men belonging to his Company, and w<sup>th</sup> them to fitt up and finish ye house of defence att upland fitt for the Court to sitt in, against ye next Court." The site of this first courthouse is designated on the map of "the Early Settlements."

In 1669 a block-house had been erected at Wicaco for defence against attacks by the Indians. This year it was occupied as a church, the Rev. Jacobus Fabritius, the installed minister, preaching his first sermon there in Dutch, on Trinity Sunday. It is very certain that the Upland court had not as yet complied with the order of the general court held at New Castle in 1675, in causing "a church or place of meeting to be built at Wickegkoo;" as no expenditure is included for this purpose in the estimate for which the general levy was made. The blockhouse was probably fixed up as a place of worship by private subscription.

The records of New Castle show that Commander Collier sat there as a judge of the court. The governor being advised of his conduct in this respect, ordered him to forbear, and immediately commissioned Captain Christopher Billop as his successor. Walter Wharton was at the same time commissioned as "Surveyor in Delaware Bay and River," and Ephraim Herman "to bee receiver of quit rents in Delaware river in the jurisdiction of New Castle and Upland courts."

Since the arrival of Fenwick, owing to difficulties about the ownership of West Jersey, there had been no arrival of settlers for that province, until this year, when three vessels arrived—the "Kent," the "Willing-mind," and the fly boat "Martha." These were all well freighted with members of the Society of Friends, the greatest number of whom settled at and near Burlington,—some settled at Salem, and a few found their way to the western side of the river. Among the latter were William Clayton, Morgan Drewett, William Woodmancy, and William Oxley, and probably Henry Hastings and other Englishmen, whom we first find settled in the vicinity of Upland about this time.

Directions are transmitted to the Upland court by the governor, to purchase from the Indians two miles in extent along the river, from the lands previously purchased to the Falls. He also requires, by authority of the Duke, of all persons who "have or Clayme any land in Delawor River or Bay," that they make a return thereof to the clerk of the proper court, to be by the court returned to him. The governor also notifies the court of his intention to visit England, and to return again in the spring.

The great troubles and inconveniences to which the settlers of a new country are subjected, are but little understood by persons who have always resided in old and thickly settled districts. The great annoyance suffered by the settlers on the Delaware at this period, merely from depredations committed by wolves, will be understood from the action of the New Castle court, with a view to their destruction. "The court takeing into consideration the dayly and continuall spoyle & damadge w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> woolves commit upon the Stockes of the Inhabitants and that the said woolves (notwithstanding the former order of the laest high court allowing 40 Guilders for each woolfe head), are no wayes more destroyed then before, make an order for setting, 52 Wolfe pits or trap houses, and direct who shall set them," &c.

A provision is contained in the "Duke's Laws" for the support of "distracted persons," but no direction is given in respect to the manner of securing them. As to their restoration, it was a subject that claimed but little attention in these early times. The action of the Upland court, on a case brought before it, though certainly curious, should not be so much a matter of astonishment: "Jan Cornelissen of Amesland complayning to ye Court that his son Erick is bereft of his naturall sences & is turned quyt madd and y<sup>t</sup>: hee being a poore man is not able to maintaine him; — ordered: that three or 4 p<sup>r</sup>sons bee hired to build a Little Blockhouse at amesland for to put in the s<sup>d</sup> madman, and att the next Court, order will bee taken y<sup>t</sup>: a small Levy bee Laid to pay for the building of y<sup>o</sup> house and the maintayning of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> mad man according to Lawes of y<sup>e</sup> government." This block-house may be regarded as the first lunatic asylum in Pennsylvania. The necessity for such a building and the order for its erection, bespeak at once the great deprivations to which our early settlers were subjected, and the inadequacy of the means at hand for their relief.

Some conveyances have already been noticed in the narrative, and it will

be necessary to advert to a few more, with a view of throwing as much light as possible on the earliest of the settlements within our prescribed limits.

"Hans Jurlansen Kien, of Taokanink (Tacony) This day appeared in Court and then & there did acknowledge a deed of conveyance bearing date the 9<sup>th</sup> day of this instant month of March, for the making over unto his Brother Jonas Juriansen Kien, as followeth, vizt: one Equall sheare and Lott of Land In quantity Equal w<sup>t</sup> ye sheares & Lotts of y<sup>e</sup> other Inhabitants of Upland Towne or neighborhood, w<sup>t</sup> all and Singular the appurtenances, Lying & being in Upland aforesaid, The whole devident or tract of Land being heretofore surveyed & Laid out for y<sup>e</sup> six inhabitants of Upland Towne, in general Contaynes twelve hundred acres, whereof the part & sheare of him the said Hans Kien, being one of y<sup>e</sup> said six Inhabitants, is two hundred acres as well cleared land as wood land, wh<sup>t</sup> said 200 was thereby sould and made over as above, together w<sup>t</sup> the housing and other appurtenances standing upon the said Hans Kien his Lott of Land Lying and being att upland Towne aforesaid near the Creeke, between the houses & Lotts of James Sanderling and Jurian Kien; the said hans Kien did aknowledge also to haue Received satisfaction for the premises from him the said Jonas; as by the said deed signed sealed & delivered by the s<sup>d</sup> hans Kien, in the pr<sup>s</sup>ence of Johannsen De haes & John Ad-dams, & bearing date as above, more att Large did apeare."

The above grantee, Jonas Juriansen Kien, appeared in the same court, and acknowledged a deed of conveyance of the same premises, in consideration of "a certayne Sume of money," to John Test, late of London, merchant, together with "a certayne new Blocq house, by him the s<sup>d</sup> Jonas built on the above mentioned Lott, near ye water syde of y<sup>e</sup> Creeke aforesaid," &c. John Test, at this time a resident of Upland, appeared in the same court and acknowledged a conveyance in fee of the same premises to Marmaduke Randell, of London, merchant. The land at Marcus Hook was also taken up by a company of six persons, as appears by a patent granted therefor by Sir E. Andros, as well as by the following conveyance, which was acknowledged in the next Upland court:—

"Jan Hendricksen, of Delowar River, husbandman, appeared in Court, and then and there did acknowledge a certayne deed or transport unto Rodger Peddrick, of all his the said Jan hendricksen's Right, Tytle and Interest of all the Land & appurtenances Lying & being on the West syde of delowar River, called & knowne by the name of marreties hoeck, the whole tract of marreties hoeck Land being granted and confirmed by Pattent from the Right honoble governour andros, bearing date the 28<sup>th</sup> of march, 1676, unto the six possessors thereof, vizt: Charles Jansen, Oele Raessen, hans oelsen, oele neelson, hans hofman and him the s<sup>d</sup> Jan hendrick, and contayning in the whole one thousand acres of Land; wh<sup>t</sup> s<sup>d</sup> deed was signed, sealed and delivered by the s<sup>d</sup> Jan hen-dricks in the pr<sup>s</sup>ence of Johannes De haes and Carrell Junsen, and beares date y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> day of June, a<sup>o</sup> 1678."

Both Upland and Marcus Hook were settled a long time before these grants were respectively made to "the six inhabitants" of each place. The names of the grantees of the Marcus Hook purchase are given; those of Upland, besides Hans Juriansen Kien, were, probably, James Sandeland, Israel Helm, Rev. Laurentius Carolus Lock (Lawrence Lock), Villis Lacie, and Niels Laerson. There were certainly other residents in Upland at the time the

grant for the 1200 acres was made. This new patenting of lands by persons who had resided in the country for a long time and held their titles from former governments, was one of the impositions practiced under the Duke's authority on that class of people. They were required by law "to bring in their former grants and take out new patents for the same from the present Governour, in behalf of his Royall Highness the Duke of Yorke." It may have been that the inhabitants of Upland and Marcus Hook, and other settlements, respectively united in an application for a large tract of land, with the view of saving expenses.

A ship from Hull arrived at Burlington this year. Among the passengers was Thomas Revel, who settled for a time within our limits, and was the clerk of the first court of Chester county.

On April 3d a meeting of the justices was held "at the house of Justice Peter Cock, in y<sup>e</sup> Schuylkill." The business of this meeting was about the same that is usually performed by county auditors. Sheriff Cantwell appears to have been charged with both the collection and disbursement of the taxes. His allowance "for collecting & receiving y<sup>e</sup> publicq levy," etc., was 884 guilders, being very nearly one-fourth of the whole amount collected!

Part of the record of the June court has been lost, but the minutes of the following court show that it was held on the 18th and 19th days of that month. This court resolved to impose "a levy or small tackx of fyve Gilders p<sup>r</sup> head on every Tydable p<sup>r</sup>son," the payment to be made at Tinicum, thus saving the great expense of collecting, that consumed so much of the former levy. The court not having imposed a penalty for non-payment of this "small tax," the justices, upon assembling at their November court, found that their former order had "Layne dorment," and finding themselves "necessiated," issued a new and very rigid order, "that every Tydable within the Jurisdiction of this Court, who have payed their levy Laest yeare, doe w<sup>th</sup>n the space of 14 days now next Ensuing come and pay Each of them 5 Gilders as formerly, and that they bring ye same unto Tinnecong Ysland in ye hands of M<sup>r</sup> Otto Ernest Cock; this order to bee published and fixed up att the churches of Wicaco and Tinnecong to ye end nc p<sup>r</sup>son may plead Ignorance."

In the year 1675, Governor Andros, among other regulations then established, made an order remitting the quit rent for the first three years on all new lands to be taken up and seated within the precincts of the Delaware. Finding that persons were taking up lands and not seating them, he issued another order in October of this year, repealing and recalling his former order except in respect to lands that had actually been seated. Lands taken up and not seated and improved, and not duly returned, to be forfeited, and to be disposed of as vacant land; that seated and improved and not returned, to be returned within six months; all arrears of quit rents since the governor's arrival in 1674, to be paid within the same time, and in future the payment of quit rent was to commence with the taking up of the land.

A jury was empanelled in a case tried at this court, being the first which appears on the records of Upland court, and was doubtless the first jury that

was empannelled within the limits of Pennsylvania. Though not necessary under the "Duke's Laws" to have more than six jurors, there were twelve empannelled on the jury in question, whose names here follow, viz:—"hans moens, dunk williams, Xtopher Barnes, Edm: draufton, Peter Yocum, Isacq Sauoy, Jan hendricks, Jonas Kien, moens Cock, John Browne, Jan Boelsen, henry hastings." It required only a majority of the jurors to bring in a verdict; but there is nothing to show that they were not unanimous in the present case. The court, however, determined to be judges both of the law and the facts, "suspended" the verdict, and at the next Court tried the case themselves, and reversed the decision of the jury.

The subject of mills claimed the particular attention of the Upland court. A year prior to this time, the court had granted liberty to Jan Boelsen "to take up one hundred acres of land above the mill in amiesland Kill." The mill here alluded to is the old Swedes mill erected by Governor Printz, about the year 1644, and doubtless the most useful institution in the country. The inhabitants became alarmed at seeing land taken up "so near the mill of Carkoen creek," lest "the s<sup>d</sup> mill would bee Left destitute of any land to gett timber for y<sup>e</sup> use of s<sup>d</sup> mill, and upon their representation the Court ordered that 100 acres of land should be laid on the west syde of ye s<sup>d</sup> mill branch," for the use of the mill. The court also ordered that the one hundred acres granted to Jan Boelsen should be reserved for the mill, having first obtained his assent. The mill tract on Holmes' map is on the East side of the creek. It would therefore appear that two hundred acres were reserved for the use of the mill, unless the tract on Holmes' map is incorrectly laid down.

At the same court, the erection of another mill was decided upon. "It being in consideracon that it was very necessary that a mill be built in the Schuylkill; and there being no fitter place than the faall Called Capt<sup>n</sup> hans moenses faalls; The Co<sup>r</sup>t are of opinion that Either Capt<sup>n</sup> hans moenses ought to build a mill there, (as hee sayes that hee will,) or else suffer another to build for the common good of the parts."

Where there are mills, there must of necessity be roads, particularly as settlements begin to be made in the interior of a country. Hence the court "ordered that every p'son should w<sup>th</sup>in the space of twoo months, as far as his Land Reaches, make good and passable wayes from neighbour to neighbour, w<sup>th</sup> bridges where it needs, To the End that neighbours on occasion may come together." Those neglecting, to forfeit 25 guilders.

The interests of the church also claimed some of the attention of the court. "Complaint being made by the church wardens that Neeles Laerson has taken in (w<sup>th</sup> Lotts of Land by him bought of dom: Lasse Carolus here in Upland Towne) some of the Church or glebb Land;—ordered, that Neeles Laersen shall haue his due of the 2 Lotts by him bought of s<sup>d</sup> dom: Carolus Equall w<sup>th</sup> the other Lotts in Upland, but for what shall be found that s<sup>d</sup> Neeles Laersen has taken in more, he to Leaue out againe annexed to y<sup>e</sup> other Church Lotts."

Captain Billop, the present commander, seems to have been less faithful

in the performance of his duties than his predecessor, Collier. He used the fort at New Castle as his own private property, converting it into a stable for his horses and a pen for his hogs. The room above the fort, which had been occupied as a court-room, he had filled with hay and fodder; and he employed the soldiers "about his own private affairs." Fortunately for the Upland court, the captain was stationed at a distance from their seat of justice; and we do not learn that his subordinate officer, Captain Hans Jergen, stationed at Upland, ever interfered with our court in its full enjoyment, as a hall of justice, of the recently finished "House of defence."

These, with other complaints against Billop, were made to the governor by the justices of New Castle court, who were also not disposed to spare their brother Justice, Walter Wharton, who likewise held the office of surveyor-general. He had married himself, or was married contrary to law, and had not performed his duty as a justice, in absenting himself "three following court days." The former complaint was referred to the governor, but for the neglect of his judicial duties he was fined £10 by the court. Billop was recalled to New York by the governor, but Wharton was removed by death, towards the close of this year.

It is probable that the marsh lands appertaining to any particular settlement along the river, were for a long time held and used as a common pasture. That this was so in respect to Upland, would appear from a complaint being made by James Sanderling, "In behalfe of ye Rest of ye Inhabitants of Upland that Neels Laersen w<sup>th</sup> a fence stopps up the old and usuall way to the fly (marsh); and Neels Laersen being thereupon heard," the Court ordered the way to be left open as formerly.

The records of Upland court also furnish some evidence that education of children was not wholly neglected. In the case of "Edmund Draufton, plaintiff vs. Dunck Williams, deft.," "The Pl<sup>t</sup> demands of this Def<sup>t</sup> 200 Gilders for teaching this Defts children to Read one Yeare." "The Cor<sup>t</sup> haueing heard the debates of both parties as alsoe ye attestation of ye witnesses, Doe grant judgm<sup>t</sup> ag<sup>st</sup> ye Def<sup>t</sup> for 200 gilders w<sup>th</sup> ye Costs." "Richard Duckett sworne in Court declares that hee was p<sup>r</sup>sent at ye makeing of ye bargaine, and did heare that ye agreem<sup>t</sup> was that Edmund draufston should Teach Dunkes children to Read in ye bybell, & if hee could doe itt in a yeare or a halfe yeare or a quart<sup>r</sup>, then hee was to haue 200 gilders."

Edmund Draufton is the earliest schoolmaster within the jurisdiction of Upland court of whom any account has been preserved. The location of his school is not certainly known.

The "House of Defence" appears to have been built on the private property of Neels Laersen. At the first court held in 1679 he was ordered "to make or leaue a lane or street from Upland creeke to ye: house of defence or Country house," or in default to be fined at the discretion of the court. The appellation "Country house," sufficiently indicates the uses to which the "House of Defence" was now appropriated. We have seen that its completion was urged in order that the courts might be held there, and it is probable that it

was used as a place for the transaction of public business generally. For whatever other purpose the House of Defence may have been used, it was certainly the first court house within our limits.

The attention of the New Castle court was frequently occupied with church disputes and differences. The following is the most remarkable instance of the interference of the Upland court in ecclesiastical affairs:

"It being Represented to y<sup>e</sup> Court by the Church Wardens of Tinnagcong and Wicaco Churches that the fences about y<sup>e</sup> Church yards, and other Church buildings are mutch out of repair, and that some of the People, members of y<sup>e</sup> sd Churches are neglective to make the same Up etc: The Cort haueing taken y<sup>e</sup> premises into Consideracon, doe find itt necessary to order, authorize & Impower, and doe by these prsents order, authorize & Impower the Respective members of y<sup>e</sup> sd Churches, from tyme to tyme, and att all tymes when itt shall bee found necessary, to build, make good and keepe in Repair the sd Church yard fences as also the Church and other the appurtenances thereof, and if any of the sd members upon warning doe proove neglective In the doeing of their proportion to the same, They and each of them to forfeit fifty gilders for each such neglect, to bee Levyed out of their goods and Chattels Lands and Tenements."

It has been alleged that Richard Buffington, the first male child born of English parents in Pennsylvania, was born at Chester this year. This event was corroborated by his father, Richard Buffington, in the year 1739, on the anniversary of his eighty-fifth birthday, by assembling all his descendants, who numbered 115, at his house in Chester; the first born, Richard, in the sixtieth year of his age, was among the number.

On December 15, Richard Noble was commissioned Surveyor of Upland in the place of Walter Wharton, deceased, who had held the office for both New Castle and Upland counties. On May 28, 1680, Governor Andros issued a new commission to "M<sup>r</sup> Otto Ernest Coch, M<sup>r</sup> Israel Helm, Mr. Henry Jones, Mr Lawsa Cock, and M<sup>r</sup> George Brown to bee Justices of y<sup>e</sup> Peace in y<sup>e</sup> Jurisdiction of Upland Court or County, in Delowar River & dependencies." It will be perceived that the number of justices is reduced from six to five—that two Englishmen have been substituted in the place of two Swedes, and that of the old bench only two justices have been retained. Though it is not known that any jealousy existed between the Swedes and English, the number of Englishmen who had settled on the west side of the river, made it necessary that they should be represented on the bench. As nearly as can be ascertained the places of residence of the justices were as follows:—Israel Helm, at Upland; Otto Ernest Coch, at Tinicum; Henry Jones, at or near Wicaco; Lawrence Cock, at Moyamensing, and George Brown, nearly opposite to Trenton. As the Duke of York about this time, upon the judgment of Sir William Jones, yielded his rights to the government of West Jersey, the jurisdiction of the new justices did not extend to the east side of the river. They held their first court at Upland on June 8th, and among other things ordered a poll tax of one scipple of wheat, or 5 guilders to be levied, "for defraying y<sup>e</sup> charges of this court's sitting, to be brought unto Justice Otto Ernest, att Tinnagcong Island."

The justices also assumed the authority of removing the seat of justice from Upland. They say "that in regard that Upland creeke where ye Court hitherto has sate, is att y<sup>e</sup> lower end of y<sup>e</sup> County, The Court therefore for y<sup>e</sup> most Ease of y<sup>e</sup> people, have thought fitt for y<sup>e</sup> future to sitt and meet att y<sup>e</sup> towne of Kingsesse in y<sup>e</sup> Schuylkill." It does not appear that this first removal of our seat of justice met with any serious opposition from the inhabitants of Upland or its vicinity.

The first court was held at the new seat of justice, on October 13th. If the increased amount of law business and the character of a considerable portion of it resulted from the removal of the court, the justices gained but little by the change. Among the cases tried, were three for "Slaunder and defamation."

For the due preserving "of y<sup>e</sup> peace of o<sup>r</sup> Souerayne Lord y<sup>a</sup> King," &c., the court found it necessary to appoint a constable "to officiate between the Schuylkill and Nieshambenies kill." The court also found it necessary to appoint two "viewers of y<sup>e</sup> Highwayes & roads & fences," who resided in the same district. There was one jury trial at this court, but the names of the jurors are not given. The court did allow "of y<sup>e</sup> jury's verdict," and passed judgment accordingly.

No other court was held till March, 1681, when nothing of importance was transacted. At the court held in the following June, "Justice Otto Ernest Coch acquaints the Court, that hee has bought and paid of ye Indian proprietors a certaine swampy or marshy Island called by ye Indians quistconk Lying att the upper End of Tinnachkonk Island in ye river opposit andrews Boones creek; and desires y<sup>e</sup> Cort<sup>s</sup> approbation. The Cor<sup>t</sup> having well informed themselves about y<sup>e</sup> p'mises, doe allow thereof." There was also a jury of seven men empanelled at this court, viz.: "James Sanderlins, Will: Boyles, John Boeyar, harmen Ennis, Will: orian, andries petress and oele raezen."

The Dutch clergyman at Wicaco, "Magist<sup>r</sup> Jacobus fabritius," "not finding his dues regularly paid," upon application to the court, obtained an order "that y<sup>a</sup> church wardens of the peticon<sup>rt</sup> church doe take care that Every one of those as haue signed and promised towards his maintaynance, doe pay him y<sup>e</sup> sumes promised, upon payne of Execution ag<sup>st</sup> y<sup>e</sup> defective." This magister did well to make sure of his pay in time. The advent of a new government was at hand, in which such claims could not be viewed with much favor.

Roads and highways are frequently mentioned in the proceedings of the Upland and New Castle courts, but it is not to be supposed that these ways, at this early day, were used for wheeled vehicles of any kind. The usual mode of travelling was either by water or on horseback; but the roads, such as they were, required some repairs, and hence the appointment of overseers. No taxes were laid, but those who refused to work on the highways were subjected to a fine. This practice continued for many years under Penn's government. The imposition of a fine of 25 guilders, for neglecting to work on the roads was among the last acts of the Upland court under the Duke's government.

During the year 1680, William Penn had been perseveringly, but successfully negotiating with King Charles the Second and his ministers for a grant of the territory that now constitutes our great commonwealth. The only European settlements comprised within its limits were included in Upland county, and were subject to the jurisdiction of Upland court. Though Lord Baltimore, the proprietor of Maryland, was aware of every step taken by Penn to secure his grant, and, through his agents, interposed objections, it is not probable that the people included within the limits of the embryo province had the faintest idea that they were about to be transferred from the iron rule of the unscrupulous Duke of York, to the mild and peaceful government of the Quaker proprietor. The patent to Penn was executed on March 4th, 1681, while the last Upland court, under the Duke of York adjourned on the 14th of June, "till y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> Tuesday of y<sup>e</sup> month of September,"—the very last act of the judges being the appointment of a surveyor and overseer of the highways from Poetquessing creek to the Falls of the Delaware, (Trenton,) the furthest point to which settlements had then been extended.

Information of the grant to William Penn must have been communicated officially to the government at New York very shortly after the adjournment of the last session of the Upland court. Governor Andros being absent, the king's letter on the subject, addressed to the inhabitants within the limits of the grant, was laid before Anthony Brockholl, the commander, and his council, no doubt, by William Markham, who, at the same time, submitted his commission from William Penn to be his deputy governor of the province. On June 21st, the commander and council addressed a letter "To y<sup>e</sup> severall Justices of y<sup>e</sup> Peace, magistraets and other officers inhabiting w<sup>th</sup>in y<sup>e</sup> bounds and limits" of the grant to Penn, notifying them of the change in their government, which letter was sent by Colonel Markham, who, no doubt, within a few days after the date of the letter, reached his government, and entered upon the duties of his office. This letter is the last entry made in the book containing the record of the Upland court.

Before parting with this record, which throws so much light on the history of the time during which it was made, and from which I have drawn so liberally, it will be necessary to make some general observations.

The territorial jurisdiction of the court, it will have been observed, was very extensive. Except the provisional line that separated it from New Castle county, its jurisdiction at first extended to the last approaches that civilization had made on the home of the savage. Subsequently its jurisdiction was limited to the west side of the Delaware. The earliest notice of a court at Upland, is on the 18th of August, 1672. Evidence of the existence of records of an earlier date than those which have come down to us, is found in these records themselves. These commence on the 14th of November, 1676, and end at the time just mentioned. When a court was first established at Upland cannot now be ascertained. It was in all probability as early as the establishment of English authority on the river, and may have been earlier. If but one court was at first established by the English, its probable location was at New

Castle. Upon the establishment of two, the natural location of one of them would be Upland. At the time our record commences, it was one of three courts on the river—"one at New Castle, one above at Uplands, another below at the Whorekill;" the latter evidently being of recent establishment. The court established at New Castle was the most important, being held monthly; the others were to be held quarterly, "or oftener if occasion;" but that of Upland was really held less frequently.

These courts possessed both criminal and civil jurisdiction. In criminal matters their powers were about equal to those of our courts of quarter sessions, while in civil cases not involving more than £20 the judgment of each court was final. In cases involving a larger amount, an appeal could be taken to the court of assizes of New York, and so of crimes of the higher grades. Parties could demand a trial by jury, but in the Upland court this privilege was only claimed in three or four instances during the nearly five years that its records have been preserved, and in one of these instances the verdict of the jury was wholly disregarded by the court. By the "Duke's Lawes," no jury could "exceed the number seaven nor be under six, unless in special causes upon life and death, the justices shall think fit to appoint twelve." This will account for only seven men being empaneled in one of the cases where the jurors' names are given in the record. Except in cases of life and death, the major part of the jury, when agreed, could give in a verdict, "the minor being concluded by the major without any allowance of any protest by any of them to the contrary."

In equity matters the court of Upland exercised jurisdiction. It also made local regulations, which in these days would have required an act of the legislature. The justices, either as a court or a board, performed all the duties that are now performed by county commissioners, directors of the poor, and auditors. The court granted applications for taking up land, received returns of surveys, and had acknowledgments of transfers of real estate between parties made before it. It regulated the affairs of the church, and exercised a general supervision over the various concerns of the body politic—such as the repairs of highways, the maintenance of fences, the sale of the time of servants, and even to the recording of the ear marks of cattle. Besides the court the sheriff and surveyor, the government possessed no agent charged with the performance of civil duties within the county of Upland.

A legal gentleman who has carefully examined the record of the Upland court, remarks "that the forms of proceeding were of a character no less primitive and incongruous than the jurisdiction of the court, partaking rather of the nature of suits before an ordinary justice of the peace than those of a court of record. The 'Instructions' directed 'all writs, warrants, and proceedings at Lawe to be in his majesty's name.' A declaration, or informal statement of the cause of action seems to have been required, and a rule was adopted directing it to be entered at least one day before the court met. Although the technical names of actions were used in many cases, such as action on the case, slander, &c., no actual division of actions was known, these names

having probably been taken from 'y<sup>e</sup> Lawe Booke' referred to occasionally. There does not, in fact, seem to have been any clearly drawn distinction between civil and criminal cases; a proceeding exclusively civil in its character frequently resulting in a judgment, partially at least, appropriate to a criminal case. In short, the whole method of practice was rather a dispensation of justice, as the ideas of it existed in the heads, and was tempered by the hearts of the judges, than the administration of any positive law, written or unwritten."

Offences, criminal in their nature, were usually punished by the imposition of a fine; the want of a jail precluded imprisonment. Corporal punishment by whipping, was, in a few instances, resorted to by the court at New Castle, but it forms no part of any sentence of the court of Upland contained in the record. But this record has been mutilated by cutting out two leaves; and as the minutes of the court next following that of which the record is thus defective, contains a bill of costs against parties of bad repute, in which there is a charge of 101 guilders "for payment of the Indians that whipt," etc., it may be inferred that corporal punishment was resorted to in one single instance, and that Indians were employed in its infliction. In this view of the matter, it is not difficult to account for the mutilation of the record.

The fines imposed were sometimes remitted by the court. This was especially the case when one of the justices had an interest in the matter. In one instance, a fine of 1000 guilders was thus remitted. An open acknowledgment in court of the offence committed, or the asking of forgiveness from the offended party, sometimes constituted a part or the whole of a sentence.

The justices were uneducated, but well-meaning men. A commendable desire to maintain the dignity of the positions they occupied had some little influence upon their acts. Otherwise, the most careful scrutiny of the records will show that they acted with the strictest regard to justice and the preservation of the public morals. This record, and that of New Castle court, give us a good idea of the condition of our people in these early times, socially and otherwise.

Common labor, per day, was worth from 50 styvers to 4 guilders, according to the season. Wheat was worth 5 guilders, rye and barley 4, and Indian corn 3 per scipple. Tobacco or pork was worth 8 styvers per lb., and bacon double as much. In 1677, New Castle court ordered "that the gilder pay should be recond ag<sup>st</sup> Tobb<sup>e</sup> in Maryland at 6 styv<sup>r</sup> pr lb." A cow was appraised at 150 guilders, and other cattle at rather less prices.

It was the practice of the Swedes to erect their dwellings immediately on the margin of the river or tide water creeks. Up to this time, very few if any houses had been erected in any other situations,—the few English settlers following the example of the Swedes.

With the recent accession of English Friends from New Jersey, the entire population of Upland county could not have exceeded five hundred, at the arrival of Governor Markham; of these, less than one-third resided within the territorial limits of Delaware county.

It has generally been supposed that Colonel Markham was accompanied

to Pennsylvania by emigrants; and Proud, in his "History of Pennsylvania," leaves it to be inferred that this was the case, and that he did not arrive till near the close of the year. His commission as deputy governor, first published in Hazard's Annals, is dated April 10, 1681, and we find it was laid before the government at New York previous to June 21, following. Colonel Markham doubtless proceeded directly to his government, and entered upon the responsible duties with which he had been entrusted. He could have made but little delay; for we find that on September 13,—the very day to which the old Upland court had adjourned,—a newly organized court for Upland county was sitting and transacting business, composed of justices, sheriff, and clerk, holding their appointments under him; and on November 30th the Deputy Governor himself presiding over the same court.

Governor Markham was the bearer of a letter, dated two days earlier than his commission, from William Penn, "for the inhabitants of Pennsylvania," which he was directed to read. In this letter the proprietor promises his people that they shall be governed by laws of their own making; that he will not usurp the rights of any, nor oppress his person; and in short, that he would heartily comply with whatever sober and free men could reasonably desire for the security and improvement of their own happiness. This letter is in the well-known hand of William Penn.

The commission to Colonel Markham empowers him "to call a council, and that to consist of nine, he presiding." In pursuance of this authority, he selected for that important trust Robert Wade, Morgan Drewet, William Woodmanson, William Marriner, Thomas Fairman, James Sandelandes, Will. Clayton, Otto Ernest Koch and Lacy Cock. Unfortunately, no part of the record of the doings of this council has come down to us, except their attestation, in which they say, "wee do hereby bind ourselves by our hands and seales, that wee neither act nor advise, nor consent, unto anything that shall not be according to our own consciences the best for y<sup>e</sup> true and well Government of the s<sup>d</sup> Province, and Likewise to keep secret all y<sup>e</sup> votes and acts of us y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Councell unless such as by the General Consent of us are to be Published." This attestation is "Dated at Vpland y<sup>e</sup> third day of August 1681," the day on which a government was first established for the province of Pennsylvania. Upland was undoubtedly the seat of that government. These gentlemen councillors omitted to append their "seales" to their signatures, and two of them did not write their own names.

Colonel Markham also bore a letter from the King to Lord Baltimore, apprising him of the grant of Pennsylvania to Penn. Being authorized by his commission "to settle bounds" between the Proprietary and his neighbors; and as it is said the King's letter required both parties to adjust boundaries, an interview was brought about between Lord Baltimore and Markham at Upland. By an astronomical observation made during this interview, it was ascertained that even Upland itself was twelve miles south of the parallel of 40 degrees, which indicated the southern boundary of Pennsylvania. This discovery terminated the conference, and was the prelude to the protracted con-

troversy between Penn and Lord Baltimore and their descendants, which at length resulted in the line of Mason and Dixon—a line, that for its notoriety has been compared by a late writer to the equator.

This discovery, it is supposed, was communicated to William Penn, and he having been an applicant to the Duke of York for a grant of New Castle and the settlements below on the Delaware, was thereby induced to press his application more strenuously, under the apprehension that he might lose the whole peninsula, in case of failure. On August 20th of the following year, Penn obtained from the Duke a release of all claim to the territory embraced within the limits of his patent, and, subsequently, a release of the territory now constituting the State of Delaware.

With the royal charter, Penn published in England some account of his newly acquired province, with valuable suggestions and information necessary for persons disposed to become colonists under him. This paper is drawn up with much care and truthfulness. Much of it is taken up in demonstrating the importance of plantations or colonies to the mother country. The description of the province is brief, and by no means exaggerated; valuable directions are given to those who determine to emigrate, and he concludes with a desire to all who may determine to go to those parts, "to consider seriously the premises, as well as the present inconveniences, as future ease and plenty, that none may move rashly, or from fickle, but solid mind, having above all things an eye to the providence of God in the disposal of themselves."

While the public mind in England, particularly the Quaker element of it was thus directed to the new province, Governor Markham was administering affairs here very much after the fashion that had heretofore prevailed. He appears to have been indisposed to make any unnecessary innovations on the established order of things. It has already been mentioned that the first court under the new government was held on the day to which the last session of the former court had adjourned. The first session of the new court was not, however, at "the towne of Kingsesse," but at Upland, where, no doubt, Governor Markham had fixed his residence. The justices of this court were "Messrs. William Clayton, Wm. Warner, Robert Wade, Otto Ernst Cock, William Byles, Robert Lucas, Lasse Cock, Swan Swanson and Andreas Bankson;" the sheriff, John Test, and clerk, Thomas Revell. Of the justices, five are Englishmen and four Swedes, two of whom had been members of the former Court. The "Duke's Laws" were now inoperative. In pursuance of the Deputy Governor's instructions, all was to be done "according to the good laws of England." But the new court, during the first year of its existence, failed to comply with these laws in a very essential particular,—persons were put upon trial without the intervention of a Grand Jury. No provision was made under the Duke's laws for this safeguard of the citizen, and the new justices acted for a time in accordance with former usage. A petit jury, so rare under the former court, now participates in every trial where facts are in dispute. In criminal cases, the old practice is adhered to of making the prosecutor plaintiff.

The first case that came up for consideration was that of Peter Erickson, Plff. vs. Harmon Johnson and Margaret his wife, Deft. An action of "Assault & Batt'." Jurors—Morgan Drewett, Wm. Woodmanson, Wm. Hewes, James Browne, Henry Reynolds, Robert Schooley, Richards Pittman, Lassey Dallboe, John Ackraman, Peter Rambo, Jr., Henry Hastings, and William Oxley. Witness, William Parke. The jury find for the plaintiff; give him 6d. damages, his costs of suit.

In the next case the parties are reversed; the offence charged being the same, and tried by the same jurors. The witnesses were Anna Coleman, Richard Buffington, and Ebenezer Taylor. The jury find for the plaintiffs 40 [shillings] and their costs of suit.

At this first session of the court, nine cases were tried and sixteen withdrawn; among the latter were two "for disobeying the justice's order." In the last case tried, which was for debt, the verdict was 62 guilders—an evidence of the lasting influence of the ascendancy of the Dutch on the river.

It having come to the ears of Justice Lassey Cock that he had been accused of speaking certain improper words to the Indians, proclamation was made in the court "that if any had anything against him, they should declare it; whereupon Daniel Brenson and Charles Brigham, upon oath, together with Walter Humphrey, upon his solemn attestation, declared what they heard certain Indians speak against him and Captain Edmund Cantwell; the said Lassey Cock, upon oath, declared his innocence, and that he had never spoken those words to the Indians, or any of that nature, was thereupon cleared by the court."

Letters of administration were granted by the court to Caspar Fiske on the estate of Eusta Daniell—security in £100, given to Robert Wade and William Clayton.

Besides the English names already mentioned, there occur in the proceedings of this court those of Richard Ridgeway, Francis Stephenson, Richard Noble, John Champion, Thomas Nossiter, John Wood, and William Cobb. These and many others had become residents of Upland county prior to the date of Penn's patent. Most of those who were Friends emigrated with the early West Jersey settlers, but for some reason settled on the west side of the river.

At the next court, which was held on November 30, Deputy Governor Markham presided, and James Sandelandes and Thomas Fairman, with all those who held the last court, sat as justices, except William Warner, who was absent. But four cases were tried at this court; one withdrawn and one continued.

Three ships sailed from England for Pennsylvania this year; two from London and one from Bristol. No particulars of the arrival of the "John and Sarah," which is said to have arrived first, are given; but we are informed by Proud, that the Bristol "Factor," Roger Drew, commander, "arrived at the place where Chester now stands, on December 11, where the passengers seeing some houses, went on shore at Robert Wade's landing near the lower side of Chester

creek; and the river having froze up that night, the passengers remained there all winter." The other ship, the "Amity," "having been blown off to the West-Indies, did not arrive until the spring of the next year."

Proud places the arrival of William Markham in one of these ships, with certain commissioners, whom he says were joined with him, "to confer with the Indians or Aborigines of the country respecting their lands, and to confirm with them a league of peace." It is possible that certain commissioners arrived on board of one or more of these vessels, but they were not associated with the Deputy Governor as has been mentioned. The only purchase of land that was made from the Indians for the Proprietary before his arrival, was the large purchase on the Delaware above Shackamaxon, which was made by Markham alone, although the commissioners were then in the country.

The commissioners were William Crispin, William Haige, John Bezer, and Nathaniel Allen. William Crispin was appointed surveyor-general as well as commissioner, but died before his arrival, whereupon Thomas Holme was appointed in his place. Though they appear to have been authorized to treat with the Indians and purchase their lands, their instructions show that their main business was to fix upon the site of and lay out a city—to survey and apportion lands and city lots among the newly arrived immigrants, who had for the most part made their purchases in England. The following extract from these instructions, no doubt gave rise to the tradition that Penn had fixed on Upland or Chester as the site of his great city.

"That having taken what care you can for the people's good, in these respects aforesaid, let the rivers and creeks be sounded on my side of Delaware River, especially Upland, in order to settle a great town, and be sure to make your choice where it is most navigable, high, dry, and healthy; that is where most ships may best ride, of deepest draught of water, if possible to load or unload at the bank or keys side without boating and lightening of it. It would do well if the river coming into that creek be navigable, at least for boats up into the country, and that the situation be high, at least dry and sound, and not swampy, which is best known by digging up two or three earths and seeing the bottom."

The celebrated "conditions and concessions" agreed upon between Penn and those who became "adventurers and purchasers" under him, were published in England some time before the date of the letter of instructions to the commissioners. Thomas Holme, the surveyor-general, did not arrive till the last of June of the following year.

Although the minutes of the council of Governor Markham are not to be found, there is a document preserved that shows that one of its first acts was the prohibition of the sale of strong drinks to the Indians. This paper is a petition to the Governor and council over the uncouth signatures of Passayunk Indians, asking the removal of the prohibition, on the ground that there was no prohibition in New Castle, "and that they find it a greater ill-convenience than before, our Indians going down to New Castle, and there buying rum and making them more debauched than before."

It will be remembered that Robert Wade was settled at Upland in 1675,

and that William Edmundson, a travelling preacher of the Society of Friends, held a meeting at his house during that year. Robert Wade was a purchaser from John Fenwick, in England, and it is supposed emigrated with him in 1675, but from some cause he preferred to settle at Upland, being, with his wife, among the first Quakers who settled in Pennsylvania. It is not therefore probable that a Friends' meeting was held in Pennsylvania earlier than that year,—the first being held at the house of Robert Wade. No meeting of record was held till the year 1681, the following being the earliest minute: "The 10<sup>th</sup> day of the 11<sup>th</sup> month 1681. A monthly meeting of Friends belonging to Marcus-hook, alias the Chester and Upland, held at the house of Robert Wade."

These meetings for a time were held alternately at the places designated, and constituted one monthly meeting. That held at Robert Wade's eventually became "Chester Monthly Meeting," while from the Chichester, or Marcus Hook Meeting, originated at first the Chichester Monthly Meeting, which subsequently became merged in that of Concord.

The only Quaker heads of families that were settled at Chester and Marcus Hook, or in the vicinity of those places, before the arrival of the first ship sent out by Penn, so far as the author can discover, were Robert Wade, Roger Pedrick, Morgan Drewet, William Woodmanson, Michael Izzard, Thomas Revel, Henry Hastings, William Oxley, James Browne, Henry Reynolds, and Thomas Nossiter. There were no other Friends then settled within the present territorial limits of our county, but quite a number were located higher up the river on the Pennsylvania side of it.

The next court for Upland county was held at Upland on March 14, 1682, which, according to the record, is still within the year 1681. This court was held by the same or nearly the same justices, Deputy Governor Markham presiding. The details of a trial that occurred at this court are given, to illustrate the manner of conducting judicial proceedings in these primitive times:

"J—— A——, bound by recognizance to appear at this Court to answer our Sovereign Lord the King upon the accusation of Richard Noble, Peter Rambo Junr, and Lawrence Lawrenson, who were bound over to prosecution.. This Court proceeded upon indictment; to which the prisoner pleaded not guilty: and put himself upon the tryal &c., of this Jury." "Jurors: George Foreman Gent, John Child, Nathaniel Allen, Nathaniel Evans, William Oxley, John Akraman, Albert Hendrickson, Mons Peterson, Wooley Rawson, John Cock, Erich Cock, Peter Yoakum."

"Richard Noble depos'd that hee, with several others, found divers peeces of burnt porke or bacon in the said A's house; and also that hee the said Richard Noble with others found hidden in unfrequented places in an out house belonging to the said J—— A——, where, (as an Indian had before then informed them,) the said A—— used to hide porke; and further depos'd that the said A—— gave out threatening words against the officers and others who came to search."

"Peter Rambo Junr, and Lawrence Lawrenson depos'd the same as above. Judith Noble depos'd that the said A—— gave out threatening words against the officers who came to search."

"Francis Walker depos'd that a person who bought a peice of porke of the said A——, told him the said Walker that the said porke had a bullet in it."

"Francis Stephens deposed that the said A—— being asked concerning a hogg's head, (hee, the said A——, having then a headless hogg,) where the head then was, hee, the said A——, answered, hee had left the head down the river; and the said A——'s boy said noe, the hogg's head is upon the mill att home."

"John Hollinshead gave in his evidence before Thomas Budd, a magistrate at Burlington, which was also produced under the hand of the said Thomas Budd, being of the same import with the deposition of the aforesaid Francis Stephens."

"Thomas Wallis gave in his evidence before the same Thomas Budd, and testified under the hand of the said Thomas Budd, of the same import with the aforesaid Judith Noble's testimony."

"Another examination of notorious circumstances, of a stranger who lay at the said A——'s, taken by Mahlon Stacey, a magistrate at the Falls, and signified under his hand."

"The jury bring in the prisoner not guilty, and thereupon by order of Court is discharged."

The following minute of the doings of the same court, is a further proof that Governor Markham and his council had placed some restraint upon the sale of strong drink, to others besides the Indians.

"Henry Reynolds having appeared to answer for his selling strong liquors by small measure in his house contrary to the Governor and Councel's order; upon his submission to the Court, was discharged."

"Overseers for the Highways nominated and elected at the Court, March 14<sup>th</sup>, 1681 [1682] for one year next ensuing, which is to be done within their respective precincts, before the last day of May next, ut sequitur: Woolley Rawson, from Marcus creek to Naman's creek. Robert Wade, from Naaman's [Marcus] Creek to Upland creeke. William Oxley from Upland Creeke to Ammersland. Mons Stawket from Ammersland to Karkus mill. Peter Yokeham from Karkus Mill to Schore kill [Schuylkill] falls. Andreas Rambo from Schore kill falls to Tawrony [Tacony] Creeke. Erick Mullikay from Tawrony Creeke to Poynessink Creek. Clause Johnson from Poynessink creeke to Samuel Cliffs. John Akraman from Samuel Cliffs to Gilbert Wheelers."

Gilbert Wheeler's residence was in the neighborhood of Trenton, which shows the territorial extent of Upland county. The main road that required repairs appears to have crossed the Schuylkill and other streams at or near the head of tide water.

On June 12, messengers from Lord Baltimore, with letters to Governor Markham, arrived at Upland, but the Governor being on a visit to New York, James Sandelandes and Robert Wade dispatched a messenger to him, with the Lord Baltimore's communication, and also a letter from them, advising him that Commissioners were in waiting, ready to meet him at Bohemia river.

"The grant formerly made from Governor Markham to the inhabitants of Marcus Hooke att their request for the calling the name of the said Town Chi-chester, which said grant bears date the twentieth day of April, 1682, and was read and published in the court held at Upland June the thirteenth Anno 1682, according to order as a record thereof." This was the fourth court held under Governor Markham's administration.

At the first court under his government, the English currency of pounds, shillings and pence was introduced, but at this court there was a return to the

old currency of guilders, so difficult is it to change the established customs of a people. One verdict at this court is for 616 guilders, and there are several for a less number. "Skipps of wheat," also occur in the proceedings.

The next court in order was held on September 12, 1682. Governor Markham officiated as president, and was assisted by several of the justices that have been named.

The first grand jury that ever sat in Pennsylvania of which there is any record, was summoned to attend at this court. Their names, as given in the minutes of the court are: William Clayton, Thomas Brassey, John Symcock, Tho. Sary, Robert Wade, Lawrence Cock, John Hart, Nath<sup>n</sup>. Allen, William Woodmanson, Tho<sup>r</sup>. Coebourne, John Otter and Joshua Hastings; being one half the usual number. These jurors were summoned in the case of Lassey, alias Lawrence Dalboe, and are called his "Grand Jury."

The first order for filing an administration account was made at this court. The administrator was directed to appear at the next or the following court, "and bring into the court the bills of the creditors or other satisfaction, signifying to the court the justness of each particular debt, and also to produce his receipts for what he hath paid." This is the last court held previous to the arrival of the Proprietary. Quite a number of Friends had arrived here since Markham came to the country. Among those who settled within the territorial limits of Delaware county, were Richard Fewe, John Kennerly, Thomas Cobourn, Jeremiah Collett, Richard Worrall, Henry Grubb, and John Simcock.

Before introducing the Proprietary into this land of promise, it may not be amiss to enlighten the reader in respect to the progress made in religious affairs by the Friends who had preceded him. At a monthly meeting held at Chester the 11th of the 7th mo. (September) 1682, it was agreed "that a meeting shall be held for the service and worship of God every first day of the week at the court house at Chester." It was also agreed "that there be three meetings in the week; the western part to meet at Chichester the 5th day of the week; the middle meeting at Harold at the house of William Woodmanson the 4th day of the week, and the eastern meeting at Ridley at John Simcocks the 5th day of the week until otherwise ordered." It was further ordered that "the monthly meeting for business be held the 1<sup>st</sup> Second day of the week in every month at the house of Robert Wade."

The world did not contain a more busy man than William Penn, from the time the charter for Pennsylvania was granted to him until he sailed for America. Besides the documents issued by him, that have already been mentioned, he incorporated a company with extraordinary powers and privileges, styled the "Free Society of Traders;" he published his "Frame of Government for the province of Pennsylvania, together with certain laws agreed upon in England by the Governor and divers freemen of the aforesaid Province;" he obtained from the Duke of York a release of any claims he might have to the province of Pennsylvania; and also two deeds of feoffment for the territory now constituting the State of Delaware—one being for twelve miles round New Castle, and the other for the balance of the territory below; he \*

wrote innumerable letters to his friends, and sundry epistles to the settlers and the Indians, besides being subjected to various opportunities to part with his lands and to confer privileges on terms different from those which he had adopted and published.

With his mind thus overtasked with questions of the highest moment, would it not have been wonderful if he had committed no mistakes? Is it not strange that he committed so few? We may at this day be startled at some of the privileges granted to "The Free Society of Traders;" but may we not, with Penn's limited experience with corporations, believe in the sincerity of his assurance, that it was "a Society without oppression: wherein all may be concerned that will; and yet have the same liberty of private traffique, as though there were no Society at all." Certainly we may concede this much, when it is known that he resisted the "great temptation" of £6000 and two and a half per cent. acknowledgment or rent for a monopoly of the Indian trade between the Susquehanna and Delaware with 30,000 acres of land, the Indian title of which to be extinguished by the corporation. Penn's ideas of government were greatly in advance of the age in which he lived. The few errors he committed were the result of surrounding circumstances. No friend of humanity can quibble over these, when he reflects upon the mighty impulse that was given to the cause of free government by his many wise and prudent measures.

Having completed his arrangements in England, Penn sailed from Deal on the 30th of the sixth month (then August), on board of the ship "Welcome," Robert Greenaway commander, in company with about one hundred passengers, mostly members of the Society of Friends, the major part of whom were from Sussex. Great distress was experienced during the passage, in consequence of the breaking out of the small-pox, of which loathsome disease thirty of the emigrants died. Otherwise the voyage was prosperous, the vessel arriving at New Castle on October 27, 1682. On the next day, Penn having produced his deeds of feoffment from the Duke of York for the twelve miles surrounding New Castle, and also for the country below, the possession and seisin of the New Castle grant were formally given to him by John Moll and Ephraim Herman, who had been constituted attorneys for that purpose by his Royal Highness. At the same time, a number of the inhabitants signed a pledge of their obedience to the Proprietary. On the same day he commissioned justices for New Castle, and constituted Markham his attorney to receive the possession of the territory below from the attorneys of the Duke.

A letter addressed to Ephraim Herman in respect to summoning a court to be held at New Castle on November 2nd, and dated at Upland on October 29, shows that he had then arrived at his seat of government. He may have arrived the day before. The fancy of the artist has portrayed the landing of Penn at Upland; but neither the hour, the day, nor the manner of his landing, is certainly known.

He landed at Upland, but the place was to bear that familiar name no more for ever. Without reflection, Penn determined that the name of this place should be changed. "Turning round to his friend Pearson, one of his

own society, who had accompanied him in the ship 'Welcome,' he said, 'Providence has brought us here safe. Thou hast been the companion of my perils. What wilt thou that I should call this place?' Pearson said 'Chester,' in remembrance of the city from whence he came. William Penn replied that it should be called Chester, and that when he divided the land into counties, one of them should be called by the same name." Thus from a mere whim, the name of the oldest town; the name of the whole settled part of the province; the name that would naturally have a place in the affections of a large majority of the inhabitants of the new province, was effaced, to gratify the caprice or vanity of a friend. All great men occasionally do little things.

Immediately after Penn's arrival, he dispatched messengers to Lord Baltimore, evidently for the purpose of procuring an interview and a settlement of their difficulties. He at the same time went to New York, to "pay his duty" to the Duke by way of a visit to his government. Upon his return he caused three counties to be laid off—Chester, Philadelphia, and Bucks. The precise time and manner of making these divisions will probably be ascertained when the record of the doings of Governor Markham and his council is discovered. The lines on either side of Chester county, it will hereafter be seen, were not very definitely fixed for some time.

In pursuance of writs of election sent to the sheriffs of the several counties, elections were held for members of assembly. No list of the members elected has been discovered; the names of several appear in the imperfect minutes of their proceedings.

The first assembly was held at Chester, 4th of 10th mo. (December) 1682, being the second day of the week. The first business was the appointment of a committee on election privileges, consisting of Christopher Taylor for Bucks county; President Moore for Philadelphia, John Simcock for Chester, William Clark for Deal, and Francis Whitwell for Jones. "A committee for Grievance" was also appointed, viz: Griffith Jones, Luke Watson, William Sample, William Yardley, and Thomas Brassey. It was resolved that Ralph Withers "on extraordinary occasions, have leave from this house to be absent to-morrow." Then "the house adjourned to the 10th hour to-morrow."

"About the time appointed, the house sat." "Dr. Moore, president of the Society in Philadelphia," [of Free Traders] it was reported by the committee, "should be preferred as chairman." Then they called to account the sheriff of New Castle for undue electing a member to serve in assembly for that county. John Moll was declared duly elected from New Castle, instead of Abraham Mann.

John Simcock and Christopher Taylor were appointed a committee of "Foresight for the preparation of provincial bills. Then the House proceed further unto four more for the said committee, viz, W<sup>m</sup> Clark, Nicholas Moore, president, Griffith Jones, and Luke Watson."

"It being moved that an address be sent to the Governor, by four select members, humbly to desire him to honour the house with a transmission of his constituents; and thereupon appointed Thomas Holmes, surveyor general, Wil-

liam Clarke, Thomas Winn, and Edward Southrin, should go with the aforesaid address, and make a return of his answer in the afternoon." In the afternoon, "the Governor's answer by the four members was: that the constitutions they desired were not ready, but when ready he would immediately send them by one of his servants."

Rules and regulations for the government of the proceedings of the Assembly were adopted, some of which are not found in legislative manuals of the present day. "Offending members were to be reproved for the first offence; for the second reproof and fine of 12d., and so for each offence not to exceed 10s." A resolution was not before the House till "seconded or thirded." Any member presuming to pervert the sense of questions agreed to by the house, was to be "put out of the house." Two members were elected, "to inspect which party carried it by the major votes, on diversity of votes arising in the house." On the question, "whether the house now proceed or not," on a division, the noes go out; if for adjournment, the yeas. None to speak but once before the question is put, nor after but once. Most of the rules adopted are, however, substantially the same as those now used in legislative bodies, though given in the quaint language of the day.

A question propounded by the speaker—"Whether any absolute note of distinction betwixt one officer and another should be concluded on by vote as the carrying a white rod or reed," shows there was some disposition to follow the etiquette of the home government. This question was left in suspense.

A petition was presented "for an act of Union" between the freemen of the three lower counties and those of Pennsylvania. It was delivered by John Moll and Francis Whitwell, in the name of the rest of the freeholders, and "was accepted and approved of by the whole house." The act providing for the "aforesaid Union," after being regularly passed, was carried by the president and Christopher Taylor to the Governor, in order to get "his subscription as an established law."

A petition is presented to the Governor from the Swedes, Finns and Dutch, that he "would be pleased to make them as free as other members of this province, and that their lands may be entailed on them and their heirs forever."

"The printed laws and the written laws or constitutions" were at length brought before the house, and after having been altered or amended, were finally adopted. "The power of the Free Society of Traders was also debated." This ended the second day's proceedings.

"The house met again about half an hour past seven in the morning of the 7th day of the 10th month, 1682." The Governor, assuming the chair, expresses himself in an obliging and religious manner to the house." After having been consulted by the president on "divers material concerns," the Governor "urges upon the house his religious counsel." A debate of some warmth appears to have ensued in respect to the time to which the assembly should adjourn; twenty-one days appears to have been fixed on, at which the members of the lower counties "were in a great strait." Two members were thereupon

appointed to inform the Governor of it, who returned with intelligence that the Governor is willing "that the assembly adjourn for twenty-one days, which was done by order of the speaker." There was probably no meeting held at the end of twenty-one days, or at any other time by this first legislature. There are no minutes of such a meeting, nor laws of that date.

No list of members being given, the names of all the representatives from Chester county cannot be given. The following Chester county names appear incidentally in the minutes:—John Simcock, Thomas Brasey, Ralph Withers, and Thomas Usher. It would appear that the members of the "first Assembly" received no pay for their services. The next assembly did not, however, allow a question of such vital importance to pass by without being "argued."

"The great law, or the body of laws," embracing many sections or separate laws, was passed by the first assembly, besides the act of Union and Naturalization and the Act of Settlement.

All the acts except the last had been prepared and well considered, before being presented to the legislature. This act became necessary on account of the people of the several counties refusing to elect seventy-two members of council, and to assemble in mass to constitute the first assembly, as had been provided for by Penn in his "Frame of Government," and in accordance with the writs that had been issued to the sheriffs of the several counties. This act fixed the number of the council at three from each county, and the assembly at double that number. It also provides for other matters connected with future legislation. It was no doubt prepared at Chester on the occasion, and this fact explains why the Proprietary was not ready for the assembly when they met.

On what was considered the most reliable tradition, it has been universally believed that this assembly held its sittings in an old building which till recently stood on the west side of Filbert street, near the margin of Chester creek, and which was familiarly known as "the old Assembly house." It will be shown in another place that this building was erected several years subsequently to the sitting of the assembly. It is most probable that the first assembly sat in the "House of defence," as it was then the only public building erected in Upland of which we have any account.

Every material particular in respect to the first assembly has been given, because its sittings were held within the territorial limits of what was then Chester, but is now Delaware county. The next assembly under a new election was held at Philadelphia on March 12, following, where it continued to sit, with occasional meetings at New Castle, while the union with the Lower Counties lasted.

The last court for the county of Upland, embracing all the settled parts of Pennsylvania, was held on September 12, 1682. The first court for Chester county met at Chester on February 14, following, but from some cause adjourned till the 27th of that month without transacting any business. At this court there is a marked change in the aspect of things. The name of no Swede remains in the list of justices, and but two are found in the list of

jurors, and the Mr. that had always been appended to the names of the justices, and to that of the clerk and sheriff, is now uniformly omitted.

The form of attestation for jurors, adopted by Penn, is not given in the records of the Chester court. The following is recorded at New Castle, under date of February 22, 1682-3:

"The forme to bee used in ye Roome of ye oath for ye Jury as the same was delivered in Cort by ye Honob<sup>l</sup> William Penn vizi.

"You Solemnly promis in ye presence of God & this Cort that you will Justly try & deliver in yo<sup>r</sup> verdict in all cases depending, that shall be brought before you during this session of Court according to evidence, and ye laws of this government to yo<sup>r</sup> best of yo<sup>r</sup> understanding."

The justices who held this court—the first for Chester county, as it had recently been established—were John Simcock, president; Thomas Brasey, William Clayton, Robert Wade, and John Boyer; the sheriff was Thomas Usher; the clerk, Thomas Revel. The jurors summoned were "William Rawson, James Browne, Jeremiah Collet, William Hewes, Walter Martin, Nath<sup>l</sup> Evans, Joshua Hastings, William Woodmanson, Thomas Cobourne, Albert Hendrickson, Joseph Richards, Edward Carter, and Thomas Vernon."

George Thompson appeared before this court to answer the charge of being married to one Merriam Short, "contrary to the laws of the province;" but no one appearing against him, he was discharged. The officiating priest, Lawrence Carolus, did not fare so well. He was bound over to appear at the next court for performing the marriage service for Thompson.

At the next court, "held at Chester for the County of Chester, on the 27th of the 4th month, called June, 1683, "William Penn, Esq<sup>r</sup> Proprietary and Governor," presided. The names of Otto Ernest Cock and Ralph Withers appear among the justices at this court. Among the grand and petit jurors there was a fair sprinkling of Swedes.

The following singular verdict was rendered at this court: "The jury find for the Plaintiff: and give him a cow and a calf, the same to be delivered within 7 days or 4£ 19s. 2d. at the choyce of the Plaintiff: or the value thereof in Porke, Beefe or Corne in the 8th mo: next & 40s. damages & Costs of suit."

It was "ordered by the court that a tax for defraying the public charges be raysed within this county; and in order to the effecting the same with justice and proportion, three of the magistrates of the county are to meet weekly."

"John Ward, for sundry Felons, committed to the custody of the sheriff, and made his escape with irons upon him." From this it may be inferred that at yet there was no building in Chester that would rank as a jail. This Ward had robbed James Sandelandes and George Foreman, whom the court ordered to receive back their goods. The early judicial proceedings of the province would indicate that a number of professional rogues had smuggled themselves over in some of the numerous immigrant vessels that were arriving about this time, or else had made their way here from other provinces.

The following constables were selected at this court: "For Chichester

liberty, Will<sup>m</sup> Hewes; Chester liberty, Thomas Cobourn; Derby liberty, Thomas Worth; Ammersland liberty, Will<sup>m</sup> Cobb; Concord liberty, Jn<sup>o</sup> Mendenhall."

Besides the regular county courts, there was established in each county another tribunal invested with the power of hearing and determining matters in litigation. The persons composing it were termed "Peace Makers," and were appointed by the courts. They possessed about the same power, and occupied the same position as arbitrators of the present day, but they were not appointed with reference to any particular case, and held periodical meetings. The court orders them "to meet the first fourth day in every month."

Among the cares that engrossed the attention of William Penn during his first visit to Pennsylvania, was the purchase of lands from the Indians. The boundaries mentioned in the numerous deeds to him from the Aborigines, are frequently uncertain and overlap each other; and while it cannot be doubted that he was careful to secure titles from the "right owners," it appears to have been his policy to liquidate any other claims that might be set up, and to take deeds from the claimants, rather than to engage in litigation with savages. One of these deeds, that gives us the Indian name of Chester creek, and embraces nearly the whole county east of that stream, commences thus:

"We, SECANE & ICQUOQUEHAN, Indian Schackamakers and right owners of y<sup>e</sup> Lands Lying between Manaiunk als. Schulkill and Macopanackhan, als. Chester River, doe this 14th day of y<sup>e</sup> fifth month, in y<sup>e</sup> year, according to English account, 1683, hereby grannt and sell all our Right & title in y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Lands Lying between y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Rivers, beginning on y<sup>e</sup> West side of Manaiunk, called Conshocken, & from thence by a Westerly Line to y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> River Macopanackhan, unto William Penn Propriet<sup>r</sup> \* \* \* &c.

The consideration is the usual quantity of wampum, blankets, duffils, kettles, guns, &c., but no rum, and to the deed are appended the peculiar marks of the grantors.

The next court was held on the 22d of the 6th month "called August." A civil case of vast importance, involving the title of the whole Island of Tinicum, was tried at this court. The case stands on the record: "Arnoldus Delagrange Pltff: Otto Erns<sup>t</sup> Cock—Deft: The Plaintiff sues and declares as Heire Tynnicum Island & premises." It will be remembered that Mrs. Papegoya had sold the Island to a Mr. De La Grange, who, it appears, was the father of this plaintiff. He dying soon after, his widow married Andrew Carr. Against these parties, in the court of assizes of New York, in 1672, Mrs. Papegoya obtained a heavy verdict, and was shortly afterwards put in possession of the Island, which she had sold to Otto Ernest Cock, previous to this date.

Abraham Man acted as attorney for the plaintiff, and John White for the defendant—neither of them being residents of the county. It was admitted that the plaintiff's father was legally possessed of Tinicum, but that — amount of purchase money was paid, and that, "the Lady Armgard Prince had tryall and execution thereupon & was put in possession of the same premises, and sold the same to the defendant." On behalf of the plain-

tiff it was set forth "that he the said pltff. (who was heir to the said Island,) at the time of the said Tryall & Execution, was under age and in Holland, and therefore could make no defence; and further that the said Heire (this pltff:) was not mentioned in the said tryall; the action being commenced against Andrew Carre and priscilla his wife, mistaken in the execution for the mother of the pltff: whose mother's name was Margaretta." The parties appear to have entered into an agreement pending the trial, in accordance with which the jury rendered their verdict in favor of the plaintiff, with costs and forty shillings damages; "The Pltf: paying to the Deft. Thirty seven-pounds & Tenne shillings," \* \* \* "also delivering the Block house & peticulars in the same agreement mentioned."

The practice of acknowledging deeds in open court, under Penn's government, commenced with this court.

At the following court, "held on the 17<sup>th</sup> of the 8<sup>th</sup> month, called October," 1683, the inhabitants of Providence made their application to the court for a highway leading to the town of Chester. It was accordingly ordered by the court "that the grand jury doe meeete on the 22d instant at Thomas Nossiters, there to consider the premises." This is the first time that the name of Providence has appeared as a division of Chester county. The grand jury "was empannelled to look out a convenient highway from Providence to Chester," but their report is not recorded. The name of Robert Eyre appears now for the first time as clerk of the court, in the place of Thomas Revel; and at the following court, held on December 14, Thomas Withers supplies the place of Thomas Usher as sheriff. In a case before this court, in which the plaintiff suffered a non suit, the matter was referred by the court to the "peace makers."

From the circumstance that several of Penn's letters written during the winter of 1683 were dated at Chester, it is believed that he resided at that place nearly up to March 10, when his first council was assembled at Philadelphia. The members of the council being now reduced to three from each county; those from Chester were John Simcock, Ralph Withers and William Clayton. The second assembly was convened at Philadelphia two days afterwards, and continued its session twenty-two days. But little was done at this session specially relating to Chester county except the establishment of a seal, the design of which was a plow. The first charter, which it was found impossible to conform with, in respect to the number of representatives, was, in an amended form, accepted from the Governor, "with the hearty thanks of the whole House."

This year the noted "Chester Mills" were erected on Chester creek, a little above the site of the present manufacturing village of Upland. Richard Townsend, who came over with William Penn, in a letter written in 1727, says, "After some time I set up a mill on Chester creek, which I brought ready framed from London; which served for grinding corn and sawing of boards; and was of great use to us." From this it might be inferred that Richard

Townsend was chiefly instrumental in the erection of these mills, which was not the case, he being only one of ten partners who furnished the means.

The partnership was established by virtue of a verbal agreement in 1682, probably before the partners left England, "for the erection of one or more water mills, by them intended to be built and erected in said Province [of Pennsylvania], and in gears, utensils and implements, proper for such an undertaking, and in all such lands buildings and conveniences as might be necessary to accommodate the same." The whole concern was divided into thirty-two equal parts, of which William Penn "was to have and bear five parts thereof, both in profit and loss;" Philip Ford, 5; John Bellars, 5; Daniel Whorley, 5; Daniel Quare, 2; John Barker, 2; Richard Townsend, 4; John Bickley, 2; Thomas Burberry, 1; and Caleb Pusey, 1. These partners agreed that Caleb Pusey should be agent and manager "of the joint concern," who accordingly, "soon after the first arrival of the Proprietary in the Province, obtained two warrants from him, for taking up lands to set the said mills upon." By virtue of these warrants two parcels of land—one on each side of Chester creek—were surveyed for the use of the mills; the whole containing but twenty acres. "Upon or near" this land, Caleb Pusey, "with the advice of the said Proprietary, and such other of the said partners, as then were in the Province, in the year of our Lord 1683, did at the joint charge of all the said partners, erect a corn mill," &c. These facts are taken from the recital of a deed for the premises, executed in 1705, and no doubt give a correct account of the establishment of what may be regarded as the first mill erected within the borders of Delaware county, unless the Swede's mill stood on the western side of Cobb's creek. When a saw-mill was attached to the Chester mill, is not known. A further account of this early improvement, with the disasters which befell it, will be given in the proper place, as we proceed.

The peculiar population, that in three or four years was to occupy the whole territory now embraced within the limits of our county had, before the close of 1683, gained a very permanent footing at four different points, viz: Chester, Marcus Hook, Darby and Haverford. From these points the new settlements rapidly diverged, and spread over the adjacent townships. At each of these places except Haverford, the first Quaker immigrants sat themselves down in the midst, or in the vicinity of a civilized people. The Welsh, who had in their native land bargained for a separate Barony of 40,000 acres, being excluded from the city liberties, were forced at once to plunge into the wilderness. They first occupied Merion and Haverford in 1682 with a very few settlers. These townships were rapidly filled up by the constant influx of immigrants from Wales, where the spirit of persecution against the Quakers was raging at this period; and from these townships the Welsh settlements soon spread over Radnor and the chief part of Newtown, and after a time extended over Goshen, Tredyffrin, and Uwchlan. But three settlements were made in Haverford in 1682—those of Lewis David, Henry Lewis, and William Howell. The number was largely augmented before the close of 1683.

Nearly all the early immigrants of mature age were Friends from con-

vincement, and many of them had suffered persecution. Under such circumstances it cannot be supposed that their religious meetings were suspended even during their passage, much less after their arrival. But we have no positive evidence that meetings of record were held either by the Friends of Darby or Haverford earlier than 1684.

Although monthly meetings had alternated between Chester and Marcus Hook, First day meeting for worship were not held at the latter place till the early part of 1683. The first appropriation, by Chester Monthly Meeting for the support of their own poor, was made this year. No regular burying-place appears to have been established at Chester till 1683, when, after the appointment of sundry committees, and some delay, a suitable piece of ground was fixed upon, which was ordered "to be fenced about as soon as may be." The ground thus selected continues to be the burying-place of the Society to the present day.

No evidence exists of a meeting for worship being held at Providence earlier than the commencement of 1684, and it is not certainly known at what particular place it was held. The earliest quarterly meeting was held at Chester, the 4th of the 12th mo. (February) 1684.

The minutes of both Haverford and Darby Meetings commence in 1684; the former on the 10th of the 2d mo. (April) and the latter on the 2d of the 5th mo. (July). There is some evidence that the business of a monthly meeting had been transacted at Darby a short time prior to the date of the first regular minute. The early meetings of Darby were held at the house of John Blunston, located nearly in front of the present Friends' meeting house in Darby, and near the mill race.

Three particular meetings were united to form what became, and was for a long time known, as "Haverford Monthly Meeting." These meetings at first were "The Schuylkill," Merion and Haverford; the monthly meeting being held alternately in private houses at each of those places. The first monthly meeting was held at the house of Thomas Duckett, which was located on the west bank of the Schuylkill, a short distance above the present site of Market street bridge.

Suitable burial-places for the dead, unfortunately, were among the earliest necessities of the first English settlers. Accordingly, it is recorded, that "att our monethly meeting held at John Beevan's house at Haverford, the 9<sup>th</sup> of the 8<sup>th</sup> moneth [October] 1684, it was ordered as followeth: "This meeting having taken to their consideration the necessity of a burying-place, it was ordered that Thomas Ducket and Barnaby Willcocks for Schoolkill, Hugh Robert and Robert David for Merion, George Painter and William Howell for Haverford, should view and set out convenient places for that purpose, respectively, for the meeting they belong to as aforesaid."

At the next monthly meeting, reports were made that burying-places had been laid out respectively for Haverford and Merion. The sites thus selected, with some enlargements, constitute the burial-grounds attached to these meetings at the present day. There was more difficulty in having the ground laid

out at the Schuylkill; but it was eventually effected, and its site is still marked by a few dilapidated grave-stones, that may be seen on either side of the street that passes under the Pennsylvania railroad, west of the Schuylkill, which was laid out through it. This monthly meeting was attached to the Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting at its commencement, and continues so attached to this day.

Chichester Meeting was established as a monthly meeting in 1684, the first monthly meeting being held at Chichester on the 17th of the 1st month, (March). At their fourth meeting, a liberal subscription was made to enable a poor man to build a house.

Christopher Taylor having removed from Bucks county to the island of Tinicum, his age, ability, and learning at once secured him the position of presiding justice of the Chester court. The names of William Wood and John Harding also appear for the first time as justices at the court held in July, 1684. This court, "considering the necessity of defraying the charge of the Court-house and prison att Chester by a public levie, it was ordered that, according to law in that case provided, every man possessed of lands should pay towards the levie after the rate of one shilling for every 100 acres within this county; and every freeman should pay sixpence, being above sixteen years of age and not exceeding sixty; and every artificer not exceeding the aforesaid age of sixty, and above sixteen, 1s. 6d., by the pole, and every servant three-pence; and also non-residents, having land in this county, and not occupying the same, shall pay for every hundred acres after the rate of one shilling sixpence per hundred."

This is the earliest notice of a court-house contained in the Chester court records. In what building did the court sit, from the arrival of Governor Markham up to this time? Is it not most reasonable to conclude that it was in the "House of Defence," or "Country House," spoken of in the Upland court records? This building had been finished and fitted up, "fitt for the court to sitt in," only about seven years previously, and although the records of the court are silent in respect to the building in which its sittings were held, the minutes of the monthly meeting show conclusively, that up to September, 1682, they had been held in an edifice that was well known as "the court house at Chester." This being the case, is not the conclusion almost irresistible, that up to the period of the erection "of the court house and prison," for defraying the expenses of which a levy is now being made, that the court, as well as the "First day" meetings of the Friends, was held in the "House of Defence?" And in the absence of every other kind of evidence but tradition, is it not most reasonable to conclude that the first Assembly also sat in the same building? Additional facts will be presented in their regular order that will corroborate these conclusions.

The appointments by the courts of collectors "to gather the assessments" made for the erection of a court-house and prison, and other appointments made during this year, give a good idea of the progress that had then been made in the settlement of the county, and show the municipal districts into which it had been divided. As collectors, Thomas Worth and Joshua Fearne were

appointed for Darby; Mons. Stacket and William Cobb, "for Amoseland & Calcoone Hook;" Thomas Usher and Jeremy Collet for Chichester; Richard Crosby and Andrew Nelson for Providence; James Kenerly and Randolph Vernon for "Ridley and in the woods;" Richard Crosby and Edward Carter for Chester; Jonathan Hayes and James Stanfield for Marple; John Minall and Thomas King for Concord and Bethel.

For supervisors of the highways, the following appointments were made; "from Naaman's Creeke to Marcus Hook, alias Chichester, Walter Martin; from Chichester Creeke to Chester Creeke, John Childe; from Chester Creeke to Croome Creeke, Robert Taylor." John Hendrickson was appointed for Amoseland and Calcoone Hook, Michael Blunston for Darby, and for Marple, Thomas Person [Pearson].

So numerous had the live stock become that were allowed to range the woods promiscuously, that it became necessary for each farmer to have a particular mark and brand, and the law required that a record of these marks should be made. A goodly number of such records is found in the minutes of the court, and is continued through many years. The following are given as specimens of such records made this year: "George Maris' Cattle marks, a slit in the tip of the near ear:—his Brand Mark G. M." "The ear mark of John Blunston of Darby, a crop in the near ear and a hole in the far ear:—his Brand Mark I. B."

At the court held in December, 1684, "Joseph Cookson was presented by Robert Wade for taking a wife contrary to the good and wholesome laws of this Province." He was ordered "to finde security in tenne pounds," but appears not to have been troubled any further about the matter.

The first report of "the Peace Makers" was made to the court this year, though, from its date, the case had been acted on nearly a year previously. It differs but little from an award by arbitrators, except that one half of the amount awarded was to be paid "in good and merchantable wheate and rye att the common market price on this river."

The acknowledgment of deeds, as has been mentioned, was now made in open court, and the practice was continued until the number acknowledged at a single court became a large item of business. The following is a specimen from the minutes of the September court of this year: "Arnoldus Delagrange past over a deed in open Court unto Christopher Taylor for the Island commonly known by the name of Mattinnaconk, bearing date the 2d day of the 12th month, 1684." At the same time, "Christopher Taylor, President, did, in open Court, deliver over a penal bond of performance for four hundred pounds at or upon the 1st day of November, 1685." Persons charged with the higher grades of crime were not tried by the county courts. The imaginary crime of Witchcraft was in those days placed among the most heinous; and hence it was that the celebrated Pennsylvania witch trial took place before Governor Penn and his council, sitting as a Superior Court at Philadelphia. The parties, who, in that case, were the victims of this most stupid of all superstitions, resided near the mouth of Crum creek, were in good circumstances,

and for aught that is known to the contrary, were quite as respectable as their accusers. The following is the record of the trial copied from the published minutes of the council, "held at Philadelphia y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> of the 12<sup>th</sup> month, 1683." [February, 1684.]

"Margaret Matson's Indictm<sup>t</sup> was read, and she pleads not Guilty, and will be tryed by the Country."

"Lasse Cock attested Interpreter between the Prop<sup>r</sup> and the Prisoner at the Barr."

"The Petty Jury Impanneled; their names are as followed:—Jno. Hasting, foreman, Albertus Hendrickson, Robt. <sup>2</sup>Iles, Robt. Wade, Nath. Evans, Edwd. Carter, W<sup>m</sup>. Hewes, Jer: Collet, Jno. Kinsman, Jno. Gibbons, Walter Martin, Edwd. Bezar."

"Henry Drystreet, attested, saith he was tould 20 years ago, that the Prisoner at the Barr was a Witch, and that several cows were bewitcht by her; also that James Saunderling's mother tould him that she bewitcht her cow, but afterwards said it was a mistake, and that her cow should doe well againe, for it was not her cow but another Persons that should dye."

"Charles Ashcom, attested, saith that Anthony's Wife being asked why she sould her cattle; was because her mother had Bewitcht them, having taken the Witchcraft of Hendrick's Cattle, and put it on their oxen; she myght keep but noe other Cattle, and also that one night the Daughter of y<sup>e</sup> Prisoner called him up hastily, and when he came she sayed there was a great Light but just before, and an old woman with a knife in her hand at y<sup>e</sup> Bedd's feet, and therefore she cryed out and desired Jno. Symcock to take away his Calves, or Else she would send them to Hell."

"James Claypool attested interpritor betwixt the Prop<sup>r</sup> and the Prisoner."

"The affidavit of Jno. Vanculin read, Charles Ashcom being a witness to it."

"Annakey Coolin, attested, saith her husband tooke the Heart of a Calf that Dyed, as they thought, by Witchcraft, and Boyd it, whereupon the Prisoner at ye Barr came in and asked them what they were doing; they said boyling of flesh; she said they had better they had Boyd the Bones, with several other unseemly Expressions."

"Margaret Mattson saith that she values not Drystreet's evidence; but if Sanderlin's mother had come, she would have answered her; also denyeth Charles Ashcom's attestation at her soul, and saith, where is my daughter; let her come and say so."

"Annakey Cooling's attestation about the Gees, saying she was never out of her Conoo, and also that she never said any such things concerning the calve's heart."

"Jno. Cock attested, sayth he knows nothing of the matter."

"Tho: Baldings attestation was read, and Tho: Bracy attested, saith it is a true copy."

"The prisoner denyeth all things, and saith that y<sup>e</sup> Witnesses speake only by hear say."

"After w<sup>ch</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> gave the Jury their Charge concerning y<sup>e</sup> Prisoner at ye Barr."

"The Jury went forth, and upon their Returne Brought her in Guilty of having the Common fame of a Witch, but not Guilty in manner and forme as she Shee Stands Indicted."

"Neels Matson and Antho. Neelson enters into Recognizance of fifty pounds a piece for the good behaviour of Margaret Matson for six months."

It is to be regretted that the charge given by the Governor has not been preserved, as it may fairly be presumed that it was upon his suggestions that the jury based their very righteous, but rather ridiculous verdict.

The following is a copy of the return made by the Sheriff of the election held by him for Chester County in 1684, with the omission of the recital of his warrant, &c.:

"I have accordingly made my Summons of the freeholders who hath made Choise of those persons following for the service aforesd by which I thus make my return; for the provencial Concel william wade [Wood] in ye room of Ralph withers; william Claiton for one year; for Assembly John Blunston georg maries Joshua Hasting, Robert wade Henry matukes Thomas usher.

"I Heare Declare that they was Lafully Chosen and may freely Appear to make up an Assembly according to Charter in witness whereunto I sett my hand and seale the 10<sup>th</sup> 3<sup>mo</sup> 1684.

"TH. WITHERS."

. Having established a Provincial Court, a commission for the sale and transfer of lands, and having also conferred the executive power of the Province upon the Council, with Thomas Lloyd as its president, Governor Penn sailed for England, on the 12<sup>th</sup> of the 6<sup>th</sup> month (August) 1684, very much to the regret of many of the inhabitants, and arrived in England early in October. His difficulty with Lord Baltimore was the cause of his early return to his native country.

On February 6, following (1685), King Charles the Second died and was succeeded by his brother James, the Duke of York and Albany, who, on the same day, was proclaimed King under the title of James II. This information was communicated by William Penn in a letter to Thomas Lloyd, who on May 11, laid the same before the council. On the day following a formal proclamation was published by that body.

As yet, the boundary line between Chester and Philadelphia counties had not been permanently established. This matter was accomplished by the following resolution of the council, adopted May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1685, in pursuance of certain verbal directions left by the Proprietary.

"Whereas, the Governor in presence of John Symcock and Wm Wood, was pleased to say & Grant That ye bounds of the Countys of Chester & Philadelphia should be as followed, viz:

"That the bounds should begin at the Mill Creek and slopeing to ye Welsh Township, and thence to Schoolekill, &c. in obedience thereto and confirmation thereof.

"The Councill having seriously Weyed & Considered the same, have & doe hereby Agree and order that ye bounds betwixt the said Countys shall be thus; That is to say:

"The County of Chester to begin at ye Mouth or Entrance of Bough Creek, upon Delaware River, being the Upper end of Tenecum Island, and soe up that Creek, deviding the said Island from ye Land of Andros Boone & company; from thence along the several courses thereof to a Large Creeke Call'd Mill Creek; from thence up the several courses of the said creek to a W: S: W: Line, which Line devided the Liberty Lands of Philadelphia from Several Tracts of Land belonging to the Welsh & other Inhabitance; and from thence E: N: E: by a line of Marked Trees, 120 perches more or less; from thence N: N: W: by the harford [Haverford] Township 1000 perches more or less; from thence E: N: E: by ye Land belonging to Jno: Humphreis 110 perches more or less; from thence N: N: W: by ye Land of Jno: Ekley, 880 perches more or less; from Thence Continuing the ye said Course to the Scookill River, wch sd Scookill River afterwards to be the natural bounds."

This line continues to be the eastern boundary of Delaware county to the north line of Haverford. The resolution of the council makes the next course

run easterly instead of westerly, and is probably a mistake, as Radnor township never extended further easterly than it now does.

In consequence of Christopher Taylor removing from Bucks county to Tinicum, there were four members of the council from Chester county, viz: Christopher Taylor, John Simcock, William Wood and Nicholas Newlin.

Charles Ashcom had held the office of deputy surveyor for Chester county under the surveyor-general, Thomas Holme, but the complaints against him were so numerous, and a misunderstanding having arisen between him and Holme, the council were obliged to issue an order prohibiting him from surveying any more lands in Chester county.

At a meeting of the Council, held on the 22d of the 7th month (September), 1685, information was received from Captain Lasse Cock that the Indians were willing to dispose of their lands between Upland and Appoquinomony. Thomas Holme, John Simcock, and the secretary (William Markham), or any two of them, were accordingly deputed to make the purchase. The result was a deed from about a dozen Indian kings and sachemakers, with unpronounceable names, executed on October 2nd, for "all the lands from Quing Quingus, called Duck creek, unto Upland called Chester creek, all along by the west side of the Delaware river and so betweene the Said Creeks Backwards as far as a man can ride in two days with a horse." The consideration did not vary much from what was usual in such cases, except that it included forty tomahawks. This grant, with the one that has already been noticed, extinguished the Indian title to the whole of Delaware county.

Notwithstanding these sales of their lands, the Indians had no idea of yielding up the possession before they were required for actual occupation and culture by the whites. They roamed through the forest as freely as ever, and were, sometimes, rather troublesome to the border settlers. This year "the Complaint of y<sup>e</sup> friends, Inhabitants of Concord and Hertford [Haverford] against the Indians, for y<sup>e</sup> Rapine and Destructions of their Hoggs," was laid before the council. Other inhabitants of the Welsh Tract, besides those of Haverford, joined in the complaint; but what action was taken by the council to abate the evil, further than to send for "y<sup>e</sup> respective Indian kings, with all speed," to appear before them, is not known.

In the proceedings of the Chester court for this year, several orders are made in respect to the new court house and prison. The collectors of the levy for their erection are to "be considered, for their time and paines, twelve pence in the pound;" Joseph Humphrey and Thomas Norberry are appointed collectors of the levy for Newtown, which now makes its first appearance as a township; Darby township is to pay Lassie Dalbo, or his assigns, "seven pounds two shillings & six pence out of the assessment for the court house & prison, if they see they can soe doe with safety;" and William Dalbo, "so much as he can make appear to be due for his work done on the court house and prison," out of the levies raised for that purpose in said township. Nor was the building to be exclusively occupied for judicial purposes and the incarceration of criminals. Its location, convenient to Chester creek, gave it

commercial advantages that were not overlooked in its construction. Hence it was ordered by the court, "that all people that shall make use of the court house for Sellerage of any Goods, shall for every Tonne pay after the rate of three shillings four pence a Tonne, for any time not exceeding a week; and for what time it shall continue afterwards, halfe soe much."

There was another levy ordered this year, partly, no doubt, on account of the new court-house and prison. This assessment imposed a tax of 2s. 6d. per 100 acres on lands belonging to residents, and 3s. on that of non-residents; on free male inhabitants, from 16 years of age to 60, a poll tax of 2s. 6d., and upon servants 1s. 3d. The collectors were authorized to receive this tax in good merchantable Indian corn at the rate of 2s. 8d. per bushel; wheat at 4s. 6d., and rye at 3s. 6d. Before the collection was made these prices were raised to 5s. per bushel for wheat, 4s. for rye, and 3s. for corn.

A practice had now become general for constables, and sometimes for supervisors, at the expiration of their official terms, to come into court, report "all was well," and receive their discharge. The following is given as a specimen of the usual minute made in such cases: "Samuel Bradshaw, Constable for the last year for Darby, made his returne, 'all was well,' whereupon Edmund Cartelidge was elected to serve and attested for the ensuing year."

Jeremy Collett held the office of sheriff this year. Robert Eyre was continued as clerk. The office of "peace makers" was held by Caleb Pusey, Randall Vernon and Walter Faucit. Their sittings had become such a regular business that it was known as "the monthly court."

Heretofore the usual punishment inflicted by the Court for criminal offences had been the imposition of a fine; imprisonment was out of the question, for want of a jail. This desideratum being now supplied, a reasonable hope might have been entertained that our Quaker justices would have been satisfied with the incarceration of the violators of the law. But imprisonment was an expensive mode of punishment that the early settlers, most of whom were in straitened circumstances, could not have borne. Hence the law of necessity prevailed over the pleadings of humanity; and we find our county court, for the first time, resorting to corporal punishment, just as they had been provided with the means of carrying into effect the more mild and humane sentence of imprisonment. The first sentence directing the infliction of corporal punishment was passed by the February court of this year, and what is remarkable, the place of its execution was not at the seat of justice. With the omission of the name, the following is the sentence pronounced: "\_\_\_\_\_, being convicted of stealing money out of the house of William Browne, was ordered twelve stripes on his bare backe, well laid on att the Common Whipping post at Chichester, the 4th Instant, between the 10th and 11th hours in the morning."

In the next case both modes of punishment are resorted to, being the first sentence of imprisonment: "\_\_\_\_\_, being lawfully convicted for abusing and menacing the magistracy of this county, was ordered twenty-one

lashes att the publick whipping post on his beare backe, well laid on, and 14 days imprisonment at hard labour in the house of Correction."

This sentence very clearly illustrates the ideas prevalent at this time, of the necessity that existed for maintaining the independence and dignity of the judiciary. Evidence of this feeling pervades the court records, from those of the Upland court, for more than half a century. At the same time another person "was fined, for his contempt of the court, 40s., in not appearing when lawfully summoned, and for abusing the officers of the court."

At the October court of this year it was "ordered that the township of Chichester extend its bounds as formerly laid out by Charles Ashcom, untill further order."

A sufficient number of Welsh Friends had now made settlements in Radnor to establish an independent meeting for worship in that township, the name of David Meridith, being the first that appears in the Haverford records as belonging to that particular meeting. The early meetings of Radnor were held at the houses of John Jerman and John Evans; the first marriage in Radnor being solemnized at the dwelling of the latter on the 2d of the 3d month, (May,) 1686, between Richard Ormes, of Philadelphia, and Mary Tyder, of Radnor. Notwithstanding the line had been run between Philadelphia and Chester counties, leaving Haverford and Radnor in the latter, the Welsh settlers of those townships had no idea of being separated from their Welsh friends of Merion, and still insisted on being included within the limits of Philadelphia county. Being attached to the Quarterly Meeting of Philadelphia, the Haverford Monthly Meeting contributed towards the erection of the Centre Square meeting-house, now being erected. The amounts subscribed by the several meetings will indicate the extent of the settlements at this time in the vicinity of each: Radnor contributed £1 7s. 6d.; Haverford contributed £6; Merion contributed £6.

From the south-western corner of the county the settlements had extended up into the country as far as Birmingham, at the commencement of this year. At the close of last year (1685) James Browne conveyed two acres of land to trustees for the use "of the people of God called Quakers in the township of Chichester." On this land, without much delay, it was agreed to build a meeting-house, and some time afterwards, to fence in a grave-yard. This is the site of the present Chichester meeting-house and burial-ground. The first subscription amounted to £36 4s., and was contributed by twenty-six persons. Up to this time the monthly meetings appear to have been held at Marcus Hook, (Chichester,) but in October, 1686, a monthly meeting, for the first time, was held at Concord, and for some years afterwards, the place of holding it was varied, but it was generally at private houses—at Edward Bezer's, in Bethel; at William Brainton's, (Brinton's,) in Birmingham; at John Kinsman's, in Chichester; at Robert Piles', in Bethel; at John Harding's, in Chichester, &c.

John Symcock was re-elected a member of council from Chester county for three years, and Francis Harrison to serve in the place of William Wood,

now deceased. David Lloyd, who appears to have just arrived in the country, presented to the council his commission from the Governor as attorney-general of the Province, dated the 24th of the 2d month (April,) 1686, and was duly qualified into office.

Our staid settlers were rarely much affected by events that were transpiring in England, but the affair of the Duke of Monmouth was too serious a matter to pass entirely unnoticed. The following order of the court is evidence that the justices were willing at least to make a show of their loyalty after the unfortunate result of the Duke's foray into England was known: "Ordered that the Sheriff take into custody the body of David Lewis upon suspicion of Treason, as also the body of Robert Cloud for concealing the same, for that he the said Robert Cloud being attested before this Court, declared that upon the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of the weeke before Christmas last att the house of George Foreman, the said David Lewis did declare in his hearing that he was accused for being concerned with the Duke of Monmouth in the West Country." They were both bound over to appear at the next Provincial court.

A spirit of improvement now begins to show itself. Orders are issued by the court for the erection of two bridges—one "to Albertus Hendrickson, supervisor of the highways belonging to Chester, to forthwith erect a horse bridge in such a place as the grand jury have already laid it out"—the other "to Bartholomew Coppeck, supervisor of the highways for Croome creek, to forthwith erect a bridge in the Kings road over said Croome creek." Besides determining upon the sites of the aforesaid two bridges, the grand jury laid out and made "return of a highway from Bethel to Chichester (Marcus Hook) sixty foote broad." The return is given as a specimen of the manner in which roads were laid out in these very early times:

"Beginning at the side of Concord toward the river, on the street or Highway of Concord, first through the land of John Gibbons, his house on the right side—then through the land of Robert Southry late deceased, his house on the left side; thence through Robert Pile's land, his house on the right hand—then through Joseph Bushell's land, his house on the left hand—Then through Francis Smith's land—Then through Thomas Garrett's land, his house on the right hand—Thence through Francis Harrison's and Jacob Chandler's land down the point to a small branch of Naaman's Creek—Thence up the hill to the first inclosed field of Francis Harrison, the field on the left hand; then through James Brown's land, thence down to another branch of Naaman's Creek, through Walter Marten's land up to the point, his house on the right hand—Thence through Jeremy Collets land bearing toward the left hand, his house standing on the left hand—from thence to the lands of Chichester, beginning att the head of a small swamp, on the left hand—thence down Crosse the King's road or Highway towards the foot of the Hill, to a lyne tree marked with 5 notches,—thence downe to the river's side, the lyne between James Brown & William Clayton Jr."

At the following court, the inhabitants of Bethel and Concord presented a paper signifying "their good-liking of the road lately laid out by the jury to Chichester." Up to the present time a road has been continued over nearly the same ground.

Fence viewers, two for each township or district, are for the first time ap-

pointed this year. Also a lawyer, for the first time, appears in a criminal case, and "pleads as attorney to the King." This officer was Charles Pickering, who no doubt held his appointment under David Lloyd, who had been recently commissioned attorney general. This first legal effort on behalf of the Crown, though not successful in establishing the guilt of the prisoner, did not fail to mystify the case sufficiently to induce the jury to couple with their verdict of acquittal, that he was "guilty of suspicious circumstances in relation to the indictment;" upon which he was bound over to appear at the next court.

The very recently erected court-house and prison, it may be judged, from the following minute in respect to the sale of them, did not give satisfaction:

"The Court, in behalf of the county, have bargained and sold unto Robert Wade, his heirs and assigns, the court house and prison att Chester; upon consideration whereof the said Wade doe oblige himself, his heirs Executors & assigns to defray all charges which are already due from the first erecting said houses; provided, that from the day of the date hereof to the full end and term of two years and a half, the said Robert Wade shall have liberty to reimburst what moneys he have alread received of the levie raised in this county towards the purchase and building of said houses. Upon all which this Court engage to make the said Wade a firm and sure title to said houses and to give him lawful & quiet possession." "At the same time, James Saundrelaine for himself his heirs and assigns doe promise this Court a Convenient peese of Land in the town of Chester where they may erect a Court house and Prison, and to make a firm title to the same, to the proper use and behoof of this County."

The first court under the name of a Court of Equity for Chester county, was held this year. It was held by the justices of the common pleas, under the title of commissioners, as will be seen by the following extract from the record: "Att a Court of Equity held att Chester the 5<sup>th</sup> day in the 1<sup>st</sup> week of the 10<sup>th</sup> month 1686. Commissioners present:—John Blunstone, John Simcocke, George Maris, Bartholomew Coppock, Samuel Levis, Robert Wade, Robert Pile.—Robert Eyre Clerk." Only two causes were tried.

The municipal divisions of the settled parts of the county had not as yet been definitely fixed, and some appear to have been recognized by the court that never had any established boundary, and only a very temporary existence. Up to the close of 1686, officers had been appointed for the following places: Chester, Chichester, Providence, Amosland, Darby, Bethel, Concord, Springfield, Marple, Newtown, Birmingham, Northby, and Gilead.

Chichester included both townships of that name, and so of Providence and Darby—Caleon Hook having been added to the latter township this year. Northby included the whole or part of Aston, and Gilead was probably in Edgmont. During the following year, 1687, Ridley, Middletown, Aston, Thornbury, and Edgmont are recognized by the court as townships, and supplied by appointment with one or more officers.

Grand juries, which, for two or three years after the establishment of Penn's government, were hardly regarded as a necessity in the administration of justice, had now assumed an importance scarcely equaled by the court it-

self. Both public wants and the neglect of official duties were promptly brought to the notice of the court, while evil doers could scarcely hope to escape their scrutinizing vigilance. But holding office during the whole year, this vigilance, after a time, degenerated, in each grand juror, into a kind of Quaker Puritanical surveillance, and subjected to the exposure of judicial investigation every slight departure from strict moral rectitude. Many matters were presented that had better been rectified by the kind offices of the friends of the party; or the evils that resulted from their exposure, been allowed to pass into oblivion unnoticed. If there was anything to make the practice tolerable, it was the impartiality with which it was exercised; the justices of the court and even grand jurors themselves were sometimes the subjects of these presentments.

At the first court in this year, the township of Chester was presented "for not finding and making a foot Bridge over the mill creek (Chester Creek), in the Kings Highway hard by William Woodmancies." At the same court, Caleb Pusey "Petitioned against Thomas Coborne for setting a water mill above him upon Upland creek." But the court, "considering the premises, and finding it to be for the common good, dispensemeth therewith." The propriety of erecting this mill was not wholly left to the decision of our county court. The petition of "about three score people inhabitants of Chester county" was presented to the Provincial Council, "setting forth the great want of a Mill in their parts, and requesting a permission for Thomas Coebourne to goe forward with y<sup>e</sup> building, and setting up his mill en Chester Creek." Whereupon the Council express a willingness "to give incouragement to y<sup>e</sup> Procedure of Thomas Cobourne in the finishing of his mill that he is now about, for y<sup>e</sup> urgent necessity of y<sup>e</sup> contrey, Reserving to y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> his Proprietary Ship." This mill, it is supposed, occupied the site of what is now "Dutton's Mill."

At the June court, the want of a bridge over Chester creek, on the King's road, is again presented by the grand jury; the same want for Ridley and Crum creeks is also presented. Quite a number of persons were presented and fined for being drunk, and some for suffering others to be drunk in their houses; for selling liquor to the Indians, or for keeping an Ordinary without license. In one "liquor trial," the terms "Punch and Tife" are used by a witness as names for drinks then in use. Drunkenness appears to have been a growing evil, and, as at the present day, much of the time of the court was occupied with cases connected with the illegal sale or immoderate use of liquor. The following is among the presentments of the grand jury this year: "The Grand Jury doe also present Anne Neales, Widow, for keeping and harbouring doggs that worries and kills her neighbours Hoggs; as alsoe for detaining in her service one Indian boy Chato, who with the said dogg, have been found to worry & kill the neighbours hogs as aforesaid." Anne was fined 10s., although she denied the ownership of the vicious dog; and Andrew Friend became bound "to the King and Governor in 20£ for the Indian boy Cato's good [behaviour] towards all the Kings Leidge people."

The rapid spread of population over the whole extent of territory now in-

cluded within our county, created a necessity for highways. Hence we find the grand jury much engaged in this and the following year in laying out roads. A road was laid out from Birmingham to Concord, from thence to the bridge near Chester mill, and from thence to Chester. This road passed "the Hamlet of Bethell." Another road was laid out "from Edgmont to the Kings High way in Chester, being a sixty foote road;" another "from Newtown, Marple & Springfield to the landing at Amosland," and also one from Darby to Haverford. This last road was laid out "by the Grand Jury and other neighbours," under an order from the court "that the township of Darby finde out a convenient High way from thence to the township of Hartford."

Neither was the Provincial Council neglectful in providing our early settlers with highways. "Upon y<sup>e</sup> Reading y<sup>e</sup> petition of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of Railnor, Complayning y<sup>t</sup> part of y<sup>e</sup> road y<sup>t</sup> leades to the ferry of Philadelphia is fenced in, & more likely to be, it was Ord<sup>ed</sup> y<sup>t</sup> John Bevan, Henry Lewis, David Meridith, John Evans, Barnabas Wilcox & Tho. Ducket, meet within fourteen days, to view or agree upon as conveniently as may be, a Road from y<sup>e</sup> Place aforesaid to y<sup>e</sup> ferry, and y<sup>e</sup> Like Convenient road from Darby to y<sup>e</sup> ferry aforesaid, by y<sup>e</sup> said Barnabas Wilcox, Tho. Ducket, with John Blunston & Joshua fearne, by y<sup>e</sup> time aforesaid, and to return y<sup>e</sup> same &c."

The early records that have been examined in the preparation of this work, establish the fact that the wolves congregated very much in the vicinity of the settlements—that they were more numerous in the neighborhood of the Delaware after considerable settlements had been made, than when the country was first visited by the Dutch and Swedes. This is accounted for by the introduction of domestic animals, which furnished an easy prey for these voracious creatures. Their depredations had become so alarming, that this year it became necessary to order a levy for their destruction; as well as "other hurtful vermine." The rate of this levy was one shilling per 100 acres upon occupied, and eighteen pence upon unoccupied lands, and a poll tax of one shilling upon freemen between the ages of 16 years and 60, and sixpence upon servants of the same age.

The court, from time to time, has transacted business proper for an Orphans' Court, but the first court under that name was held "att Chester on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day, in the 1<sup>st</sup> weeke, of the 8<sup>th</sup> month [October] 1687."

John Bristow was this year elected to the Provincial Council from Chester county, in the room of Francis Harrison. The executive power of the provincial government was now vested in five commissioners of state, any three of whom could act as deputy or lieutenant governor. The first to act in this capacity were Thomas Lloyd, Robert Turner, Arthur Cook, John Simcock and John Eckley.

A history of Delaware county would be incomplete without some account of what, in ancient times, was familiarly known as "The Welsh Tract." This intended Barony had its origin in the desire of the Welsh purchasers of Pennsylvania lands to be seated together, and in a promise exacted from Penn be-

fore leaving Wales, that this desire should be gratified. The survey of the Welsh Tract was authorized by the following warrant from the Proprietary:

"Whereas divers considerable persons among ye Welsh Friends have requested me y<sup>e</sup> all ye Lands Purchased of me by those of North Wales and South Wales, together with ye adjacent counties to y<sup>m</sup>, as Haverfordshire, Shropshire and Cheshire, about fourty thousand acres, may be lay<sup>d</sup> out contiguously as one Braony, alledging yt ye number already come and suddenly to come, are such as will be capable of planting ye same much w<sup>th</sup>in ye proportion allowed by ye custom of ye country, & so not lye in large and useless vacancies. And because I am inclined and determined to agree and favour y<sup>m</sup> w<sup>th</sup> any reasonable Conveniency & priviledge: I do hereby charge thee & strictly require thee to lay out ye sd tract of Land in as uniform a manner, as conveniently may be, upon ye West side of Skoolkill river, running three miles upon ye same, & two miles backward, & then extend ye parallell w<sup>th</sup> ye river six miles and to run westwardly so far as till ye sd quantity of land be Compleatly surveyed unto y<sup>m</sup>.—Given at Pennsbury, ye 13<sup>th</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> mo. 1684."

WILL: PENN."

"To Tho: Holmes, Surveyor-General."

In pursuance of this warrant, the surveyor-general, on the 4<sup>th</sup> of the 2<sup>d</sup> month (April), 1684, issued an order to his deputy, David Powell, and after reciting it he directs him "to survey and sett out unto the said purchasers the said quantity of land, there, in manner as before expressed, and in method of townshipp lately appointed by the Governor att five thousand acres for a townshipp and to be directed (for placing the villages of each township and division of the purchasers) by Thomas Lloyd Master of the Rolls who is principally concerned therein, unto whose care and prudence is recommended the ordering and managing of this affair to the content and satisfaction of the said purchasers and make me a true return of the original field work and protracted figures, as well as the distinct quantity of each purchaser, &c."

The survey was probably made before the end of 1684. Soon after encroachments were made by others within its limits, and particularly by Charles Ashchom, a very troublesome deputy surveyor. In consequence thereof the Welsh inhabitants petitioned to the Proprietary's deputies against these intrusions, who after they had "well weighed the mater, truly considered the case, and rightly understanding the Governors intention in granting the warrant," issued their mandate on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of the 5<sup>th</sup> month (July), 1687, forbidding such intrusions, and making void what had been done within the prescribed limits, which are given as follows:—"Beginning att the Schookill, thence running W. S. W. by the City liberties 2256 perches to Darby Creek. Thence following up the several courses thereof to New Towne Line, Thence up the said line N. N. W. 448 perches, Thence S. S. W. and by W. by New Towne, 988 perches, to a corner post by Crumb Creek, Thence down the several courses thereof 460 perches, Thence W. and by S. by a line of trees 1920 perches, Thence E. and by N. by a line of trees, 3040 perches, Thence E. and by S. 1120 perches, Thence S. S. E. 256 perches, Thence E. N. E. 640 perches, Thence S. S. E. 1204 perches, Thence E. N. E. 668 perches to the Schookill, Thence down the several courses thereof to the place of beginning."—The

only draft of the Welsh tract that has been found in the surveyor-general's office does not entirely agree with this survey.

The Welsh settlers not only contemplated having their settlements together, but expected to constitute one municipal district, in order that they might manage their affairs in their own way. They certainly had grounds for this expectation; and consequently when the division line was run between Philadelphia and Chester counties, through the Welsh tract, and separating the Welsh settlements of Radnor and Haverford from those of Merion, it gave rise to much dissatisfaction, which will be noticed hereafter.

The Monthly Meeting of Chester was this year removed to the house of Walter Faucet of Ridley, who had been recently authorized by the council to keep an ordinary. It would seem strange at this day to hold a religious meeting at a public house, but at that time and under the circumstances there was a real necessity for it. A number of the persons who attended this meeting resided at the distance of ten miles. Entertainment for themselves and horses was necessary, but from their numbers, to receive it without compensation, would have been oppressive.

The settlements about Darby increased very rapidly, and the settlers being all Quakers, it became inconvenient to hold their meetings any longer at a private house. This year John Blunston, at whose house the meetings had been held, acknowledged a deed in open court "for one acre of land in the township of Darby, to build a meeting-house thereon, to the use of the said township for ever, to exercise the true worship of God therein." The meeting-house was erected during the following year (1688). Its site was doubtless on the hill within the grounds now occupied as a graveyard. The minutes are silent as to character of the structure, except one, which records an agreement to have it "lined within." It was doubtless built of logs. The first marriage accomplished within it, was that of John Marshall to Sarah Smith, in February, 1689. Though built in 1688, it was not finished till the next year. At a monthly meeting held in October, 1689, it was "ordered that all belonging to y<sup>e</sup> meeting, shall come every one a day, to worke at y<sup>e</sup> meeting house, and that four come a day till all the work be done."

In 1687 it was agreed by the Chester Monthly Meeting "that Bartholmew Coppock, James Kennerly, Randal Vernon, and Caleb Pusey, do agree and contract with such workmen or men, as they shall think fit, to build a meeting house at Chester, 24 foot square and 10 foot high in the walls."

On March 1st, 1688, Urin Keen conveyed in trust to John Simcox, Thomas Brasey, John Bristow, Caleb Pusey, Randal Vernon, Thomas Vernon, Joshua Hastings, Mordecai Maddock, Thomas Martin, Richard Few, Walter Faucet, and Edward Carter, a lot in Chester, "beginning at said Urin's lot or Garding, and so running, 60 foot along and fronting the street towards the prison house, thence down the lower edge in Chester creek—thence along the creek 60 foot—thence to the place of beginning \* \* \* to the use and behoof of the said Chester—the people of God called Quakers & their successors forever." It might be inferred that a new meeting-house was built about this

time, and upon the lot of ground thus conveyed. It will be seen, however, as we proceed, that the erection of the meeting-house was postponed for some time.

The evil resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks, being most striking among the Indians, the sale of it to them first claimed the attention of Friends. A strong testimony against the practice, was about this time received from the yearly meeting. The approval of this paper was attested by the signatures of the principal male members of the Chester Monthly Meeting to the number of seventy-six. This array of witnesses does not only show the magnitude of the evil as it existed among them, but it gives some idea of the extent to which the settlements had progressed at this early period. Seventeen persons give their approval of the same testimony on behalf of Chichester and Concord Monthly Meeting.

A portion of the minutes of Haverford Meeting, at about this period, being lost, the date of the erection of the first meeting-house at that place cannot be precisely ascertained. There are however undoubted facts to show that it was erected in 1688 or 1689. The first marriage solemnized at "Haverford Meeting House," was that of Lewis David to Florence Jones, at a meeting held 1st mo. (March) 20th, 1690.

The justices of the court were in the practice of holding what they termed "Petty Sessions," at other places than the seat of justice. Thus in the proceedings of the regular sessions it is recorded that "Richard Buffington was called to the bar to answer his contempt of an order of Petty Sessions, held on the 27<sup>th</sup> of the 10<sup>th</sup> month last at George Foremans'—Remitted, paying his fees." George Foreman lived at Marcus Hook.

It was ordered by the court "that Upper and Nether Providence and Ridley, doe for this time repair the Bridge in the King's road near Walter Fawsetts', upon Croome Creek." The King's road, running from Philadelphia to the lower counties, was located higher up than at present. It crossed Ridley creek near Shoemakerville, and Chester creek above Upland. It was laid out, (if laid out at all,) so as to head the tide in the several creeks. Providence has heretofore constituted but one township.

On the 2nd of the 8th month, the grand jury report that they "doe lay out a street and a landing upon the creek to the corner soe far as over against the North West Corner of the court house fifty foote in breadth and from thence up to the said Chester towne for a street thirty foote in Breadthe."

One of the presentments of the grand jury was \_\_\_\_\_ of Concord "for traveling on the first day of the week, being the 21<sup>st</sup> of the 8<sup>th</sup> month in the year 1688, with a yoke of oxen and a wayne, and a horse or mare before them." They likewise presented "the road between George Willards fence and Jonathan Hayes for being not passable; likewise the mill way to Darby creek, to be cut both in the township of Marple." This refers to the earliest erected mill on Cobb's creek, known as "Haverford Mill." The grand jury of this year fully maintain the character of that tribunal in these times for vigilance and diligence. Besides what has been mentioned, and a

variety of other presents, all the roads formerly laid out were reviewed by them, without being more definitely located, or having their routes materially changed. A new road was also laid out from Thornbury to Middletown.

Notwithstanding the kind feelings that had been cultivated between the natives and the English settlers, the latter were not entirely free from apprehensions of danger. This is shown by a great alarm that prevailed this year, which was caused by two Indian women of New Jersey, communicating to an old Dutch inhabitant near Chester, the report of an intended insurrection of the Indians, which was to happen on the next fourth day of the week. Several influential Friends, being sensible that no reasonable cause for such an attack could exist, endeavored to appease the people. But the apprehension of danger, as is usual, increased the evidence of its existence. About 10 o'clock on the night preceding the dreaded day, a messenger arrived at Chester, out of the woods, and told the people that three families, about nine miles distant, were all cut off by the Indians. A Friend, then at Chester with two young men, about midnight proceeded to the reported scene of the outrage. They found empty houses, but no evidence of murder; their occupants under the prevailing alarm, having fled to the houses of their parents at Ridley creek. The master of one of these families, being from home, had been informed that five hundred Indians were actually collected at Naaman's creek in pursuit of their design to kill the English. So much was he alarmed, that as he was approaching his house, he imagined he heard his boy crying out "What shall I do, my Dame is Killed." Instead therefore of going to his house, he ran off to acquaint the government at Philadelphia, but was persuaded to return. The report, however, soon reached the city, when a messenger was immediately dispatched to Marcus Hook to inquire into the truth of it. He quickly returned with a confirmation of the report in a varied form—the 500 Indians were at an Indian town on the Brandywine: and having a lame king, they had carried him off together with all their women and children. The Council were sitting in Philadelphia, when one of them, who lived in Chester county, voluntarily offered himself to go to the Indian encampment, provided five others were named to accompany him; and to proceed without weapons. This being agreed upon, the party rode to the place designated; but instead of meeting with 500 warriors, they found the old King quietly lying with his lame foot on the ground, and his head on a pillow—the women at work and the children at play. When informed of their mission, the old man was displeased, and said the Indian women who raised the report ought to be burnt to death; adding that the Indians had nothing against the English, but at the same time reminded the men, that about £15 was still due on the land that had been purchased from them; which the messengers assured him should be paid. Thus terminated the most serious Indian trouble that ever befell the European inhabitants of the land now embraced within the limits of Delaware county.

At the earnest solicitation of Thomas Lloyd to be released from the cares of government, that worthy gentleman, with his associated commissioners,

was this year superseded by the appointment, by William Penn, of John Blackwell as his lieutenant governor.

Besides the Indian conveyances that have already been noticed, there was still another executed, in 1685, for all the lands "lying between Macopanackan als. Upland, now called Chester river or creek, and the river or creek of Pemapecka, now called Dublin creek, Beginning at the hill called Conshohockin, on the River Manaiunck or Skoolkill, from thence extends in a parallel line to the said Macopanackan als. Chester creek, by a South-Westerly course, and from the said Conshohocken hill to y<sup>e</sup> aforesaid Pemapecka, als. Dublin creek so far as the creek extends, and so from thence North westerly back into y<sup>e</sup> Woods, to make up Two full Daies journey as far as a man can go in two dayes from the said station of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> paralell line at Pemapecka, also beginning at the said paralell Macopanackan, als. Chester creek, and so from thence up the said creek as far as it extends; and from thence North Westerly back into the Woods to make up Two full Dayes Journey, as far as a man can go in two dayes from the s<sup>d</sup> station of the s<sup>d</sup> paralell line at y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Macopanackan als. Chester creek."

Some delay occurred before arrangements were made for ascertaining the western boundary of the above strangely described purchase; but when made, it will be seen by the following letter and annexed diagram, that it was not without ample preparations for obtaining the greatest possible distance out of the "two full Daies Journey."

"Philadelphia."

"To my very louing friends, Shakoppoh,

Secanning, Malebore, Tangoras,

Indian Kings, and to Maskecasho, Wawarim, Tenoughan, Terrecka, Nessonhaikin, Indian Sakemakers, and the rest concerned."

"Whereas I have purchased and bought of you, the Indian Kings and Sackamakies for the use of Governor William Penn all yor land from Pemapecka Creek to Upland Creek and so backward to the Chesapeak Bay and Susquehanna Two days Journey, that is to say as far as a man can go in two days, as under the hands and seals of you the said Kings may appear and to the end I may have a certain knowledge of the lands backward, and that I may be enabled and be provided against the time for Running the said two days Journey, I do hereby appoint and authorize my louing friend Benjamin Chambers of Philadelphia, with a convenient number of men to assist him, to mark out a Westerly line from Philadelphia to Susquehannah, that the said line may be prepared and made ready for going the said two days Journey backward hereafter, when notice is given to you the said kings or some of you at the time of going the said line, and I do hereby desire and require in the name of our said Govr<sup>r</sup> Penn that none of you said kings, Sackamakies or any other Indians whatsoever that haue formerly been concerned in the said tracts of land, do presume to offer any interruption or Hindrance in making out this said line, but rather I expect yor furtherance and assistance, if occasion be herein, and that you will be kind and loving to my said friend Benjamin Chambers and his company for which I shall on the Govr<sup>r</sup>'s behalf, be kind and loving to you hereafter as occasion may require.

Witness my hand and seal this 7<sup>th</sup> day of the 5<sup>th</sup> mo. called July, being the fourth year of the reign of our great King of England &c. and 8<sup>th</sup> year of our Proprietary William Penn's government.

THOS HOLME."

This document is certified by Jacob Taylor, as being "a true copy from the

original." The diagram, which is without date, was probably made from a survey executed this year, and in pursuance of the foregoing notice. It shows that the line run passed directly through this county, the dwellings of four well-known early immigrants being marked on it within the limits of Delaware county.

Bartholomew Coppock was elected a member of the Provincial Council this year.

Towards the close of the year 1688, Governor Blackwell issued a new commission to the justices and sheriffs of the several counties. Those of Chester county had continued to act under their old commissions, which coming to the ears of his Excellency as he passed through Chester, he availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the next meeting of council to reprimand John Simcock, John Bristow and Bartholomew Coppock, Jr., who were justices of the court as well as members of council. After debating the matter "it was thought advisable and agreed that a General Sessions should be called," specially for the purpose of making proclamation of the new commissions of the justices of Chester county. This took place on the 19th of the 1st mo., (March) 1689, when the commissions constituting John Simcock, John Bristow, Bartholomew Coppock, Jr., John Blunston, George Maris, Francis Harrison and Nicholas Newlin, justices, and Joshua Fearn, sheriff, were read and published in due form.

Notwithstanding the line run in 1685 between Philadelphia and Chester counties put Haverford and Radnor in the latter county, the Welsh inhabitants of those townships refused to recognize the validity of the division. This led some of the justices and other inhabitants of Chester county to petition the Governor and Council on the subject. In their "Humble petition," they represent the county as "a small tract of Land, not above nine miles square and but thinly seated, whereby y<sup>e</sup> said county is not able to Support the Charge thereof," and after reciting the division line run in 1685, ask that it may be confirmed, so that "the County of Chester may be in some measure able to defray their necessary Charge."

Nothing could be produced as authority from Penn for establishing the line, except verbal statements made to different persons shortly before he returned to England. The Governor required the persons to whom these statements had been made, to put them in writing; which being done, and Holme's map examined, the Governor and a majority of the Council expressed opinions adverse to the pretensions of the Welsh inhabitants. It was asserted that the Welsh had also "denied themselves to be any part of the county of Philadelphia, by refusing to bear any share of the charges, or to serve in the office of jury's, and the like as to y<sup>e</sup> County of Chester;—that the pretence thereof was they were a distinct Barony, w<sup>ch</sup> though they might be, yet that several Baronies might be in one and y<sup>e</sup> same County."

Upon the application of Thomas Lloyd for a hearing, the subject was postponed till the next day, when he, in conjunction with John Eckley, appeared on behalf of the Welsh, but not being provided with anything but ver-

bal testimony, that Penn had intended the Welsh Tract as a Barony or County Palatine, as was contended by Thomas Lloyd, the decision of the Governor and Council was a confirmation of the original line. It is a remarkable circumstance that Penn's warrant for laying out the Welsh Tract, already given, was not adduced in this controversy, as it certainly recognizes the idea of a Barony.

Notwithstanding the decision of the Governor and Council, our Welshmen were not yet ready to yield the point. In an election for a member of Council and six assemblymen for Philadelphia county, fifty or sixty persons of the townships of Haverford and Radnor gave their votes by ballot with the freemen of the said county. The Governor and Council having decided that these townships were in Chester county, they "resolved y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Election of Jo<sup>n</sup> Eckley (the member returned) was not a good Election according to y<sup>e</sup> Charter;" whereupon a writ was issued for another election. In this election the freemen refused to vote by ballot, but *viva voce*, confirmed the election of John Eckley, unanimously. Some of the discussion that ensued in Council upon the validity of this procedure is given, as it explains the manner in which elections were conducted by our ancestors in these primitive times. After several members had expressed themselves satisfied with the return, "the Governor say<sup>d</sup>: The former Election has been already determined not to be a good Election, and therefore that cannot be insisted upon."

"John Curtis say: I think it was a very fayre Election. In other places we are generally chosen by the Vote; and I think where they are unanimous, there needs no controversy." "The balloting box is not used in any other place but this county. We are elected by vote." "Griff. Jones answered, That was a mistake, for it is used at upland & all the Lower Countyes, by black and white beanes, put into a hatt, w<sup>ch</sup> is a balloting in his sense, & canot be denied by the Charter when it is demanded."

What a contrast between this simple mode of exercising the elective franchise by means of "black and white beanes," and the scrutinizing and expensive method that the dishonesty of politicians and the scramble for office have forced us to adopt in these latter days.

The Welsh troubles are now transferred from the Council Chamber to the court at Chester. The court made an order appointing John Jerman constable for Radnor, and John Lewis for Hartfort, [Haverford,] but these gentlemen did not come forward to be qualified into office. At the following court it was "ordered that warrants of Contempt be directed to the Sheriff to apprehend the bodys of John Lewis and John Jerman for their contempt in not entering into their respective offices of Constable (viz) John Lewis for Hartfort, and John Jerman for Radnor, when thereunto required by this Court." David Lawrence had been returned as a grand juror from Haverford, but, refusing to attend, was presented by that body and fined 10s. They also "do present the want of the inhabitants of the townships of Radnor and Hartfort and the inhabitants adjacent, they not being brought in to Join with us in the Levies and other public services of this county."

At the June court of this year the commission of William Howell, of Haverford as a justice, was read and published, and "he did afterwards subscribe to the solemn declaration, prepared by the 57<sup>th</sup> Chapter of the great law of this province;" at the same court William Jenkins, of Haverford, served as a juror, and at the December court John Jerman was attested constable for Radnor. This is the first official recognition by any of the inhabitants of these townships, that they were subject to the jurisdiction of Chester county. They seem to have given up the idea of a Barony, and with as good a grace as possible, submitted to the authority they were unable any longer to resist. By the close of the year, these townships were supplied with a full set of township officers, being the first appointed within their limits.

The King's road between Namaan's creek and Chichester creek, "not being cleared of logs," became a subject of presentment by the grand jury; also "the want of a foot bridge over the mill creek between this county and Philadelphia, it being the King's road."

In their watchfulness over the interests of the county the want of a proper accountability on the part of disbursing officers, did not escape the notice of the grand jury. In a presentment they ask for an account in detail—showing payments on account of the court-house and prison, the poor, wolves' heads, councilmen's fees, &c. The clerk is presented for extortion, and they likewise present "as a general grievance of this county, the want of a standard to try both dry measure and liquid measure," for they say "some are too big and others are something too little." They recommend the "Winchester measure."

New modes of punishment for crime are constantly introduced: T—L—, a servant, for counterfeiting pieces of eight, is sentenced, "to stand at the public place of correction at the town of Chester, two several court days, 3 hours each day, with a paper of his crimes, written in capital letters affixed upon his breast." This punishment became what was known as "Standing in the Pillory." This is the first instance of its infliction, and that name is not applied to it in early times.

It was at the August court of this year that the appointment of a jury of women was made. It is the only instance found in the record. The infliction of corporal punishment had become very general in cases of *crim. con.* When pregnancy had ensued the punishment was delayed; and it was to decide a question of doubt in a particular case that the female jury was empaneled. "They make their return that they cannot find she is, neither be they sure she is not." The result showed that the punishment was properly delayed.

The freedom of speech was very much restricted in these early times. Prosecutions for slandering the officers of the Provincial government or the justices of the court were of frequent occurrence. In most instances the criminal expressions were nothing more than the wild ravings of drunkenness; or the boastful expressions of weak men who sought notoriety. For "speaking or uttering slanderous and dishonorable words against the life, person, and a government of the chief Proprietary, William Penn, as also against the life and person of this present Governor, John Blackwell, Esq.," the defendant upon

his own confession was fined £5. "For defaming John Simcock, one of the people's representatives in the Council, in the words that he was drunk at the last court at Chester, the party was bound to his good behaviour, & was to set up a paper of what his crime was."

At the June court of this year, the grand jury laid out a landing place and open street for the service of the county as follows: "beginning at the Northwesterly corner of the court house to low water mark, by Chester Creek and so of the same breadth by the said creek down to the Delaware River to low water mark, thence and also from the first mentioned corner of the Court house a public street 30 foot wide through Chester town."

Appraisements of the effects of decedents were made to the orphans' court. The names of some articles included in the inventories, sound strangely to us of this day, and the value put on others is equally remarkable. Thus, 1 doz. trenches is valued at 1s; 4 quaffs at 2s; 7 petticoats at £3; one pair of stays & two green aprons, at £2 10s, and a cow and calf at £1 10s, &c.

Previous to 1689 the records of the Chester court furnish no instance of imprisonment as a punishment for crime for a period longer than a few weeks. This year there was a sentence for a year's imprisonment, in addition to corporal punishment.

John Simcock was re-elected to Council from Chester county, and the name of George Foreman appears as sheriff. William and Mary were proclaimed King and Queen in 1689.

Probably nine-tenths of the population of the county were at this time members of the Society of Friends, and their plan of accomplishing marriages had become so common that it came to be looked upon with favor by persons not in membership, who indeed, sometimes asked and obtained permission to be joined in marriage in that way. Chester Monthly Meetings had permitted a marriage where one of the parties to it, "owned himself to be none of us, yet was willing to submit to the order of Friends." In Haverford Meeting, marriages of persons not members appear to have been allowed, as a matter of course, but in Chichester and Concord it appears from the following extract from the minutes of their meeting, that such parties were subjected to rather an embarrassing examination previous to permission being granted to proceed. It was proposed by Friends to the young man and woman:

"*1<sup>st</sup>* Whether he did believe that was the truth which we professed, and walked in according to our measure—further showing that if we did not walk in the truth according to our measure given to us, we were but a community of men and women and not a Church of Christ—and then marriage would be as well by the law of the Province as among us; and your coming to us to propose your intentions of marriage and desiring our consent is as we are a church, which we cannot be without we walk in truth—Therefore whether thou dost believe that is the truth we profess, to walk in? His answer was yes he did believe it. Also the young woman was asked the same, Her answer was, I do believe it."

"*2<sup>nd</sup>* Whether you do believe that this way of marriage among friends is according to the order of Truth?"

"3<sup>rd</sup> Whether you do believe it is your duty thus to proceed? they both answered—yes."

"Friends said as Paul to the Church of the Romans—Chap. 14:1—Him that is weak in the faith receive you, but not to doubtful disputations."

"Whereupon friends left them to proceed according to the good order of truth, they having their parents consent thereunto."

However much the people of England were benefited by the accession of William and Mary to the throne, to Penn the change was the source of great trouble, serious disappointments, and, no doubt, of pecuniary loss. From having been the friend and favorite of the deposed monarch, James II., he came to be a suspected person under the new government; and, without having committed any offence, he was subjected to all the inconveniences that suspicion brought upon its victims at this period of alarm and distrust. He was arrested, held to bail, examined, discharged, re-arrested and imprisoned; and eventually driven into retirement. But his private interests suffered most; and particularly in having his matured arrangements for returning to Pennsylvania frustrated. His interests here had been greatly neglected, especially in the collection of quit-rents. As a consequence, more stringent instructions for their collection became necessary.

The too rigid enforcement of these instructions gave rise to dissatisfaction, which, in some instances, was not without reason. This was particularly the case in the Welsh Tract, where the commissioners insisted that the purchasers within its limits should pay the quit-rent on the whole 40,000 acres because it had been surveyed, or that others than Welshmen should be allowed to take up lands within the bounds of the Tract. The excuse offered by the commissioners for this stretch of their power, was the great damage the Proprietary had sustained from the want of seating and improving the Welsh Tract, and "the loss and hindrance to the well seating and strengthening the province." These allegations were destitute of truth, for up to this period the legitimate settlements within the Welsh Tract had progressed as rapidly as in other directions; and notwithstanding the commissioners, upon the refusal of the Welshmen to pay quit-rent on the whole Tract, granted patents to others within its bounds, the immigration from Wales was sufficiently rapid to substantially settle the whole territory allotted to them by Penn, as early as the adjoining districts were peopled.

The pathetic appeal made by Griffith Owen and other inhabitants of the Welsh Tract against the unwarrantable proceedings of the commissioners is worthy of particular notice, as it fully explains the peculiar kind of community our Welsh ancestors had hoped to establish in the land of their adoption. They say:

"Wee, the Inhabitants of the Welsh Tract, in the Province of Penna, in America, being descended of the Antient Britains, who always in the land of our Nativity, under the Crown of England, have enjoyed that liberty and priviledge as to have our bounds and limits by ourselves, within the which all causes, Quarrells, crimes & titles were tryed & wholly determined by officers, magistrates [and] Juries of our own language,

which were our equals. Having our faces towards these countries, made the motion to our Gov: that we might enjoy the same here, w<sup>ch</sup> thing was soon granted by him before he or we were come to these parts."

They then recite the fact of the grant and survey of the 40,000 acres, upon which they say there were already near four score settlements, besides "several scores of their men servants who were very desirous to have out their head land," and that some of their friends had been here awhile, and had returned for their families, friends and relations, &c.; "and now," they say, "to deprive these of their lands & Liberties which they depend upon when coming here, (& that in their absence,) we look upon it to be very unkind Dealing, like to Ruin many Families, as also a subtell undermining to shott that Door against our Nation, which the Lord had opened for them to come to these Countreys, for we can declare with an open face to God and man that we desired to be by ourselves for no other End or purpose, but that we might live together as a Civill Society to endeavour to deside all Controversies and debates amongst ourselves in Gospel order, and not to entangle ourselves with Laws in an unknown Tongue, as also to preserve our Language, that we might ever keep Correspondence with our friends in the land of our nativity. Therefore our request is that you be tender not only of violating the Governor's promise to us, but also of being instrumentall of depriving us of the things which were the chief motives and inducements to bring us here," &c.

The commissioners having prejudged the case, their answer was of course not satisfactory, and the land within the Welsh Tract was thrown open for settlement to others besides the descendants of the "Ancient Britains," but the number who embraced the opportunity was not large.

John Blunston having declined to serve any longer as a member of Council from Chester county, William Howell was elected to serve in his stead. What is remarkable in the return of this election is, that it is signed by all the freeholders who voted, the number being 29.

Upon the petition of David Lloyd, "a road or street was laid out from his plantation to Chester creeke to the public landing place," as follows: "Chester, this 4<sup>th</sup> of the 4<sup>th</sup> month 1690.—We the Grand Inquest do lay out a street 30 feet wide, the one half of this public street to be on one side the line dividing betwixt David Lloyd's and the Green L. C. one half on David Lloyd's Land, the other half on the Green's side, note that this street begins at the public landing place at Chester Creek, and ending at the further side of Joseph Richards his lot near David Lloyd's house; note also, that if any part of the 15 foot on David Lloyd his side, which is laid out for the street, it must so remain."

The street thus laid out is now known in the borough of Chester as Filbert street, and we are thereby enabled with great precision to locate "the Green," a plot of ground well known at this period, and for some time afterwards, by that name. This Green was church land, and was no doubt secured by the Swedes in anticipation of the erection of a church at Upland. It is included in a patent for a larger tract granted to "Rev. Laurenty Caroly minis-

ter to the Swedes," April 8th, 1669. This patent includes the whole river front from Upland Kill to "Prissers Kill," and is referred to as "the minister's land," in a patent granted to Jurian Kene on the 4th of August of the previous year. "The Green" does not appear to have had any definite bounds till the 11th of the 7th month, (September,) 1684, when, upon a warrant of survey, a plot of nearly five acres in the form of a parallelogram, extending 12 perches along the east side of Upland Creek, and 65 perches along the river, was surveyed and laid out "unto Swedes in Upland township." It will be seen, hereafter, how this Church Glebe came to be appropriated to secular uses.

John Hoskins was presented by the grand jury for trespassing "upon the county's land belonging to the prison house in Chester." "James Sanderlands being called and examined about the above said land, declareth that he did give all that land on which the prison now standeth between the street and the creek at the first beginning of this government, for to build a prison upon."

This year Thomas Person [Pearson] and Peter Worrall were appointed "fence viewers," and as a consequence of this step in the road of improvement, John Thomas of Marple was presented by the grand jury "for keeping unlawful fences, and disturbing his neighbor's cattle." "Bethel Hamlet" is also presented "for not repairing the bridge in said Hamlet."

The Kings road crossing Chester creek at the head of tide, there was no public road extending directly from Chester to Chichester (Marcus Hook). With the view of rendering the intercourse between the inhabitants of those places less difficult, the grand jury laid out "a foot way six foot wide from Chester creek over against the common landing place . . . unto Chichester creek."

"A deed of foement was delivered in open court by Thomas Powell unto Peter Taylor and Randall Maylin in the behalf of several others for a parcel of land lying in Upper Providence, for the use of a burying place, bearing date the second day of the seventh month 1690." This acre now constitutes Sandy Bank grave-yard.

No one can examine these early records of Chester county court without discovering that there had been an increase in the higher grades of crime. Persons of bad character had smuggled themselves into the Province with the early settlers, or had been banished from the neighboring counties or Provinces. With this increase of crime, more severe and more revolting punishments were resorted to. Whipping with "39 lashes well laid on his bare back at the cart's tail," was the sentence of a servant man in Chichester for stealing fourteen dressed deer skins; and, in addition, he was directed to be sold for eight years for his fine, costs, and to repay the losses occasioned by a former larceny. Banishment for collusion with a horse thief, and a forfeiture of one-half of the defendant's estate, in addition to one year's imprisonment, for adultery, were also among the sentences of this year.

At the September court, the name of Joshua Fearne appears both as a justice and as clerk of the court.

The disputes between Governor Blackwell and his Council were so fre-

quent that Penn was obliged to make a change in the executive department of the government. The executive duties now devolved on the Council, with Thomas Lloyd as president. This change rendered a new appointment of justices in the several counties necessary. The following persons were appointed for Chester county; John Bristow, John Beaven, John Blunston, Nich. Newlin ffrancis Harrison, Sam<sup>l</sup>. Levis, James Sanderling, W<sup>m</sup>. Howell, Jo<sup>a</sup>. ffarne.

It was resolved and ordered by the council this year, "that each county shall henceforward Elect or give their Suffrages according to Charter, viz.: by y<sup>e</sup> ballat." This mode of election has ever since prevailed in Pennsylvania.

The Friends' Monthly Meeting of Chester, now composed of the four particular meetings of Providence, Middletown, Springfield, and Chester, became more earnest in respect to the erection of a meeting-house on the lot that had been purchased for that purpose. A committee for each meeting was appointed to collect the necessary funds, and in the commencement of the following year it was agreed, "that John Bristow and Caleb Pusey do forthwith agree with and employ workmen in the building the meeting house at Chester, (with stone) on the place that was formerly bought for that purpose, the situation of which, as also the manner of building the same, is left to their own discretion, and that this meeting do defray the charge of the same, so that it exceed not above one hundred pounds, and that there be one convenient chimney at the least, and that the said John Bristow and Caleb Pusey do give account of what they have done."

The Welsh inhabitants of Haverford and Radnor have, at length, fully submitted to being annexed to Chester county. The names of several from those townships appear as jurors, and that of William Jenkins, of Haverford, as a justice of the court.

David Lloyd appeared on behalf of the recusant Welshmen, and assured the court "that they were willing to pay according to their proportions from the time they have been legally in this county; and after some debate it was agreed and acknowledged by David Lloyd, that the Welsh who are reputed to be within the bounds of Chester county, shall contribute towards paying the tax, the same being assessed and levied upon them as upon the inhabitants of Chester County according to due proportion & priority of residence and settlement, the inhabitants of the County of Chester indemnifying them the said Welsh from paying in Philadelphia and be at the charge of altering the patents and deeds which mention Philadelphia instead of Chester County; provided that such their contribution to the said tax shall not be prejudicial or made use of to debar them of any privileges the Proprietor is or shall be willing and capable to grant or confirm unto them." Thus ended the Welsh difficulty; and although the result was not in the end really prejudicial to the inhabitants of the two townships, it was certainly in violation of a solemn promise made to many of them before leaving their native country. The Welsh people, though placed in two municipal districts, in each of which they were greatly in the minority, did not for a long time lose their distinctive characteristics. The Welsh language prevailed for many years; and if tradition is to be relied up-

on, there were many Welsh Quakers who could not understand William Penn when he preached at Haverford meeting in 1700-1.

The strict impartiality with which the grand juries acted has been mentioned. As an instance of this impartiality, Caleb Pusey was foreman of the grand jury this year, and yet we find his name included in the following presentment: "We the Grand Jury present, Richard Parker, Caleb Pusey, George Foreman, James Sandilands, John Hoskins & Roger Jackson, for selling Beer &c. without license contrary to law."

The following presentment contains the first intimation of the existence in the county of the instrument of punishment to which it refers: "We [the grand jury] also present Edward Eglinton for breaking the Stocks in the town of Chester, and unlawfully letting out a prisoner against the Peace of the King & Queen &c." It will be seen hereafter that stocks were established at other places besides Chester. Punishment by means of the stocks was mostly for petty offences, and was inflicted by authority of a magistrate or chief Burgess of the village in which they were "set up." This punishment rarely forms any part of a sentence of the court.

The very temporary character of the prison erected since the establishment of Penn's government, a period of about ten years, may be judged of from the action now taken by the court in respect to the erection of a new one.

"The want of a prison having been presented by the Grand jury it was this Court (Oct. 1691) debated concerning the building of a new prison and work house for felons; and it was agreed by the Court that one should be builded, eighteen foot and twenty-six foot, all builded of stone, and John Bris-tow and James Sandilands are intrusted and impowered by the court as near as they can to complete the charges and make return of the same at the next County Court." It will be seen that this order of Court was not carried into effect.

Heretofore, it has been the practice for the justices of the court to hold an orphans' court at specified times, when the other courts were not in session. The present mode of proceeding is now initiated, with the exception that when the court turns its attention from other business to that properly cognizable by the orphans' court, the record informs us that "An Orphans' Court was called." This tribunal was also charged with various duties, that would be rather onerous upon orphans' courts of the present day. The inventories and accounts of executors and administrators were brought into court for personal examination by the justices, and, as "father of the poor," they put out apprentices. An instance occurs this year in which two minors, a boy and a girl, were put out till they were twenty-two years of age.

Making base coin appears to have been a common offence during the early settlement of the Province. At the last court of this year, \_\_\_\_\_ of Haverford, was presented, not only for making base pieces of coin, but "for making stamps for others."

A road had been laid out from Marple to Chester. In 1691 the grand jury extended this road from a point not very distant from Rhoads' tan-yard in

Marple to a point near Radnor meeting-house. As nearly as can now be ascertained, the route of this road passed along the present Springfield road to the road that passes the Drove tavern; thence by the Presbyterian meeting-house to Darby creek, through a valley, the jury says, "called the dry hollow." The road then occupied the bed of the present direct road to the meeting-house; the route does not appear to have been varied in the least on account of hills. The grand jury also laid out a road, "from the King's road in Darby township to the landing place at Calcin Hook."

In 1691 the three lower counties were separated from the Province, much to the regret of the Proprietary. He appears, however, to have yielded his assent to the separation, by commissioning Thomas Lloyd as governor of the latter, and William Markham of the former.

As serious as has been the disagreements between those with whom the government had been entrusted, and which brought about its division, the elements of discord of a still more serious character, had gained a footing in the religious society to which a very large proportion of the inhabitants of the province were attached. This doctrinal feud was introduced into the Society of Friends by the teachings of George Keith, a man of ability and education, who had been an eminent minister amongst them. The Quakers of this county, always alive to every thing that affected the interest of the Society, took an active part in the controversy, and though many took sides with Keith, there was no division that resulted in the establishment of separate meetings within our limits.

In June, 1692, a meeting of Public Friends, in Philadelphia, issued the famous Testimony against George Keith, which was confirmed by the Yearly Meeting at Burlington, held in September. This document was signed by George Maris, Joshua Fearne, John Simecock, John Blunston and Walter Fawcet, ministers of the Society residing in Chester county. Previous to the time of issuing this testimony, no notice appears in the minutes of any of the Monthly Meetings of Chester county on the subject of the controversy.

Friends now begin to give their attention to the subject of schools. At a monthly meeting, held at Darby the 7th of the 7th mo. (September), it was agreed, "that Benjamin Clift is to teach scoole, Beging<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> mo: and to continue one whole yeare, except 2 weekes." The annual salary of this worthy teacher, as appears by an agreement for employing him another year, was but £12. He probably boarded with his employers.

Up to this time the supervisors of the highways were appointed by the court, when the justices ordered "that every respective township within this county, for the future, from time to time, shall within themselves appoint supervisors and fence viewers, and make returns of the same to the county court from time to time." Our justices did not hesitate to legislate a little, occasionally, in these early times.

It was not uncommon for the court to notice abusive words spoken against any of its members. This practice was in accordance with the spirit of the times, but was evidently unattended by any beneficial results. A case,

such as the following, could hardly be allowed to pass unnoticed at the present time: "J—— M—— was called to the bar to answer a presentment of the Grand Jury, for abusing John Bristow and John Simcock, two of the King and Queen's Justices of the peace, in calling them a pack of Rogues, and the Jury was called & the said M—— did then, in open Court, affirm that the said partys was two of the greatest rogues that ever came to America. Whereupon the Court gave judgment that he pay a fine of five pounds & Costs of suit, &c. The said M—— was also fined 5s. for swearing."

From the following proceedings, in respect to laying out a road in Chester, it may be inferred that a public Dial was set up in that town. Upon petition of James Lownes and others, the grand jury was authorized "to lay out a road to the Dyall post straitway to the road for the convenience of both town and country." This road was laid out and returned as follows: "Beginning at the Dyall post and so running south 22 degrees West to low water mark; then beginning again at the Dyall post aforesaid thence running North 22 degrees East up the King's road, which said road or street is to contain thirty foot in breadth, and the said Dyall post is to be the western bounds thereof."

The same grand jury, at the same court, made what they are pleased to term, "a return of a road to Thornbury." Being brief, the "return" is given as another specimen of the manner these early road viewers performed their duties: "Beginning at a marked tree by Edward Carters, which was marked by a former Grand Jury, and so along a line of marked trees to John Baldwin's fence, and then by John's consent over a corner thereof through a corner of his field and so along to a black oak, being a corner of John Nield's land, and from thence down to John Nields field and by his consent over a corner thereof, and so through the creek, and up the hill, by Gilbert William's Barn."

The order for the erection of a new jail and work-house, made by the court in 1691, does not appear to have been enforced, and the grand jury again presents the want of such a building. The court having considered this action of the grand inquest, "agreed forthwith to build a prison," and did "order John Simcock & John Bristow to take care for the building of the same; and that the sheriff take care to levie the fines due to the public in order to defray the charges of the prison."

The following order for a levy, made at the January court of the following year, will show that the sheriff had not been very successful in the collection of "fines due the public." "Whereas the Grand jury have taken into consideration, the necessity of a prison, and the defrayment of the charge of the county, have unanimously agreed to lay a levie for defraying the said charges as followeth, viz: Upon every male white and black from 16 years to 60, 3s. — every 100 acres belonging to persons resident, 3s.—and upon every 100 acres belonging to persons non-resident, 4s. 6d.; and the Court considering of it agreed to the same, and doth order that forthwith warrants be issued out of the levie, the same in every township, by the respective constables, one moiety to be paid, at or before the next County Court; and the other moiety, at or before the first of the 9th month following; and the constables shall [hold] a

town's meeting to make assessment for levying the same; and when account is taken of Males and Lands, to return a duplicate of the same to Chester or Darby, when we will be at both places, for the ease of the country, Justices met to receive the same, upon the 13th day of the 12<sup>th</sup> mo. next." This is the first instance in levying a poll tax, where no distinction has been made between freemen and servants.

It might be supposed that the prompt erection of the new jail was now a matter of certainty, but it does not appear that the above levy was ever made; owing, it is probable, to the desperate condition of the affairs of the Proprietary; for it was about this time that the King and Queen took the government of the Province out of his hands, and commissioned Benjamin Fletcher, the Governor of New York, to be captain general of Pennsylvania and the territories annexed. Be this as it may, a minute of the December court of this year shows that another levy was authorized for the erection of the new prison. It is in these words: "The Grand Jury presented the want of a prison in the county, and they have given in their judgment, that one hundred and fifty pounds will defray the charge—the order of the Court is that there shall be a levy forthwith for the raising of the sum for the defrayment of the said charge."

At a Court of Petty Sessions, held at the house of John Hodgkins at Chester, early in the next year, an assessment was authorized for raising £150 for defraying the charge of the new jail, "at the true value of two pence per pound upon the real and personal estates of all the inhabitants of this county, assessable by the first act of the new laws—all freemen 6s. per head." This is the first *ad valorem* assessment made within our limits.

It was the custom for the grand jury, whose duties were about to expire, to meet and make their presentments of every presentable matter that had come to their knowledge since the adjournment of the previous court. After naming the justices present, sheriff and clerk, the minutes of each court, at this period, proceed thus: "After proclamation made and silence commanded, by the King & Queen's authority, and in the Proprietary's name, the Grand Jury was called over, and appeared and gave in their presentments and was discharged; and a new Grand Jury returned by the Sheriff was empanelled." A less number composed a grand jury then than at the present day—usually about fifteen.

Some idea may be formed of the mischievously inquisitorial character of Chester county grand juries at this period, from the fact that at one court two newly-married couples were made the subjects of presentment because a child was born, in each case, too soon after marriage. In one case, besides the court charges and a fine of 20s., both parties were sentenced "to attend at the common whipping post, and for the officer to declare their offence to the people;" while in the other case the fine was 50s., but the woman only was subjected to public exposure. This was more wantonly cruel than was inflicted in the former case, and consisted in standing at the common whipping post for one quarter of an hour with a paper on her breast, thus: "I here stand for an ex-

ample to all others for committing the most wicked & notorious sin of fornication."

Presentments by the grand jury of such cases as the above could have no beneficial result, but their watchfulness when directed to matters that concerned the public was often productive of much good, especially when seconded by the court. A bridge over Ridley creek having been several times presented, the court this year imposed a fine of £5 each on the supervisors of Chester and Ridley for their neglect to repair it. Such cases were not unfrequent.

While the courts at this period, and for many years afterwards, did not hesitate to sentence a freeman to be sold into servitude for a period of years, in order to liquidate a fine or some other dues, they were extremely vigilant in guarding servants against oppression by their masters. Upon the complaint of a servant that he had served out his time and had been turned off "without clothes fitting for a servant to have," the court ordered his master to "pay him" a hat, coat, waistcoat, breeches, drawers, stockings and shoes, all new, and also ten bushels of wheat or fourteen bushels of corn, two hoes and one axe. This kind of complaint was very common, and was denominated a claim "for the custom of the country." Justice Jonathan Hayes constantly interposes his dissent to the allowance of this "custom."

There was another duty the court had to perform in respect to children about being bound out to service. This duty consisted in determining their ages, and the time they should serve. This was termed "Judging" them. At the October court of this year "the boys that Mauris Trent brought into the country were called up to be judged." There were eight of these boys, and they were probably negroes. They were ordered to serve their respective masters till they arrived at the age of 21 years.

The grand jury laid out the following roads in 1693, viz: One from the townships of Upper Providence and Edgmont "to the limestone;" one from Newtown to Haverford Mill; one from Thornbury towards Chester, and they reported adversely to one application for a road, which is the first adverse report on the record.

Upon the petition of the inhabitants of Radnor to the Lieutenant Governor and Council "requesting a road to be laid out from the upper part of the s<sup>d</sup> township of Radnor unto marion ford," a warrant was directed by the Lieutenant Governor to lay out the same.

Upon petition of the inhabitants of Chester county to the Governor and Council, setting forth that they had long suffered for want of a division line between that county and New Castle, it was resolved, "that for the present convenience of the government and not for an absolute and final proprietarie division, (but that the inhabitants on the borders of both counties may know to which of the two to pay their levies, taxes, &c., and perform their countie services,) the bounds of New Castle Countie shall extend Northward to the mouth of Naaman's creek, and upwards along the S. W. side of the norther-

most branch, (excluding the townships of Concord & Bethell) and not to extend backwards of the northermost branch above the s<sup>d</sup> townships."

It is a source of regret that the minutes of Haverford Monthly Meeting from the 5th mo. (July,) 1686, to the 5th mo., 1693, are wanting, because that meeting was more particular than any other in noting matters that would form interesting items for a local history. During this period, the meeting at the Schuylkill has ceased to be connected with this monthly meeting, but the register of marriages, still preserved, shows that the connection continued till 1688. The Haverford Monthly Meeting is now composed of the three preparative meetings of Merion, Haverford and Radnor.

It has been seen that the Welsh people, of which these meetings were almost wholly composed, refused till 1690 to attach themselves to any district in which municipal government had been established; claiming a promise from the Proprietary, that they should form a separate community, with a view of deciding all controversies and debates amongst themselves in their own language and "in Gospel order." The monthly meeting was doubtless the tribunal that regulated the secular as well as the spiritual affairs of our Welsh ancestors for seven or eight years after their first settlement; nor did they wholly entrust their civil matters to the officers of the law for some time after they had submitted to a division of the Welsh Tract between the counties of Philadelphia and Chester. Thus, at the monthly meeting held at Haverford in the 6th month (August,) 1693, it was ordered, "y<sup>t</sup> Wm. Howell, Morris Llewelyn for Haverford, David Merideth, David Evans for Radnor, Griffith Jones, James Thomas for Merion, see y<sup>t</sup> sufficient fences be kept in his respective neighborhood." And again in the proceedings of the following month, this minute occurs: "It is ordered by this meeting and consent of the inhabitants of the townships of Haverford and Radnor, in pursuance of a law in that case made y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>a</sup> inhabitan<sup>c</sup>e of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> two townships should pay 1s. per hundred toward y<sup>e</sup> takeing of Wolves. Wm. Howell, William Jenkins, for Haverford, and David Meredith and Stephen Bevan for Radnor, to receive y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Taxe."

Previously to the disownment of George Keith, as has been mentioned, the minutes of the several monthly meetings are silent in regard to him. Since that time he is frequently noticed, but not with respect. The first is by Chester Meeting, which orders "that [copies] of the paper written by Jane Biles as a testimony against George Keith and his company and separation and abusing friends, (which said paper being read and well approved of), be obtained," to be disposed of "for the general service of truth." The first meeting-house at Chester appears to have been completed in 1693. A meeting-house at Radnor was also completed and brought into service about the same time.

The Society of Friends had been in advance of other religious sects in providing comfortable quarters for their horses at their places of worship. The first provision made for this purpose, of which there is any record, was at Haverford in 1694, when a committee was appointed by the meeting, "to get a stable made adjoining this meeting house."

In early times, township meetings assumed the right of enacting rules and regulations, or rather to make laws, for their respective townships. Unfortunately but few of the ancient records of our townships have been preserved. The following items have been extracted from the Darby township book:

"Agreed that this meeting begin at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, and that the constable give notice the first day before.

"And it is also agreed that the said town's meeting be held on the third day of the last week in the twelfth month, (yearly) to appoint officers for the ensuing year, at which time the officers is to give up their accounts.

"Agreed that none of the inhabitants of this Town take any horses or mares either to keep in winter or summer, nor no cattle in summer except they keep them within their own fenced lands, upon the penalty of five shillings per head for every month."

The above extracts are without date, but stand on the record immediately above the following. It may therefore be inferred that they were enacted at the same, or at an earlier period.

"Agreed by the Townsmen of Darby at the meeting house, upon 26<sup>th</sup> day of the 12<sup>th</sup> month, 1693-4, [Feb., 1694.] that whatever handy-Crafts men shall offer himself to inhabit in the township, shall first continue forty days as a sojourner, to have the approbation of the said township; whither he shall be received as an inhabitant or no; and that no person shall dare to receive any stranger as an inhabitant before such probation and grant of said Townsmen.

"Signed on behalf of the Town of Darby, by

Tho. Worth,"

"Agreed at a Town meeting 1693-4, That Tho. Worth shall as Clerk of the Town, signe all public agreements in behalf of the town, and the same shall be as binding as if every mans particular hand was at the same."

The Court proceedings of this year are introduced by imposing upon Mary M—— a fine of "five shillings for her lying."

A road was laid out "between Radnor meeting house and the Schuylkill ford;" and also one "from John Longworthy's house to a road between Chester and Radnor."

One Philip England claimed the monopoly of the ferry at High street on the Schuylkill, but from some cause, the Friends of Haverford Monthly Meeting, with the assistance of some Friends of Darby, supported a ferry in the vicinity of that kept by England, and employed a man named Nathaniel Mullinax to attend it. England petitioned to the Governor and Council to support him in his monopoly, which they eventually did, on the ground that the ferry was the Proprietor's right, a grant of which was held by England. The decision of the Governor was accompanied by a prohibition against all others "using anie other ferrie within foure miles distance on either side of the river, of the proprietors ferrie."

A report made by a committee of the Council this year, giving the amounts raised in the several counties upon an assessment of 1d. per pound, will give some idea of the relative progress that had been made in the different counties:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
County of Philadelphia, . . .	314 11 11	County of Chester, . . . . .	65 00 07
" New Castle, . . .	143 15 00	" Bucks . . . . .	48 04 01
" Sussex, . . . . .	101 01 09		— — —
" Kent, . . . . .	88 02 10		£760 16 2

At this time the settlements had spread in Chester county but little beyond the territory now included in Delaware county.

There appear to have been great losses of stock and cattle during 1694, from want of provender.

"The want of a Bridle road between the broad road near James Brown's house in Chichester [Marcus Hook] and Chichester creek and from thence to Chester creek," was presented by the grand jury at the March term of 1695. A similar presentment had been made at the previous session of the court. The necessity of such a road will be understood, when the reader is informed that the King's road did not, up to this time, pass through Chester, but crossed both Ridley and Chester creeks at the head of tide; there being no bridge over the creek at Chester, and no public road from thence directly to Marcus Hook.

The Grand Inquest, after having examined the accounts of the county recommend a levy of a penny in the pound, which was ordered by the court, "for finishing the prison and defraying of the old debts & for wolves heads;" also for the relief of the poor. The grand jury also on this occasion performed the duty of county auditors, and "having examined Jeremiah Collet's [the treasurer's] accounts, finds them to be true accounts, and finds him to be indebted to the county, the sum of eighteen shillings and eleven pence, and the county to be indebted to Thomas Smith the sum of 18 pounds 19s. and 4d." The next grand jury held a meeting on the 2d of October, to consider the affairs of the county. The following interesting record of their proceedings is given at length:

"We the Grand Jury by the King's authority, finding that the county is in debt by the accounts that the last Grand Jury presented; that the County Treasurer is out of purse, and others in the concerns of the county charge; and that the prison is not yet finished, and several wolve's heads to pay for: We the Grand Inquest have taken it into our consideration to lay an assessment upon the county for to pay the Judges expenses, which is to be paid to Joseph Wood, Sheriff of Chester County, and what was disbursed by the said Treasurer of said county concerning the building of the prison, and to finish the said county prison, with as much expedition as may be, and the said levy to be raised as followeth:—on all real and personal estates, at one penny per pound and three shillings per head on free men, (viz) every acre of cleared land, and being in tillage, at one pound per acre; and for every hundred acres of rough land by the river, at ten pounds per hundred, and for every hundred acres in the woods, at five pounds per hundred; for all horses and mares from three years old and upwards, at 3 pounds; for every colt one year old and upwards, 20 shillings; for all cows and oxen, from three years old and upwards, £2. 10s; for all cattle one year old and upwards, at one pound: for all sheep a year old and upwards, at six shillings a piece; for all male negroes, from 16 years old and upwards, to sixty, 25£ per negro; for all female negroes from 16 years old to sixty, at 20£ per negro; for Chester mill at one hundred pounds, Joseph Cobourn's at £50, Darby mill at one hundred pounds, Hartford [Haverford] mill at 20£ pounds, Concord mill at 10£ pounds; Jasper Yeates for his estate and calling 200 pounds, Caleb

Pusey for his estate and calling 100 pounds, Jeremiah Collett for his estate and calling 30 pounds, Nathaniel Newlin for his calling 20 pounds; all ordinary keepers, for their callings, 20 pounds; for all handicrafts that followeth no plantation for calling, 3 shillings a piece.—Subscribed by this present Grand Inquest."

From the above extract we learn many interesting facts. There were five mills in the county at this early date, besides the Swedes' mill on the Philadelphia county line. The dates of the erection of the Chester mill, and Coburn's mill have already been given; and a presentment of the grand jury made in 1688, shows that the Haverford mill was then erected. This mill was on Cobb's creek, near the place where that stream is crossed by the road leading past Haverford meeting-house. Of the Darby mill and Concord mill, the author has not met with an earlier notice. The Concord mill occupied the site of the mill now owned by Samuel Leedom. A mill was shortly afterwards built lower down the stream by Nicholas Newlin, but not so low down as the mill owned by John Hill.

While it is not presumed that the full value of property is given in the assessment, the relative value may be relied on as nearly correct. We thus see that cleared land, under tillage, was ten times as valuable as unimproved land near the river, and twenty times as valuable as unimproved lands further back, etc.

Maurice Trent, before mentioned, brought another set of boys into court to be "judged." Their respective periods of servitude were accordingly fixed by the justices. It had become a common practice at this period for servants who had run away, or in any other manner caused loss or expense to their masters, to be brought into court for the justices to determine, what additions should be made to their terms of servitude, as an equivalent for such loss or expense.

At this time, there was considerable trade at Chester, and also some at Marcus Hook. Hence we find appointments of officers connected with its proper regulation. Edward Dangger was this year "attested Geager and Pack-er and Culler of this County of Chester."

The arbitrary rule of Governor Fletcher, under which Quakerism found but little favor, continued about two years, when the King and Queen were pleased to restore the government of the province again to William Penn, very much to the satisfaction of the people. The affairs of the Proprietary were not, however, in such a condition as to allow him to visit the country, and Thomas Lloyd having died, he again commissioned his cousin William Markham as his deputy.

It came to the knowledge of the Concord and Chichester Monthly Meeting, about this time, that two young persons of the latter township, were engaged in certain studies and practices that, at this period, were regarded as very dangerous. The serious gravity with which the subject was treated by the meeting is really remarkable.

"Some friends having a concern upon them concerning some young men which came among friends, to their meetings, and following some acts which friends thought not fit

for such as professed the truth, to follow, viz: Astrology and other arts, whereupon it was stated to the meeting concerning Astrology and other Sciences, as Geomancy and Chiromancy and Necromancy &c.—It was debated and the sense of this meeting is, that the study of these sciences brings a veile over the understanding, and a death upon the life."

The meeting ordered the young men, as well as their father, to be spoken to on the subject. The conference with the former is given as follows:

"Philip Roman and his brother Robert, friends of Chichester, was speak'd to about those arts and sciences above said; they seemed to disown that is mentioned except the Astrology. Much was said to them, but it was not received. At last they proposed to the meeting, if they thought well of it, to confer with Nicholas Newlin and Jacob Chandler, and if they could convince them that it was evil, they would leave it."

The meeting accepted the offer of the young men. At the next meeting (January, 1696) the committee reported that they had conferred with the young men, and there had been "many arguments on both sides—at length, Philip concluded with us that he did not know that he should use that art of Astrology again, for he had denied several that came to him to be resolved of their questions already. Robert promised the same but with this reserve—unless it was to do some great good by it. From which belief of some great good, we could not remove him." This was not satisfactory to the meeting. Philip was required "to give forth a paper to condemn his practice of resolving questions in Astrology, concerning lost and Gain, with other vain questions." The meeting gave out a similar paper against Robert.

The subject of these dark practices was also brought before the Chester Quarterly Meeting, which body appears to have taken a rather rational view of the subject for the times. The following is an extract from the preamble of a long testimony published by that meeting, early the year 1696:

"Whereas the meeting being acquainted, that some persons under the profession of truth, and belonging to this meeting, who professing the art of Astrology, have undertaken thereby to answer questions, and give Astrological Judgments concerning persons and things, tending to the dishonor of God, and the reproach of Truth and the great hurt of themselves and those who come to inquire of them; and whereas, it is also reported that some professing truth among us seems too much inclined to use and practice Rabdomancy, or consulting with a staff, and such like things, all which have brought a weighty exercise and concern upon this meeting, as well because of the reproach, that is already brought upon the truth hereby, as also to prevent, as much as in us lies, its being further reproached by any among us that may attempt to follow the like practices for time to come, &c."

But this business did not end with the meeting. An offence so serious as the practice of Geomancy could not escape the vigilance of the grand jury, particularly as the foreman lived in the same neighborhood with the parties. In bringing the matter to the notice of the Court they say: "We the grand Inquest by the King's authority, presents Robert Roman of Chichester for practicing Geomancy according to hidden, and divining by a stick. Walter Martin, Foreman."

With the view of effectually eradicating the evil, it became necessary to destroy the implements of mischief by another presentment, which is thus recorded: "We the Grand Inquest by the Kings authority presents the following books: Hidons Temple of Wisdom, which teaches Geomancy, and Scots discovery of Witchcraft, and Cornelias Agrippas teach Necromancy. Walter Martin, Foreman." Upon which "the Court orders as many of said Books as can be found be brought to the next court." The following minute records the closing scene of this ludicrous judicial procedure: "Robert Roman was called to answer the presentment of the Grand Jury the last Court; he appeared and submitted himself to the Bench. The order of the Court is that he shall pay five pounds for a fine and all charges, and never practice the arts, but behave himself well for the future, and he promised to do so, whereupon he is discharged for this time."

Two young men were presented at the next court "for running a horse race on the first day of the week." They each got off with a fine of 5 shillings, thus proving that the practice of *Geomancy* in those primitive times was a twenty fold greater offence than Sunday horse racing.

"John Simecock brought in his account.—The County of Chester debtor to John Simecock, for balance of his account to the year 1695, the sum of £28 2s. John Simecock debtor to the sale of the old Court house, the sum of £57.—By balance remains due John Simecock £28 18s." This must have been the court-house erected in 1685, the expense of which does not as yet appear to have been fully liquidated, as William Clayton makes complaint that "there is due to him £18 1s. 6d. for his father's salary and work on the old Court house." Nor is this remarkable, as by a presentment of the grand jury, it is shown that taxes laid on large tracts of land in 1685, for the erection of the court-house and prison, were still due.

In 1696 a road was laid out "from David Meridiths plantation to Haverford Meeting house." This road passes White Hall and west of Haverford College. The court orders Ellis Ellis, supervisor of Haverford, to cut and clear the road way, "that leads to the limestone hill from Darby through Hartford."

The several meetings composing Chester Quarterly Meeting subscribed £85 8s. 4d. towards building a meeting-house in the city of Philadelphia. The meetings composing Haverford Monthly Meeting also subscribed, but the amount is not given. The minutes of that meeting show that the location of the meeting-house to be built in Philadelphia was "in y<sup>e</sup> second street near the market place."

The following minute from the Haverford Records, is the authority upon which the Friends' meeting at Newtown was established: "William Lewis and some other friends having proposed to this meeting, to settle a meeting at Newtown, they are left to their freedom therein." It is dated 11th mo. 14th 1696 O. S. Before the close of the year, Thomas Jones was ordered by the meeting "to acquaint friends of Chester Meeting, that the meeting lately set-

tled at Newton is done w<sup>th</sup> ye consent of this meeting, in order to have their approbation therein."

Notwithstanding the Governor and Council in 1694 sustained England in his claim to a monopoly of ferrying people over the Schuylkill, the following extract from the Haverford Meeting Records shows that this monopoly was not continued by the Proprietary's government when restored, and that a ferry was again kept up by the monthly meeting: "David Evans & Daniel Humphrey are ordered by this meeting to collect twenty shillings out of each of the meetings of Haverford & Radnor and the rest y<sup>t</sup> are unpaid of the subscription towards the ferry, to pay Nath: Mullenex's wages."

Notwithstanding that this meeting and others occasionally gave their attention to secular affairs, there was no falling off by the members in the performance of their moral and religious duties. It is really wonderful, the amount of patient labor that was bestowed about this period in preserving the church in its purity; in counselling and advising the rising generation, and in reclaiming the wayward. And it is even still more wonderful to see the large amounts that were appropriated to charitable purposes. This was particularly the case among the Welsh Friends. Every reasonable want was attended to. If a newly arrived immigrant, or a "poor friend" stood in need of a house, it was built for him; of a plough or a cow, he was provided with one. The fields of the sick and the weak were not allowed to remain uncultivated, and their pecuniary wants and other necessities were liberally supplied. Nor was their care in these respects confined to their own little communities. Wherever suffering humanity was found, our Quaker ancestors were ever ready to contribute liberally to its relief.

In 1697 the meetings were made acquainted with the distressed condition of the people of New England; "the great want and necessity of Friends and others, by reason of the Indians making inroads upon them, burning and destroying their habitations and the lives of many, and by reason of the failing of their crops." The relief afforded was prompt and liberal. Haverford Monthly Meeting subscribed £60 14s. 11d.; Chichester, Concord, and Birmingham, £37 5s. 3d.; and Chester, £32 2s. 11d. The amount subscribed by Darby is not given.

There was a subscription made this year of £86 by the Friends of Concord, Birmingham, and Thornbury, towards the erection of a meeting-house—it is supposed at the first-mentioned place. The subscription list contains thirty-four names. From its heading, it is very apparent that some of the members were imbued with Keithian doctrines. A list of those who contributed towards fencing the grave-yard is also given.

As traveling by land increased, the inhabitants of Chester felt more strongly the inconvenience of being located at a distance from the King's highway—the main thoroughfare of travel between the northern and southern Provinces. To bring the main road through the town, a bridge over the creek would be required, and to secure this object, "several of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> town & countie of Chester & others," presented a petition to the Governor and

Council. But this petition was met by a strong remonstrance, and after the matter had been considered in "Grand Committee," that is, a meeting of the Council and Assembly together, it was put "to the vote of ye s<sup>t</sup> grand committee, whether a bridge should be built over the navigable part of Chester creek, as is petitioned, it was carried in the negative, *nemine contradicente.*" So ended the matter at this time.

At the July court a deed was acknowledged to John Simcocks, John Blunston, Samuel Levis, Jasper Yeates and Jonathan Hayes, the justices of the county, "for all that piece of land whereon the new court house stands, contayning in breadth to the street twenty-nine foot back to Chester creeke, unto them and theyr succsessors for ever;" the deed bearing date the ninth day of the fourth month called "June An. Dom. 1697."

A road was in 1697 laid out "from Henry Hames, (in Marple) to Haverford Meeting House." The closing part of the report of the grand jury in laying out this road is rather remarkable for the evanescent character of the land marks they fixed on to identify the route they selected. When they approach the meeting-house they say: "running up the said line betwixt William Howell and David Lawrence—making the fence the middle of the road till it comes to the fence where we pulled downe, and so to the meeting house where we end. Andrew Job, Foreman."

There was also a cart-way reported, "for the convenience of the county, from the corner of Walter Faucetts fence to Darby." This is the first laying out of the King's highway between the points mentioned.

The number of servants brought into court to be "judged," has greatly increased. More than thirty were brought to a single court. In some instances the justices direct that they shall be taught to read and write.

The justices were exceedingly strict in seeing the law enforced against persons who failed to comply with the legal enactments on the subject of marriage. In one case, the grand jury presented the parties and all the witnesses, and in another case one Matthew Risley was sentenced to receive thirteen lashes for attempting to marry persons contrary to law, although it was proven on the trial that it was a joke practiced on him—the parties being both men.

Corporal punishment is becoming more common. A man was sentenced to receive thirty lashes on his bare back, well laid on, for the larceny of one bushel of wheat.

A grand jury, of which George Pearce was foreman, made a presentment against a law that took the business of levying taxes out of their hands and placed it in the hands of six assessors. They desired "that the six assessors might be laid aside, and that the grand jury, which are the body of the county, may have the order of such things as formerly."

A Provincial Court is occasionally held at Chester. At one held in October, 1698, before which there was but one case, John Moore appeared as counsel for the "Appellant," and David Lloyd for the "Appellee."

In the appraisement of 700 acres of land situated in Providence, taken in execution by the sheriff, it will be seen how little land had improved in price.

independently of the improvements. The land was valued at £80; "One house, barn, orchard nursery and Garding at £160;" and the wheat in the ground at £18.

Haverford Monthly Meeting now appears to be disposed to get rid of the municipal concerns with which it has heretofore been burdened. To accomplish this object, it was concluded by the meeting "that there be a towns meeting held at Haverford to regulate matters and decide controversies, the first third day of the third month, for the townships belonging to this monethly meeting, & then to appoint meetings & adjourn the same as they think convenient." The minutes of these town meetings have not been discovered. The monthly meeting has been constantly held at Haverford since the erection of the meeting-house at that place. Now it is agreed to let the monthly meeting alternate among the several meetings composing it, viz: Merion, Haverford and Radnor. It still retained the name of "Haverford Monthly Meeting."

The Friends of the Quarterly Meeting of Chester county became dissatisfied "that some Welsh Friends live within their county, and yet join with friends of y<sup>e</sup> county of Philadelphia in their monthly and Quarterly meetings." John Bevan, William Howell, Row. Ellis and Rees Thomas were appointed by the Haverford meeting "to remind them of the conclusion made betwixt them & the Welsh friends, that their meetings should not be separated." This effort of the Friends of the Chester Quarterly Meeting failed, and the meetings that then composed the Haverford Monthly Meeting have remained attached to the Philadelphia Quarter to this day.

The Keithian doctrines had found more favor in the meetings that composed Concord Monthly Meeting than in any others located in the county. There was one disownment by that meeting in 1698 of a prominent member, expressly on that ground, and the minutes furnish evidence that others had quietly separated from the Society without any formal disownment. Some of these subsequently returned, made an acknowledgment of their error, and were restored to their former standing in the Society. This was also the case in other meetings, but not to so great an extent.

In Darby Meeting, a father having unreasonably refused his consent to the marriage of his daughter, the couple, after having made legal publication of their intentions, went before John Blunston, a justice of the peace, and also a member of meeting in high standing, and were legally married. The parties, and the father of the bride, were dealt with by the meeting, but the part taken by the magistrate was not called in question as being an offence against the rules of the Society.

The practice of holding preparative meetings by the Society of Friends here, commenced about this time.

In the minutes of Darby Meeting for 1699 there are several entries in respect to the building of a new meeting-house. At length it was agreed "that a meeting house sixty foot one way and twenty foot added to the side 21 foot wide in the cleare be built." A portion of this meeting-house is still standing, inside of the grave-yard at Darby.

The young people among Friends were very much restricted in these early times in the matter of courtship and marriage. The meeting at Haverford ordered, "that all young men among friends make known their intentions to their parents or guardians before they acquaint y<sup>e</sup> young woman's relations, and to make it known unto the woman's parents or Guardians, before they speak to them, and if any do otherwise, that they shall condemn the same before they proceed any farther. \* \* \*" About the same restrictions, it is believed, prevailed generally in the Society.

David Lloyd presented a petition to the Council, setting forth that he had purchased a small parcel of land at Chester, "called the Green, w<sup>ch</sup> Lyes very commodious for building a town. It fronts to both Chester Creek & delaware river, and is protracted, & a market place Laid out, with Streets by y<sup>e</sup> Surveyor General, as by the mapp to the said petition annex't appears." He asked the board "to allow and confirm the s<sup>d</sup> model as the law in that case directs." But in this he was opposed by Jasper Yeates, who regarded the Green as church land, and was unwilling that David Lloyd should "obtain an act of Assembly to strengthen a pretended title of his to the green Lying before Up-land." So the matter rested for the present.

The inhabitants of Chichester [Marcus Hook] this year petitioned the Council, "requesting a weeklie markett & two fairs in the year; after a full debate y<sup>r</sup>upon, The Leivt. Gor & Council granted y<sup>m</sup> a weeklie market on fridays, to be kept in Broad street as is desired."

Edward Shippen, Cornelius Emptson, and William Biles, as judges, held a Provincial Court this year at Chester, assisted by the county justices. After John Moore and David Lloyd, as attorneys, had had "several debates about the cause depending," the parties "referred the matter wholly to three judges on the benches as arbitrators," the parties to be bound by the decision, which was immediately made.

At the June court, Joseph Edge, the constable of Chester, presented Henry Barnes, "for calling our Governor Penn a Rogue," &c., &c. The rest of the constables returned "all was well." For very many years after this date the same return was made, when a constable had no breach of the peace to report. It was also a practice to read the newly enacted laws, in open court immediately after the grand jury was called.

The last road laid out by a grand jury was from the neighborhood of Birmingham and Thornbury to Joseph Cobourn's mill and Caleb Pusey's mill, the report of which was made to the June court. The same court made the first appointment of six viewers to lay out a road in the manner now practiced. The appointment was to lay out "a convenient cart road," for Robert Smith of Darby. The court ordered, "that two supervisors, to witt, Thomas Fox of Darby, and Matthias Morton of Ridlye, to make good that new road from Walter Fawcet's fence to Darby, sixty foot wide."

If the people of Chester did fail in obtaining permission to build a bridge over the creek, they were determined to divert some share of the travel of the King's road through their town. With this view, Ralph Fishbourne exhibited

to the October court of 1699 a petition, "with many hands of the inhabitants of the County for a convenient road way from the west side of Chester Creek, where the ferry is to be kept, for to lead to the now King's road." The court accordingly appointed six viewers "for to go and lay out the said road way in the most convenient place they can for the conveniency of the Inhabitants."

That dreadful scourge, the yellow fever, prevailed in the city of Philadelphia in 1699, producing the greatest consternation and alarm among the people. The September court at Chester adjourned without transacting any business, and though the cause is not given on the record, it may reasonably be inferred, that the malady had made its appearance at that place. After a very protracted voyage, William Penn arrived in the Province with his wife and family, with the avowed intention of ending his days in Pennsylvania. He landed at Philadelphia in the beginning of November, after the ravages of the fever had ceased.

When proceeding up the Delaware, Penn left the vessel, and spent one night at the house of Lydia, the widow of Robert Wade, in company with Thomas Story, who had recently arrived from a religious visit to Virginia. Before proceeding to the vessel in the morning, he crossed over to the east side of the creek in a boat, "and as he landed, some young men officiously, and contrary to express orders of some of the magistrates, fired two small sea pieces of cannon, and being ambitious to make three out of two, by firing one twice, one of them darting in a cartridge of powder, before the piece was sponged, had his left arm shot to pieces; upon which, a surgeon being sent for, an amputation took place."

After the government was restored to Penn, a new constitution had been adopted under the administration of Markham, which was not satisfactory to the Proprietary. An entirely new council was elected; and from Chester county, David Lloyd was returned for three years, Caleb Pusey for two, and John Simcock for one year. Many new laws were passed shortly after the arrival of the Proprietary, which were duly read at the opening of the March court at Chester.

Ralph Fishbourne now appears as a justice, and Henry Hollingsworth as clerk of the court. In a prosecution for highway robbery, John Moore appeared as attorney for the King.

That everlasting subject, the court-house and prison, again claimed the attention of the court and grand jury, who ordered them to "be forthwith repaired for a present necessity \* \* \* that the two back-rooms in the prison be arched over with a brick in length, and be furnished with sufficient doors, and the whole prison to be laid over with beams close together, and planked on the top of them." Provision was also made for a pair of stocks and a whipping-post; all to be at the county's charge.

The justices appoint "four substantial freeholders," as assessors to assist them in levying the necessary taxes; but the duty now performed by assessors was then performed by the constables, while the justices and assessors supplied the place of county commissioners of the present day.

Among the presentments of the Grand Jury was that "——— did fraudulently expose pieces of lead and potshards unto John Stubbs of this county for current silver of the Province."

The court and grand jury authorized a levy towards the close of this year of 3d. in the pound, and 12 shillings poll tax. In anticipation of this duty, three of the grand jurors, though present, refused to serve, and submitted to a fine of 20 shillings each; it being understood that the tax was for the defence of the Province. This tax amounted to £325, and was laid by the assembly-men and assessors of the county, in pursuance of a law lately enacted at New Castle.

What is now known as "the old end" of Haverford Meeting House was built this year, at an estimated cost of £158. It was built as an addition to a former meeting-house, which was replaced by the present "new end" in the year 1800—one century afterwards. The old meeting-house was without a chimney, being warmed by a kind of stove, or furnace, placed on each side of the building, and supplied with fuel from the outside of the house. Only the top of these stoves were of iron, and the smoke escaped by flues opening on the outside of the wall, a few feet above the opening through which the fuel was introduced. Part of this arrangement is yet conspicuous in the walls of the old meeting-house.

Clarkson records the attendance of Penn at a general meeting of the Welsh Quakers at Haverford—doubtless in their then newly erected meeting-house. If tradition is to be relied on, a goodly number of our Welsh ancestors were so little acquainted with the English language, that they were unable to understand the sermon preached by the Proprietary.

On another visit to Haversford, an anecdote is recorded of the Proprietary. A little girl named Rebecca Wood was walking from Darby, where she resided, to Haverford Meeting, when Penn, who was on horseback, overtook her, and inquired where she was going. Upon being informed, "he with his usual good nature, desired her to get up behind him; and bringing his horse to a convenient place, she mounted, and so rode away upon the bare back, and being without shoes or stockings, her bare legs & feet hung dangling by the side of the Governor's horse."

From the first settlement of the country up to this time, disownments from the Society of Friends were very rare. The first minuted loss of membership in Chester Monthly Meeting occurs this year. By repeated visits, and patient careful and judicious management, nearly every offender was reclaimed and restored to his former standing in the Society. Some thus restored by careful dealing, afterwards became the pillars of the church. The growth of the Society now appears to be rapid, both in numbers and means; new meetings are being established and new meeting-houses erected. In 1699 a new meeting-house was proposed to be erected "by the Friends belonging to Thomas Minshall's meeting, at the burying ground by Thomas Powell's" This burying ground is now known as Sandy Bank. The committee appointed to fix the site of the meeting-house, decided that, "the farther end of Thomas Minshall's

land by the high road side," was the best location. Thomas Minshall donated an acre of land for the purpose and the meeting-house was erected and ready for use this year. It occupied the present site of Providence Meeting-house.

Early this year a committee fixed a site "for a meeting house, for friends of John Bowater's Meeting \* \* \*" upon the land or lot belonging to the meeting's burying place." This is the site of the old meeting-house in Middletown. The house proposed to be built may not have been completed before the next year.

A meeting-house was also erected at Springfield this year for the accommodation of the meeting that had been held at the house of Bartholomew Copdock. It is not known that it was occupied earlier than the 26th of the 3d month (May), 1701, when Chester Monthly Meeting was held there.

Evidence of the existence of Episcopalian organizations within the limits of our county now begins to dawn upon us. In the History of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, we are told that "the Swedes and Dutch settled in this Province [Pennsylvania] had some ministers among them, but the English had none till the year 1700, when the Reverend Mr. Evans was sent over to Philadelphia by Bishop Compton." After describing the labors and success of Mr. Evans, the author goes on to say, that "a hearty love and zeal for Religion spread so wide, that there arose soon several congregations, in other parts of the country; Mr. Evans was forced to divide his labours among them, as often as he conveniently could, till they might be formed into Proper Districts, and the ministers sent over to them."

"He went frequently to Chichester, Chester and Concord, to Montgomery and Radnor, each about 20 miles distant from Philadelphia, and to Maidenhead in West Jersey, 40 miles distant. This travelling was both fatiguing and expensive, yet he frequently visited those places, being determined by all means, to lose none of those he had gained. But Montgomery and Radnor next to Philadelphia had the most considerable share in his labors." There is no notice of a church edifice at either of the places named, except Philadelphia. Mr. Evans was, in part, supported by the royal bounty of King William and not at all by the Society.

Since the establishment of a mill at Darby, the Swedes' mill appears to have attracted less attention. A conveyance made this year by the widow of Neals Laerson, and her son, Andrew Friend, of one twenty-third part of this mill and appurtenant land, to William Cobb, shows that it had been held by a joint-stock company of Swedes. Having passed into the hands of William Cobb, the creek on which the mill was located, after a time, acquired his name.

The people of the town of Chichester [Marcus Hook] were not satisfied without the privilege of holding a fair, which it appears they had enjoyed under the administration of Governor Markham. "Because some complaints had been made against fairs in general," the grant of a fair to Chichester was made by the Council conditionally; it was to be suppressed when the government thought fit to suppress others. The people of the town of Chester concluded that this grant of a fair to Chichester was intended to supersede one of the two

annual fairs that their town had enjoyed for about eleven years, under a grant from the Governor and Council. Upon application a fair, in the usual course, was ordered to be held, and the privilege of holding two annual fairs and a weekly market, was soon afterwards confirmed to the inhabitants of Chester by a charter from the Governor.

At the March court, it was "ordered by the justices and grand jury that the old court house be set on sale the 6th day of the 3d month next, and in order thereto, papers be set up to give notice that it is to be sold at vandew." And at the same court, in respect to a prison, it was "ordered that Jasper Yeates, Ralph Fishbourn, Joseph Cobourn and Andrew Jobe be supervisors for the building of a new prisca upon the ground bought of James Sanderland, and we order them to employ workmen & to provide materials for performing and carrying on the said work, and the said supervisors are empowered to receive the levy from the collectors as they are raised and to pay the workmen and to do all things material for the said work; and they are to build the said house 25 foot long and 18 foot wide in the clear, or thereabouts, as they see cause—the said house to front high street, and at the north corner of the ground."

At the December court, "James Sandiland by his attorney, David Lloyd delivered a deed to John Blunston, Caleb Pusey, Ralph Fishborn, Robert Pile and Philip Roman for a piece of land being 120 foot square in the township of Chester," for which land, the grantees at the same time delivered a declaration of trust, showing that the purchase was for the use of the county. At the same court, it was agreed by the justices and grand jury "to repair the court house and prison with all possible speed, and they appoint Walter Martin, John Hoskin and Henry Worley to be supervisors and oversee the work and to agree with workmen, provide materials and finish the said work with all expedition, and to provide a pair of stocks and whipping post."

Eastown was organized as a township this year. The new roads laid out have become so numerous, and the reports of their location so indefinite, that a further notice of them would prove tedious. It will therefore be omitted, except in very particular cases. The tax laid for the support of the government was very unpopular. So much so that the constables returned that the inhabitants were unwilling to pay or delayed payment, whereupon it was ordered by the court "that a warrant be issued to the sheriff to collect the said levy."

The establishment of Newtown meeting by Haverford Monthly Meeting has already been mentioned. This was not regarded with favor by the Chester Quarterly Meeting which had considered the connection of Haverford and Radnor Meetings with Philadelphia as an innovation on its appropriate jurisdiction. Complaint was at once made, first to Haverford, then to the Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting, and finally to the Yearly Meeting, which decided, "that Newtown Meeting may remain as it is, and may belong to Philadelphia; but for the future the Welsh Friends are not to set up any more meetings in the county of Chester without the consent of (Chester) Quarterly Meeting."

The Welsh settlements had extended into Goshen, and the Haverford Monthly Meeting had already authorized or were about to authorize a meeting to be held there. The decision of the Yearly Meeting made it necessary for the Goshen Friends to make application to the Chester Quarterly Meeting, which was accordingly done, and permission was obtained in the following year, to have a meeting at Goshen, "every other first day."

Notwithstanding the jurisdiction over the Goshen Friends could no longer be claimed by the Haverford Monthly Meeting, the members of that meeting for a long time continued to extend a tender care over them, to supply their wants and to unite with them in their meetings. Even the next year the Friends of Haverford Meeting contributed £16 9s. 8d. to aid Robert William of Goshen in building a house, he having received Friends "Kindly and open hearted," and keeping the meeting in his house. At the same time £12 5s. 2d. was contributed to Cadwalader Ellis and brother, also of Goshen, "whose house had been burned by fire, and his mother and brother having lost most they had." These acts of kindness, taken in connection with a common ancestry and language, produced a more familiar and friendly intercourse between the Goshen Friends and those of Haverford Monthly Meeting, than existed between them and the monthly meeting to which they formally belonged.

The name of Marcus Hook had been changed to Chichester by Governor Markham and his Council before the first arrival of the Proprietary. Upon petition of the inhabitants of the venerable town, the Governor by letters patent confirmed the name of Chichester, and granted to the people of the place the usual privileges enjoyed by boroughs.

Governor Penn received intelligence from England which compelled him to embrace the earliest opportunity to return. The crown had become jealous of its Proprietary governments in America, and desired to convert them into regal ones. For this purpose, a bill had been introduced into Parliament, and was only postponed at the earnest solicitation of the friends of Penn, until he should return. This rendered his early departure necessary, and he accordingly sailed from Philadelphia on the 1st of November, 1701. He never returned to Pennsylvania.

A very unpopular act was passed this year in the shape of a law directing all located lands to be re-surveyed at the expense of the Proprietary—he exacting payment for all surplusage, which was found to be great in this county.

Before leaving, Penn by letters patent established a Council of State, composed of ten members, of whom Caleb Pusey and John Blunston were from this county. He also appointed Andrew Hamilton, one of the proprietors of East Jersey, deputy governor.

The boundary line between the counties of Chester and New Castle had only been temporarily established. A warrant was granted in 1701 to run the circular line, directed to Isaac Taylor of Chester county, and Thomas Pierson of New Castle county. The running of the circular line was no easy task. The cost was imposed on the two counties instead of the Province, and to judge from the following report of the grand jury on the subject, it may be

concluded that the worthy surveyors were not overpaid: "We the Grand Jury from this County, having duly considered and carefully adjusted an account of charges contracted by running a circular line dividing this County from the County of New Castle and settling the boundaries, and having duly and deliberately debated, every article of the said account, do allow the sum of twenty-six pounds nine shillings due, to be paid by this County for said work. James Couper, Foreman."

Notwithstanding the court and grand jury last year directed that the court-house should be repaired "with all possible speed," we find the grand jury of this year presenting "the necessity of a court-house, and that all such as have not paid their levy, may be forced." They also added, that in case of emergency, for the speedy perfection of said work, "we the grand jury request that the justices take care to raise money as the law directs, for we are sensible that law and justice cannot have its perfect course without such houses for their distribution as aforesaid." No new court-house, however, was erected till 1724.

From the presentments of the grand jury and orders made by the court from time to time, it appears that the court-house was on this occasion only repaired, and that a new jail was erected, the latter occupying the site, it is believed, of the building last used as a jail in Chester, and may have been part of that building. It will be seen hereafter, that at this period there was still a building known as the "old court house."

Several roads were laid out this year. Among the number was one from "Limestone Hill to Springfield meeting House."

Among the numerous presentments made by the grand jury, there are several for neglecting to keep the roads in repair. Thus, the townships of Chester, Ridley and Darby are presented "for neglecting to repair the Great road between Chester and the Philadelphia county line, & for want of convenient bridges over the creeks." They also request that care be taken for a bridge "over Mill Creek, that parts this county from Philadelphia. In respect to the width of roads, the court made the following order which does not appear to have been enforced: "Ordered, that all Cart roads, laid out by order of Court, and allowed, shall be fifty feet broad, as the two roads laid out from Upper and Nether Providence to Darby and Caleb's mill and all others."

An Episcopal church was established this year on the site now occupied by St. Martin's church, at Marcus Hook. Walter Martin, a well known inhabitant of Chichester, by a singular deed of gift, in the year 1699 conveyed to the inhabitants of Chichester an acre of ground for a church or free burying place; the inhabitants to build a church, chapel, or meeting-house, to the honor and service of God, "Quakers or reputed Quakers only excepted."

The privilege of securing the lot by the erection of a church edifice, was confined to such as owned "the two ordinances of the Sacraments of baptism, and the Lord's Supper, viz: water baptism, that is by sprinkling or dipping: and the Lord's Supper of bread and wine; and such as own the resurrection of the bodies of the dead, and own the ordinances of singing of psalms in the

praise of God in the Congregation or in their families, and such as own the taking an oath on the Bible according to the laws of England, if lawfully called thereto for the confirmation of the truth."

A record in the vestry-book of St. Martin's church shows that the lot was secured to the Episcopilians by "Sundry persons, adventurers from England, Scotland, and Ireland, into the Province of Pennsylvania, being well principled in and affected to the pure Apostolick and primitive doctrine and discipline of the truly Episcopal and Protestant Church of England," who purchased, in 1702, an old frame house from Jane and Tobias Hendrickson, for about £5, and removed it upon the lot conveyed by Walter Martin for a church yard. It was fitted up for divine worship the same year.

The evidence in respect to the time of the erection of St. Paul's Church at Chester is somewhat contradictory. In one account, contained in the History of the "Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts," the church is represented as having been completed in 1702, while a letter from the congregation to the Society, written in 1704, and contained in the same book, may be construed to mean that it was "not then quite finished."

Gwynedd or North Wales, East of the Schuylkill, was settled with a later immigration of Welsh people than those who had settled Merion, Haverford, and Radnor. Many of them were relatives or personal friends of the earlier settlers of the three townships, and being Quakers, they at once united with them in their meeting affairs. The Gwynedd Friends now appear at the Haverford Monthly Meeting, as representing an independent preparative meeting in connection with it. A first day meeting for six months is also established at Plymouth by the Haverford Monthly Meeting. In the following year Plymouth Meeting was also established as a preparative meeting.

A great difficulty had occurred among Friends in respect to the payment of a levy authorized for the support of government. Many of them had refused to pay, on the ground, it is supposed, that some part of the money would be appropriated to military purposes. The matter was at length brought before the Chester Quarterly Meeting, which body, after due consideration, and the avowal that the Society "have been always ready and willing to assist and support civil government," did order "that all be advised not to refuse the paying any levys lawfully demanded; and if any be stubborn and not take advice by their brethren, that they be speedily dealt with, and truth kept clear."

The decision of the yearly meeting, in respect to Newtown Meeting, excluded the Haverford Monthly Meeting from extending its jurisdiction over any other meetings in Chester county. Upon application, the Chester Quarterly Meeting now authorizes the Friends of Goshen to establish a meeting "every other first day at the house of Griffith Jones."

"Chester [preparative] Meeting, proposeth their intentions of purchasing in the town, which this meeting approves of, provided they preserve and keep in good order the old Burying place."

King William died January 18, 1702, but it was not till July 10th, that

his successor, the Princess Anne, of Denmark, was proclaimed at Philadelphia as Queen of England.

But the most important event of the year was the legislative separation of the three lower counties from the Province. Before leaving the country, Penn had given his reluctant assent to this separation, to take place at any time within three years. It was now accomplished, very much against the wishes of Governor Hamilton. From this time the separation was final.

It appears from the Warrant of Survey, the original of which is filed in the Surveyor General's office, that up to about the time William Penn returned to England, a tribe of Indians, known as the Okecockings, were seated within the present limits of Delaware county. This tract to which the Indians were removed, is located in the township of Willistown, in the present county of Chester.

Early in 1703, Governor Hamilton died. The Council, with Edward Shippen as its president, administered the affairs of the government till the end of the year, when John Evans, the newly appointed governor, arrived.

Upon the petition of Humphrey Ellis, Daniel Lewis, and fifty-eight others, "the principal inhabitants of y<sup>e</sup> Welsh Tract," to the Council, Samuel Richardson, David Lloyd, Rowland Ellis, Wm. Howell, Wm. Jenkins, and Richard Thomas, were appointed to view certain roads <sup>that had been laid out,</sup> and "to lay out and survey one direct road of fifty foot in breadth, as convenient in all respects as may be, both to y<sup>e</sup> inhabitants and settlers of y<sup>e</sup> interjacent lands & travellers, Leading from Willm. Powell's ferry, on Schuykill & passing Haverford meeting House to y<sup>e</sup> principal part of Goshen Township, and thence continued in a direct course to y<sup>e</sup> upper settlements on Brandywine." \* \* \*

The laying out of this road indicates that the settlements were rapidly progressing westward. This is corroborated by the additional fact that the Friends of Goshen were sufficiently numerous to erect a meeting-house this year, at which the quarterly meeting ordered a meeting to be kept every first day, except the last first day in every 10th, 1st, 4th, and 7th months, at which times it was ordered "to be kept at David Jones' at Whiteland in the Great Valley." There was also a meeting ordered to be kept at "the Goshen meeting house," every sixth day. The "Goshen meeting house," here referred to, is the meeting place at Robert Williams, as will be seen hereafter. The next year the Whiteland meeting was discontinued, and ordered to be held at "Robert Williams in Goshen." Although a meeting-house had been erected at Springfield for some time, the deed for the ground (two acres) was not delivered till 1703. It was conveyed by Bartholomew Coppock, Jr.

The earliest record that has come under the notice of the author, in which a burying-place at Chester is mentioned (other than that of the Quakers) is the will of John Johnson [Jan Jansen] "of Markes Creek," dated 1684-5. He desires to be buried "in Chester alias Upland." The testator was a Dutchman, and doubtless an Episcopalian, and hence it may be inferred, that the burying-place mentioned was one belonging to an organized congregation of Episco-

pilians at Chester. But the fact that the testator designates the burying-place by the name of the town, and not by that of the church, is very strong, though not conclusive evidence, that no church edifice had been erected at the time of making this will; and that the establishment of an Episcopal burying-place at Chester, by that Society, preceded the erection of a church edifice, of any kind many years.

The ground at Chester, known in ancient times as "The Green," was church land, but it belonged to the Swedes. It was much nearer the river than St. Paul's Church. The Swedes never had a church at Chester, and the fact, that in parting with their church lands at that place, they make no reservation of a burying-place, is most satisfactory evidence that no part of these lands had been appropriated to the interment of the dead. From all the facts and circumstances that have come to the knowledge of the author, he has arrived at the conclusion that the Episcopalians had no church edifice at Chester, prior to the erection of the old St. James' brick church, recently demolished, and that it was erected between the years 1702 and 1704.

The presentments now made by the grand juries have become very numerous. The necessity of a pair of stocks and a whipping-post, in the town of Chester, is again presented, and the township of Chester is presented for not erecting the former, and for not clearing the road. In fact many of the presentments are "for not clearing the roads."

At the last court in 1703, the grand jury presented "the old court house as being a nuisance to the town in case of fire, and also the chimney of Henry Hollingsworth in Chester town." In consequence of this presentment, the court "on deliberate consideration orders that the said house be pulled down, and that Jasper Yeates, chief burgess of the borough of Chester, shall see the said order performed."

Since the first settlement of the county, the sentences of imprisonment, by the court, have been very rare. For many years past there has been none until this year, when ——— was ordered "to remain in prison till he give security for his good behaviour."

The following is a sentence on a man servant of Richard Woodward, for stealing a horse, saddle, bridle and wearing apparel from Jonathan Munrow: "That the said ——— shall serve his said master and Jonathan Munrow, or their assigns seven years, (which time is to be equally divided betwixt them, and they to be at equal charge,) and to wear a T according to law."

"West town" makes its appearance as a township in 1703—its first constable being Richard Buffington.

The attention of the justices was frequently called to matters that would now scarcely claim the attention of our courts. Thus, an apprentice boy complains that his master had not freely performed his duty in teaching him to read and write. The court directs the master "to put the said servant to school one month, and to instruct his said servant another month."

An illegitimate child is brought to the court, whose reputed father could not be found out. The court ordered the child "to be called John Thorley."

Tavern licenses were granted by the governor, but none could apply but such as were recommended by the court. The application for these "recommendations" were rather annoying.

At the May court, this year, a commission from Governor Evans to Jasper Yeates, Caleb Pusey, Jeremiah Collett, Philip Roman and Jonathan Hayes was read, when they were qualified as Justices.

In the year 1701, an act was passed authorizing the erection of a bridge over Chester creek, in the town of Chester, and ordering the justices of the county court of this county "to lay out a road from the Kings road that leads to New Castle and Maryland, near as may be to Ralph Fishbourn—the intended place for a bridge over Chester creek." The road was not laid out till this year, when it appears the bridge was completed. But another trouble presented itself; for some of the inhabitants of Chichester "did declare they would never cut nor clear" the said road. But the court got round the difficulty by ordering "the inhabitants of Chester, with such others as are willing to assist them, at their own proper charge, for the more effectual answering the said law, and speedy accommodation of all travellers, to cut and clear the road as they had laid it out." The Chester people were very anxious for the road, and the work was soon accomplished, and a report thereof made to the next court. The great thoroughfare, by land, from the north to the south now, for the first time, passed through Chester.

Application was made in 1704 to the Chichester and Concord Monthly Meeting of Friends, by John Bennett and Elizabeth Webb, "on behalf of the inhabitants of the upper part of Birmingham and Brandywine creek," to have a meeting at the house of John Bennett. This application was granted and afterwards confirmed by the quarterly meeting. Birmingham meeting had its origin in the meeting thus established.

There appears to have been an unusually great rain on the first of May this year—so unusual that the circumstance is recorded in the minutes of Chester Quarterly Meeting.

What is now known in the Society of Friends as a Preparative Meeting being a thing of recent introduction, Darby submits the manner of their preparative meeting to the Quarterly Meeting for their approbation. They also make the inquiry, Whether persons intending marriage may appear by writing at the preparative meeting. The answer was: "they may not, but by themselves or friends."

Goshen, Whiteland, Willistown, Kennet and Marlborough now appear to be organized as townships, and return constables to the court.

The law requiring applications to the Governor for license to keep tavern, had the effect of lessening the number of legalized public houses. Some still persisted in selling liquors without license, but through the vigilance of the grand jury, few were allowed to escape the penalty of the law. The court did not in every instance at once cut short the traffic in liquor by persons whom they could not cordially indorse. As an instance of the leniency of the justices in this respect, John Test was recommended to the Governor "for a license to

sell strong liquors by retail for six months and no longer, in consideration that he now hath liquors lying on his hand, which cannot, without great damage, be vended as is supposed in much less time." John Test kept tavern in Darby.

A Supreme or Provincial Court was held in Chester this year in which John Guest and Jasper Yeates officiated as justices. This court declined to try an indictment for burglary, on the ground that it had no jurisdiction in the case.

Instead of grand jurors holding their office for a year as formerly, there is now a new grand jury called at every court. Many of their presentments have the form of regular indictments, but others bear unmistakable evidence of having been drawn up in the grand jury room, of which the following is a specimen: "We the Grand Jury do present the want of a good lawful bridge over the Sweed's mill creek, and also over Darby creek, and also over Crum Creek, and to have the Queen's road made good, laid out according to law through Darby township & the township of Ridley to clear the road and mend the bridges."

At the close of the year 1705, an act was passed by the legislature "to assure, grant and convey unto Ralph Fishbourne of Chester, Gent, one messuage, Cottage, house or Tenements and lot of land thereunto belonging, situate in Chester, in the county of Chester aforesaid, formerly known by the name of the old Court house, to hold to the said Ralph Fishbourne, his heirs and assigns forever." This court-house was built in 1685.

Governor Evans was a young man, and was alike destitute of correct principles and good morals. He hated the Quakers, and in order to test their doctrine of non-resistance, he restored to a trick so contemptible in character, that it should at once have insured his dismissal from office. With one French, who was stationed at New Castle, and others, he concerted a plot, to raise an alarm, by announcing the approach of hostile vessels. On the appointed day, (May 16, 1706,) French sent a messenger to the Governor in the greatest haste, with the false news, which the Governor and others in the plot pretended to believe, and did not fail to circulate far and wide. The Governor, in order to play his part the better, rode through the streets of Philadelphia on horseback, with a drawn sword in his hand, in the greatest apparent consternation. This false alarm must have reached Chester before it reach Philadelphia, but no document has been met with in which the subject is mentioned. By evening of the same day, the untruthfulness of the story became known, and its authors were glad to hide themselves in order to avoid the just indignation of an insulted people.

The Great Southern road, as originally laid out, crossed Darby creek at nearly the same point where it now crosses—just at the head of tide. The place of crossing Crum, Ridley and Chester creeks was also at the head of tide water, and the main route of the road had a general direction to suit these points for crossing the creeks. A bridge had been built over Chester creek at Chester, and the road had lately been varied at that point. Upon the petition of the inhabitants of the town and county of Chester to the Governor and

Council, Jasper Yeates, Caleb Pusey, Jeremiah Collet, Robert Barber and John Hendrickson, were appointed "to lay out the Queens road on as direct a line as may be from Darby to answer the bridge on Chester creek." At the same time the Council ordered, that "if there shall be occasion for building a bridge over any Navigable Creek or water, for the greater convenience of Travelling the said road, that such bridge shall be so built, that the same may in no wise hinder any boats from passing, either up or down such creek or water." The road was promptly laid out in pursuance of this order of Council, and the justices of the court at once directed the supervisors of Chester, Ridley, and Darby to be notified by the sheriff to clear the same. This does not appear to have been done; for, agreeably to a draft submitted to Council in 1747, by Joseph Bonsall and John Davis, scarcely any part of the road then travelled corresponded with the road laid out in 1706—the travelled road, except for a very short distance, being from twenty to forty perches or more south of that laid out in 1706.

By agreement between the Philadelphia and Chester Quarterly Meetings, Newtown Meeting was transferred to the latter. There was also a preparative meeting established at Nottingham this year, by the Concord and Chichester Monthly Meetings.

Under directions from the quarterly meeting, action was taken in the several monthly meetings of the Society of Friends on the subject of grave-stones. The committees appointed on that subject by Chester Monthly Meeting found but "six small stones to the graves." It was "the sense of the meeting," that they "be sunk or taken away." At Darby, where grave-stones appear to have been more common, the request for their removal was directed to the relatives of the deceased. The task was, therefore, very reluctantly performed, and in some cases the relatives disregarded a request so much at variance with their feelings. Eventually the subject gave rise to considerable dissatisfaction in this meeting and others.

It does not appear to have been the practice, in early times, for the Society of Friends to keep a record of the voluntary relinquishment of membership. It is therefore impossible to ascertain the number who took sides with George Keith. Some of them returned to the Society, made an acknowledgment of their error, and were kindly received. Others did not, and are spoken of in the Society as Separatists. Between these and the Society of Friends no very friendly feeling existed. In 1703, Newtown Meeting reported to Haverford Monthly Meeting, with which it was then united, "that divers that had formerly separated from Friends, desire to join with them in their burying-place." It was the judgment of the meeting, "that they should not be concerned with them while they so continue." And again, this year, "W—— T—— of Newtown attending the funeral of a child of one of his neighbors, a Separatist, and one of the Separatists going to prayer, he unadvisedly took off his hat, which he acknowledges to be a scandal to the truth, and is sorry for it."

A proposition was made last year, to Chester Monthly Meeting, by the Goshen Friends, "for building a meeting house and having a grave-yard near

Edgment road in Goshen," but no action was then taken. This year the proposition is renewed in these words: "Friends of Goshen meeting laid their intention, of building a meeting house near Robert Williams by the Burying ground, which this meeting hath nothing to object against." A meeting was at the same time authorized to be held once a month in Whiteland, and once in six weeks at James Thomas' in the Valley.

At the February court of this year, Jeremiah Collett, constable of Chichester, was presented by the grand jury for neglect of duty, in not presenting Mordecai Howill, "for working and suffering his children and servants to work and do servile labor on the first day of the week." What was done with Mordecai Howill does not appear, but the poor constable, after pleading guilty, was sentenced by the court "to pay a fine of five shillings and his fees, and then go Quitt."

Heretofore all bridges have been a township charge. All the bridges on the recently laid out Queen's road, and all bridges on roads leading to the same, are directed by the court to "be erected, repaired and maintained at the public charge of the county of Chester." This order of the court does not appear to be in pursuance of any law on the subject.

The first report of damages by reason of laying out a public road, was made to the November court of this year. The damage was laid at £5, for "passing over Joseph Richard's manured land."

At the following February term, three constables were appointed by the Justices, "to attend this court." This is the first instance of such an appointment, furnished by the records of the court.

The following is a part of the proceedings of a Court of Private Sessions, held in December, 1708: "Whereas there is a necessity for a new door for the prison, being the common gaol, ordered that Henry Hollingsworth, clerk of the said county, forthwith cause a door for the said prison to be made and grated with Iron bars on the outside, and so finished that it may be secure from either cutting or firing by prisoners." Most of us who have served as grand jurors, in visiting the old prison at Chester, will recollect this grated door.

At the May term, "Thomas Clarke appeared in open court and was qualified attorney general for the county of Chester, according to law." This is the first appearance of such an officer, though occasionally an attorney has represented the Crown in a particular case.

The administration of Governor Evans was as unpopular as the foolish conduct of a profligate young man, filled with conceit, could make it. His altercations with the Assembly were constant; but at length that body, aided by other real friends of the Province, secured his recall. He was superseded in September, by the appointment of Colonel Charles Gookin, who did not, however, arrive in the Province till the following March.

A new commission was issued to the justices of the several counties. Those appointed for Chester county were: "Jasper Yeates, Caleb Pusey, Philip Roman, Jon<sup>a</sup>. Hayes, Tho<sup>b</sup>. Powell, Nicholas Pile and Henry Pierce."

The constant altercations between the Governor and Council on the one side and the Assembly on the other, during the administration of Governor Evans, were such an impediment to legislation, that but little was effected either for good or for evil. James Logan was the leading spirit on the side of the Governor, and it cannot be doubted that he supposed he was fairly representing the interests of the Proprietary. His conduct, however, throughout, cannot at this day be defended, though it may be, in a measure, excused on account of the unmanageable character of the Governor, through whom he was obliged to act. On the side of the Assembly, David Lloyd held a similar position; and while we may regret the impetuosity of temper he sometimes exhibited, a fair and impartial examination of the questions discussed, will show that he was generally on what would be considered the right side at this day. His views were in advance of the age in which he lived, and, as a necessity, in advocating them he not only encountered the prejudices of the times, but every interest that had grown out of them. But this controversy belongs to the history of the State, rather than to that of one of its smallest counties.

Settlements were now rapidly extending westward. New meeting-houses and mills were being erected, and new roads laid out.

Application is made to the Chichester and Concord Monthly Meeting, and by it to the Quarterly Meeting, "that the meeting of worship kept at the house of William Browne in Nottingham, may for the future be kept at the new meeting house, there built for that end and purpose, every first, and fifth days." A road is also petitioned for, to the court, "from Thomas Jarman's mill in the Great Valley to William Davis' mill in Radnor." The Friends of Newtown also have intention "to build a meeting house near Friends burial yard."

So great had been the prosperity of our Quaker settlers that they were not only able to build their own meeting-houses, but were able and willing to aid distant communities of the same faith to erect similar edifices. Accordingly we find the Treasurer of Chester Monthly Meeting ordered "to pay eight pounds, Boston money, to Samuel Carpenter or Isaac Morris, it being this meeting's proportion of one hundred pounds, that the Yearly Meeting appointed to be raised for Friends of Boston in order for their assistance in paying for their meeting house."

The Indians manifested some uneasiness about this time, which was communicated to the Governor by William Dalbo, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, "who acquainted him that there is a Belt of Wampum come to Conestogo, from Mahquahotonoi; y<sup>t</sup> there was a Tomahock in Red in the belt, & y<sup>t</sup> the French with five nations of Indians were designed for war, and to fall on some of these plantations." This information was duly laid before the Council, by the Governor, on the 14th of April, and also a letter he had received from Mr. Yeates, Caleb Pusey and Thomas Powell, dated the same day, "purporting that to-morrow there was to be a great concourse of Indians, those of Conestogo & those of the Jersey; that they were of opinion that it might be a seasonable opportunity for the Govr. to visit them altogether; the

meeting being the greatest that has been known these Twenty years, and is to be about two miles from Jno. Warraws [Jno. Worralls], at Edgmond." It was the opinion of the board "that the Governor with some of the Council, and as many others as can be got should go to-morrow to meet the s<sup>d</sup> Indians to inquire further of them about the said Belt of Wampum, and what else may be thought necessary." The Governor and others doubtless met the Indians, as here indicated, but as no report of the interview was made to the Council, it is probable the principal chiefs were not present. On the 29th of April some more alarming news was communicated to the Council, which induced the Governor to visit Conestogo and have an interview with the Red Men. He found them "very well inclined to the English," but they complained of aggressions that had been committed on them by the white man. The Governor, immediately on his return from Conestogo, sent Colonel French and Henry Worley to ascertain more fully the wishes of the Indians. These gentlemen returned with eight belts of wampum, and made their report to the Council on the 16th of June. Each of these belts had a particular significance. The import of three of them will be given: The first was from their old women, and signified "that those implored their friendship of the Christians and Indians of this Govm<sup>t</sup>, that without danger or trouble, they might fetch Wood & Water. The second Belt was sent from their children born, and those yet in the womb, requesting that room to sport & play without danger of Slavery, might be allowed them. "The third Belt was sent from their young men fitt to hunt, that privilege to leave their Towns, and seek provision for their aged, might be granted to them, without fear of Death or Slavery." The last two of these belts have a significance that cannot be misunderstood. They plainly suggest the reason for the passage in 1705 of the "Act to prevent the importation of Indian slaves."

At the election in October of this year, the liberal party, of which David Lloyd was the acknowledged leader, was defeated throughout the province. This defeat has been attributed to a letter from the Proprietary, dated at London, 29th 4th mo. [July], 1710, which censures unsparingly, the course pursued by the Assembly. This, however, is a mistake, for the letter was not received till after the election. The people had become wearied with the incessant controversy kept up between their representatives and the Governor and Council, and though they may not have approved of the conduct of the latter, they availed themselves of the only means in their power to terminate the political broils which, by obstructing all useful legislation, had come to be regarded as a more serious evil than to yield to the demands of their opponents. David Lloyd removed to Chester in 1710, but whether before or after the election is not known. In 1712 he was chosen a representative from Chester county.

The defeat of the liberal party produced more harmonious action in the government. Still there was a considerable difference of opinion between the representatives of the people and the official dependents of the Proprietary.

but each side evincing a more yielding disposition than heretofore, the progress of legislation was not materially impeded.

Towards the close of 1711, Newtown Meeting informed the Chester Monthly Meeting "that their meeting house is near finished, and desired that their meeting may be removed from Evans Lewis' to the meeting house."

At a monthly meeting, held 28th of 2d mo. (April); 1712, the representatives of Goshen meeting "moved the request of several friends that lives at a place called Youchland, to have a meeting at the house of John Cadwaladers." This meeting was allowed to be held "every first and fifth days, except when a meeting is kept at James Thomas', they meeting once in six weeks with the Great Valley friends at James Thomas'."

Preachers among the Friends were very numerous in most of the meetings in the county about this time, and several of them were quite eminent. These were frequently engaged in making religious visits to distant places—to Virginia, Carolina, Barbadoes, Long Island, New England, and sometimes to Great Britain. Elizabeth Webb, of Birmingham, returned this year from a visit to England and Wales, with certificates of approval from six different monthly and quarterly meetings, and John Salkeld is furnished with a certificate "to visit friends in the Islands, and also in Great Britain and Ireland, or elsewhere," and in the following year John Jarman, of Radnor, asked for a certificate to visit England and Wales. Many such religious visits might be enumerated.

There appears to have been a congregation of Seventh-day Baptists organized in Newtown about this period. It is referred to in a minute of Chester Monthly Meeting, in which complaint is made that a member "inclines to join that sect, and hath frequented their meetings."

"A petition of a great number of the inhabitants of the county of Chester" was presented to the Governor and Council, "praying that y<sup>e</sup> Borough of the Town of Chester, in this Province may be made a free Port." The matter was referred to the Proprietary, that he might "take proper methods concerning the same & Consult the Comr of the Queen's Customs therein." If this application had been successful, the improvement of the venerable borough would not have been left for the present generation to accomplish.

An act was passed in 1712 to prevent the importation of Negroes and Indians into this Province. The passage of this law was the first effort made to restrain the increase of negro slavery in Pennsylvania, but it was subsequently repealed by the crown. This result was brought about by commercial considerations alone, regardless of the dictates of humanity or the interests of the Province.

Wearied with his pecuniary incumbrances and the troubles that were incident to his Proprietary rights, which his increasing years and declining health rendered him less able to bear, Penn entered into a negotiation for the sale of the Province to the Queen. The price (£12,000), and other particulars of the sale, had been agreed upon, when the Proprietary was suddenly seized with a

partial paralysis, from which he never sufficiently recovered to enable him formally to execute the contract.

A road was this year laid out "from Providence Lower road by Rich<sup>d</sup> Crosby's mill to Edgment road." This is the first mention of Crosby's mill that has come to the notice of the author.

The following extract from the records of Haverford Monthly Meeting would seem to indicate that a pecuniary stimulant was necessary to secure a confirmation by the Crown of certain provincial legislative enactments: "It was signified by the Quarterly Meeting that some friends disbursed money on account of getting the affirmation act confirmed, which are yet unpaid; and the proportion thereof befalling upon this meeting appears to be one pound, fourteen shillings one penny half penny, and Thomas Jones is ordered to pay the same according to the desire and order of the Quarterly meeting." An affirmation act was among the earliest laws enacted by Penn. but this was annulled by Queen Anne in 1705, and consequently Friends were subjected to the form allowed in England, which was in these words: "I, A— B—, do declare in the presence of Almighty God, the witness of the truth of what I say, &c." Some Friends objected to this form of affirmation on account of the appeal made to the Supreme Being, and it was to remove this difficulty that the act in question was passed. The application for its confirmation was not successful.

Many persons have been led to believe from the date on the Friends' meeting-house at Merion, that the present edifice was erected in 1695. That date undoubtedly refers to the first meeting-house, a temporary structure of wood erected on the same site. The present meeting-house, which has been renovated within a few years past, was erected in 1713. The following minute adopted by Haverford Meeting on the 8th of the 8th mo. (October) of that year, is conclusive upon the subject: "This meeting agrees that Merion frds shall have the money lent to Rees Howell and Joseph Evans, towards finishing their meeting house." Another minute shows that "the five pounds old currency, lent to Rees Howell was paid towards finishing Merion Meeting house."

Haverford Monthly Meeting this year authorized a first-day meeting "in Upper Merion at the house of Rowland Ellis, and at David Meredith's house on the fourth day of the week." \* \* \*

In 1714 "friends inhabiting about Perquaming and this side of Schulkill in y<sup>e</sup> valley being desirous y<sup>t</sup> a meeting might be allowed y<sup>m</sup> every other m<sup>o</sup>, to be & begin att Lewis Walker's house the first in 2<sup>nd</sup> m<sup>o</sup> next and thence every other month, att Joseph Richardsons house until y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> mo. next."

Gwynedd was established as a monthly meeting in 1714. It included Plymouth, and probably other meetings.

The annual and semi-annual fairs held at different villages had become places of so much disorder and vice, that Friends found it necessary to appoint persons to have an oversight of the youth who assembled there.

Queen Anne died August 1<sup>st</sup>, 1714, and was succeeded by George the First, but as no official announcement of the decease of Her Majesty had been

made, the legislature that met in October adjourned over till February. David Lloyd was again returned to the legislature and elected speaker.

The circular line between the counties of Chester and New Castle, that had been run in 1701, was not confirmed by the Legislature till 1715.

By the death of the Queen, all commissions granted during her reign expired. The following persons were appointed justices for the county of Chester at the commencement of the reign of George the First, viz.: Caleb Pusey, Nicholas Pyle, Richard Webb, Henry Pearce, Henry Neal, Nicholas Fairlamb, John Blunston, Jr., and Richard Hayes.

Another affirmation act was passed this year, and received the approbation of Governor Gookin. "By an act of Parliament of 1 Geo. I. the Stat. of 7 & 8 Wil. III." was made perpetual in Great Britain, and was extended to the Colonies for five years. By a provision of this latter act, no Quaker by virtue thereof, could be qualified or permitted to give evidence in criminal cases, or serve on juries, or hold any office of profit in the Government. The Governor contended that this act repealed the provincial law, and had the same disqualifying effects upon Quakers here as it had in England. Most of the important offices in the Province were filled by Quakers; and the Justices of the Supreme Court hesitated to perform their duties in the face of the opinion of the Governor. Under these difficulties, criminal justice was not, for a time, administered throughout the Province.

One of the most important cases left untried, was that of Hugh Pugh and others for the murder of Jonathan Hayes, in Chester county. The criminals were eventually admitted to bail. The evidence is almost conclusive that the murdered man was the same Jonathan Hayes who resided in Marple, and who served for a long time as a justice of the court, and sometimes as a member of the legislature. The murder excited great interest in the county. Three men were fined for refusing to aid the constable "in apprehending Hugh Pugh," who was charged as a principal in the murder; and so much interest attached to the case, that three persons were appointed by the court to find a place more convenient than the court-house for the trial of the murderers.

The subject of negro slavery had for some time engaged the attention of sundry members of the Society of Friends, and as early as 1688 a little community of German Quakers, at Germantown, arrived at the conclusion that holding slaves was inconsistent with Christianity. These people presented the subject to the monthly meeting to which they belonged, in a letter alike remarkable for the simplicity of its language and the strength of the arguments adduced against holding human beings in bondage.

But even the Society of Friends was not, as a body, quite prepared at that period to view the institution as sinful. The monthly meeting, though it regarded the tenor of the letter as "being nearly related to truth," found the questions involved therein too weighty for its decision, and accordingly, referred the subject to the quarterly meeting, which, in like manner, and for a like reason, submitted the matter to the consideration of the yearly meeting. This body unquestionably represented the Society not only within the limits of

the Province, and three lower counties, but also those settled in parts of New Jersey and Maryland. The following minute made upon the occasion should at least teach us to exercise an abundance of charity towards the people of the South who still regard the institution with so much favor: "A paper was presented by some German Friends concerning the lawfulness and unlawfulness of buying and keeping negroes. It was adjudged not to be proper for this meeting to give a positive judgment in the case, it having so general a relation to many other parts; and, therefore, at present, they forbear it."

Such a decision, made by other men, under other circumstances, might be regarded as a convenient shift to get rid of a disagreeable question they had not the moral courage to meet. But such a suspicion cannot attach to these early Quakers. Their faithfulness to what they regarded as the Truth, had been tested, in very many of them, by the severest persecution that the bigotry of the age dared to inflict. To them, it may be remarked, the institution was presented in its mildest form; and doubtless many of them had witnessed a moral improvement in the imported Africans distributed amongst them. They were really not prepared to give "a positive judgment in the case," but it ever after continued to be one upon which the Society was deeply exercised, until the total abolition of slavery was accomplished.

In 1696, Friends are advised by the yearly meeting, "not to encourage the bringing in any more negroes." It also gives wholesome advice in respect to their moral training. In 1711, the Quarterly Meeting of Chester declared to the yearly meeting, "their dissatisfaction with Friends buying and encouraging the bringing in of negroes." The advice of the yearly meeting only goes to the discouragement of the slave trade. The London Yearly Meeting was appealed to for advice, but none could be had, except that the importing of slaves from their native country by Friends, "is not a commendable or allowable practice." In 1714, a law was passed imposing a duty of £20 on each negro slave imported, on the ground "that the multiplying of them may be of dangerous consequence." This act was promptly disallowed by the home government.

In 1715 the Monthly Meeting of Chester had the subject of slaves again under consideration, and unanimously came to the conclusion "that friends should not be concerned hereafter, in the importation thereof, nor buy any." This buying, the quarterly meeting concluded, had only reference to imported slaves. If so, the action of the monthly meeting did not go one step beyond what had already been determined upon by the yearly meeting. There is some reason, however, to believe that the term was used in a more general sense, as will be seen by a minute adopted the following year.

Up to about this period, the dealings with offending members in the Society of Friends, were, in general, for a violation of discipline, or for slight offences. No one had, as yet, been dealt with for a failure to pay his debts, and but few cases of a scandalous nature appear upon the minutes of the Society. But this generation of early Quakers, whose record for strict moral rectitude has scarcely a parallel in the annals of religious sects, was about passing away, to be succeeded by their descendants, who were mostly members by birthright.

and whose faithfulness to their religious profession had not been tested by severe trials and persecutions. A greater laxity of morals is observable, though the number of cases brought to the notice of the several meetings is by no means large. To remedy this growing evil, an ill-judged public exposure of the offender was now for the first time resorted to. The following minute from the Darby Record is the prelude to this singular and rather unfeeling practice, in that meeting: "This meeting having considered that inasmuch as the Book of Discipline directs that all papers of condemnation be published as near as may so far as the offence hath reached the ears of the people, Do upon deliberation of the matter conclude that for the future all papers of condemnations which the monthly meeting shall judge the offence to be a publick scandal, shall be read as speedily as may be at first day meeting, and published further as there may be occasion." It is but fair to state that no such paper of condemnation was issued until repeated, and re-repeated efforts had been exhausted in endeavors to reclaim the offender.

There were a few Baptists located within our limits at a very early date. It is said that one Able Noble, who arrived in 1684, "formed a society of Baptists in Upper Providence, Chester county, where he baptized Thomas Martin a public Friend." Noble appears to have been a Seventh-day Baptist, and belonged to a community that was afterwards known as Kiethian Baptists. Besides Thomas Martin, a number of baptisms are recorded as having taken place at a very early period, and at various places in the county; but a highly interesting manuscript in the possession of Robert Frame, Esq., of Birmingham, satisfies me that no regular church of the Baptist persuasion had been organized till 1715. Meetings, it is true, were held in private houses in Chester, Ridley, Providence, Radnor, and Springfield, and baptism was performed according to ancient order, in the adjacent creeks, and even the Lord's Supper was administered, but these were the doings of variable congregations, rather than the acts of an organized church.

The paper referred to is in the nature of a constitution, and the organization effected under it, afterwards assumed the title of the "Brandywine Baptist Church," by which it has continued to be known to the present time. It will be perceived that these early Baptists used the same designation for the months and days as the Quakers. Most of them had been members of that sect; quite a large proportion were of Welsh origin.

The minute adopted by the Chester Monthly Meeting in 1715 in respect to negro slavery, is rendered explicit by the following, adopted by the same meeting this year: "The meeting desires the Quarterly Meeting will take into their further consideration, the buying and selling of negroes, which gives great encouragement for bringing them in, and that no friend be found in the practice of buying any, that shall be imported hereafter."

A preparative meeting was settled at Caln in 1716, by Concord Monthly Meeting.

From orders made by the court for the repair of the bridge over Chester creek, at Chester, it appears that its original construction with a draw was still

maintained. From a similar order, "to repair y<sup>e</sup> bridge over Ridley creek in the great new road now leading from Chester to Philadelphia," it may be inferred that it did not contain a draw.

It would appear from the court records of this period, that but twelve traverse jurors sometimes attended at a court, and fifteen grand jurors. The sentences of the court change from time to time, sometimes in consequence of a change in the law, at others, from the whims of the justices. This year a sentence for larceny to the value of £8 was, that the defendant pay four fold and costs, "and be whipped 21 lashes, and to wear a roman T of a blue colour for the space of six months not less than four inches long each way, and one inch broad, and be committed till he comply with s<sup>d</sup> Judgment." This was not an unusual punishment.

In early times the office of sheriff was not so profitable as it now is, and as a sort of perquisite the sheriff was allowed to keep tavern. Hence we find Nicholas Fairlamb, a newly elected sheriff, petitioning to the court to be recommended for a license. In later times the tavern was kept in the dwelling apartment of the prison.

Governor Gookin had become very unpopular with all parties long before the close of his administration. He was superseded by Hon. William Keith, a Scotchman, who arrived at Philadelphia on May 31, 1717, and was sworn into office the next day.

Total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks was not thought of in early times; but the subject of their excessive use was frequently brought before the business meetings of the Quakers. Selling rum to the Indians was attended with so many evil consequences, that it was frequently testified against by different meetings of the Society. But rum was regarded as an article of necessity. It was in general use, and was sold by Friends of the highest standing, and sometimes at the houses at which the earlier meetings of the Society were held. But the evils resulted from intoxication were too apparent to be passed over by a sect making high professions of morality, and hence we find frequent testimonies borne against drunkenness. The following is a specimen from the minutes of Chester Monthly Meeting: "Friends being under a weighty concern for the preservation of good order at all times, and particularly in the approaching time of harvest, and it is desired friends avoid all extravagant customs and drinking to excess."

Meetings had for a long time been held at private houses in Birmingham, but no regular meeting-house was established till 1718, when the first was erected at or near the site of the present Birmingham meeting-house. It is said to have been built of cedar logs.

A new Friends' meeting-house was also built at Radnor this year. The minutes of the monthly meeting that relate to the erection of this edifice are given, to show the cautious manner in which such enterprises were entered upon in these early times. The first minute is dated at a meeting held at Haverford, 8th mo. 10th of the previous year, and runs thus: "A letter from our Friend Benjamin Holm to this meeting, recommending to their consideration

the stirring up of frds in ye building of their meeting house att Radnor, and with desires yt we should be concerned for ye prosperity of Truth, was read in this meeting and approved off. Likewise this meeting pursuant to Radnor frds desire acquiesce w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>m</sup> in building a new meeting house and this meeting appoints David Morris, David Lewis, Edd. Rees and Robert Jones, Richard Hayes and Samuel Lewis to assist y<sup>m</sup> In ye contrivance [and] ye building Thereof, and they meet together ab<sup>t</sup> it on ye 21<sup>st</sup> of this instant, [and report] to ye next meeting."

The members of the committee all belonged to the preparative meetings of Haverford and Merion. The next meeting was held at Merion, and one of its minutes embraces the report of the committee: "Some friends of those appointed to assist Radnor friends In ye Contrivance of a new meeting house then having acc<sup>t</sup>. yt they have accordingly mett and given y<sup>m</sup> Their thoughts as to ye bigness and form thereof. To w<sup>ch</sup> Radnor frd<sup>s</sup> Then there present seemed generally to agree w<sup>th</sup>."

The monthly meetings were held alternately at Haverford, Merion and Radnor, and in course a meeting would be held at Radnor in the early part of December, 1718. This meeting was ordered to be held at Haverford, "their meeting house at Radnor being not ready." The west end of the present meeting-house at Radnor was the building then erected. The date of its erection is further attested by being cut on a tablet in the east gable.

For some years the intellect of William Penn had been so much impaired as wholly to exclude him from any participation in the affairs of the Province. His general health gradually declined till the time of his death, which happened July 30, 1718. The news of this melancholy event did not reach Pennsylvania till October, when it was formally announced to the Assembly, which was then in session.

Soon after the arrival of Governor Keith, the Supreme Court was so constituted as to hold a court of oyer and terminer at Chester, for the trial of the murderers of Jonathan Hayes. They were promptly tried, and Hugh Pugh and Lazarus Thomas were convicted, and sentenced to be hung. The condemned petitioned the Governor for a reprieve, until the pleasure of his Majesty the King could be known; but the Governor, who had attended the trial and being satisfied of its fairness, was so fully convinced of the guilt of the prisoners, that he at once rejected the petition, and in doing so he was sustained by a majority of his council. The grounds taken in the appeal to the Crown were:—

"1st. Because seventeen of the Grand Inquest who found the bill of Indictment against them, and eight of the Petty Jury who found them guilty were Quakers or Reputed Quakers, and were Qualified no otherwise than by an affirmacon or Declaracon contrary to a statute made in the first year of your Mat<sup>ts</sup> Reign.

"2ndly. Because the act of Assembly of this Province, by which Judges, Jury & Witnesses were pretended to be Qualified was made & past the Twenty eighth Day of May, in the first year of your Majestie's Reign, which was after sd murder was sup-

posed to be committed; and after another act of Assembly of the same nature was repealed by her Late Majesty, Queen Anne.

"3dly. Because s<sup>d</sup> act of Assembly is not consonant to Reason, but Repugnant & contrary to the Laws, Statutes and Rights of your Majestie's Kingdom."

It appears from the discussion in Council, that the condemned "had for several years appeared at the head of a lawless Gang of Loose fellows, common disturbers of the public peace." The crime had been committed three years before the trial, during part of which time, the accused being out on bail, behaved in the worst possible manner. The appeal made to the Crown in this case is perhaps the only instance on record where any exception has been taken, by a defendant tried for murder, to the presence of Quakers on the jury.

A great alarm from piratical vessels being on the coast prevailed in 1718. Under an act of Grace, promulgated by the King, a number of these pirates had surrendered themselves, and had obtained certificates to that effect from the provincial authorities; but it was suspected that these repentant outlaws still maintained a secret correspondence with their old associates. Measures were at once adopted by the Governor and Council to rid the Province of persons so dangerous to its peace and safety.

An act passed in 1718, "for the advancement of justice, and more certain administration thereof," removed most of the obstacles in the way of Friends participating freely in legislative and judicial concerns. This act was confirmed by the King and Council in the following year. The act "for corroborating the circular line between the counties of Chester and New Castle," that had been passed several years previously, met with a different fate; for what reason does not appear.

"John Wright, Richard Webb, Henry Pierce and Henry Nayle and their associates," now appear as justices of the "General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and jail delivery." The August court was held by John Wright alone. At this court, for an assault and battery committed on a female, the sentence was a fine of £50, "and to stand in the pillory at Chester between y<sup>e</sup> hours of 10 and 2 on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of October, and that he give security for his good behaviour during 7 years next ensuing."

A road was laid out in 1719 from Goshen to Philadelphia, commencing "at the intersection of the Goshen mill road with the Providence road." This road passed by what was formerly known as "the old Square," in Newtown township, and a short distance beyond that point it entered "the Great road leading to Philadelphia."

After the death of William Penn, his eldest son, William, claimed the right to administer the government of the Province, and accordingly issued a new commission to Lieut.-Gov. Keith. After consulting with his Council and also with the Assembly, the Governor declined the new commission, and continued to act under his former appointment. This decision met with the approbation of the home government. William Penn, the younger, died two years after his father, and after some litigation, not only the Province, but the

government of it, descended to John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, the surviving sons of the Proprietor by his second wife, Hannah Callowhill.

The literature of the Province, so far as the people generally were concerned, was very much restricted to religious publications. These productions were standard works or controversial writings of the Society of Friends, published in England, and sometimes republished in Philadelphia. Such books were distributed with a profuse liberality by the several monthly meetings among their members. Besides Epistles and Testimonies concerning deceased members, few original works had been published in the Province.

Haverford Monthly Meeting had maintained a direct correspondence with the Yearly Meeting of Wales, and there is not wanting other proofs in the minutes of that meeting, that the attachment of the Welsh settlers for their native land was stronger than that which obtained among the English.

Ellis Pugh, a Welsh preacher of some eminence, at first settled in Radnor but subsequently removed to Gwynedd, where he died in 1718. He paid a religious visit to his native land in 1707, and, upon his return the following year, "a concern came upon him" to write a book, "to direct the unlearned Britains of low degree, to know God and Christ, the Life eternal," which he wrote for the most part during his last sickness.

Though Haverford and Gwynedd now constituted separate monthly meetings, they united in the serious concern of publishing this Welsh book, each meeting having appointed a committee of twelve on the subject. Having been carefully examined and approved, it was formally recommended to "the overseers of the Press at Philadelphia." The approbation of this tribunal, after some delay, was secured, shortly after which the Welsh edition of the book was published under the authority of the quarterly meeting. This is probably the first work ever published in America for the especial benefit of the mother country, and perhaps the only one printed in the Welsh language. This book was published in the English language in 1727, having been translated by Rowland Ellis, and corrected by David Lloyd. Disputes in respect to the line between Philadelphia and Chester counties, north of Radnor, commenced in 1720, and were continued for several years. The road leading from Philadelphia to Conestogo, through Merion and Radnor, was confirmed as far as Thomas Moore's mill, on the Brandywine, by the Governor and Council; but two roads having been laid out beyond the Brandywine, by order of the Chester court, all orders for opening them were for the present superseded.

Two brothers, John and Edmund Cartlidge, who were born and brought up in what is now Upper Darby township, after the death of their father, removed to the neighborhood of the Conestoga, and became Indian traders. Unfortunately, these men became embroiled with a drunken Seneca Indian at some point west of the Susquehanna, and in some way the Indian lost his life. The brothers, and especially John Cartlidge, were accused of the homicide. News of this unpleasant event having reached the ears of the Governor and Council, they regarded it a matter of sufficient moment to require prompt investigation, and accordingly James Logan and Colonel French proceeded im-

mediately to Conestoga, with the sheriff of Chester county, arrested the parties, and, upon Indian testimony, brought the brothers to Philadelphia. John Cartilage held a commission as justice of the peace for Chester county at the time from which office he was immediately removed; and the government felt it necessary to enter into long and expensive negotiations with the Five Nations, as an atonement for this serious injury and insult offered to their nation.

This year, the Particular Meetings of Newtown, Goshen, and Uwchlan were constituted a separate monthly meeting, to be called Goshen Monthly Meeting. In these meetings the Welsh Friends were largely in the ascendancy, and on that account there was a peculiar propriety in thus uniting them in one ecclesiastical community.

The first instance of a disownment of a member by the Society of Friends, within the limits of this county, for a failure to pay his honest debts, occurs in the early part of 1722. It must be observed, however, that it was the constant practice of the Society to extend relief to members who were brought into pecuniary difficulty through misfortune.

The unsettled line between Pennsylvania and Maryland was the source of considerable difficulty. The officers of Cecil county insisted upon collecting taxes in Nottingham and other border townships, and they even went so far as to make prisoners of Isaac Taylor and Elisha Gatchel, for surveying lands in that vicinity. These gentlemen were both magistrates of Chester county, the former being also a Representative in the Assembly.

The public pound at Chester had been located west of the creek, but from the following minute extracted from the proceedings of the court, it will appear that the most public situation in the borough was now secured for it: "Upon application of some of the inhabitants of Chester for a pound in the said town of Chester, whereupon the court orders, that there be a Pound erected in the Market place in the borough of Chester, forty foot square, well fenced with posts and railings, and a good rack in the middle of s<sup>d</sup> pound, and that Rich<sup>d</sup> Marsden be Keeper of the pound, To act, do, and perform according as the act makes mention, &c." A pound was also ordered for Aston at the same court—John Carter to be the keeper.

There were no less than three persons under sentence of death at this time in Chester gaol. Petitions were presented to the Governor and Council, asking that the execution of the sentence might be respite, until such time as the pleasure of the king could be known therein. This application was successful in respect to two of the prisoners, one of whom was a woman; but the third, William Battin, who had been convicted "of divers horrid complicated crimes," was ordered to be executed "and hung in Irons in the most public place, at such time as the Governor shall appoint."

The earliest list of taxables of the county of Chester, that has come to the notice of the author, is contained in the regular assessment of the county, made in 1722, which is still on file in the commissioners' office at West Chester. As the best means of showing the extent of the settlements that had been made at this early period, this assessment has been copied entire, (omitting each per-

son's tax), so far as relates to the townships embraced within the limits of Delaware county; including, however, the whole of the townships of Birmingham and Thornbury. The rate was 3d. in the pound, and 9s. poll tax on each single freeman.

By making a proper allowance for the parts of Birmingham and Thornbury not included in Delaware county, the taxables within its present limits at this early date, numbered about 500. As servants were not taxed, it will be safe to estimate six inhabitants to each taxable, making the population of the district now included in Delaware county, at this time, about 3000. As a general rule the assessment, or valuation, was at the rate of £20 per 100 acres of land, but there appears to have been a little variation in some of the townships. The whole amount of tax imposed within our county's limits was about £278 10s.; equal to a little more than \$700.

Beyond the limits of what is now Delaware county, this ancient assessment embraced "West Conestogoe township, containing 64 taxables; East Conestogoe, 147; Peque, 'part of & former District,' 13; Tre" y Dyfrin, 31; White-Land, 13; East-Town, 12; Willis-Town, 20; Ywchlan, 20; Charles-Town, 19; Nantmel, 18; Skoolkil, 27; West-Town, 9; Sadsbury, 20; East Nottingham, 42; Marlborough, 39; West Nottingham, 29; Kennet, 67; Goshen, 19; Bradford, 38; Caln, 33; New Garden, 94, and the inhabitants adjacent, belonging to New Garden, 18,"—making in the whole of Chester county, which then extended to the Susquehanna, the number of taxables 1345, and the population about 8,070.

The very small population of some of the least remote townships, as Westown and Eastown, was owing to the large tracts of land held in those townships by non-residents. The large extent of territory embraced in some of the most distant townships, bordering on the Susquehanna, will account for the relatively large number of taxables returned from that region.

The wide-spread reputation of Penn's government, for freedom and religious toleration, had attracted settlers from different countries, and of different religious beliefs. A large proportion of these settled in the district now embraced in Lancaster county, while very many of the earliest settlers in Chester county, as it is now constituted, emigrated from that part of the original county of that name, out of which Delaware county was formed.

But little of local interest transpired in 1723. The act passed by the legislature authorizing the issue of bills of credit, and making the same current, would, of course, have the effect of giving, in some degree, a fictitious value to property that would be felt in every part of the Province. This was the first paper currency issued in Pennsylvania. An act was also passed in 1723, to reduce the rate of interest of money from eight to six per cent., which has continued to be the legal rate to the present time.

Among objects for which the Society of Friends of the county contributed money in 1723, was for the finishing of Shrewsbury (N. J.) Meeting-house, "for the accommodation of the Quarterly Meeting."

As a punishment for crimes, standing in the pillory has become more fre-

quent than formerly. At the November term of the Chester court in 1723 a man was sentenced to be sold for three years, "to serve after the manner of a servant" for the payment of his gaol fees. Prisoners frequently petitioned to the Court for the privilege of being thus sold; from which it may be inferred that the jails of that day did not afford such comfortable quarters for malefactors as the prisons of modern date.

The ancient but substantial building now occupied as a town hall in the borough of Chester, and which was used as a courthouse up to the time of the removal of the seat of justice to Media, was erected in 1724. The small addition to the rear of the building was erected at a much later date. An act was passed this year "to enable trustees to sell the old court house and prison, belonging to the borough and county of Chester." This sale was effected the following year, and the record shows, conclusively, that the "old court house" referred to was the one built about the year 1694, upon a lot purchased from John Hoskins, and for which a deed was executed by him to the county in 1697. The purchase money paid by the county was £8. The trustees sold the property to William Preston, of Philadelphia, mariner, for £27. The following extract, from the proceedings of the court, shows that the new courthouse was, for a time, made the depository of the public records: "At a Court of Private Sessions held at the House of John Hannum in Concord 15<sup>th</sup> of December, 1724, Joseph Parker having petitioned this Court setting forth y<sup>e</sup> great danger y<sup>e</sup> Records of y<sup>e</sup> County lay in, as well by Casualties of fire, as other accidents which might happen, and refers y<sup>e</sup> same to our consideration to provide a place for keeping y<sup>e</sup> said Records in w<sup>t</sup> may be of greater security whereupon y<sup>e</sup> Court upon mature consideration of the same, allows y<sup>e</sup> petition to be reasonable, & orders y<sup>e</sup> Clerk to present y<sup>e</sup> same before y<sup>e</sup> Commissioners & Assessors of y<sup>e</sup> same County in order that they may fit a room in y<sup>e</sup> new Court house for keeping y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Records in, & when prepared order y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Clerk to transmit all of y<sup>e</sup> said Records to y<sup>e</sup> place so appropriated accordingly, and not to be removed without y<sup>e</sup> Court's direction." It would be difficult now to see how any additional security against casualties by fire was given to the records, by removing them to the court-house.

It will not be uninteresting to the reader to know in what repute our new paper currency was held in the other provinces, and also to have some light on the kind of coin then in general circulation. The following extract from a letter from Elizabeth Webb, a very intelligent public Friend of Birmingham, while on a religious visit to Long Island, Rhode Island, &c., furnishes this information. The letter is dated at "Newport on Road Island y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> mo. 1724," and is addressed to Joseph Brinton of Thornbury. After treating of religious and social affairs, she speaks of having made arrangements for the purchase of a horse, and advises her friend how to proceed in case "he hath a mind for one." "Our paper money," she says, "will not do, and if thou get some changed, it should be for whole pieces of gold for that which is cut will not pass but at £6. an ounce, but the pistole goes for £1. 8s. od. and a moidore at £2. 4s. and a half pistole for 14s."

A bill was passed this year prescribing the forms of declaration of fidelity, affirmation, &c., entirely adapted to the conscientious scruples of Quakers on the subject of taking oaths. Laws of a similar character had been passed, but they failed to meet with the royal sanction, and the people were consequently thrown back on the English act, which many could not sanction. Acts passed by the Council and Assembly usually had the force of laws until they were repealed by the home government, but this one was not to become a law until it had received the approbation of his majesty. This approbation, it will be seen hereafter, was not secured without the employment of money.

A complaint was made to the Assembly by the Indians residing about the Brandywine. They represent that after the sale of their lands to William Penn, "he had re-conveyed to them a tract a mile in extent on each side of the creek, the deed for which, had been burned with the cabin in which it had been deposited; and that the English had made settlements within this tract, had injured their corn, and by dams on the creek, had impeded the passage of fish." Though distrusting the Indian title, their deputies were received with respect by the Assembly, and a promise made to them that their complaints should be inquired into and redressed.

The difficulties and disputes about the circular line between New Castle and Chester counties were again renewed this year, but no definite result was arrived at.

The Affirmation act, before referred to, at length received the royal confirmation. The following extracts from the Records of Haverford Monthly Meeting, at once show the great anxiety of Friends on the subject, and the appliances that were used in those days to secure the royal sanction to a most just and reasonable measure.

3<sup>rd</sup> mo. 13. "This meeting refers to the consideration of ffrds—getting of money to pay for negotiating ye late affirmation act in Great Britain."

6<sup>th</sup> mo. 12. "Lewis David, Thomas Thomas and Edward William are designed to take frd's contributions in Cash to defray the Charge of having the Royal assent to ye affirmation act & make report thereof to next meeting."

7<sup>th</sup> mo. 9. "The friends appointed to receive frds contributions towards having ye Royall assent to ye Affirmation act is continued and advised to press friends to bring it in as soon as may be, in order to be paid to Richd Hill before ye yearly meeting."

10<sup>th</sup> mo. 9<sup>th</sup>. "Edw<sup>d</sup> Williams produced a receipt signed by Richd Hill for eight pounds eighteen shillings, received of him and Thomas Thomas towards negotiating the affirmation act, for account of this meeting."

Besides the above subscription, this monthly meeting subscribed this year £5 10s. 1d. towards building Horsham meeting-house, and £10 10s. 4d. towards the redemption of the wife and children of John Hanson of New England, who had been carried off by the Indians. Chester Monthly Meeting also contributed £10 4s. for this latter purpose.

The minutes of Haverford Monthly Meeting go to show that Sewell's "History of the Quakers" was now in press, and that the yearly meeting had subscribed for five hundred copies. Fourteen of these copies were taken by

Merion and Radnor meetings. The subscription for this work had been commenced in 1723.

An application was made to the court, by an insolvent debtor in prison, "for relief from his imprisonment; y<sup>t</sup> his creditors may accept his servitude as y<sup>e</sup> law directs, having no other way to satisfy the same." The court directs that he shall serve his creditors four years; the persons accepting his servitude to pay the costs. But if the creditors do not accept of his servitude in the space of thirty days, then the prisoner is to be sold for four years. There was also a convict ordered to be sold for four years, for the payment of his fine, fees and expenses.

The government of the Province, in 1726, passed out of the hands of Governor Keith. His successor was Patrick Gordon, among whose earliest acts was the recommendation of the culture of silk, which he also urged in a letter to the Lords Commissioners of Trade.

The commission of the peace for Chester county, under the new administration, was filled up with the following names: John Wright, Richard Hayes, Henry Pearce, Nathaniel Newlin, John Wood, Henry Hayes, Isaac Taylor, Elisha Gatchell, Samuel Nutt, John Crosby, Abraham Emmett, Jun., Tho. Ried, George Assheton, Tobias Hendricks, Andrew Cornish, Mercer Brown, and Evan Lewis.

The Indians living on, or near a branch of the Brandywine, complained to the Governor and Council that their fishing was hindered by the erection of a mill and dam on that creek, in New Castle county. It appears there was a law in the lower counties requiring this dam to be left open in the fishing season, which had not been complied with.

While the poor Indian was thus seeking redress from the provincial authorities for injuries inflicted upon his fishing interest, these authorities were imploring the home government for relief from impositions imposed upon theirs. The shad fisheries of the Delaware were largely productive beyond the home consumption, but an injudicious duty imposed by Parliament on salt, almost excluded salted shad from commerce. New England had obtained an exemption from this duty, and the application of Pennsylvania for the same was entrusted to a Mr. Perry of London. This gentleman was at length successful; and so highly did the provincial authorities esteem his services, that they rewarded them with a donation of 150 guineas.

News of the death of the King having been received, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was, on the 31st of August, proclaimed King, by order of the Governor and Council. As a matter of course all commissions were renewed. James James was added to the list of justices for Chester county.

An addition to Providence meeting-house having been erected last year, a proposition was now made for furnishing the building with a gallery "to accommodate large gatherings."

It is probable the first meeting-house in Caln was erected in 1727, as that meeting had selected ground for said purpose, "upon the farther side of the

valley upon the mountain," and had secured the consent of Concord Monthly Meeting "to proceed."

In 1728, considerable difficulties occurred with the Indians in the more remote settlements, which were attended with the most serious and melancholy consequences. A small band of foreign Indians called Twetchtweys appeared in the neighborhood of "the Iron works at Mahanatawny," armed with guns, pistols, and swords, committing depredations and alarming the inhabitants. As the alarm spread, the danger became magnified, and the stories of Indian murders gained credence. Under apprehensions of danger thus created, two brothers, John and Walter Winter, shot three Indians at a place called Cassea, one man and two women, and wounded two Indian girls. The news of this unfortunate event coming to the ears of the Governor, he caused the brothers, who were respectable farmers, to be arrested by the method of Hue and Cry, together with their neighbor, Morgan Herbert, as accessory to the murder. The prisoners were incarcerated in the noisome dungeon of the old prison at Chester, and there securely chained; but had their trial without much delay before the justices of the Supreme Court, who then held the courts of oyer and terminer for the whole Province. They were all convicted; but Herbert, upon the petition of the people of the county, and more particularly upon that of "David Lloyd, Rich<sup>d</sup> Hill and Jer. Langhorne, the justices of the court," was pardoned. The justices assert in their petition, that "though in strictness of Law, Herbert's offence may be adjudged murder, yet it appeared to them, that he was not active in perpetrating thereof, but unhappily fell into y<sup>e</sup> company of those that committed it." It seems strange that the law could be so strictly construed as to convert a misfortune in a crime. The two Winters were executed; but the facts that have come down to us would warrant the belief, that in committing the homicide they acted upon the belief that the Indians were actually engaged in war against the whites.

On account of "several indecencies having been used towards the members of Assembly attending the service of the country in Philadelphia, by rude and disorderly persons," a proposition was made to change the place of meeting, and Chester was designated as the most suitable place. The Governor suggested a continuance of the sittings of the Assembly for some time at Philadelphia, but that if upon further experience the members continued of the same sentiment, he and the Council agreed that they should adjourn to Chester. This threat to remove the seat of government no doubt had the effect of securing the members from any further indignities, and prevented Chester from being a second time the capital of Pennsylvania.

Early in 1729, Lancaster was organized as a county, without any specified boundary, except the line that separated it from Chester county. This line was run by John Taylor, aided by eleven commissioners. The name of Lancaster for the new county was suggested by John Wright, one of the commissioners, who had emigrated from Lancashire, England, in 1714, and settled in Chester, but had removed to Columbia in 1726.

An act was passed this year authorizing the emission of £30,000, in bills

of credit, and also one laying a duty on negroes imported into the Province. This latter act was repealed by the home government. The evils of slavery were apparent to many of the inhabitants of the Province, especially the Quakers, and it may be supposed that the act in question was intended more as a restraint upon the importation of slaves than as a source of revenue.

It had been a long time since the Quakers first took the subject of slavery under serious consideration, and although the action of their meetings had not resulted in anything of much practical utility, many individuals of the Society testified strongly against the practice of buying and selling of slaves. In 1729, Chester Monthly Meeting adopted the following minute, which was much better calculated to abolish the slave trade than the duty imposed by the legislature: "This Monthly Meeting directs its representatives to lay before the Quarterly Meeting, that as they were by the discipline prevented from fetching or importing negro slaves from their own country, whether it is not reasonable we should not be restricted from buying them when imported, and if so the Quarterly Meeting to lay it before the Yearly Meeting for concurrence." The subsequent efficient action of the Society towards the abolition of slavery appears to have had its origin in this action of Chester Monthly Meeting.

Matters of smaller moment also claimed the attention of the meetings about this time; as the practice of making large provisions at funerals, and the serving of those who attended them with wine and other liquors; the erection of tombstones, &c. Concord Meeting also bore its testimony against putting names and dates upon coffins, and decided, "that in future members should be dealt with for such idolatrous practice."

The subject of the Indian claim of one mile on each side of the Brandywine was formally brought to the notice of Governor Gordon, by a letter from Checochinican, a principal chief. This functionary bases the claim of the Indians upon "a wrighting for the creek of Brandywine, up to the head thereof with all y<sup>e</sup> land a mile wide of y<sup>e</sup> creek on each side," which their brother, William P'cnn, was pleased to grant to them after they had sold their interest to him, but "which wrighting, by some accident was now lost." He acknowledges, however, that they had sold this land "up to a rock in y<sup>e</sup> said creek, it being in the line of the land of Abraham Marshall." Their complaint now is, that Nathaniel Newlin, a member of Assembly, who had purchased some of the land, but who had given them a writing in 1726, "that neither he nor his heirs would, in any way, disturb or molest them in the free and peaceable enjoyment thereof," had, contrary to the same, sold his land, greatly to their disgust; that they had been forbid "so much as to make use of timber growing thereon, for y<sup>e</sup> convenience of building some cabins, & further that the town at the Head of the Brandywine is surveyed to one James Gibbons and many more, and now has an assurance of a conveyance of the same from the Com<sup>m</sup> of property, as he himself says by James Steel." In a postscript to his letter, the worthy chief says, that "James Logan promised to me, that James Gibbons, nor any body else, should never have a confirmation, thereof, nor any other

person within our claim." What order was taken upon this letter does not appear.

A new commission of the peace was issued in 1730, to the following persons, viz.: Richard Hayes, Henry Pierce, Henry Hayes, Elisha Gatchell, John Crosby, Abraham Emmitt, junr., Mercer Brown, James James, John Perry, James Gibbons, Joseph Pennock, Samuel Hollingsworth, Joseph Brinton, and Nicholas Pyle. The reason assigned for the new commission was, "that divers of those named in the last had declined to act," and that one George Asheton "had acted but too much."

It was ordered by the court, with the consent of the commissioners and assessors of the county, "that Nathan Worley be master and keeper of the House of Correction or Workhouse in the borough of Chester for the term of one year, if he behave himself well which s<sup>d</sup> time is to commence on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of March next, and that the burgesses of said borough shall from time to time, give such directions therein as they may adjudge proper."

Haverford Monthly Meeting, after having appointed a committee to aid the Valley Friends in fixing on a site for a meeting-house, at length leaves them at their liberty to build the said house "at the Grave Yard near Lewis Walker's dec<sup>d</sup>, which was left by the said Lewis by his last will for that purpose." A temporary meeting was, from time to time, authorized by Haverford Meeting, to be held at Richard Harrisson's school-house, but it does not appear that it ever grew into a regular meeting.

The Chester Monthly had not as yet received any response to their application to the quarterly meeting, and through it to the yearly meeting, on the propriety of purchasing imported slaves. In anticipation of any action by these meetings, this monthly meeting, towards the close of the year 1730, adopted a minute that cautioned Friends "against purchasing imported negroes, it being disagreeable to the sense of the meeting, and that such as are likely to be found in the practice, be cautioned how they offend therein."

The act of the Provincial Legislature, imposing a duty on imported slaves and criminals, did not meet with much favor from the home government. Instructions were transmitted to Governor Gordon against laying duties on either negroes or felons; the latter being in direct opposition to an act of Parliament "for the further preventing Robbery, Burglary, and other felonies, and for the more effectual transportation of Felons."

The first mission from the Roman Catholic Church was established within the limits of Delaware county about the year 1730, or perhaps a little earlier. The mission was from an establishment of the Jesuit Society in Maryland, and was set up at the residence of Thomas Willcox, at Ivy Mills, in Concord township. The church services at the Ivy Mills Mission have been conducted in a private dwelling for a century and a quarter; at first in that of Thomas Willcox, by periodical visits of missionaries from Maryland; next at the residence of his son, Mark Willcox, and subsequently in that of the late James M. Willcox, Esq., where it was continued till the erection of the neat Catholic church in the immediate vicinity. At first the congregation was very small and it con-

tinued so for many years, but of late the number professing that faith has become very considerable, chiefly by foreign immigration.

Pennsylvania had been peculiarly prosperous under the administration of Governor Gordon, and at this time contained more white inhabitants than all Virginia, Maryland and both the Carolinas. Its exports were large, consisting of wheat, flour, beef, pork, leather, fish, lumber, staves, &c. From this county flour and meal were important items of export, and were sometimes shipped by the millers.

The wearing of a badge by criminals, indicating the crime for which they had been convicted, as the letter T for theft, ceases about this time to be inflicted as a punishment by our court. Confinement in the stocks has very rarely formed any part of a sentence; but still these implements of torture were maintained at Chester, Marcus Hook and Darby. At a town meeting held in the latter township March 14th, 1732, it was agreed "that there shall be a pair of stocks built in some public place in Lower Darby, and the charges of the same shall be paid of the town's stock now in the hands of Thomas Worth, one of the overseers of the poor." In the absence of facts on the subject, it may be presumed that the smaller kinds of misdemeanors were punished by means of the stocks, upon the authority of a justice of the peace, a chief burgess, or perhaps, in earlier times, upon that of a town meeting.

Licenses for keeping a tavern or an ordinary, were still granted by the Governor, upon the recommendation of the court. Some of the reasons assigned by the petitioners for wishing to engage in the business, would appear rather singular at this time. Thus, William Surnam, who has, "for divers years past lived in Middletown in good credit and esteem, near and convenient to the public road, who has for the greater part of his residence there followed the occupation of Malt making & the Brewing of Beer for a livelihood, but being greatly oppressed by travellers, and the constant visitation of his wonted acquaintances, has been (as it were) forced to give continually gratis the fruits of his labor." The application was unsuccessful.

Griffith Evans, of Haverford, was located at a convenient stage, and had a dwelling-house suitable for travellers "on the great road y<sup>t</sup> leads from the branches of the Brandywine & Goshen & several other parts," and withal was "an ancient man and his wife also well stricken in years & subject to lameness." Griffith kept the well-established stand known as the Old Frog in that day. It was located a short distance above Cooperstown, in Haverford.

Hannah Penn, widow of the late Proprietary, and his son, Springett, having died, John, Thomas, and Richard, his three remaining sons, became joint Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. Thomas Penn came over to the Province for the first time in 1732, and arrived at Chester on the afternoon of August 11th. An express was immediately sent to Philadelphia, where the Assembly and Council were in session. The Secretary of the Council was forthwith dispatched to Chester, with the compliments and congratulations of the Governor and board to the new joint Proprietary upon his safe arrival, and "to acquaint him, that to-morrow morning they would in person pay their respects to him."

Accordingly, on the next day, the Governor and all the members of Council who were able to travel, accompanied by a very large number of gentlemen, visited Chester, "waited on the Honorable Proprietary and paid him their compliments. After dinner, the Proprietary with his company, now grown very numerous, sett out for Philadelphia, near to which place he was met by the mayor, recorder and aldermen, with a great body of people. The recorder, in the name of the mayor and commonalty of the City, made a congratulatory speech, which the Proprietary answered, &c." On the 15th of the month, the representatives sent in their "Humble address," which contains much less adulation than was betrayed by the part taken by the Governor, Council, and municipal authorities of the city, in the affair.

An impostor appeared in 1732 among the meetings composing Haverford Monthly Meeting of Friends, and successfully passed himself off as a Quaker preacher. His name was John Cruise, and it was not until after he had left, which was "without making satisfaction," that his true character became known. A committee was promptly appointed to caution Friends elsewhere as to his character. They eventually received word that he had removed to North Carolina, to which place the committee were directed to write, "least he should impose upon friends."

Difficulties between the people of Maryland and those of this Province were of frequent occurrence, but the scene has been shifted from the border of Chester county to that of Lancaster. Two Quakers, John Wright and Samuel Blunston, both of whom had emigrated from this county and settled at or near Columbia, were the active local managers in these troubles on behalf of Pennsylvania, and they certainly performed their part with ability and energy.

Commissioners on the part of both Provinces, with surveyors, met at Newcastle in February, for the purpose of running the circular line, preliminary to the adjustment of the other boundaries. This resulted in nothing but angry disputes brought about by unreasonable suggestions from the Maryland side in the controversy. The nature of these suggestions, and the manner of conducting the controversy, will be better understood by consulting a correspondence between Benjamin Eastburn, the Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, and a Parson Jones, of Maryland, the original of which is on file in the Surveyor-General's office at Harrisburg.

An agreement having been entered into between the Proprietaries and Lord Baltimore, as to the principles that should govern in the settlement of the boundaries between the two Provinces, and between Maryland and the Lower Counties, the Governor addressed a circular letter to the justices of Chester and other border counties, enjoining them to observe certain directions therein laid down, with the view of preserving the peace until the lines could be actually run. It was a long time, however, before this took place.

Late at night on September 19, 1734, news of the arrival of John Penn, the elder brother of Thomas, was brought to Philadelphia by express from Newcastle. Early on the next morning, his brother, Thomas Penn, with a number of gentlemen, proceeded to Chester to receive him, but he did not

land there until late in the evening, and remained there all night. On the morning of the 21st the party proceeded towards Philadelphia, and were met at the Schuylkill by the mayor, recorder and commonalty, as in the case of his brother Thomas. John did not remain long in the country, but returned the next year to adjust some dispute that Lord Baltimore had raised in respect to the interminable boundary question.

The Yearly Meeting of Friends, in 1735, adopted various recommendations, among which may be enumerated: punctuality in the payment of debts to the Crown, and quit-rents to the Proprietors; against being concerned in lotteries; against large provisions at marriages and burials; against the importation of negroes, or the buying of them after being imported; against the frequent use of drams, and the use of strong liquors in their families, and they also repeated their former advice in respect to grave-stones. These recommendations were generally adopted by the several meetings of this county, especially that in respect to negroes, which may indeed be regarded as the first effective blow inflicted on the slave trade.

It does not appear that up to this time lotteries had been in vogue in the Province. This year the Proprietaries proposed to sell by way of lottery 100,000 acres of land, and it may have been that the admonition of the yearly meeting on that subject, was to guard Friends against becoming the dupes of this magnificent swindle.

Chester Particular Meeting of Friends appears to be engaged in the erection of a new meeting-house. Permission was granted to that meeting to sell their old house, which was accordingly done.

The number of taxables in the county in 1722 was 500. The number taken from an assessment made in 1735 is 800—making the population, on an estimate of six persons to one taxable, 4800, or an increase of 1800 inhabitants in 13 years. Owing to the wretched system of farming adopted by the early settlers, the lands at first placed under culture were exhausted, and many families removed further into the interior, and encountered the task of clearing new lands, rather than remain upon those that had been exhausted, either by their fathers or themselves. The assessment or valuation in 1735 was no higher than in 1722. The tax was about one-third less, being at the rate of two pence in the pound; the poll tax on single freemen was 6s., while in 1722 it was 9s. Upper Chichester and Upper Darby appear as distinct municipalities in this assessment, though the latter was not then organized as a separate township for all purposes. The tax for the whole county was only £160.

After an unusually successful administration of about ten years, Governor Gordon died in the summer of 1736, leaving to his successor, James Logan, who was then president of the Council, some unadjusted Indian troubles, and an almost endless series of Maryland border disputes. Logan administered the government for about two years. In the absence of a governor, there could be no legislation, and of course no laws were passed during the administration of James Logan.

The advice of the yearly meeting against the importation of negroes, and

buying them after being imported, and the advice against "the frequent use of drams, or other strong liquors, in families, and particularly giving them to children," was repeated and enjoined by both Chester and Concord Monthly Meetings. This advice was frequently repeated before any further steps were taken on the subject.

Bradford Monthly Meeting, to be composed of Caln and Bradford Meetings, was established in 1736 by authority of Chester Quarterly Meeting.

The crossing of the Brandwine creek, at Chadds' Ford, was frequently interrupted by high water and ice, and the settlements had become so numerous west of that stream that the establishment of a ferry became necessary. The following paper, dated on the 30th of August, 1737, the original of which is on file in the office of the clerk of quarter sessions, at West Chester, fully explains the establishment of this most necessary improvement:

"John Chadds, having petitioned the Court, setting forth that by the concurrence of the Justices and by order of the Commissioners and assessors, a fferry being erected over Brandywine creek, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Nottingham, & no rates for the same established, prays that such rates may be set for the same as to the Court may seem reasonable; whereupon the Court taking the same into consideration, have adjudged the rates hereafter mentioned, may be demanded & taken by the said John Chadds or his assigns or successors in the said Ferry:

"For every horse and Rider, four pence; for every single person on foot three pence, if more, two pence each; for every ox, cow or heifer, four pence each; for every sheep, one penny; for every Hog, three half pence; for every Coach, waggon or Cart, one shilling six pence; for every empty waggon or Cart nine pence; for every steed four pence.

"To the aforesaid rates, the justices have subscribed their names. Richard Hayes, John Crosby, Henry Hayes, Samuel Hollingsworth, John Parry, Abraham Emmitt, Caleb Coupland, Elisha Gatchell, Joseph Brinton."

A person hailing from Beyruta, near Mount Lebanon, who called himself Sheck Sidi, claimed to be a Christian nobleman, and complained that he had suffered great persecution from the Turks, succeeded in gaining the confidence and sympathy of the Yearly Meeting of Friends, and also a contribution of twenty pistoles. He was recommended to the several meetings in our county as a proper object of charity; but to what extent relief was granted does not appear. He was evidently viewed with some suspicion.

There was much violence used by persons residing in Maryland towards those residing near the supposed line, but claiming to belong to Pennsylvania. Though mostly confined to Lancaster county, it happened in 1738 that Elisha Gatchell, one of the justices of Chester county, was beaten and abused by rioters from Maryland, and subsequently carried by them into the Province and detained. A warrant was issued by Thomas Graeme, one of the justices of the Supreme Court, for their arrest. The disagreements between the people of the Provinces had now arrived at such a pitch, caused by arrests and other indignities offered on either side, that from simple breaches of the peace, open hostilities seemed to be on the eve of breaking out. Fortunately the arrival of an order from the King and Council, on the subject of the boundary, made it

the interest of each party to refrain from further hostile proceedings for the present.

George Thomas, a planter of Antigua, was appointed Governor of the Province in 1737, but did not assume the duties of the office till August of the next year. As a consequence of the gubernatorial change, it became necessary to issue a new commission of the peace. The following persons were appointed for Chester County: Richard Hayes, Henry Pearce, Henry Hayes, Elisha Gatchell, John Crosby, Caleb Cowpland, Abraham Emmit, James James, John Parry, Joseph Pennock, Samuel Hollingsworth, Joseph Bridental, Joseph Heins, William Pim, Joseph Bonsall, the chief Burgesses for the time being, and Joseph Parker.

The order of the King and Council, in respect to the Maryland boundary, proved to be only temporarily beneficial. Complaints on both sides were renewed, and a revival of former outrages was apprehended. These were happily averted by an agreement entered into, at this time, between the Proprietaries of both Provinces.

The Friends at Darby found it necessary to enlarge their meeting-house, and accordingly "Nathan Gibson, Joseph Bonsall, Samul Bunting and John Davis are appointed undertakers, to look after the said enlargement and sett the work." This was an enlargement of the old house on the hill within the graveyard.

Folly has her votaries in all ages, but the particular manner in which they make their oblations to the fantastic deity, is varied by time and circumstances. It may be inferred from a minute of Darby Meeting, that one of the modes selected at this particular period of our history, was "the vain practice of firing guns at marriages." As but a single instance of dealing for this grave offence is recorded, and the offender in that case made the required acknowledgment, it may be concluded, that, as a general rule, this vain practice prevailed among those outside of the staid Society of Friends.

Slight shocks of an earthquake had been experienced in 1726, and again in 1732. December 7th, 1738, a severe shock was felt, "accompanied by a remarkable rumbling noise; people waked in their beds, the doors flew open, bricks fell from the chimneys; the consternation was serious, but happily no great damage ensued."

The provisional agreement that had formerly been entered into between the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland, in respect to the boundary, was directed by the King and Council to be enforced; and in compliance with this direction, and as a part thereof, it became necessary to run a temporary east and west line between the Provinces, fifteen miles and a quarter south of the latitude of the most southern part of Philadelphia, to the Susquehanna River, and west of that river fourteen and three-quarter miles south of the said latitude. The limited scope of this work will exclude any extended account of the survey of this line, or that upon nearly the same ground, but of much greater notoriety, known as Mason's and Dixon's, yet as the line of latitude of the most southern part of Philadelphia upon which it was based,

passed through our county, it would not be proper to leave the matter wholly unnoticed.

To run this line, Lawrence Growden and Richard Peters were appointed commissioners on behalf of Pennsylvania, and Col. Levin Gale and Samuel Chamberlaine, on the part of Maryland. Benjamin Eastburn acted as surveyor on behalf of the former, and William Ramsey on behalf of the latter. On December 8th, a true meridian line was fixed in the city of Philadelphia, and when tried the next day, the magnetic variation was found to be five degrees and twenty-five minutes westerly. On the 11th of the month, a true west line was run to the distance of about two miles, when, from the severity of the weather, the surveying party was obliged to adjourn to the 5th of April following. Commencing again in the Spring, on the 18th of April they had progressed as far as the Widow Parnel's [Pennell's] in Edgmont, having crossed Upper Darby, Springfield, and Upper Providence, in their route. Several lines had been run before, which Mr. Peters, in a letter to the Governor, says they had crossed several times, "but not after leaving Sam<sup>l</sup>. Levis's." They are now "south of the line run by John Taylor, and more south of the line run by the Jersey Commissioners." Thus far the work has gone on harmoniously. Two days later the party had arrived at James Gibbons', in Thornbury. The Maryland commissioners became suspicious, because of the line running so far south; but after a careful comparison of Theodolites they became reconciled. On April 23d both of the Pennsylvania commissioners wrote to the Governor from an open field in West Bradford, which appears to be the point "where the line is to be set off south in order to measure the fifteen miles and a quarter." It was about thirty-one miles from the place of beginning. But they were now involved in a dispute. Col. Gale, on the authority of the Governor and Council of Maryland, claimed that the measure of the fifteen and a quarter miles should be made superficially without any allowance for the altitude of the hills, while the Pennsylvania commissioners very properly claimed this allowance. Mr. Eastburn had accompanied the Jersey commissioners last December, and had ascertained from actual calculation that the difference between the two plans of measurement did not exceed twenty-five perches. The object of the commissioners, in now writing to the Governor, was to obtain his directions, "whether they must join with the Maryland commissioners superficially, that is to say, without allowing for the Altitudes of the Hills, and so make them, [the Marylanders,] an absolute present of 25 perches, or proceed *ex parte*, & how far over Susquehannah, or return to Philadelphia & do no more at present."

On April 25th the commissioners again wrote to his Honor, the Governor, dating their letter at William Webb's. They have now become extremely jealous of the Maryland Commissioners, taking Colonel Gale, one of them, "to be under instructions, which they had for some time apprehended, to be inconsistent with a disposition to run a fair line with them," and accusing him of seeking some pretext for breaking with them, in order to run an *ex parte* line. After much argument, the Maryland commissioners agreed to allow the addi-

tion of twenty-five perches to the surface measure, not knowing that this fully covered the whole difference between the two plans of measurement. This plan was determined upon before receiving the Governor's answer; the Maryland commissioners supposing they had yielded but little in making the compromise, while those of Pennsylvania knew that the only sacrifice they had made was in form, and that they had really yielded nothing in substance.

The next disagreement was about the chain to be used in the measurement. It was the custom to have the two-pole chain made one inch longer, and the four-pole chain two inches longer than the exact measure, to make up for inequalities and irregularities. Col. Gale contended for the chain to be reduced to the exact measure. After much contention, and a threat on the part of the Pennsylvania commissioners to break, and run the line *ex parte*, this point was conceded by the Maryland commissioners; but at the same time these gentlemen set up a claim for an allowance of a half inch in every chain for the thickness of the sticks. They at length receded from this position, and the measurement of the meridian line was proceeded with; and at their coming out at the end of the line, the Pennsylvania commissioners "were greatly astonished" to find themselves "no more than 20 perches more south, than the corner the Jersey commissioners had fixed for the end of the south line." Having commenced their measurement eighty perches south of the east and west line run by the Jersey commissioners, and having the fullest confidence in the accuracy of their work, they concluded that the Jersey commissioners had made "too large measure in the south line by 60 perches."

From the end of the south line they immediately proceeded to run the temporary boundary line westward to the Susquehanna, where, owing to sickness and death in the family of Col. Gale, the joint commission was broken up. Beyond the Susquehanna, "to the top of the most Western hill, of a range of hills called the Kittocktinny," distant from the place of beginning about eighty-eight statute miles, the line was run *ex parte* by the Pennsylvania Commissioners.

In running the west line from Philadelphia, the commissioners note several points in our county and beyond it. On the evening of the first day, they left off, "in the land of Thomas Worth of Darby township;" on the 2d day "at Samuel Levis' in Springfield;" on the 3d at John Worrall's in Providence; the 4th at the widow Yarnalls in Edgemont. Here meeting with unusual attraction, they reviewed part of their work, but on the 19th of April they were on "the plantation of Jacob —— in Thornbury township;" on that of Joseph Hunt in Westtown on the 20th; on Abraham Marshall's land in Bradford on the 21st, and on the 23d had reached "an old field belonging to John Newlyn, on or near its north line," from whence they turned south.

It must not be supposed that the place of stopping had anything to do with fixing the northeast corner of Maryland. The only object in running westward before measuring the  $15\frac{1}{4}$  miles south, was to avoid the large streams of water, and when they had reached John Newlin's old field, they

concluded the large waters of the Brandywine and Christina creeks would be avoided.

In running the south line, the land of William Wickersham in East Marlborough township, and that of Hugh Steward in New Garden are mentioned. The point at which the 15½ miles ended was "20 perches from the road leading to Charles Tenant's meeting house in Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle county."

An inquiry made by the crown in respect to the currency of the Province, brings to light many interesting facts, and among others that the emission of bills of credit had effectually excluded specie as a circulating medium. The report on the subject from the Assembly, doubtless drawn up by John Kinsey, their speaker, claims that obedience had been yielded to the provisions of the act of the sixth year of Queen Anne, fixing the rates of foreign coin in the British Plantations, up to the year 1720, but admits that "between which time and 1723, merchants, to make remittances to England, did sometimes purchase silver with gold at a small advance." The first act for issuing bills of credit was passed in 1723. The report goes on to say that, "it must indeed be confessed, that soon after these bills of credit were issued, as our trade very much increased, and far greater quantities of English goods were imported, the balance of our trade with Great Britain turned out in our disfavour, and as those bills were in good credit, and answered the ends of money amongst us, it was no longer in our power to keep any great quantities of silver or gold for a currency; and therefore since that time, they have been seldom used in the payment of debts, but generally bought and sold as merchandize, and shipped off to Great Britain to pay for those great quantities of goods, which are yearly imported from thence."

The ridiculous fashion of wearing hoops prevailed about this period, but it found much less favor at that time than at a later time with those of the Society of Friends. Towards the close of 1739 Concord Monthly Meeting testified thus against the practice: "A concern having taken hold against this meeting to suppress pride, and it seems to appear some what in women in wearing of hoope petticoats which is a great trouble to many minds, and it is the unanimous sense of this meeting that none among us be in the practice thereof. [and that] all our overseers and other solid friends do inspect in their members and where any appear, to be guilty, do deal with them and discourage them either in that of hoops or other indecent dress." In spite of all the watchfulness that this minute imposed upon the "overseers and other solid friends," it was this year found that Caleb Burdsall and his wife had "a little too inconsiderately encouraged women wearing of hoopst petecoats."

The celebrated itinerant preacher, George Whitefield, visited this country towards the close of 1739. After having preached to immense numbers in Philadelphia, making many converts, it is recorded that he was accompanied to Chester by 150 horsemen, and preached there to 7000 people, and again at Whiteclay Creek to 8000, of whom as many as 3000 were on horseback.

Thomas Penn returned to England this year; the constant and violent

quarrels between the Assembly and the Governor, in which Proprietary interests were frequently brought into the controversy, could not have been very agreeable to him.

At the meeting of the legislature in October, the Governor had shown a vindictive spirit in his reply to John Kinsey, the accomplished speaker of the Assembly. This was followed up by the issue of a new general commission of the peace for the several counties of the Province, in which his Excellency exhibited a petty revenge, unworthy of his position, by leaving out the names of those justices who had opposed his administration. As an excuse for getting rid of some of the obnoxious Quaker justices, he said he had received a letter from Mr. John Penn with the information "that the court at Chester had set aside a man from the jury for declining to take the affirmation and insisting to be qualified by oath." John had also urged the Governor to appoint a majority of justices in each county who "would not scruple to take, or at least administer an oath." If the charge against the Chester justices was true, his Excellency could readily and directly have obtained a substantiation of all the facts, but resting alone on this circuitous hearsay testimony, the truth of the accusation may be fairly doubted; but it requires a large share of charity to wholly excuse the bigotry of the degenerate son of the first Proprietary, for making such a communication to the Governor.

Of the justices appointed by the Governor in 1738, shortly after assuming the duties of his office, he left out of the new commission for Chester county, the following names: Richard Hayes, James James, John Parry, Samuel Hollingsworth, Joseph Brantall, and Joseph Heins, and included those of William Moore, Joseph Brinton, William Webb, John Mather, Ralph Pyle, John Taylor, and Job Rushton.

That part of the road known as the old Lancaster or Conestoga road, west of John Spruce's land in Whiteland township, had been laid out and opened for several years, but for some reason, probably because the city, or landings on tide water could be reached by roads then in use, a survey of this important thoroughfare was not made till this time.

At the instance of the grand jury and some of the substantial inhabitants of Chester county, complaining of abuses practised in that county by the use of defective weights and measures, the justices petitioned the Governor for the appointment of a regulator of weights and measures. Isaac Taylor received the appointment. The petitioners allege, that "they have directed the purchasing of standards of brass for weights and measures, according to his Majesty's standards for the Exchequer." These standards were procured by Thomas Morgan, and cost the county £17 12s. 11d.

The jail and court-house both appear to have been subjected to some renovation about this time. An order was passed by the commissioners in favor of Nathan Worley "for £10, for planks for flooring the two dungeons east side of the prison and laying the floors &c.;" and one in favor of Thomas Morgan "for £5 11s. 6d. for 150 lbs. spikes for laying the dungeon's floors." There was also an order of £5 for plastering and ceiling the prison; and one of

£26 for repairing and painting the court-house and prison, and another of £14 4s. for a well in the work-house yard. Still other repairs were made the next year.

The business of the county was transacted at this period by three commissioners, elected as they now are. In laying taxes they were assisted by six persons called assessors, who were chosen annually. The duties now performed by township assessors was then performed by the constables. The tax for this year was laid at the house of John Chadds in Birmingham; the rate being 2d. in the pound and "6s. a head upon freemen." The house of John Chadds was favored with the meetings of the commissioners for several years.

No less than three persons offered to serve the office of county treasurer, gratis, in 1741. The commissioners appointed Joshua Thompson, one of the number, but Joseph Brinton, the late treasurer, complaining that he still had unsettled business in the office, and being willing to serve at the same cheap rate, Thompson relinquished the office in his favor, upon the condition, however, that he was to hold it during the year following.

A proposition was made to the commissioners for a ferry on the Brandywine "on the road from Concord to Maryland by the erection of wharfs, where the creeks overflows, & renders peoples landing very difficult."

In the trial of criminal cases, it appears to have been the practice, since the early settlement of the province, only to employ counsel in those of serious import. In these cases the most able counsel in the Province was engaged. The following minute from the commissioners' books shows the amount of compensation allowed in such cases: "Allowed John Kinsey Esq<sup>r</sup> an order on the Treas<sup>r</sup> for the sum of £3 12s. being his fees as Kings attorney at the tryall of James O'Donnelly and Richard Graham, 26<sup>th</sup> of May last."

Besides the counsel, there was another officer specially employed for trials in the Oyer and Terminer, as will be seen by another minute: "Allowed John Ross, Gent. an order on the Treasurer for the sum of three pounds ten shillings, for officiating as clerk of the Crown at a Court of Oyer and Terminer held at Chester, for the tryal of James O'Donnelly & Richard Graham, the 26<sup>th</sup> of May last." Richard Graham was sent away in "the Privateer," for which additional fees were allowed.

Considering the scarcity of money in these early times, the amounts collected by the Quakers in their meetings, for charitable and other purposes, is really astonishing. Haverford Monthly Meeting contributed in 1741 £35 6s. 10d., and Concord meeting £21 10s. 6d. toward the relief of the sufferers by the great fire at Charleston, S. C.

A controversy brought before Chester Monthly Meeting in 1742, between Thomas Dell of the one part, and John Crosby and Peter Dicks of the other, reveals the fact, that previous to this time the latter had erected a forge on Crum creek. The precise location of this early forge cannot at this time be designated.

The ferry established on the Brandywine at Chadds' Ford not proving to

be remunerative, except when connected with the business of tavern-keeping, John Chadds therefore "presented a petition, (signed by himself and a considerable number of inhabitants of Chester county,) to the commissioners and assessors, setting forth that pursuant to an agreement made with their predecessors in the year 1737, he built a boat and suitable appurtenances for the conveying of people and carriages over Brandywine creek, with the money that he borrowed of the county for that purpose, the sum of which was 30 pounds, and it being evident as y<sup>e</sup> petitioner conceives, that the profits of the said ferry, will not without some consideration, compensate for the charge thereof, and that the Honorable Justices, hath at last August Court, thought proper to deprive him the s<sup>d</sup> John Chadds from keeping a house of entertainment, near the s<sup>d</sup> ferry, which he had done heretofore: They therefore request that the said John Chads may be acquitted & discharged from the payment of the sum of money above mentioned, and also from the care and management of s<sup>d</sup> boat and appurtenances, and some other person appointed to act therein in his stead." The petition does not appear to have been granted, for in two years thereafter John Chadds had paid the £30, with the interest remitted, and is again reinstated in his business of tavern-keeping.

The fairs authorized by law were not sufficient to satisfy the desires of the public in this respect. Charles Connor and five others were this year bound over for holding a fair at Birmingham, but it does not appear that any further proceedings were had in the matter.

How customary it was at this period for criminals to receive corporal punishment by whipping, as a part or the whole penalty for their wrong-doings, may be inferred from the two following minutes taken from the Commissioners' books: "Allowed John Wharton an order on the Treasurer for four shillings for making a new whip, and mending an old one for the use of the County." "Allowed Isaac Lea an order on the Treasurer, for the sum of 8 shillings, being for two new whips, and mending an old one; for the County's service."

Benjamin Hayes, of Haverford, who had served the commissioners as clerk for many years, "presented a petition desiring to be discharged from his office." John Wharton was appointed in his place.

Tench Francis was allowed £5 for his services as attorney-general in Chester county.

Application was made to the commissioners for a bridge over Chester creek, "with a draw or sliding bridge for convenience of sloops, shallops, or other craft, to pass through the same," but it was decided to repair the bridge without the draw. It was agreed to pay 16s. per hundred for white oak plank, and 10s. for white oak scantling, delivered, to be used in this work.

War having been declared by England against France, the Governor issued his proclamation on June 11, advising the people of the Province of this change of relations between the two countries, and enjoining all persons capable of bearing arms, "forthwith to provide themselves with a good Firelock, Bayonet and Cartouch box, and with a sufficient quantity of powder and ball."

The fitting out of privateers was also recommended. The tenor of the proclamation was rather calculated to increase the alarm incident to approaching hostilities; but the Governor had been so successful in his management of Indian affairs, and by joining in a grand treaty held at Lancaster immediately after the publication of the proclamation, in which both Virginia and Maryland, and also the Six Nations, were represented, the Province was really secure from any immediate attack, except by sea. This relieved our Quaker population from the dreadful apprehension of Indian hostilities, but not from constant opportunities to furnish supplies to carry on the war, till the capture of Louisburg, on the island of Cape Breton, which happened in 1745. Even after this period, both men and money were in great demand by the home government for some time.

An act was passed in 1747, granting £5000 for the King's use. This amount was raised by an issue of paper money, but this issue did not increase the amount previously authorized, but supplied the place of old and defaced bills, no longer fit to circulate.

On May 5, 1747, the Governor advised the Assembly of the death of John Penn, one of the Proprietors, and, at the same, announced to that body his intention of returning to England, which event soon after followed, leaving the French and Spaniards, who had committed sundry depredations along the coast. No Palmer had not been long at the head of the government, before the Province was thrown into a state of alarm by the arrival of an express from New Castle, bringing news of the presence of a privateer in the bay, with 100 French and Spaniards, who had committed sundry depredations along the coast. No laws could be passed in the absence of a Governor; but the Council was willing to risk the responsibility of providing for the defence of the Province, provided they could have the assurance of certain leading members of the Assembly, that, upon the arrival of a Governor, a bill for the payment of the expenses incurred should have their support. No satisfactory assurance was given, and no effective defensive measures were adopted. The whole responsibility of this non-resistance policy, in a time of such great danger, did not rest with the Quakers alone, their views on the subject of war being endorsed by the Moravians and other German sects. This pacific policy doubtless led to the capture of a large number of vessels in and about the mouth of the bay, but it may well be doubted whether the loss of property sustained would not have been more than counterbalanced by the loss of life in case armed resistance had been made.

The repair of the road between Cobb's creek and Gray's ferry was neglected by the Supervisors, under the belief that it had never been regularly laid out, which was probably true. Upon the petition of George Gray, the keeper of the ferry, and others, to the Council, all difficulty was obviated by the appointment of suitable persons to survey and have a proper return of the road made.

At the same time, upon petition, persons were appointed to lay out the balance of the road, according to former surveys, to New Castle line, but find-

ing that the travelled road did not occupy the ground upon which the road had been laid out, a final report was not made till July, 1748. The survey appears to have been made by the Surveyor-General, and varied but little from the bed of the old road. The width adopted for the road laid out at this time was sixty feet, except in the towns Darby and Chester.

The piratical depredations committed by the enemy in the Delaware became more alarming this year than ever before. One privateer even ventured above New Castle, and in passing, exchanged a few shots with that place. The British sloop-of-war "Otter" was then at Philadelphia, but, unfortunately, it was not in a condition to repel these aggressions of the enemy. Efforts were made to fit out another vessel, and although the Assembly agreed to provide money to defray the expense of such defensive measures as might be adopted, even if they did not approve of those measures, yet moneyed men did not feel sufficient confidence to induce them to make the necessary advances. Every effort was made by the Council to procure cannon, and at length some were obtained from New York, and batteries established along the river. One of these was called the "Great Battery," which was probably located near the present site of the Navy Yard.

In this emergency a home guard was organized, not only in the city, but in the several counties, composed of citizens who voluntarily associated for the defence of the Province. They were denominated "Associators," and furnished their equipments at their own expense. Chester county furnished a regiment of Associators, for which the following gentlemen were commissioned as officers: Colonel, Andrew McDowell; Lieut.-Colonel, John Frew; Major, John Miller, and Captains Job Ruston, William Bell, Joseph Wilson, Henry Glassford, William Boyd, William Reed, William Porter and William Clinton. Fortunately these preparations for defence were not needed. Preliminaries for restoring a general peace were signed at Aix la Chapelle on April 19, and proclaimed here in August.

The year 1748 was one of great sickness, not only in the city of Philadelphia, but throughout the Province.

James Hamilton, a son of Andrew Hamilton, received the appointment of Lieutenant-governor, and assumed the duties of the office in November.

In the autumn of this year, Peter Kalm, the Swedish naturalist, arrived at Philadelphia, and after remaining a short time in that city, passed through our county on a visit to Wilmington. On his return to Philadelphia he spent some time at Chichester, "a borough on the Delaware, where travellers pass the river in a ferry." He adds, "they build here every year a number of small ships for sale, and from an iron work which lies higher up in the country, they carry iron bars to this place and ship them." The environs of Chichester, he says, "contain many gardens, which are full of apple trees sinking under the weight of innumerable apples." About noon our traveller reached Chester, "a little market town which lies on the Delaware. The houses stand dispersed. Most of them are built of stone, and two or three stories high; some are, however, made of wood, in the town is a church and a market place."

"About two English miles behind Chester," our author remarks, "I passed an iron forge, which was to the right hand by the road side. It belonged to two brothers, as I was told. The ore, however, is not dug here, but thirty or forty miles hence, where it is first melted in an oven, and then carried to this place. The bellows were made of leather, and both they and the hammers, and even the hearth, but small in proportion to ours. All the machines were worked by water." The location of this forge must have been on Crum creek just below where it is crossed by the post road, while that mentioned in connection with Chichester was probably located on Chester creek, at or near Glen Mills, and was owned and carried on by John Taylor.

Up to this period the forests preserved the same open appearance and freedom from underwood which they presented at the time of the first arrival of Europeans. This was originally caused by the annual burnings of the Indians, and now unwisely continued by the whites, though the practice was restricted by legislative enactment. In describing the country through which he passed, our learned traveler (Kalm) remarks that the greater part of it is "covered with several kinds of deciduous trees; for I scarcely saw a single tree of the fir kind, if I except a few red cedars. The forest was high but open below, so that it left a free prospect to the eye, and no underwood obstructed the passage between the trees. It would have been easy in some places to have gone under the branches with a carriage for a quarter of a mile, the trees standing at great distances from each other, and the ground being very level."

Agreeably to a report made by a committee of the Assembly in 1749, the whole amount of paper money in circulation at that time in the Province was £85,000.

Among the troubles to which our goodly ancestors were, about this period, subjected, was the depredation committed by the legions of squirrels with which the forests swarmed. To mitigate the evil, an act was passed authorizing the payment of 3d. per head for the destruction of these voracious animals. This premium was sufficient to induce a large number of persons to engage in squirrel shooting as a regular business, and the consequence was, that the amount paid in the whole Province this year for squirrel scalps was £8000, showing that 640,000 of these creatures had been killed.

This large amount rendered bankrupt nearly every county treasury in the Province, and made it necessary to reduce the bounty one-half, by another Act of Assembly.

In pursuance of an Act of Parliament, having for its object the restriction of the manufacture of iron in the British American colonies, Governor Hamilton issued his proclamation requiring the sheriffs of the several counties to make a return to him, of "every mill or engine for slitting and rolling of iron, every plating forge to work with a tilt hammer, and every furnace for making steel which were erected within their several and respective counties," on June 24, 1750. In pursuance of this proclamation, John Owen, the sheriff of Chester county, certifies "that there is but one Mill or Engine for slitting and rolling iron within the county aforesaid, which is situate in Thornbury town-

ship, and was erected in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty-six, by John Taylor the present Proprietor thereof, who, with his servants and workmen, has ever since until the 24th day of June last, used and occupied the same." The sheriff also certifies "that there is not any plating forge to work with a tilt hammer, nor any furnace for making steel," within the county of Chester.

As has been mentioned, the iron works of John Taylor occupied nearly the present site of the Glenn Mills of the Messrs. Willcox; but it is a little remarkable that the iron works within two English miles of Chester, mentioned by Peter Kalm, in his journey from that place to Philadelphia, should have so suddenly gone into disuse. The existence of such works, in 1748, at the point mentioned, cannot be doubted, for the Swedish naturalist was too accurate an observer to have been mistaken in a matter of this kind.

Labor in Pennsylvania was, at this period, of three kinds: free hired labor, bought servants for a term of years, and slaves for life. The wages of the first class for a year, with food and lodging, in the country, was about £16 for a man, and from £8 to £10 for females. The second class consisted of such persons as annually came from different countries of Europe to settle. Real or supposed oppression brought many of them here, but most of them were very poor, and came to better their fortunes. Being without means to pay their passage, which was not more than from six to eight pounds sterling for each, they, by agreement with the captain of the ship in which they arrived, were sold for a term of years to pay this small amount.

The usual term of service was four years, and the price advanced for that term, appears at this period to have been about £14, which would leave a surplus for the redemptioner, unless it was used in the payment of charges by the government. Children were frequently sold for a longer period to pay the passage-money of their parents. At the expiration of their terms of service, each was supplied with a new suit of clothes, as was then the usual case with apprentices. Some of these foreigners who were possessed of sufficient means to pay their passage, preferred being sold, as the period of service afforded them time to learn our language and the ways of the country, and at the end of that period, the funds they brought with them were invested in the purchase of a permanent home.

This kind of labor being the cheapest, and within the means of a majority of the settlers, it appears to have been substituted for that of the African slave, and at this period had nearly put an end to the importation of slaves into the Province. It was, however, more used further in the interior than within the limits of our county, the earliest settlers having been more liberally supplied with negroes.

The third kind of labor was that of the negro slave. The price of negro men at this time was from £40 even to £100 in rare instances. The few who were now imported, were brought from the West Indies, as it was found that in transporting negroes from Africa directly to the more northern Provinces, their health suffered more than when gradually acclimated, by being

taken first to the West Indies, and from thence further north. Even at this period the Quakers and others had manumitted a considerable number of their slaves. The law that made it obligatory on the master to provide for the maintenance of the slave during life, was an obstacle to emancipation, as it was found that manumitted negroes became indolent, and in their old age were liable to become chargeable. The proportion of negroes to the white population within the limits of our county was much greater at this period than at present. The precise proportion is not known, but in the city of Philadelphia, in 1751, the blacks exceeded one-third of the whole population.

In the computation of time throughout Great Britain and its dependencies, up to December 31st, 1751, what was known as "old style," continued to be used. The change to our present mode of computation was effected by an Act of Parliament, entitled, "An Act for regulating the commencement of the year, and for correcting the Calendar now in use." The numerical designation of the months adopted by the Society of Friends, which made March the First Month, was legalized by an Act passed by the Provincial Assembly in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Anne. Action by the Yearly Meeting of London was immediately had on the subject, which was adopted by that of Philadelphia; and as this action explains the whole subject, including the numerical designation of the months used by the Society of Friends, it will be given entire, as found in the records of Chester Monthly Meeting:

"Agreed that as by the late Act of Parliament for regulating the commencement of the year, that it is ordered that the first day of the Eleventh month next, shall be deemed the first day of the year 1752, and that the month called January shall be successively called the first month of the year, and not the month called March as heretofore hath been our method of computing.

"That from and after the time above mentioned, the Eleventh month, called January, shall thenceforth be deemed and reckoned the First month in the year, be so styled in all the records and writings of Friends, instead of computing from the month called March according to our present practice, and Friends are recommended to go on with the names of the following months numerically, according to our practice from the beginning, so that the months may be called and written as follows:—That January be called and written the first month, and February called and written the second month, and so on. All other methods of computing and calling of the months unavoidably leads into contradiction.

"And whereas, for the more regular computation of time, the same act directs that in the month now called September, which will be in the year 1752, after the second day of the said month, eleven numerical days shall be omitted, and that which would have been the third day, shall be reckoned and esteemed the 14th day of the said month, and that which otherwise would have been the fourth day of the said month, must be deemed the 15th, and so on. It appears likewise necessary, Friends should conform themselves to this direction and omit the nominal days accordingly."

From the commencement of this work the author has conformed his dates to the new style so far as to make the year commence with the first of January, but no allowance has been made for the eleven days that are to be omitted under the present mode of computation.

Standing in the pillory was rarely resorted to as a mode of punishment by

the justices of Chester county. At the February term of this year, one Owen Oberlacker, alias John Bradley, upon being convicted of "speaking seditious words," was sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, with the words, "I stand here for speaking seditious words against the best of Kings, wrote in large hand, to be affixed to his back." In addition to this punishment, twenty-one lashes upon his bare back were to be inflicted the same day.

It was in 1753 that the French invaded Western Pennsylvania, in pursuance of their grand scheme to secure the possession of the valley of the Mississippi. Though in a time of profound peace, the news of this hostile movement filled the country with consternation and alarm, for it was well known that a war would be inevitable. To our Quaker population, though generally out of harm's way, the news of this invasion was especially unwelcome. From experience they had learned that there were those among their young men who would go out to the battle, and should they return, it was rarely to enter that fold from which they had strayed.

Still the Society of Friends pursued the even tenor of their way, regardless of the storm that was gathering around them. Their meetings, their religious missions to distant places, their visitation of families, and their formal marriages were continued. The Friends of Chester Monthly Meeting even selected this period as the time "to build the old end" of the Providence meeting-house, "with stone, and to make other necessary repairs." This "old end," now to be supplied with a stone structure, was probably the first erected meeting-house at the place indicated.

In accordance with notice given to the Proprietaries, in 1753, Governor Hamilton resigned his office the following October. He was succeeded by Robert Hunter Morris, of New Jersey.

The events occurring in America in 1754, induced both the English and French governments to send troops to aid in the defence of their American possessions. Those from England were sent by way of Virginia, but did not arrive until the spring of 1755. In conjunction with a considerable number of colonial troops, they were placed under the unfortunate General Braddock, and constituted the expedition defeated by the French and Indians near Fort Duquesne. The prudent conduct displayed by Washington on this occasion may be regarded as the commencement of the glorious career of this great man.

On the morning of November 18, 1755, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt throughout this region of country. It lasted about two minutes. It was felt along the coast for a distance of 800 miles, being most severe in the vicinity of Boston.

The disputes between Governor Morris and the Assembly, in which the Quakers still had a majority, were constant, and unfortunately were not conducted with that spirit of moderation and forbearance that should have prevailed in a period of so much difficulty and danger. The Assembly could not vote money specifically for carrying on the war, and in providing means "for the king's use," they desired to issue an additional amount of paper money.

This was opposed by the Governor under Proprietary instructions. Another difficulty arose in providing for the assessment of a heavy land tax. The Assembly included the Proprietary lands in the assessment, and the Governor so far forgot himself as to accuse that body with having included these lands for the purpose of defeating the bill; especially did he censure Dr. Franklin, whom he regarded as the author of this measure. Notwithstanding the alarming condition of the country, there were those who endeavored to stir up sedition. For that offence, one John Costello was this year convicted by the Court at Chester and sentenced to stand in the pillory one hour, on two successive days, wearing the insignia of his crime, as in the case of Owen Overlacker.

No act could be passed by the Assembly to compel persons to take up arms in defence of the Province, or to organize the militia for that purpose, but the Quakers threw no obstacle in the way of those whose scruples did not prevent them from performing military duty, and even went so far as to enact a law "for the better ordering and regulating such as are willing and desirous to be united for military purposes within this Province." The appropriations for "the king's use" were, indeed, by no means niggardly. An act granting £60,000 was passed this year, and one for £30,000 in the year following. Such acts continued to be passed, from time to time, while the Quakers still maintained their ascendancy in the Assembly.

Of those who joined the military service from this county, I have seen no record, except that of those who happened to belong to the Society of Friends; they were dealt with and disowned. Of these Radnor Meeting furnished the largest number—no less than eight young men in full membership with that particular meeting left their homes and went into active military service in 1756.

Previous to this time there appears to have been a difference of opinion in the Society of Friends upon the subject of Preparative Meetings being meetings of record. The representatives from Haverford Monthly Meeting to the quarterly meeting brought back a proposal, "that Preparative meetings should be meetings of Record." After being considered for some time, the question was referred to a future meeting, which adopted the following as a part of a more extended minute: "The proposal of having the Preparative meetings, meetings of record, has been under our consideration and is left so; there being some different sentiments thereon; We agreeing, (and some are in the practice,) that it would be convenient to keep records of the affairs belonging to each particular meeting, such as repairing of Meeting houses, &c."

At the following monthly meeting, which was held at Merion on May 14, the representatives who had attended the quarterly meeting brought the following minute from that meeting, which appears to have settled the question: "After consideration of the reports from the several meetings, respecting the principle of establishing preparative meetings, this meeting agrees that it will be of advantage to have such meetings. And each monthly meeting is therefore desired to appoint them where they are not already settled; and it is

agreed they have power to keep a record of such things as come before them, as they may think necessary."

The Delaware Indians had been so far seduced by the French, as to engage in committing the most barbarous atrocities against the frontier inhabitants of Pennsylvania. The Six Nations still remained friendly, and it was hoped that through the instrumentality of this powerful combination of savages, the Delawares could be brought to terms of peace. The Quakers used every effort to bring about this result, but the Governor unwisely made a formal declaration of war against the Delawares; and not to be behind the savages themselves in cruelty and atrocity, a proclamation was issued offering a premium for prisoners or scalps taken from their Indian enemy. A reconciliation was, however, soon brought about, through the instrumentality of Sir William Johnson, the Six Nations, the Quakers, and a few of the Delawares who remained faithful.

Although England and France had been engaged in hostilities in their American possessions for about two years, yet until May of the present year no formal declaration of war had been made between the two Governments.

As lieutenant-governor of the Province, Robert Hunter Morris was succeeded by William Denny, towards the close of August.

The British ministry, in discussing some matters connected with the defence of the Province, had intimated an opinion adverse to Quakers acting as members of Assembly. A number of this Society was, nevertheless, elected, but four of them immediately sent in their resignations. Two of these, Peter Dix and Nathaniel Pennock, were from Chester county. This appears to have placed those having no conscientious scruples on the subject of taking up arms, in a majority in the Assembly, but still the want of harmonious action between that body and the Governor, was not diminished. The future angry disputes between the parties, conclusively demonstrate that Quakerism was but a small item in the serious obstacles to harmonious legislation. The representatives of the people, without distinction of sect or party, knew their rights, and determinedly asserted and maintained them against all doubtful claims of prerogative, either by the Crown, the Proprietaries, or the Executive. The doctrines that eventually led to a separation between the Colonies and the Mother Country, had their origin in these and similar disputes.

So captious had the Governor become, that it seemed almost impossible for the Assembly to shape a militia or money bill to suit the views of his Excellency. At length that body resolved that it appeared to them "that the Governor is determined to withhold that protection from the people of this province, which a proper Militia bill might afford them, unless we will present him with such a bill as will enable certain designing men to subvert the Constitution and deprive the inhabitants of every liberty they think worth enjoying."

In the matter of an application for the removal from office of one William Moore, a justice of the peace and judge of the court of Chester county.

questions affecting the respective prerogatives of the Assembly and the Governor were discussed at great length and with considerable ability.

The following is a list of persons recommended to the Governor by the court for license as tavern keepers for 1757, within the townships now composing the county of Delaware: Chester—Aubrey Bevan, James Mather, David Coupland, John Hauly. Chester township—Wm. Miller. Chichester town—Hannah Clayton, Mary Kain, John Kerlin. Chichester township—James Stroud. Darby town—Hannah Wood, William Donaldson, John Rudolph. Darby township—Barbara McCullough. Haverford—Anna Miller. Middletown—Joseph Talbot. Newtown—John West. Concord—John Hannum. Birmingham—Wm. Jones, Henry Hayes. Ridley—Mordecai Thompson, Edwd. fits Rudolph. Radnor—Aubrey Harry, Thomas Tucker, Richard Barry. Springfield—Mordecai Taylor.

The foregoing appears to be a full list of the retailers of ardent spirits for the townships now embraced in Delaware county, though several of the townships appear to have been without a licensed house.

By the Treaty of Utrecht, the French inhabitants of Nova Scotia were to remove with their effects in one year; but choosing to become British subjects, (except in the matter of taking up arms against their own countrymen,) rather than to part with their property, they had determined to remain. Their presence being now regarded as dangerous to the people of Nova Scotia, the government determined to disperse them among the other colonies, where their presence would be less objectionable. A large body of these Frenchmen (known as French neutrals), with their families, were sent to Philadelphia, where for a time they were supported, partly at the public expense, and partly by private charity. Actuated by compassion for the distressed condition of these poor people, the Assembly as soon as possible passed an act providing for their distribution throughout the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, and Lancaster. Three commissioners were named in the act for each county, to make this distribution, and to transact other business connected with the comfort of these poor Frenchmen. The commissioners for Chester county were Nathaniel Pennock, Nathaniel Grubb, and John Hannum. The overseers of the poor were obliged to receive these poor creatures, and to provide for their immediate wants; but the commissioners were authorized to put them in a way to support themselves, by the purchase of stock, &c., which was to be paid for out of a public loan recently authorized by the Assembly. But one family could be located in a township. Notwithstanding this kind treatment, some of these Frenchmen, by their misconduct, subjected themselves to the suspicion of having evil designs against the government. Six were arrested and imprisoned by authority of the Governor, two of whom resided in this county, Paul Bujaud at Chester, and Jean Landy at Darby.

For some cause, an enumeration of the members of the Roman Catholic church was made in 1757. The number (who took the sacrament) in the Province was 1365, of whom only 120 resided in Chester county.

In early times it was usual for religious meetings to commence at noon, or

sometimes at one o'clock, p. m. The time of commencing Darby week-day meeting of Friends, was this year changed from twelve to eleven o'clock.

Public attention now became almost wholly engrossed with making preparations for the prosecution of the war and the defence of the Province. Of these, the limited scope of our work will only permit a notice of such as have a local interest.

In the course of the discussions that ensued, several articles appeared in a Dutch newspaper, published at Germantown by Christopher Sower, which were supposed to be aimed against the King and the government. In consequence, fourteen Highlanders, from a regiment lately arrived at Philadelphia, were dispatched to the printer, with a written order to meet General Forbes "at the tavern sign of the Buck on the old Lancaster road." Sower repaired to the place indicated, and being subjected to an examination by General Forbes and the Governor, who was there in person, he was dismissed. Sower had resided in the Province thirty-four years, and urged, in his defence, that he had been instrumental in inducing many persons to settle in the Province, and therefore was in duty bound to support its welfare. The General gave him "a serious warning, for the future, not to print anything against the King or government." At the time of his interview with the German printer, General Forbes was probably on his western expedition, which resulted in the recapture of Fort Duquesne.

The war was still more vigorously prosecuted in 1759, in the autumn of which year Quebec was captured by the British and provincial forces under General Wolfe. In carrying out the plans of the campaign, a large number of wagons was required to be furnished by the several counties in the Province. The number required from Chester county was sixty-six.

William Denny was superseded in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Province by James Hamilton, who for a second time was appointed to that office, and assumed the duties thereof in November, 1759.

The degree and kind of punishment inflicted upon criminals have varied very much at different periods. In very early times the infliction of fines for ordinary offences was generally resorted to. From 1714 to 1759, most of the sentences embraced whipping, as the chief or only item of punishment for such offences, and usually consisted of "twenty-one lashes on the bare back well laid on." In a few instances, the number of stripes was a few more or less. Standing in the pillory was rarely adopted as a punishment during this period, and imprisonment not at all. The wearing of the Roman T ceased about the year 1720.

The subject of buying and selling negroes, and the treatment of those held by members of the Society of Friends, now begins to claim the special attention of the meetings of that sect. A member of Chester Meeting is dealt with for having bought and sold a negro; but having made the proper acknowledgment is not disowned. In reply to the query on the subject, Haverford Meeting says, that "one friend hath purchased a negro, and we believe those who are possessed of them, supply them with the necessaries of life, but we fear

the necessary duty of instruction and information in this important affair, is too much neglected by some of our members."

The death of King George II. occurred October 25th, of this year; but his grandson and successor, George III., was not proclaimed in Pennsylvania till January 21st, following. In the new commission for justices, that it became necessary to issue, the following is the list for Chester county: Thomas Worth, Samuel Flower, John Miller, Isaac Davis, Edward Brinton; Chief Burgess of Chester, Alexander Johnson, John Morton, John Culbertson, William Clingham, William Parker, Timothy Kirk, John Hannum, John Price, Roger Hunt, John Fairlamb, George Currie, Henry Hale Graham.

The county tax about this period was levied at the rate of 2d per pound, and six shillings on each freeman. The amount raised at that rate appears to have exceeded the wants of the county, for the commissioners and assessors, "upon inspection of the affairs of the county that properly came under their notice, find no necessity for raising a tax this year." This announcement was no doubt a very gratifying one to the tax payers of the county.

Incorporations of meadow companies commenced about this period; under what kind of an arrangement the several parties interested in meadow lands along the Delaware, contributed their proportionate share of the expense towards maintaining the banks, before these acts of incorporation were obtained, is not now well understood. It must have been by means of a private understanding.

War with Spain was declared January 4th, 1762. This created a greater alarm for the safety of the Province, and especially for Philadelphia, than had previously existed, as Spain was then in possession of a powerful navy. The Governor forthwith convened the Assembly, and the members being sensible of the weakness of the Province, the House immediately appropriated £23,500, which appears to have been the Parliamentary allotment for 1759. Five thousand pounds were also appropriated for the erection of a fort mounting twenty cannon on Mud Island, near the mouth of the Schuylkill. The fortification, hurriedly erected during this period of alarm, and which bore the name of the island upon which it was erected, has been supplied by the respectable fortress now known as Fort Mifflin, being so named in honor of Governor Thomas Mifflin.

The large number of negroes imported about this time became alarming to the people. The Assembly of Pennsylvania had enacted a law imposing a prohibitory duty on their introduction, which was repealed by the Crown. Other colonies, including Virginia and South Carolina, had enacted laws to restrain the importation of slaves, but these enactments failed to receive the royal sanction. "Never before had England pursued the traffic in Negroes with such eager avarice."

Pitt resigned his position as head of the British ministry, and was succeeded by the Earl of Egremont—a most unfortunate change for colonial independence. A treaty of peace between England and France was concluded towards the close of this year, but was not proclaimed in Philadelphia till Jan-

uary 26th, 1763. Peace with Spain soon followed, leaving our ancestors none but Indian enemies to contend with.

John Penn arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday, October 13th, having been appointed to supersede James Hamilton, as lieutenant governor. The day of his arrival is distinguished "by the occurrence of a severe shock of an earthquake, accompanied with a loud roaring noise, which greatly alarmed, not only the inhabitants of Philadelphia, but of the surrounding country. Most religious congregations were assembled for worship at the time, and much confusion, but little injury happened from their efforts to escape from the buildings, which they feared would fall upon them."

The interior inhabitants of Pennsylvania had suffered so severely from the Indians during the war, and their feelings against the whole race had become so much excited, that they were unable or unwilling to draw any distinction between those who had been hostile to the English and those who had acted as their allies. The latter were suspected of communicating intelligence to the former. Under this unjust suspicion, a number of armed men from Paxton and Donegal townships in Lancaster county, inhumanly murdered six Indians of Conestoga Village, and subsequently fourteen of the same tribe who had been placed in the workhouse of Lancaster for safety. Emboldened and hardened by their successful butchery, these excited but deluded men, threatened to proceed to Philadelphia and destroy the Moravian Indians, 140 in number, who, upon the news of the Lancaster outrages, repaired to that city for safety. To render them more secure, the Governor had removed them to Province Island at the mouth of the Schuylkill. Becoming alarmed, however, at the reported fury of their enemies, they, with their two Moravian ministers, petitioned the Legislature to send them to England. This being impracticable, the Governor sent them to New York, in order to be placed under the protection of Sir William Johnson, who had charge of military affairs in the colonies; but Governor Colden of New York declined to admit them into that Province, and they returned back to Pennsylvania under an escort of two military companies. The return of these Indians again aroused the fury of their enemies, who in great numbers immediately marched towards Philadelphia. The Indians, in the meantime, had been lodged in the barracks, which were well fortified, and a formidable array of soldiers went out to meet the insurgents. Finding the ferries well guarded they proceeded to Germantown, and learning the extent of the preparations made to oppose their progress, they at length listened to the advice of some prudent persons sent out to meet them, and, with the exception of two of their number, who remained to represent their grievances to the government, they all returned peaceably to their homes. Perhaps the older settlements of the Province were never thrown into a greater state of alarm than that produced by these insurgents. Dr. Franklin had a large share in bringing about the favorable result that has been mentioned.

John Penn had arrived from England and had assumed the duties of lieutenant-governor, just before the Indians were murdered at Lancaster. When the insurgents approached Philadelphia, his Excellency became so much alarmed

that he fled for safety to the dwelling of Dr. Franklin. The people of the border settlements had suffered severely from the barbarous cruelty of the savages, and can be excused for entertaining feelings of revenge, but they can find no justification for cruelly venting those feelings against innocent parties, simply because they were Indians. It is probable that the inhuman mode of warfare practised against the Indians, very greatly sharpened their natural cruelty towards the whites. Heavy rewards had been offered for Indian scalps, and dogs were employed in hunting and pursuing them. Truly the government was not wholly guiltless of having trained the minds of the "Paxton boys" for the cruelty practised by them against the Indians.

Lotteries had for many years been resorted to for the purpose of raising means to build churches, endow schools, build bridges, &c., &c., but the legislature, seeing the evils that resulted from them, passed an act for their suppression. This act was repealed by the Crown; but the Quakers, at least, were not disposed to allow the Mother Country to rivet such evils upon their sect. They had ignored the traffic in negroes, and from a minute of Concord Meeting we find them this year dealing with a member "for being concerned in lotteries." But it was in vain that the Quakers warred against the evils resulting from lotteries. Other sects, and particularly the Episcopalians, appeared not to have become awakened to those evils, for in a single year (1765) eight Episcopal churches, one Presbyterian and one Lutheran church, received aid from this authorized system of gambling. Of the Episcopal churches, three were of this county, viz: St. Paul's at Chester, St. John's in Concord township, and St. Martin's at Marcus Hook.

The act of the British Parliament for charging certain stamped duties in the American Colonies, known as the "Stamp Act," was passed in 1765. In October of this year a vessel bringing a supply of stamps arrived at Philadelphia, but the opposition to the law was so great that it could not be enforced. The excitement produced throughout the British colonies was unparalleled, and the discussions that resulted, it is known, led to the Revolution.

The Indian troubles ceased with a general treaty of peace entered into in 1765 with Sir William Johnson; but it was through the instrumentality of Colonel Boquet that the Indians were humbled and brought to terms.

The new commission for the county of Chester embraced the following names: William Moore, Thomas Worth, Samuel Flower, John Miller, Isaac Davis, Edward Brinton, Alexander Johnson, Jno. Culbertson, Will. Clingham, Will. Parker, John Hannum, John Price, John Fairlamb, Henry Hale Graham, Wm. Boyd, Rd. Riley, James Hunter and James Evans.

The frequent dealings with members about this period by our local Friends' meetings, for buying and selling slaves, at once show what a very common article of traffic the negro had become, in this our favored land, and the firm determination on the part of that Society, that with their members, at least, the traffic should cease and determine for ever. Some were now prepared to go a step further than they had already gone, and to enjoin the manumission of all slaves as a religious duty. In this movement, Chester Monthly Meeting

took the lead, as it had done in the earlier movements of the Society on this delicate subject. That meeting had already appointed a committee to visit such of its members "as keep slaves, and endeavour to convince them of the inconsistency of the practice, and advise them of the proper time and manner of setting them at liberty." This committee, after having visited all who kept slaves, made their report this year. They found "a disposition in many they visited to release their slaves, and one has been set at liberty since their appointment. They believe that if Friends can be continued to advise and treat with those that do not see clearly the necessity of doing to others as they would have others do unto them, it may be profitable." Notwithstanding this apparent desire to do even and exact justice to the African race, there was a law at this time in force in Pennsylvania that established a special tribunal for the trial of negroes charged with the higher grades of crime, which proves conclusively that the rights of the two races were not generally regarded as equally sacred.

All the meetings had committees to inquire into the treatment of slaves held by Friends; whether they were taught to read, and encouraged to attend meetings, &c. Reports were generally favorable.

The odious Stamp Act was repealed March 18, 1766, the news of which event, when it reached America, caused unbounded demonstrations of joy. Though the Quakers generally would not have violently resisted the execution of the law, they shared with others the joy produced by the tidings of its repeal. The French and Indian wars had been happily terminated, and the controversy with the mother country appeared now to be the only event that could again give rise to the "wars and fightings," which had already become a snare to many youthful members of the Society. Regarding the repeal as the harbinger of a protracted peace, our local meetings with renewed vigor set about purging the Society from a variety of evil practices, which for some time had claimed its serious consideration. Next to dealing in and holding slaves, intemperance and the sale of intoxicating drinks, and being concerned in lotteries, were the most prominent.

The most important event of 1767 was the final determination of the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland—Mason and Dixon's line. The final deed, under which this very protracted controversy was eventually closed, was executed on July 4th, 1760. Under this deed, commissioners were appointed, who at once engaged in the work assigned to them, by tracing, with the aid of the best surveyors they could find, the east and west peninsular line, and the twelve-mile circle around New Castle. The work was accomplished by means of sighting along poles, and measuring with the common surveyor's chain, as nearly horizontal as possible. The slow progress of these surveyors induced the Penns and the then Lord Baltimore to agree with Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, "two mathematicians or surveyors," to complete the work. These gentlemen arrived in Philadelphia on November 15, 1763, and immediately commenced the survey. The peninsular line had been run, and the tangent-point had been fixed by their predecessors with so much accuracy

that they were adopted by Mason and Dixon—the tangent-line, to use their own language, "not passing one inch eastward or westward" of the post marking the tangent point set in the ground by those whom they superseded. It will be remembered that the starting-point of the line run in 1739 was on the meridian of this tangent fifteen and a quarter miles south of the southern part of the city of Philadelphia. The agreement now fixes it at fifteen miles. Having ascertained this point, the learned surveyors proceeded slowly but surely in running and marking the line that bears their names. In the autumn of 1767 their labors were suddenly brought to a close, by the command of the Six Nations of Indians, after they had reached a distance of 244 miles west of the Delaware. The stones intended to permanently designate the boundary were not planted till the following year.

The year 1768 was another year of jubilee for our good people, for the commissioners and assessors, "after inspecting into the affairs of the county find no necessity for raising a tax this year." This announcement may be regarded as more singular, in having been made at a time when great apprehension existed of the breaking out of an Indian war, in consequence of the most inhuman murder of ten Indians at Middle Creek, in Cumberland county, by one Frederic Stump.

An act was passed in 1768 "for regulating the fishery in the river Brandywine." The object of the act was to regulate the dams so that the fish could pass up.

The practice of advertising, by candidates, for the office of sheriff, which commenced in Philadelphia in 1744, was probably introduced about this period into Chester county. The following is a specimen of the advertisement then in use.

"To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the Borough and County of Chester,  
"GENTLEMEN: When I reflect on the honor done, and confidence placed in me by  
the freemen of this county, for a number of years past, it affords me a matter of joy,  
and emboldens me at this time, to offer myself as a candidate for the Sheriff's office,  
for which purpose I humbly request your votes and interest at the ensuing election,  
which kindness, Gentlemen, shall be gratefully acknowledged and kept in remembrance  
by your assured friend. RICHARD BAKER."

Sheriffs were elected annually, and for some years past John Morton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence had held that office. Jesse Maris was the successful candidate this year, though he did not advertise. He gave security in £3,000, under a recently enacted law, the security previously to this time having been much smaller.

After the repeal of the stamp act, the British Parliament passed, almost unanimously, an act imposing duties on certain articles imported into the colonies. This act involving the same principle as that just repealed—taxation without representation—met with the same opposition. Under a belief that it was the amount of the tax, rather than the principle involved in imposing it, to which the colonists objected, assurances were given in 1769, that five-sixths of the taxes should be repealed. In the following year the whole was abolished.

except 3d. per pound on tea. This produced only a temporary lull in the great political storm that for some time had been gathering; for the right of taxation by the mother country was still maintained.

The road from the Schuylkill at Province Island, through Tinicum, was probably laid out this year; persons, upon petition, having been appointed for that purpose by the Governor and Council, though their report does not appear on record. A road from the "Middle ferry" to Strasburg, passing the Boot tavern, and the Ship tavern, was laid out in 1770. The route adopted for this road through Delaware county, was nearly on the same ground that is occupied at present by the West Chester road. The commissioners for laying out this road were John Morton, John Sellers, James Webb, Joseph Fox, Jacob Lewis and Daniel Williams.

The commission of the Governor having been renewed, a new commission for justices was required. The following is the list for Chester county, viz.: William Moore, Thomas Worth, John Morton, Isaac Davis, Alexander Johnson, William Clingham, William Parker, John Hannum, John Price, Henry Hale Graham, Richard Riley, Charles Cruikshanks, Richard Baker, James Gibbons, James Moore, William Swaffer, Evan Evans, Thomas Hockley, Joseph Pyle, Thomas Temple, and Warwick Miller. Members of Council were ex-officio justices of the peace.

As early as 1734 some small quantities of silk had been made in Pennsylvania, probably from our native mulberry. About this period the subject was revived, and great efforts were made to introduce the culture on a large scale. Premiums were offered to the persons who should bring the greatest weight of cocoons to a public filature established in Philadelphia. In 1771 the quantity brought to this establishment from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, chiefly by ladies, was 1754 lbs. 4 oz., of which Chester county produced 335 lbs., brought in by the following named persons:

	LBS.	OZ.		LBS.	OZ.
Grace Beal . . . . .	4	11	Sarah Dicks . . . . .	47	10
Mary Parker (Darby) . . . . .	10	0	Catharine Evans . . . . .	14	00
Mary Pearson (Darby) . . . . .	51	11	Mary Jones . . . . .	19	12
Abigail Davis (Chester) . . . . .	3	3	Jane Davis (Chester) . . . . .	28	12
Sarah Fordham (Darby) . . . . .	6	0	Jacob Worrall . . . . .	2	0
Ann Cochran (Darby) . . . . .	25	12	Margaret Riley . . . . .	11	10
Rachel Hayes (Darby) . . . . .	13	12	John Hoops (Chester) . . . . .	23	10
James Millhouse . . . . .	52	00	Henry Thomas (Chester) . . . . .	8	6
Ann Davis . . . . .	2	15		—	—
Elizabeth Bonsall . . . . .	7	0		335	0
Mary Davis . . . . .	2	4			

It is probable that the white mulberry tree (*morus alba*) was introduced into this county at this time. It is now fully naturalized, especially in the eastern part of the county, where there are trees three feet in diameter.

On account of the death of his father, which happened in 1771, Lieutenant Governor John Penn returned to England, and before the close of the year

was succeeded by Richard Penn; James Hamilton, president of the Council, having acted as Governor in the meantime.

The best men in the county did not, at this period, hesitate to assume the duties of county offices. Thus we find Anthony Wayne, who subsequently became one of the great generals of the Revolution, and John Morton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the former as an assessor, and the latter as a justice of the peace, uniting with the county commissioners in letting out, by contract, the building of a county bridge. It was the bridge over Little Crum creek, on the road between Darby and Chester. The bridge was let at £210; is a stone arched bridge, and is still standing, an enduring monument of the integrity of those concerned in its erection. At a subsequent meeting "the consideration of the rebuilding the Flat for carrying persons over the Brandywine coming before the board, they agree that it should be done, with all convenient speed, and appoint John Webster & Thomas Taylor to procure the same as soon as they can at the most reasonable terms." This flat was used at Chadds' Ford.

The excitement of the people produced by the illegal and turbulent proceedings of the Connecticut claimants, was, at this period, even greater than that produced by the arbitrary measures of the mother country. This controversy, though suspended during the Revolution, was not ended till 1802, when it was rightfully decided in favor of Pennsylvania.

The several monthly meetings of the Society of Friends, of our county, appear now to be engaged more earnestly in freeing their members "from the evil practice of holding slaves." Through the instrumentality of visiting committees, a considerable number of Friends had been induced to liberate their servants for life, or to enter into an obligation to free them at a certain age; though slave-holding at this time was not a sufficient cause for disownment. Nor was it held by all the Meetings that even selling slaves placed the offender quite beyond the care of the Society, for, in a case brought before Darby Meeting, and clearly made out, the offender was regarded as being "under censure of the minute of our Yearly Meeting of 1758," and in the testimony adopted, they "refuse to permit him to sit in our meetings of discipline, or be employed in the affairs of Truth, or receive from him any contribution towards the relief of the poor or other services of the Meeting."

Great opposition was made to the road laid out in 1770 from the Middle Ferry to Strasburg, in Lancaster county, partly on account of supposed mistakes in making the return. As a consequence it was not opened, and this year, in pursuance of instructions from the Governor and Council, it was reviewed by the commissioners who laid it out, but they do not appear to have made any material change in the route, though it is designated much more particularly in the second survey.

John Penn, who had formerly acted as Governor, and who, in consequence of the death of his father, had become one of the Proprietaries, returned to the Province in 1773 and assumed the duties of administering the government.

From a message by the Governor to the Assembly, it would appear that

£15,000 had been appropriated for building fortifications "for the security and defence" of Philadelphia, and that the whole amount had been expended in the purchase of Mud Island, and in the erection of a fort thereon; the work having been executed in accordance with "the opinion and advice of a skillful engineer, recommended by General Gage." The Governor regarded the work as having been done "in a masterly manner." The object of the message was to urge the Assembly to make provision for finishing the work. A temporary fortress had been erected on this island at a former period, but the structure now erected was the beginning of, and constitutes a material part of the present Fort Mifflin.

We now approach the most momentous period of our history as a people —a period embracing the events that severed us from the mother country, and gave us a separate national existence. The limited scope of this work will only permit a notice of such of these events as occurred in our midst, or in our immediate vicinity.

By the passage of the Boston Port Bill, the people became aroused to the necessity of adopting active measures in defence of their liberties. Meetings were held in Philadelphia, from which emanated a circular to the people of the several counties of the Province. This circular was addressed to Francis Richardson, Elisha Price, and Henry Hayes, of Chester county, who immediately issued the following call for a meeting of the people of the county:

"To the Freeholders and others, inhabitants of the county of Chester, qualified by law to vote for Representatives in General Assembly:

"Gentlemen: The large, and very respectable committee for the City and County of Philadelphia, have wrote to us, the subscribers, requesting that a committee might be chosen for this county as soon as possible, to meet the committee from the other Counties of this province, at the city of Philadelphia, on the 15th day of this instant, to deliberate on matters of the greatest weight and importance, not only to us, but to all America. And we are now assured, that on the account of the Indian disturbances, his Honor the Governor has found it necessary to call the Assembly to meet, in their legislative capacity, on Monday the 28th of this instant; and we also find, that it is not only the opinion and request of the said committee for Philadelphia, but also the opinion and desire of a number of respectable persons of this county, coinciding with our own opinions, as lovers of civil and religious liberty, that the committees of the several countries of this province, should meet at Philadelphia, on the said 15th of this instant, in order to assist in framing instructions, and preparing such matters as may be proper to recommend to our representatives, at their meeting the Monday following.

"We have therefore thought proper on mature deliberation, and by the advice of a number of gentlemen of this county, to appoint Wednesday the 13th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as a proper time for the inhabitants of this county to meet at the Court House in Chester, to choose a number of our best and wisest men as a committee for this county, as shall be judged necessary to meet the other committees, at the time and place above mentioned, for the purpose aforesaid, and for such other purposes, as may then be deemed useful and necessary. And we sincerely hope, that the good people of this county, will give their attendance on that day, and calmly and heartily join with [us] in doing the business proposed, which we earnestly wish and desire may answer the good proposed, and the good purposes intended by it.

"Chester July 4th, 1774."

The following is the record of the proceedings of the meeting:

"At a meeting of a very respectable number of the Freeholders and others, inhabitants of the County of Chester at the court-house on Wednesday the 13th of July, 1774, in consequence of public notice for that purpose given, Francis Richardson Esq. Chairman.

"1. That the inhabitants of this county do owe, and will pay all due faith and

"This Assembly, taking into their serious consideration, the present critical and alarming situation of American affairs, and the unhappy differences now subsisting between Great Britain and her Colonies, do agree and resolve as follows, viz:

allegiance to our lawful and 'rightful sovereign Lord George the Third, king of G. Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

"2. That it is an absolute right, inherent in every English subject, to have free use, enjoyment and disposal of all his property, either by himself or representative, and that no other power on earth can legally divest him of it.

"3. That the act of Parliament lately passed for shutting up the port of Boston is unconstitutional, oppressive to the inhabitants of that town, in its consequences dangerous to the liberties of the British colonies; and that therefore, we consider our brethren at Boston as suffering in the common cause of America.

"4. That the protection of the liberties of America is an indispensable duty, which we owe to ourselves, who enjoy them, to our ancestors who transmitted them down, and to our posterity who will claim them at our hands, as the best birthright and noblest inheritance of mankind.

"5. We do agree with the Committee of the City and County of Philadelphia, that a Congress of Deputies from the said Colonies is the most profitable and proper mode of procuring relief for our suffering brethren, obtaining redress, preserving our rights and liberties, and establishing peace and mutual confidence between our Mother country and her Colonies, on a constitutional foundation.

"6. The inhabitants of this County ought and will cheerfully adopt, adhere to, and assist in executing all and singular such peaceable and constitutional measures, which may hereafter be agreed upon and determined by the said general Congress.

"7. It is our opinion that it would conduce greatly to the restoration of the liberties of America, should the Colonies enter into a solemn agreement not to purchase any goods, wares or merchandise imported from Great Britain, under such restrictions as be agreed upon by the Congress. We, for our parts, sensible of the great advantages which must arise from promoting economy and manufacturing among ourselves, are determined to use as little foreign manufactures of what kind or quality soever, as our necessities will permit until the several acts of the British Parliament, injurious to American liberty, be repealed.

"8. That as our brethren at Boston are now suffering in the cause of America, it is the duty of the inhabitants of this County, in common with the neighboring Colonies, generously to contribute towards their support; and therefore the Committee hereafter appointed, are requested immediately to open and set on foot a subscription for the said sufferers, and the money arising therefrom to be laid out and expended as the said Committee, or a majority of them, shall judge best to answer the benevolent intention.

"9. That the following persons, to wit, Francis Richardson, Elisha Price, John Hart, Anthony Wayne, John Sellers, Hugh Lloyd, William Montgomery, Francis Johnston, William Parker, Richard Riley, Thomas Hockley, Robert Mendenhall, and John Fleming or a majority of them, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee for this County to meet and correspond with the Committees of the several Counties of this and the other Colonies, and to join in such measures as to them shall appear necessary for the public good.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Clk. Com."

There had been some correspondence between the Philadelphia Committee and influential persons in the several Counties of the Province, a month

earlier, at which time it was not expected that the Governor would convene the Assembly. Delegates from the several county committees convened at Philadelphia, and engaged in the preparation of a series of general resolutions, to be laid before that body, which met shortly afterwards. The Assembly, acting in harmony with similar bodies in the other colonies, appointed deputies to the general Congress that convened at Philadelphia on the 14th of September following. The whole number of deputies was fifty-five, of whom eight were from Pennsylvania, and of these, two, viz., Charles Humphreys and John Morton, resided in the district now constituting Delaware county.

On December 20th, following, we again find, "a very respectable number of the inhabitants of the county of Chester, convened at the court-house in the borough of Chester," for the purpose of choosing a committee "to carry into execution the Association of the late Continental Congress." The following persons were chosen, viz.: Anthony Wayne, Francis Johnston, Richard Riley, Evan Evans & James Moore, Esquires, Hugh Lloyd, Thomas Hockley, David Coupland, John Hart, Sketchley Morton, Samuel Fairlamb, Isaac Eyre, John Crosby, Nicholas Diehl, Jesse Bonsall, Aaron Oakford, Benjamin Branman, John Talbot, Joseph Brown, Samuel Price, John Crawford, John Taylor, Lewis Gronow, Edward Humphreys, Henry Lawrence, Richard Thomas, Wm. Montgomery, Persifer Frazer, Thos. Taylor, John Foulke, Robert Mendenhall, Joseph Pennell, George Pierce, Nicholas Fairlamb, Samuel Trimble, Charles Dilworth, John Hannum, George Hoops, Joel Bailey, John Gilliland, Joseph Bishop, Jr., John Kerlin, Edward Jones, William Lewis, Patrick Anderson, Joshua Evans, Thomas Hartman, Dr. Branson Van Leer, William Evans, Joseph Cowan, Thomas Haslep, Patterson Bell, Dr. Jonathan Morris, Andrew Mitchell, Thomas Buffington, James Bennett, Joseph Musgrave, Wm. Miller, Richard Flower, Walter Finney, James Simpson, David Wherry, James Evans, Thomas Bishop, William Edwards, Jona. Vernon, Jr., Lewis Davis, Sr., Jos. Gibbons, Jr., and Thomas Evans; which committee were "to be and continue from this time until one month after the rising of the next Continental Congress, with full power to transact such business, and enter into such associations as to them shall appear expedient." After the appointment of the above committee, they proceeded to appoint a chairman and secretary: when Anthony Wayne, Esq., was selected for the former, and Francis Johnston, Esq., for the latter office. The committee then passed the following resolves unanimously:

"1st. That any twelve or more of the said committee, meeting upon due notice, be empowered to enter upon and transact all such business, as shall come under their consideration; provided, the majority agreeing shall not be less than twelve."

"2d. That the present unhappy situation of public affairs in general, and of this Province in particular, renders it highly necessary that a Provincial Convention should be held as soon as possible; for which purpose twelve persons shall be appointed, out of the said Committee, as delegates to attend the said Convention, at such time and place as shall be generally agreed on."

The committee then adjourned, to meet at the house of David Coupland, in the borough of Chester, on January 9, 1775.

Agreeably to one of the resolves of the first meeting of the people of Chester county, subscriptions were circulated for the relief of the suffering people of Boston. The Society of Friends, acting in a meeting capacity, did not hesitate to contribute to the same object. Chester Monthly Meeting contributed £70 "for the relief of Necessitous inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay and Provinces adjacent." Darby Meeting paid £33 14s. "for the relief of the poor and distressed in New England," while Haverford Meeting responded to the request of the meeting, for sufferings, "that Friends should contribute liberally for the relief of friends or others (in the New England Government), who are or may be reduced to indigent circumstances, in this time of public calamity," and in a short time had the satisfaction to receive "an affecting account of the state of the poor of these Provinces, and of the distribution of the donations sent from hence."

In this connection it may be remarked, that the period under consideration was one of great tribulation with the more staid members of the Society of Friends. Their tenets imposed a condition of perfect neutrality, and this was generally adhered to; but many, and among them men in high repute for their intelligence, took an active part in opposing the arbitrary measures of the mother country. The effect of allowing their members to participate in the commotions of the times was foreseen, and the most kindly caution was repeatedly administered by the visitation of Committees. It will be seen hereafter that these efforts were generally, though not wholly, unsuccessful.

The proposed Provincial Convention assembled at Philadelphia January 23, 1775, and continued its sessions until the 28th. The following ten delegates from Chester county appeared at the first meeting of the convention: Anthony Wayne, Esq., Hugh Lloyd, Richard Thomas, Francis Johnston, Esq., Samuel Fairlamb, Lewis Davis, William Montgomery, Joseph Musgrave, Joshua Evans, and Persifer Frazer. The absentees were Thomas Hockley and Thomas Taylor. The proceedings of the convention were unanimous, and the object of one of its first resolves was "to procure a law prohibiting the future importation of slaves into the province."

No record of a meeting of the Chester county committee, on January 9, the day to which they adjourned, has been found; but they are again assembled March 20, pursuant "to adjournment and public notice," showing that an intervening meeting had been held. This meeting was held at the house of Richard Cheyney in East Caln, when, on motion, it was "ordered, that Mr. Hockley, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Gronow, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Frazer, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Taylor, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee to essay a draught of a petition to present to the General Assembly of this Province, with regard to the manumission of slaves—especially relating to the freedom of infants hereafter born of black women within this Colony—and do make report of the same to this Committee at its next meeting."

On motion, "ordered, that each member in this Committee, will use his utmost diligence in collecting the several sums of money subscribed for the use of Boston, and pay the same into the hands of Anthony Wayne, Esq., treas-

urer, at the next meeting of the committee." The committee then adjourned, to meet at the house of David Coupland, in the borough of Chester, on Wednesday, the 31st of May next. The following extract from their proceedings shows that the committee met at an earlier day than that to which they adjourned.

"In Committee, Chester, May 22, 1775.

"Whereas it appears very necessary, in order to avert the evils and calamities which threaten our devoted country, to embody ourselves and make all the military preparation in our power; and it appears absolutely impossible to carry this laudable design into execution, without observing the greatest order, harmony and concord, not only under the laws of civil government, but also while under arms and in actual duty,—we therefore unanimously recommend the following Association, to be entered into by the good people of this County:—

"We, the Subscribers do most solemnly resolve, promise and engage, under the sacred ties of honor, virtue, and love to our country, that we will use our utmost endeavours to learn the military exercise and promote harmony and unanimity in our respective companies; that we will strictly adhere to the rules of decency, during duty; that we will pay a due regard to our officers; that we will, when called upon, support with our utmost abilities the civil magistrate in the execution of the laws for the good of our country, and that we will at all times be in readiness to defend the lives, liberties, and properties of ourselves and fellow countrymen against all attempts to deprive us of them.

"Extract from the minutes.

"By order of the Committee,

"FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Sec'y."

The following is the next call for a meeting of the committee:—

"CHESTER COUNTY, September 7, 1775.

"The Committee of Chester County are desired to meet at the sign of the Turk's Head, in the township of Goshen, on Monday, the 25th inst., at Ten O'clock, A. M., on business of consequence; at which time and place the board of commissioners and assessors are requested to attend.

"By order of the Committee,

"ANTHONY WAYNE, Chairman."

"In Committee, Chester County, Sept. 25, 1775.

"Whereas some persons, evidently inimical to the liberty of America, have industriously propagated a report, that the military associators of this County, in conjunction with the military associators in general, intend to overturn the Constitution, by declaring an Independency, in the execution of which they are aided by this Committee and the board of Commissioners and Assessors with the arms now making for this County; and as such report could not originate but among the worst of men for the worst of purposes,—This Committee have therefore thought proper to declare, and they do hereby declare, their abhorrence even of an idea so pernicious in its nature; as they ardently wish for nothing more than a happy and speedy reconciliation, on constitutional principles, with that state from whom they derive their origin.

"By order of the Committee,

"ANTHONY WAYNE, Chairman."

The strong language of this disclaimer against any intention of favoring independence, and the desire expressed for a reconciliation with the mother country, sounds strange at this day, yet there can be no doubt that, up to this

late period, it was the prevailing sentiment, even among those who were most strenuous in their opposition to the measures of the home government.

After having provided for the election of a new committee for the ensuing year by the people of the several townships, October 2d, the committee adjourned to meet at Chester on that day, but we have no record of the proceedings of that meeting. Whether the complexion of the committee was changed by the election is not known, but we judge it was not, from the proceedings of the next meeting.

"CHESTER, Oct. 23rd, 1775.

"Pursuant to public notice given, the Committee met at the house of David Cowpland, in the borough of Chester. On motion ordered, that each member of this Committee do immediately make return to the Chairman, of the quantity of Powder which he already has or may collect within his district, together with the price and the name of the owner thereof, that the same may be paid for.

"On motion resolved, that Anthony Wayne, Francis Johnston, and Elisha Price, Esqrs., Mr. Richardson, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Brannan, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee of Correspondence for this County.

"By order of the Committee,

"FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Sec'y."

The second meeting of Congress was in May, 1775. At the close of the first meeting of that body, it was hoped and believed by many that a second meeting would not be necessary; that the representations made to the home government by the representatives of all the colonies, would bring the desired relief. But this was a delusion, for before Congress met, hostilities had actually begun. From this time onward, for seven long years, war measures and the events of the war engrossed public attention. Only those of a local character will be noticed.

A Committee of Safety was appointed by the Assembly on June 30, consisting of twenty-five members, of whom Anthony Wayne, Benjamin Bartholomew, Francis Johnston and Richard Riley were from Chester county. This committee was especially active in providing for the defence of the Province, and particularly for that of the city of Philadelphia. Each county was required to furnish a certain number of firelocks—the quota for Chester county being 600. These were manufactured by a man named Dunwicke, and were ready to be proved by the 6th of October. Gun-boats were constructed; ammunition provided; companies, battalions and regiments were organized, and breastworks hastily thrown up. These defences were mostly in the neighborhood of Fort Mifflin. In addition, two tiers of chevaux-de-frize were thrown across the main channel of the Delaware; one opposite the upper part of Hog Island, near the Fort, and the other nearly opposite the Lazaretto. The following resolution, adopted by the committee on the 16th of November, directs additional tiers to be sunk, but it does not appear that any barrier to the navigation of the river was placed so far down as Marcus Hook.

"Resolved, that one or more tiers of Chevaux-de-frize be sunk above those already sunk, near to Fort Island."

"That two tiers of Chevaux-de-frize be sunk for the further security of this Province in the channel opposite or near to Marcus Hook."

In an official report on the condition of the Province, made by the Governor to the Earl of Dartmouth, the population is estimated at 302,000, of whom 2000 were negroes. The colored population was greatly under-estimated, or the report was only intended to include free blacks. The value of the several offices, in sterling money, in the Province, is also set down in the report. Those held by persons residing in Chester county are given as follows: John Morton, Esq., Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court, £100; Henry Hale Graham, Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, &c., £120; Nathaniel Vernon, Sheriff, £100; John Bryan, Coroner, £20.

Towards the close of the year, there was a reorganization of the Committee of Safety made by the Assembly. All the names from Chester county contained in the first appointment are included in this, with the addition of that of Nicholas Fairlamb; the whole number of members being increased to thirty-two.

The county assessment of that part of Chester county now constituting the county of Delaware, for the year 1775, makes the number of taxables in that district 1622, and by estimating five inhabitants to each taxable, our population, at this interesting period of our history, amounted to 8110. The taxables of the several townships were as follows: "Aston, 71; Bethel, 30; Chester, 168; Upper Chichester, 57; Lower Chichester, 85; Concord, 104; Upper Darby, 100; Darby, 90; Edgmont, 67; Haverford, 71; Marple, 75; Middletown, 88; Newtown, 77; Nether Providence, 48; Upper Providence, 58; Ridley (including Tinicum), 149; Radnor, 98; Springfield, 60; Thornbury, 61; and Birmingham, 69. The rate of the assessment was two pence in the pound, and six shillings on single freemen; and the tax for the whole county only amounted to £310 13s. 9d., distributed among the townships as follows: Aston, £14 16s. 9d.; Bethel, £8 13s. 3d.; Chester, £26 1s. 3d.; Upper Chichester, £8 19s. 6d.; Lower Chichester, £10 14s. 11d.; Concord, £23 2s. 1d.; Upper Darby, £27 4s. 3d.; Lower Darby, £14 11s. 3d.; Edgmont, £13 12s 6d.; Haverford, £11 1s. 3d.; Marple, £14 6s. 7d.; Middletown, £20, 13s. 6d.; Newtown, £14 14s.; Nether Providence, £8 16s.; Upper Providence, £8 12s. 9d.; Ridley (including Tinicum), £34 10s.; Radnor, £17 13s. 6d.; Springfield, £13 15s. 3d.; Thornbury, £12 6s.; Birmingham, £6 9s. 2d.

At a meeting of the Chester county committee, held December 26, (1775,) regulations were enacted to secure a perfect organization of the Associators, agreeably to a vote of the Assembly. At the same meeting it was also "Resolved, that Anthony Wayne, James Moore, Francis Johnston Esq, Dr Samuel Kenedy, Caleb Davis, William Montgomery, Persifor Frazer, and Richard Thomas, Gentlemen, or any five or more of them, be appointed, and they are hereby appointed, to represent this county, (if occasion be,) in Provincial Convention for the ensuing year."

The Committee of Safety held its sessions almost daily in Philadelphia.

Their duties were arduous in the extreme. It is indeed difficult to comprehend how a body of men could control and direct such an amount of business in all its details, as was brought under their notice. Some idea may be gained, in respect to their doings, by a detail of such of their transactions as relate more particularly to this county or its vicinity.

Four battalions of Continental troops were ordered by Congress to be raised in Pennsylvania. At the request of that body, the Committee recommended proper persons for officers. Anthony Wayne received the unanimous recommendation of the committee for the office of colonel. On January 17th the Committee resolved, "that Col. Wayne, Col. Johnson, Mr Bartholomew & Mr Reiley, be a committee to examine the Firelocks, Cartridge boxes, Knap-sacks &c. as ordered by the Assembly to be provided by Chester county \* \* \*."

The two tiers of chevaux-de-frize that had already been laid were not regarded as sufficient. Others were constructed at Gloucester, and on the 13th of March it was resolved by the committee, "that John Cobourn be employed to take the Chevaux-de-Frise, when launched at Gloucester, and sink them in their proper places near Fort Island, and that he be authorized to procure anything for the purpose, hire persons under him, on the best and cheapest terms, and that he draw on this board for the expense."

Saltpetre for the manufacture of gunpowder was the great desideratum of the times, and great apprehensions were entertained in regard to the possibility of obtaining a sufficient supply for a successful defence of the Province. The following advertisement shows the extraordinary means adopted to insure a supply of this necessary article:

**"To the INHABITANTS of the County of CHESTER.**

"Pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee of Safety for the Province of Pennsylvania, to the Committee for Inspection for the County of Chester, Benjamin Brannan, Walter Finney, and John Beaton were appointed to attend the saltpetre manufactory in the City of Philadelphia, in order to perfect themselves in said art: We having complied therewith do hereby give notice to all those whose public virtue and patriotic spirit would excite them to such a valuable and necessary undertaking at this crisis of time; that attendance will be given at the house of Benjamin Brannan in Darby, on the 23rd and 24th of February; at the house of Mr. Cochran in East Fallowfield on the 27th and 28th; at the house of Mrs. Whitby [Withy] in the borough of Chester, on the 1st and second of March; at the house of Mr. Hood in Oxford, on the 4th and 5th; at the house of Mr. Miller in Birmingham on the 6th and 7th; at the house of Mr. Powell in Newtown on the 8th and 9th; at the house of Mr. Bell in Kennet on the 12th and 13th, and at the house of Walter Finney in New London on the 14th and 15th of said month, in order to teach and instruct all persons who may please to apply at the times and places above mentioned.

**"BENJAMIN BRANNAN,  
WALTER FINNEY."**

**"N. B. The times and places in the North West district are not yet appointed."**

The "North West district" was visited by Mr. John Beaton the other member of the committee of inspection, who made his appointments at six different places, and spent two days at each place, in giving instruction in the art of making saltpetre.

About March 4th, the Chester county committee petitioned the Assembly for a change in the articles of the Military Associations. The principal change asked for was, that the Associators be furnished with arms. The petition is signed by Anthony Wayne as chairman of the committee.

On March 29th, upon application of Colonel Wayne, an order was drawn by the Committee of Safety in favor of the Chester county committee for £500, for purchasing arms on account of Congress.

Under the apprehension of an attack being made by water, every precaution was used to guard against it. Neither pilots nor pilot-boats were allowed to pass the chevaux-de-frize, and the persons specially appointed to conduct vessels through the opening in that obstruction, were not permitted to go below Chester.

Provincial troops were rapidly recruited and organized along the river—so rapidly that, upon a representation made by Colonel Miles, "that there is not a sufficient number of houses in or about the towns of Chester & Marcus Hook, to quarter the troops now raising for the defence of this Province," the Committee of Safety on the 13th of April resolved, "that Col. Miles do procure for the use of the said troops, 100 good tents, on the most reasonable terms in his power." On April 17th, upon the application of Caleb Davis, an order for £1500 was drawn by the Committee of Safety in favor of the commissioners and assessors of Chester county, "for the payment of firelocks, &c., made in that county for the use of the Province. An application was made to the Committee of Safety by the Chester county committee, for 850 lbs. of powder, in addition to the 400 lbs. on hand, and lead enough for the whole, and also for 1500 flints, to be distributed among the Associators, "in order to supply them with 23 rounds per man." This supply was to be sent to the care of Nicholas Fairlamb.

The committee had judged rightly of the danger to be apprehended from armed vessels coming up the Delaware. "In consequence of intelligence received on the 29th of April, that the Roebuck Man-of-war is aground upon Brandywine [shoals], Capt. Reed was ordered with the provincial Ship Montgomery, to proceed down the river and Bay, and join the Commodore who is already on his way, with the armed Boats, in order to take or destroy her \* \* \*."

The provincials had quite a fleet of armed boats and other craft on the river at this time. A list with the number of men on each, made up to the first of May, is as follows:

The Washington,	50 men,	The Ranger,	37 men,
" Franklin,	38 "	" Warren,	22 "
" Congress,	37 "	" Dickenson,	35 "
" Effingham,	22 "	" Hancock,	48 "
Burke,	24 "	Floating Battery,	116 "
" Camden,	39 "	Ship Montgomery,	117 "
" Chatham,	24 "		
" Experiment,	31 "	Total,	679
" Bull-dog,	39 "		

The "Roebuck" was a vessel of 44 guns. She succeeded in getting from her perilous situation without being captured. There was also another British war vessel in the bay—the "Liverpool" of 28 guns—which likewise escaped, but the presence of the Provincial fleet prevented them from ascending higher up the river than the neighborhood of Wilmington. Here on May 8th, both vessels were attacked by the Provincial fleet under the command of Captain Reed. Colonel Miles, with 100 riflemen, had repaired to that vicinity, with the view of rendering any assistance in his power, and witnessed the engagement. At 4 o'clock on that day, he writes from the river bank near Wilmington, to the Committee of Safety: "Our boats and the two men of war have been engaged for two hours at long shot. I believe there is no damage done on either side, tho' I suppose three or four hundred shot have passed between them. \* \* \* Our boats fire much better than the other vessels, but in my opinion engage at too great a distance." \* \* \*

There was disappointment expressed at the failure of the gondolas or armed boats, to capture or destroy the "Roebuck;" and those in charge of the expedition, to screen themselves from censure, attributed their want of success to a deficiency of supplies, particularly of ammunition; thus casting the blame on the Committee of Safety. This body very promptly asked the Assembly, "to promote such an inquiry as shall satisfy the public where the blame & misconduct is justly chargeable." Perhaps an item in the instructions sent by the committee to Capt. Reed—"to be careful in exposing any of the Boats to capture or destruction"—had as much to do in causing the failure of the expedition as the want of supplies.

From the following orders, adopted by the Committee on the 7th of May, it may be inferred, that a considerable land force was at this time stationed at Chester: "Robert Towers was directed to deliver to Colo. Samuel Miles, for the use of the Provincial troops under his command 1000 pounds of gunpowder and 2000 pounds of Lead, or as great a part thereof as is in store." At the same time 20,000 cartridges for muskets, "for the use of the Associators of Chester County," were directed to be conveyed there "agreeably to Col. Miles direction." And on the next day, the Commissary was directed, "to send down to Chester, for the use of the Provincial troops under Col. Miles, Sixty Firelocks." These guns were sent under the protection of a guard.

After procuring a supply of saltpetre, the next great necessity of the country was to have it manufactured into powder. There was no powder-mill in the Province before the Revolution broke out. An official report made June 3d, shows that the first powder-mill put in operation was that of Doctor Robert Harris, "on Crum creek, about three miles from Chester." It began to work about May 23d. The dimensions of the mill house were 30 by 20 feet, with a head and fall of 8½ feet. The drying house was 20 by 15 feet, "neither floored nor plastered." The Doctor had received one ton of saltpetre and 500 lbs. of sulphur. He expected to deliver one ton of powder on the first of June, "and the same quantity weekly." Another mill, of much greater dimensions, was at this time about being erected, at the public expense, on French

creek, "about four miles above Moore Hall." It was expected to be ready to work on the 25th of June. On a branch of French creek still another small mill was in the course of erection, and also one on Swamp creek, in Bucks county.

Lead was also in great requisition—so much so, that all the leaden clock weights, draught weights, &c., were required to be given up for military purposes. Six pence per pound was allowed for the lead thus taken.

On May 21st the Committee of Safety adopted a memorial to Congress, asking for aid in the completion of the defences of the Delaware. They speak of the large sums appropriated for that object by the Provincial Assembly under the direction of the committee—that they caused "thirteen Arm'd Boats or Gondolas to be built, equip'd and manned, and have since built fitted and Manned, a large Ship, Floating Battery, several Guard Boats, and a great number of fire Rafts; erected fortifications on deep water Island; raised a large artillery Company for their defence, and sunk Chevaux-de-frize in the channel of the river; That the Assembly have raised two Battalions of Riflemen and one of Musquetry, stationed on the banks of the river Delaware. That the Committee perceive, after all these exertions, greatly surpassing, as they believe, any that have been made on this Continent, at an expense merely Collonial, that their defence is still imperfect, and far unequal in their idea, to the probable force, that may soon be employed against this colony."

They ask Congress to make an appropriation for the erection of an additional Floating Battery, and also for a fortification to be erected at Billingsport, on the Jersey shore. Congress made an appropriation for this latter work, but it was executed under the supervision of the Committee of Safety; a boom erected there was also a Continental charge. The works on Fort Island were also strengthened about this time, as a requisition was made on Col. Miles for a working force of one hundred men for that purpose. To these were allowed, over and above their pay "a quart of 18s. beer each working day."

On June 17th, Col. Atlee, who had been stationed at Chester, was directed by the committee to order his whole battalion to be quartered in the barracks of the city. This order would indicate less apprehension of an immediate attack by way of the river; but the committee still continued to increase its defences, in order to be prepared for such an attack. The two tiers of chevaux-de-frize already sunk, having been built in great haste, were probably of defective construction. Be that as it may, we now find two additional tiers in the course of construction—one to be sunk opposite Billingsport, and the other in a range with the piers of the Fort.

The proximity of Hog Island to the fort made it necessary to guard against the enemy landing upon it in case of an attack upon the fort. This was to be effected by overflowing the island with water. To be prepared for such a contingency, on June 19th, "Mr. Abraham Kinsey, Tenant at Hog Island, was informed by the committee of the necessity of laying that island under water on the near approach of the enemy, and at the same time was assured, that

whatever injury he should sustain in consequence, would be hereafter made good to him by the Publick."

It now became known that New York, and not Philadelphia, was to be attacked, and in consequence, on July 2d, Col. Miles was requested to march his battalions immediately to Philadelphia. Letters were, at the same time, dispatched by the committee "to the colonels of the different battalions of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester & Lancaster, requesting they would hold themselves in readiness to march at an hours warning, with their battalions to the city."

The representatives from Pennsylvania, in Congress, on the 4th of July, when the vote was taken on the Declaration of Independence, were John Morton, John Dickinson, Robert Morris, Benjamin Franklin, Charles Humphreys, Edward Biddle, Thomas Willing, Andrew Allen and James Wilson. Of these gentlemen Messrs. Morton and Humphreys resided within what is now Delaware county. At the time the vote was taken, Morris and Dickinson were absent. Of those present from Pennsylvania, Franklin, Wilson and Morton voted for the Declaration, and Biddle, Allen, Willing and Humphreys against it.

The convention to form a State Constitution for Pennsylvania met at Philadelphia on July 15th, and at once assumed the whole political power of the State; almost their first act being the appointment of delegates to Congress. For this important trust, John Morton, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, James Wilson, George Ross, James Smith, Benjamin Rush, George Clymer and George Taylor were selected. So it appears that only the four first named were members of Congress at the adoption of the Declaration, though all signed that instrument when engrossed August 2d following. The names of the members of the convention from Chester county were: Benjamin Bartholomew, John Jacobs, Thomas Strawbridge, Robert Smith, Samuel Cunningham, John Hart, John Mackey and John Fleming.

The military organizations in Pennsylvania, known as Associators, were constituted into fifty-three battalions. These assembled by representatives in convention at Lancaster on July 4th—the day Independence was declared—"to choose two Brigadier Generals to command the Battalions and forces of Pennsylvania." Daniel Robertdeau and James Ewing were elected. The delegates to this convention from Chester county were: Major Culbertson, Colonel Montgomery, Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson; Captains Wallace, Scot, Gardner; Privates Cunningham, Boyd, Denny, Culbertson, and Fulton.

On July 22d the duties of the Committee of Safety were closed, the convention, then in session, having appointed another body of men, with the title of the Council of Safety, upon whom devolved nearly the same duties that had been exercised by the committee.

Most of the small vessels employed in guarding the Delaware were stationed at the Fort, but it appears that certain guard boats were moored in Darby creek; and from the inconvenience of obtaining provision from the fort, on the 26th of July it was ordered by the Council of Safety, "that Mr. Sketch-

ley Morton do supply the said boats with provisions until further orders." Mr. Morton's bill for supplies furnished, amounted to £8 7s. 8½d.

The troops that had been stationed at Marcus Hook and Chester, and recently ordered to Philadelphia, did not remain long in that city. The following letter at once shows the destination of those troops, the condition in which a portion of them had been left before their removal to the city, and the humanity of their commanding officer :

"PHILADELPHIA, July 10th, 1776.

"Dr Sir: At the time I left Marcus Hook, there was a number of men inoculated for the Small Pox, w<sup>ch</sup> were left under the care of Doct<sup>r</sup> Davis, but being ordered to the Jerseys, it became absolutely necessary that the Doct<sup>r</sup> should go with the troops—those sick men still remain at the Hook, under the notice of Doct<sup>r</sup> Chapman—but I should be much obliged to you, (as I know no other person upon whom I can so well depend,) if you would be kind enough to see that those men are served with every necessary provision, while they remain there, for which you will be satisfied. I hope you will not refuse this trouble, otherwise the poor men will possibly suffer.

"I am, Sir, w<sup>th</sup> much Esteem, your H<sup>e</sup>ble Servt.

SAML. MILES."

Colonel Miles, with his regiment, crossed New Jersey, was at the unfortunate battle of Long Island, and taken prisoner. It would be interesting to follow him in the forlorn effort to defend New York, but that is forbidden by the limited scope of this work.

The following extracts from a letter dated at Kingsbridge, on the 22d of September, addressed by Capt. Patrick Anderson, to Dr. Franklin, sufficiently attests the shattered condition of Colonel Atlee's battalion of musketry, after the battle of Long Island:

"Immediately after our defeat on Long Island, the command of the Musquetry Battallion devolved upon me. I found the number of men remaining fit for duty to be about 200, but most of their baggage & some even of their arms and accoutrements Lost, and having no field officers left, applyed to Lt. Col. Broadhead for his advice and assistance; soon after he informed me the General ordered him to annex our Battallion to the Rife Regt. which I at that time complyed with in expectation of further instructions from the Convention or Council of Safety, as Col. Broadhead wrote you concerning it. Want of necessaries sowered the men's mind. Deficiencys in their stipulated rations hath increased it, & neglect of punctual pay<sup>t</sup>. of their pay hath caused their meeting and Desert in great numbers, with arms, &c. So that there is now only scarce eighty-three remaining & they still think if they are taken prisoners, they will not be exchanged, while any prisoners from the Continental army is in the enemy's hands." (On August 1st there had been 397 men in this battalion under pay).

General Washington was obliged to retreat across New Jersey, and was closely followed by the British army. The "Roebuck" was again in the Bay. Every effort was now made for the defence of Philadelphia, the situation of which had become imminently perilous. Troops were mustered into service, defences were erected, munitions of war were provided, and army supplies were collected from every available quarter. Chester county contr'but<sup>e</sup> 1 half full share towards providing for this emergency.

From a few of the minutes and resolves of the Council of Safety, relating more particularly to Chester county, a good idea may be formed of all the defensive and other measures adopted at this time. On October 4th, it was resolved "that Mr. William Evans be desired to purchase all the coarse cloths, blankets, and stockings in Chester county." November 14th, "Intelligence was received by express that several hundred transports had sailed from New York, & steered their course to the southward & expected to be intended for this city; whereupon the council wrote a circular letter to the commanding officers of the Battalions of Militia, earnestly requesting them to march their respective Battalions to this city immediately."

"Ordered, That the owners of cattle and other stock near the river side, make the necessary preparations for removing the same, at least five miles from the river, on the shortest notice, as it is Probable that this board may be under the disagreeable necessity of giving the most preremtory orders for their removal, and to see that the same be punctually and suddenly complied with."

"November 23rd, Resolved, That the salt now in the possession of the Council of Safety, be immediately sent to the Committee of the several Counties in the following proportions, to wit: \* \* \* " (The share of Chester County was eighty bushels).

"The Committees are to sell it to the people at the rate of 15s. pr. Bushel, and in no greater quantity than half a bushell to any one family; they are to make as equal distribution as they can, according to the necessities of the people, for which purpose they are to require a declaration of what quantity they are possessed of more than their just proportion of this necessary article, at a time of such very great scarcity of it."

Dec. 4th. "An order was drawn on Mr. Nesbit in favour of Dr. Robert Harris, for £58, for making powder for Congress, to be charged to his Acco't. Mr. Towers was directed to deliver Dr. Robert Harris one ton of Salt Petre, & Sulphur in proportion, to make into Gun powder. Mr. Nesbitt to pay Jno. Morton £3—6—0, for wharfage of the Floating Battery *Arnold*, in March last."

"Resolved, That Thomas Marle be employed to fix the Boom to the Piers at Fort Island, and to be stationed there to have the care of it, to receive orders, and to be subject to the commanding officer at that station, and he is to employ a sufficient number of hands, and do this business without any delay."

Dr. Thomas Bond proposed "instituting hospitals for the sick in Darby, Chester, Marcus Hook, Wilmington & Newcastle." "I think," he says, "the water carriage from Trenton to those places would save much carting, and this plan much better than one proposed of sending the sick to East Town, [Easton] Bethlehem, Nazareth, Reading, &c."

The successful attack made by General Washington, on the night of December 25th, on a body of Hessians encamped at Trenton, and the capture of a large number of them, with a great number of guns and military stores, at once turned the tide of events, at this period, in favor of the American cause, and relieved our people from any immediate apprehension of the presence of the enemy.

As nearly as can be ascertained, up to the close of the year 1776, the several meetings of the Society of Friends within what now constitutes Delaware county, had disowned eighty-one members for being concerned in military affairs. But three or four were reclaimed who had taken up arms. The minutes

of the meetings during this period show an increased activity in visiting such members as continued to hold slaves, and generally with good success. Many slaves were emancipated by members of the Society about this time. A more lively testimony was borne by the meetings than heretofore against the use of alcoholic drinks. Early in the following year, "friends are advised and desired to avoid being concerned in the distillation of grain, or selling grain to such as distil, or purchasing the produce thereof."

The year 1777 was the most eventful period of the revolutionary war. To the people of this county it was a period of the direst calamity. Circumstances placed the seat of war in our midst, and the events of the year being adverse to the American cause, our people, almost without discrimination or exception, were subjected to the ravages and plunder of the successful invaders of our soil. Though relieved from the apprehension of an immediate attack on Philadelphia, the Council of Safety did not slacken their efforts in providing for the defence of that city. Early in January an order was issued to county committees of the nine counties nearest the city, to furnish 38,000 bushels of horse-feed for the army. The apportionment of Chester county was 4000 bushels.

The suspicion that Gen. Howe intended to attack Philadelphia by water, was confirmed by the arrest of one James Molesworth, who had been sent on from New York to secure pilots to conduct the British fleet up the Delaware. Subsequent movements of Howe rendered it difficult to decide whether he would carry out this intention, and made it necessary to embrace a wider scope in providing for the defence of the city.

On April 25th, at the request of Congress, a call was made for 3000 militia, one-half of whom were to be encamped at or near Chester. Each soldier was to be provided with a blanket, but if blankets cannot be purchased, "they must be impressed." At this time the number of men returned in Chester county capable of bearing arms, was 5000.

It was required of the committees of the counties of Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks, "to take an inventory of all the flour, wheat, rye and Indian corn, oats, beef, pork, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., also wagons, carts, &c. in said counties." The ostensible object of this inventory was to have the articles removed in case of any sudden alarm; but it is probable that a desire to know what amount of provisions and means of transportation could be made available for our army, was at the bottom of this enumeration.

The defences on the Delaware were submitted to the inspection of a French engineer named De Coudray. In his report he utterly condemns the works at Billingsport and Fort Mifflin as almost useless. Of the fort at Red Bank he says, "This fort is better conceived, directed and executed than either of those above mentioned. It does the more honor to Col. Bull, [who superintended its erection] as he had no other assistance than natural good sense, unenlightened by theory." He, however, also condemns this fort for the object for which it was constructed, and recommends a radical change in the plan and construction of that at Billingsport. The fort at Red Bank, Fort Mifflin, and all the gun-boats, floating batteries, fire-ships, and chevaux-de-

frize, were constructed wholly at the expense of Pennsylvania; the fort at Billingsport alone having been erected at the charge of the United Colonies. A considerable amount of money was expended in remodeling this latter fort, but it appears never to have answered any valuable purpose.

Upon the application of General Schuyler, of the Continental army, an order was issued by the Board of War for the collection of 4000 blankets in Pennsylvania for the use of the Continental troops. These blankets were to be collected from the inhabitants "in such quantities as is proportionate to the number they have in the family, and the stock of blankets they may be possessed of; for which blankets they shall be paid the full value, according to an appraisement to be made of them." The proportion to be furnished by Chester county was five hundred.

Early in June, General Howe, commander of the British forces at New York, showed a disposition to advance by land across New Jersey, and to take possession of Philadelphia. On the 14th of that month he actually made an advance by two columns, which led General Washington to believe that this was his real intention. This information being communicated to Congress the same day, that body ordered, "That the 2nd Class of the Militia of the county of Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, & Northampton, be ordered to march to the places to which the first class of the said counties respectively are ordered, and that the third class be got in readiness to march, and also that the 1st and second classes of the City Militia, be ordered to march to Bristol, & the 3rd Class hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice." This order was promptly responded to by the Supreme Executive Council of the State, which issued a circular letter to the lieutenants of the counties named, "to forward the first Class of Militia immediately, and to hold the second class in readiness to march at the shortest notice." Forty wagons were also ordered to be sent from Chester county, thirty from Philadelphia, and thirty from Berks.

But it so turned out that the marching of Howe was intended to draw General Washington from the strong position he then occupied, and in that event to give him battle, which he declined to do as our troops were then posted. Washington wisely refused to risk his army in an open field fight, and Howe would not venture to cross the Delaware, leaving so large a force as that commanded by Washington in his rear, so that Philadelphia was again relieved from being attacked by the way of New Jersey. The policy of the British general was understood in the course of a few days, and, as a consequence, on the 25th of June the order for the marching of our local militia was suspended.

Besides the regular army and militia, there were at this time, independent companies of volunteers. On the 11th of June, Benjamin Brannen, Esq., one of the sub-lieutenants of Chester county, informed the Council "that there were several companies of artillery men formed in that county, and requested that they may be furnished with a piece of artillery proper for exercising the men,

and also a few pounds of powder for practicing the firings with." A proper piece, and twelve pounds of powder were ordered to be furnished.

The militia appear to have been divided into eight classes. When a class was called out, many belonging to it could not, or would not go. The deficiency was made up by the employment of substitutes, either taken from the other classes, or from those not subject, by law, to the performance of military duty. These substitutes were procured by means of a bounty, which was paid by the State, to be remunerated by the fines imposed on delinquents, and varied from £15 to £50, for two months' service. In some regiments the number of substitutes nearly equaled the number of those regularly drafted. The system of employing substitutes, at high rates, was much complained of by the officers of the regular army, who regarded it as a serious obstruction to recruiting by enlistments.

It having become apparent that General Howe had definitely changed his plan for gaining possession of Philadelphia, the marching orders for all the militia, except those of Philadelphia and Chester county, were countermanded. News of the embarkation of a large British force, at New York, very reasonably suggested the idea that the attack on the capital of Pennsylvania would be by way of the river Delaware; and doubtless that was the plan of General Howe when he sailed. Every effort was accordingly made for the defence of the river. The modification of the works at Billingsport, recommended by De Coudray, was ordered by Congress to be carried out, under the direction of the authorities of Pennsylvania. Much labor was expended at this point, while Fort Mifflin, (but recently known by that name,) and the earth works at Red Bank were strengthened and improved. Some other points were fortified. One of these was near the mouth of Darby creek,—doubtless on the Island of Tinicum.

Agreeably to some general suggestions made by the commander-in-chief, a survey of the grounds bordering the river, to the distance of four miles from its banks, was ordered by the Council. The surveyors were instructed to note particularly the great roads, even beyond four miles; "the several places where an enemy may land, and the kind of ground adjoining, whether marshy, hilly, open, or covered with woods, and where there are several heights near each other, remarking their altitudes and distances apart;" the streams of water, "as high up as the tide flows, and the places where they may be forded or passed by bridges—where there are swamps near the river, or roads—their kinds and sizes." Passes of difficulty to an army, were to be accurately surveyed and well described. The surveyors were directed to enter upon their duties immediately, and with as much secrecy and dispatch as the case would admit, and all persons were requested to be aiding and assisting them in the service. The duty of making the survey from the Schuylkill to Christina creek was assigned to Nathan Sellers.

On July 27th, certain information was received by the Council of the approach of the British fleet towards the Delaware Bay. This news produced

the highest degree of excitement among the people, and induced the authorities of the State to redouble their exertions to ward off the threatened blow.

A draft of the militia of Philadelphia county had marched before harvest into New Jersey; one from Bucks had guarded the fords of the Delaware for two months; a second class from Bucks, two from the city, and one from Chester, had occupied for some time and assisted in finishing the defences of the Delaware between the city and Chester. On the 28th of July, Congress made a requisition on the executive council of Pennsylvania for 4000 militia in addition to those already in service; in response to which, the Council, on the same day, ordered one class to be immediately called into service from the city, and one class from each of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton; also a detachment of artillery from the city of Philadelphia, equal to three-eighths of the whole. Most of these troops were directed "to march immediately for Chester."

The persons appointed to drive off the cattle from the borders of the Delaware, on the approach of the enemy, were reminded of the importance of their trust, and of the necessity of holding themselves in readiness for the performance of it when the expected emergency should happen. Caleb Davis, who had been recently appointed prothonotary, &c., for Chester county, was directed to remove the county records from the town of Chester to a place of greater security. On July 31st certain information was received of the fleet approaching and entering the Delaware Bay to the number of 228 vessels of war and transports. Arms were wanted for the militia that had been called out, and as an expedient for supplying them, those persons who had refused to take the oath of allegiance were directed to be disarmed, "and their arms made use of by those who are willing, at the risk of their lives, to defend their liberty and property."

On the same day, circulars were again issued by the Council to the county lieutenants, giving the news of the approach of the fleet, and exhorting them to use every exertion to have the militia at Chester as soon as possible. Volunteers from the classes not called were cordially invited "to step forward on this great and important occasion, before it may be their turn to go into the field in the class to which they belonged. The persons appointed to drive off the cattle and other live stock from the neighborhood of the river, were also notified of the appearance of the enemy at the Capes of the Delaware, and of the near approach of the hour when the execution of their trust could no longer be delayed. At the same time they were advised that Congress had likewise committed to their care the removal of wagons and carts. The works at Billingsport were hurried on towards completion, and every arrangement within the means of the Council was made to resist the invaders.

Persons were appointed to take an account of all the wheat, flour, grain and other stores in the county of Chester within twenty miles westward of the river Delaware. Other gentlemen were appointed in the western part of the county, "for the purpose of Billeting, and providing for the poor that may be

removed out of the city of Philadelphia." Suspected persons were also to be removed into the interior of the State.

So confidently was the enemy expected to approach Philadelphia by the Delaware, that the different detachments of the regular army, under Washington, were ordered to march to the vicinity of the city, and requisitions had been made on several counties for wagons to be used in the transportation of army stores. After entering the bay, General Howe found the navigation for such an immense naval armament more difficult than he had expected, retraced his steps to the ocean, having determined to make his approach by the way of the Chesapeake. This movement was not at first understood by our people, for no tidings were received from the fleet until August 8th, when it was seen some leagues south of Delaware Bay, but soon again disappeared, having been prevented from entering the Chesapeake by contrary winds, until the 16th of that month. It was not, however, until the 22d that the Council was advised of the presence of the enemy in the Chesapeake.

In this period of uncertainty, Washington abated not the least in providing for the defence of the city. On the 15th of August we find him giving directions for the improvement of the defences of the Delaware. More chevaux-de-frize were to be sunk, or "the left bank of Fort Island fortification supported by a good battery capable of resisting the cannon of the ship." The effect of the disappearance of the enemy upon the Executive Council was different. They dreaded expense, and especially unnecessary expense. An order that had been issued for wagons was countermanded on the 8th of August, and less diligence appears to have been used in forwarding the militia. Up to the 16th of August, agreeably to the report of Colonel John Evans, only about 1000 militia had arrived at Chester, and there was no shelter for more, "all the empty houses being occupied." These troops were from the counties of Berks, Cumberland, Lancaster and Chester. The following letter from the Council to some of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, still further exhibits the great anxiety of that body to avoid expense, and may serve to explain the policy that lessened the efficiency of the militia when called into actual service:

"PHILADELPHIA, 20th Augt. 1777.

"Gent: Council desire, that you will represent to Congress that the Militia last called out in this State, have been rendezvousing at Chester, and are still arriving there. As this is the season for sowing winter corn, on which this county greatly depends, & labourers are become very scarce, they are sensible that great distress must ensue upon continuing these people embodied. In this circumstance, it will afford very sensible satisfaction to the Council, as well as relief to the industrious Inhabitants, if public affairs may admit of the dismissing of part of the Militia, especially as they are very deficient in Arms, & blankets, & totally unprovided with tents."

Two days later, when news of the approach of the enemy by way of the Chesapeake was received, a very sudden change took place in the measures adopted by the Council. The threatened danger was at hand. Economy yielded to necessity, and the Council at once resumed the work of preparation with

vigor, which had been unwisely slackened during the short period that the enemy remained invisible. Additional troops were ordered to Chester, and an equal number to Downingtown; the militia from Northampton that had been ordered to proceed northward, were now directed to proceed to Lancaster "with all possible expedition," and in pursuance of a recommendation of Congress, all disaffected persons were ordered to be arrested and sent into the interior.

The fleet passed up the Elk river as far as the ships could be navigated with safety, and on August 25th, landed about 18,000 men, "in good health and spirits, admirably supplied with all the implements of war, and led by an experienced general, of unquestionable military talents." On the day before Howe landed, the American army passed through Philadelphia and marched towards the Brandywine. Being deficient in the means of transportation for army baggage, a pressing request was made upon the Council to supply the deficiency. This request was promptly responded to by an order upon the justices of the counties of Philadelphia and Chester; each county being required to furnish twenty-five wagons with four horses each.

General John Armstrong was placed in command of the militia at Chester. In a letter to the president of the Council, dated at that place August 29, we are informed that out of the "chaos" in which Gen. Armstrong had found things at that place, he had then forwarded 1,800 men; that in concert with Gen. Potter he had formed a rifle regiment [battalion], and placed at the head of it Col. Dunlap, "a prudent man, and not unacquainted with the business of a partisan." This rifle battalion, consisting of three hundred privates, which was to march from Marcus Hook the next day, and one hundred and fifty sent from Billingsport the same day, were exclusive of the number above mentioned. The head quarters of General Washington were now at Wilmington, where these troops united with the regular army. On the first of September, the militia that had been called out in Lancaster county were also ordered by General Washington to join his army at Wilmington.

Up to September 3d, the enemy had made but little progress towards Philadelphia. General Maxwell had advanced with a body of light troops to Iron Hill, in Pencader Hundred, Delaware, where on that day he was attacked by a column of the British army, led by Lord Cornwallis, and driven beyond White Clay Creek, with a loss of forty killed and wounded. Up to the 5th of September, the main body of the American army had remained in the vicinity of Wilmington, where some works had been thrown up. On that day, the whole body was removed to Newport, and occupied a position between that place and Red Clay Creek, except General Irwin's brigade, which remained at Wilmington in charge of the works at that place. According to the best information that could then be obtained, the British troops were spread over a "considerable space of country, but in a detached way, from Couch's Mills to some part of Nottingham."

Pursuant to a recommendation of Congress, a call was made by the Executive Council, September 6th, for 5,000 militia in addition to those already in

the field. They were ordered to rendezvous on the heights of Darby, "with what arms they have or can procure, and otherwise equipped in the best manner they may be able." These equipments, including blankets, in case they were taken by the enemy or otherwise unavoidably lost, were to be paid for by the State.

In order to strengthen the army, General Washington had withdrawn nearly all the troops from the defensive works on the Delaware. The Navy Board became apprehensive "that some parts of the enemy's fleet would soon attempt to invade the city," and on September 5th, communicated its plans of defence to the Executive Council. Hog Island and the meadows were to be laid under water; flats and boats should be provided to make a bridge from Fort Island to Province Island; ninety or one hundred men should be put in the fort at Darby creek; four pieces of cannon should be got to Billingsport; some person to be put in charge of the fort at Fort Island, and thirty men to be ready to be put on Bush Island. In pursuance of these suggestions Colonel Jehu Eyres, with two companies of militia artillery, was ordered to repair to the works that have been named, where, in conjunction with the commanders of the fleet, he was to exert himself "to take, burn, sink or otherwise destroy the enemy's ships or vessels that may attempt to invade this or the neighboring States." He was promised a reinforcement of militia from Buck's county.

Information having been communicated to the American camp at Newport, that the enemy had disengaged themselves of all heavy baggage, General Washington at once determined to put his army in a like condition. A requisition was made by the Quartermaster-General, September 7, upon the Executive Council for a sufficient number of teams, for the removal of all baggage except blankets and a few small clothes. These teams were to "be placed in the rear of the divisions, and immediately on an alarm, the tents and small packs left with the men, were to be sent over Brandywine."

Up to September 8th, the opinion was entertained by General Armstrong that the British would probably re-embark on the Delaware, cross over, and land at some convenient point on the Jersey shore, march up to the chevaux-de-frize, accompanied by the vessels of force, which he expected would bombard Philadelphia. On the very day that General Armstrong communicated this opinion to the Council, a movement of the enemy proved that it was not well founded. General Washington had strengthened the position he then occupied, and, regarding it as probable that the fate of Philadelphia would be there decided, he had resorted to every means in his power to encourage his troops and stimulate them to the greatest exertions. But the movements of the enemy indicated a design to turn the right of the American army, and to cut off all communication with Philadelphia. Washington decided at once to change his ground, and that night crossed the Brandywine, and took a position behind that stream at Chadds' Ford. General Maxwell was posted west of the ford on the road, and General Armstrong was assigned a position on the east side of the Brandywine, about two miles below, which enabled him to guard two fords, now known as Pyle's Ford and Corner Ford. In order to fortify the position at Chadds' Ford, a breastwork was hastily thrown up on the bluff

bordering on the flat ground a little north of the main road. Part of the main army was stationed above the ford to guard other passes. This division of the American army has been estimated, numerically, at 15,000, including the Pennsylvania militia, commanded by General Armstrong. Chief Justice Marshall, who was present at the battle of Brandywine, estimates the effective force of the Americans at 11,000, including the militia, and assigns his reasons why there should be such a large number of men unfit for military duty. Thus posted, and with this small body of effectives, Washington patiently awaited the approach of the greatly superior force of the enemy.

On the evening of the 9th, Howe marched in two columns which united early next morning at Kennet Square; after which he advanced parties on the roads leading to Lancaster, to Chadds' Ford, and to Wilmington. The account of the noted battle of Brandywine, which happened on the next day, will be mainly that given by Chief Justice Marshall (who was an eye-witness), in his "Life of Washington," with the addition of a few details, properly omitted by that author, but which it may be well to preserve in a strictly local history of that event:

"The armies were now within seven miles of each other, with only the Brandywine between them, which opposed no serious obstacle to a general engagement. This was sought by Howe, and not avoided by Washington.

"In the morning of the 11th, soon after day, information was received that the whole British army was in motion, advancing on the direct road leading to Chadd's Ford. The Americans were immediately under arms, and placed in order of battle for the purpose of contesting the passage of the stream. Skirmishing soon commenced between the advanced parties; and by ten o'clock Maxwell's corps, with little loss on either side, was driven over the Brandywine, below the ford. Knyphausen, who commanded this column, paraded on the heights, reconnoitred the American army, and appeared to be making dispositions to force the passage of the creek. A skirt of woods, with the stream, divided him from Maxwell's corps, small parties of whom occasionally crossed over, and kept up a scattering fire, by which not much execution was done. At length one of these parties, led by Captains Waggoner and Porterfield, engaged the British flank guard very closely, killed a captain with ten or fifteen privates, drove them out of the woods, and were on the point of taking a field-piece. The sharpness of the skirmish, soon drew a large body of the British to that quarter, and the Americans were again driven over the Brandywine.

"About eleven in the morning, information reached General Washington, that a large column of the enemy, with many field-pieces, had taken a road leading from Kennet Square, directly up the country, and was marching to fords higher up on the Brandywine. This information was given by Colonel Ross, of Pennsylvania, who was in their rear, and estimated their numbers at 5,000 men. On receiving this information, Washington is said to have determined to detach General Sullivan and Lord Stirling to engage the left division of the British army, and with the residue of his troops to cross Chadds' Ford in person, and attack Knyphausen. Before this plan could be executed, counter intelligence was received, inducing an opinion that the movement of the British on their left was a feint, and that the column of Lord Cornwallis, after making demonstrations of crossing the Brandywine above its forks, had marched down the western side of that stream to unite itself again with Knyphausen.

"Various and contradictory reports were from time to time received. Even light horsemen, specially sent to reconnoitre, had failed to get sight of the enemy, and, by their report, succeeded in deceiving their general to such an extent that he was unwilling

to credit correct intelligence when it arrived. This intelligence was brought about 2 o'clock by Mr. Thos. Cheyney, a justice of the peace of the neighborhood. Being unacquainted with the squire, Washington at first discredited his story, and it was not until the excellent character of Esq. Cheyney, and his devotion to the American cause, had been made known to the general, that he yielded a reluctant belief in the important intelligence he communicated.

"The division of the British army under Cornwallis had taken a very long and circuitous route, crossing the Brandywine considerably above its forks—the west branch at Trimble's Ford, and the east branch at Jefferis' Ford. As soon as Washington became convinced that a large division of the enemy had crossed the Brandywine above, he immediately made a change in the disposition of his force. The divisions commanded by Generals Sullivan, Stirling and Stephens, advanced farther up the Brandywine, and fronted the British column marching down that stream. The division commanded by General Wayne remained at Chadds' Ford, to keep Knyphausen in check, in which service Maxwell was to co-operate. Greene's division, accompanied by General Washington in person, formed a reserve, and took a central position between the right and left wings.

"The divisions detached against Lord Cornwallis formed on an advantageous piece of ground above Birmingham Friends' Meeting-house, chiefly within what is now the lawn surrounding the dwelling of Mrs. Pepper; both flanks being covered with a thick wood. Stirling's detachment advanced to within a short distance of the meeting-house, where he awaited the approach of the enemy. After waiting for some time, the near approach of the British was announced, when Stirling endeavored to secure the highest ground in the immediate vicinity of the meeting-house, but when he reached that point the British had so nearly gained it, that he could not have formed before they would have been upon him. In this dilemma he threw a small force into the graveyard, which was enclosed with a stone wall, for the purpose of giving the enemy employment until he could form his men on the rising ground in the rear. This body, after having made an obstinate resistance, rejoined the main division.

"Unfortunately, Sullivan's division, in taking its position, took too large a circuit, and was scarcely formed when the attack commenced. The battle began about half-past four o'clock, and was kept up warmly for some time. The right having been formed under the enemy's fire, first gave way, and by its flight exposed that flank of the remaining divisions to a galling fire. The line continued to break from the right, and in a short time was completely routed. The right wing made some attempts to rally, but being briskly charged, again broke, and the flight became general.

"Upon the commencement of the action on the right, the reserve division under Washington and Greene pressed forward to the support of that wing; but before its arrival the rout was complete, and nothing could be done but check the pursuit. For this purpose, the 10th Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Stephens, and a regiment from Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Stewart, (neither of which had been in action,) were posted advantageously on the road taken by the defeated army. Though dispersed by General Howe, these regiments did good service in putting an end to the pursuit. To the same end General Greene contributed largely. Placing himself at the head of Muhlenberg's brigade, in the rear of the retreating army, he kept up, especially from his cannon, so destructive a fire, as greatly to retard the advance of the enemy. At one time, it is said, he opened his columns for the fugitives and closed them against their pursuers. Arriving at length at a narrow defile, strongly secured on its right and left by thickets or woods, he immediately halted, sent forward his cannon, that they might be out of danger, in case of being compelled to a hasty retreat, and formed his troops, determined to dispute the pass with small arms, notwithstanding the vast superiority of his assailants. He effected his purpose with complete success, for though he was dislodged by Howe, the pursuit was abandoned.

"When the American right was found to be fully engaged with Lord Cornwallis,

Knyphausen made real dispositions for crossing the Brandywine. Chadds' Ford was defended by an intrenchment and battery with three field-pieces and a howitzer, this division of the army being under the command of General Wayne. After some resistance the work was forced, and the defeat of the right being known, the left wing also withdrew from the ground. The whole American army retreated towards Chester, arriving there by different roads and at different times in the night.

"The loss on the side of the British was one hundred killed and four hundred wounded; among the former was a young man named Percy, said to be a relative of the Duke of Northumberland. The loss on the side of the Americans was nine hundred killed and wounded. Among the wounded was the Marquis de la Fayette. As but few Americans were killed or wounded in the retreat, the inequality in the loss sustained has been attributed to the inferiority of their arms; many of their muskets being wholly unfit for service.

"General Howe has received great applause for the plan of this battle, which, but for one circumstance, was the very best that could have been adopted. The circuit taken by the division under Cornwallis was too great. Had General Washington received early and correct information of the wide separation of the two divisions of the British army, he would have crossed the Brandywine with his whole force, and made an attack on Knyphausen with almost a certainty of success, and could have been ready to meet the division under Cornwallis by the time it arrived, or upon some future day as best suited his convenience. To one acquainted with the distance and the ground traveled over by the detached wing of the British army, the taking of such a wide circuit, appears like a serious mistake on the part of Lord Howe, and one that would have changed the fate of the day, but for the extraordinary combination of circumstances that kept Washington in ignorance or in doubt in respect to the extent and character of the movements, until it was too late to take advantage of it."

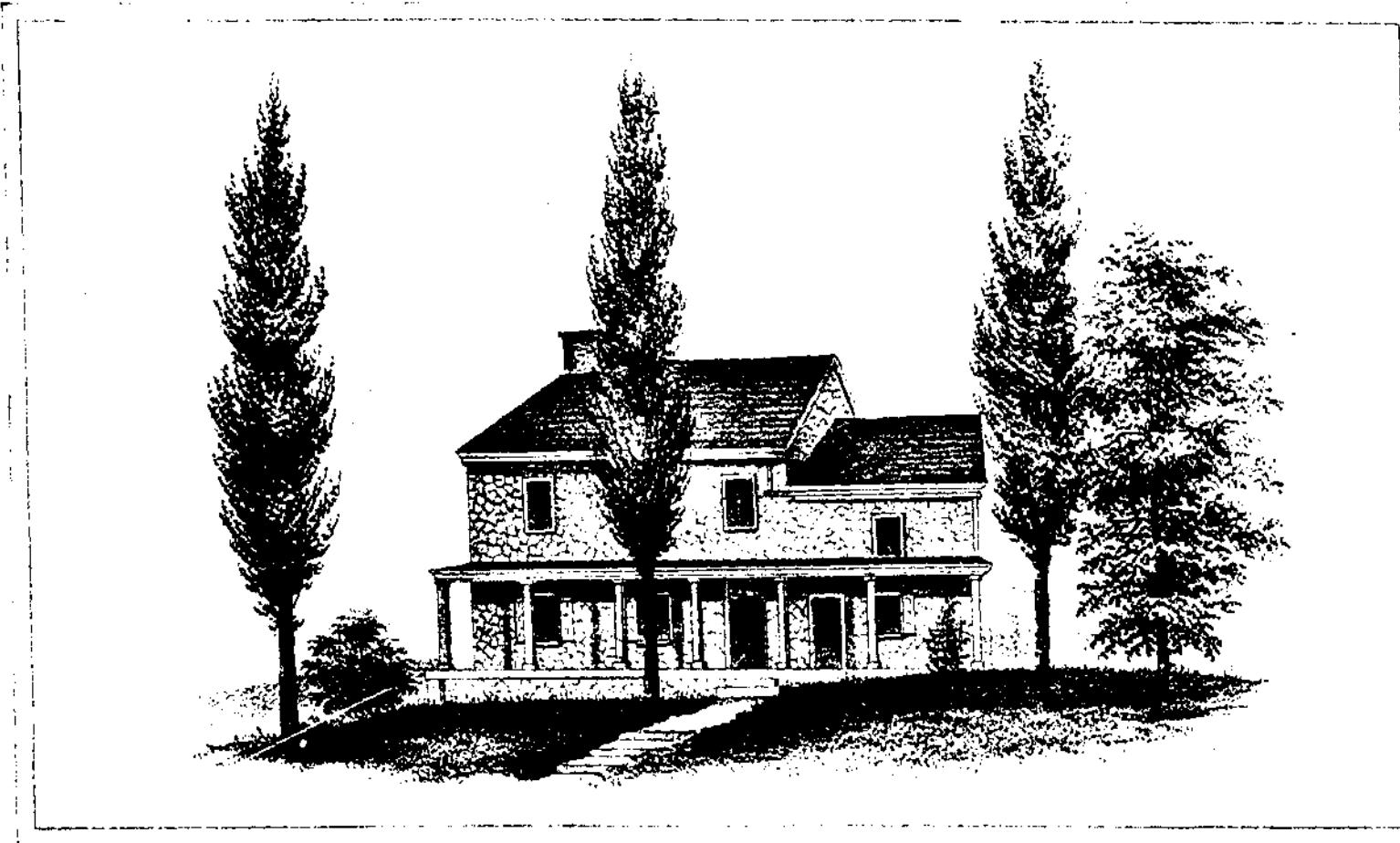
Upon the arrival of General Washington at Chester, he addressed the following letter to Congress, by whose order it was published:

"CHESTER, September 11. 1777. Twelve o'clock at Night."

"Sir: I am sorry to inform you, that in this day's engagement, we have been obliged to leave the enemy master of the field. Unfortunately the intelligence received of the Enemy's advancing up the Brandywine and crossing at a ford about six miles above us, was uncertain and contradictory, notwithstanding all my plans to get the best. This prevented my making a disposition adequate to the force with which the enemy attacked us on our right; in consequence of which, the troops first engaged were obliged to retire, before they could be reinforced.—In the midst of the attack on the right, that body of the enemy that remained on the other side of Chad's ford, crossed it and attacked the division there under the command of General Wayne, and the light troops under General Maxwell; who after a severe conflict, also retired. The militia under the command of General Armstrong, being posted at a ford about two miles below Chad's, had no opportunity of engaging.

"But though we fought under many disadvantages, and were from the cause above mentioned, obliged to retire, yet our loss of men is not, I am persuaded, very considerable; I believe much less than the enemy's. We have also lost seven or eight pieces of cannon according to the best information I can at present obtain.—The baggage having been previously moved off is all secure; saving the men's blankets, which being at their backs, many of them doubtless are lost:

"I have directed all the troops to assemble behind Chester, where they are now arranging for the night.—Notwithstanding the misfortunes of the day, I am happy to find the troops in good spirits; and I hope another time we shall compensate for the losses now sustained.



Drawn by C.P. Thaley HEAD QUARTERS OF GEN. WASHINGTON AT THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE. Bowen & Co lith, Philada

"The Marquis La Fayette was wounded in the leg, and General Woodford in the hand. Divers other officers were wounded and some slain, but the numbers of either cannot now be ascertained." G. WASHINGTON.

"P. S. It has not been in my power to send you earlier intelligence; the present being the first leisure moment I have since the engagement."

On the next day, the American army marched through Darby to Philadelphia, where it was probably joined by straggling parties who had not reached Chester; one of these, accompanied by a wagon load of the wounded with a surgeon, reached Gibbons' tavern in Springfield about ten o'clock on the night of the battle. Here their wounds were dressed and their wants supplied with everything the house could afford. They left early in the morning, for fear of being overtaken by the enemy.

While the American army was stationed on the Brandywine, Washington occupied the dwelling of Benjamin Ring, a mile from Chadds' Ford, as his headquarters. This house is now (1862) owned and occupied by Joseph Harvey, and has undergone some modifications since it was occupied by the "father of his country."

The quarters of La Fayette were at the dwelling of Gideon Gilpin, who was still living in the same house when La Fayette visited this country in 1825. The procession that accompanied the General to the Brandywine battle-ground, stopped in front of the house while he paid his respects to old Gideon, who was then on his death-bed. This property was owned in 1862 by Samuel Painter, who has erected a neat mansion near the old house, which yet remains in nearly its former condition.

A little above the road leading from Dilworth's town to Brandywine, on the descending ground, there stood a small house occupied by a man named Brown at the time of the battle. When Brown discovered that the Americans were retreating, followed by the British, he ran out of his house, and huzzaed for King George at the top of his voice. An American rifleman within hearing, indignant at his treachery, shot Brown just as he re-entered his dwelling, the ball passing through the fleshy part of his arm.

At the time of the battle, Edward Brinton, Esq., then an aged man, owned and occupied the property of the late Edward B. Darlington, on the road leading from Dilworth's town to the Brandywine. When that division of the American army that met the British at and near Birmingham Meeting-house was retreating, closely followed by the enemy, and before the firing had ceased, a number of British officers stopped at the house of Squire Brinton, set out the dining table, and drank ten or a dozen bottles of wine in a very short space of time; after which some of them passed into another part of the house where the old gentleman was sitting. One of these officers said to him, "Well, old gentleman, what do you think of these times?" The Squire replied that he did not approve of all the measures of the Americans, but that he thought the acts of the British government had been cruel and oppressive. To this the officer replied: "Indeed, old gentleman, I think so too, and had it not been for your declaration of independence, I never would have drawn my sword in America."

In the fight at Birmingham Meeting-house, a party of the Americans for a time occupied a position inside of the rear wall of the grave-yard. A number of the British fell here. The killed of both armies who fell in the vicinity of the meeting-house, were buried in the grave-yard which partly surrounds it; their remains occupying one common grave just inside of the gate, and on the side of it next to the meeting-house. The meeting-house was used as a hospital while the British army remained in the neighborhood.

A Major Furgesson, who was the commander of a small corps of riflemen attached to the British army, mentions an incident which he says took place, while he lay concealed in a small skirt of wood in front of Knyphausen's division. In a letter to Dr. Furgesson, he writes:

"We had not lain long when a rebel officer, remarkable for a huzzar dress, passed towards our army, within one hundred yards of my right flank, not perceiving us. He was followed by another dressed in dark green and blue, mounted on a good bay horse, with a remarkably high cocked hat. I ordered three good shots to steal near to them; but the idea disgusted me; I recalled the order. The huzzar, in returning, made a circuit, but the other passed within a hundred yards of us; upon which I advanced from the woods towards him. Upon my calling, he stopped; but looking at me, he proceeded. I again drew his attention, and made a sign to him to stop, but he slowly continued on his way. As I was within that distance at which, in the quickest firing, I could have lodged half a dozen balls in or about him before he was out of my reach, I had only to determine; but it was not pleasant to fire at the back of an unoffending individual, who was acquitting himself very coolly of his duty, so I let him alone. The day after, when I was telling this story to some wounded officers, who lay in the same room with me, when one of our surgeons, who had been dressing the rebel officers, came in and told me that General Washington was all that morning, with the light troops and only accompanied by a French officer in a huzzar dress, he, himself, dressed and mounted in every way as above described. I am not sorry that I did not know at the time who it was."

The good genius of Washington never forsook him. The young man Percy, supposed to be a relative of the Duke of Northumberland, before mentioned, was killed near the meeting-house. The following anecdote is related of him:

"When he had arrived, with the regiment he accompanied, in sight of the Americans ranged in order of battle upon the heights near Birmingham meeting-house, he surveyed the field around him for a moment, and then turning to his servant, handed him his purse and his gold watch to take charge of, remarking, 'this place I saw in a dream before I left England, and I know I shall fall here.' The coincidence was striking and remarkable—the event verified the prediction. His name is not mentioned in the British official account of the battle, because he held no commission in the army. He was merely a volunteer."

The place where La Fayette received his wound, as pointed out by himself in 1825, was on the high ground a little northwest of the new frame public school-house. It occurred while Washington, in person, and the worthy young Frenchman were endeavoring to rally some of the retreating regiments. Some hard fighting took place at this point.



LAFAYETTE'S HEADQUARTERS AT BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.

For two days after the battle of Brandywine, the chief part of the British army lay encamped about Dilworth's town. During this time General Howe had his headquarters at the house now owned and occupied by George Gilpin. It was probably occupied by a person of the same name at that time.

On the day after the battle, a detachment of the British army, under General Grant, marched to Concord meeting-house, where Lord Cornwallis, with the balance of the army, joined him on the 13th. From this point the main body of the army moved to Village Green and encamped, leaving a detachment at Concord to guard the wounded left at the meeting-house. Another detachment was sent to Wilmington, to which place some of the wounded were also removed.

The encampment at Village Green was the largest ever established within the limits of Delaware county, extending from Mount Hope to the lower part of what is now Village Green, where General Howe had his headquarters in the old brick house still standing. There is evidence that the British were in possession of the town of Chester, four miles from this encampment, on the 13th of the month. The depredations committed on the property of the people within the bounds of this county, by the British army under General Howe, between the time of the battle of Brandywine and his evacuation of Philadelphia, were enormous. Many families were stripped of every article they possessed, and left in a state of perfect destitution. It is but fair to infer that many of these enormities were committed against the wishes of the commanding General, as the tories were frequently great sufferers, though the Whig families suffered the most. The British army had not before occupied a district of country so rich as this in agricultural products, nor one in which each farm-house was so well stored with everything that could minister to the real comforts of life. An abundant field was presented from which these reckless freebooters did not fail to gather a rich harvest, leaving little to glean, when time and opportunity was afterwards afforded them to finish their wicked work. The plundering was by no means confined to articles that would be useful to the army; every article of female apparel was taken from some houses, and the furniture carried away or destroyed.

While the army lay at Village Green, a tragic event occurred that goes to show that General Howe had become alarmed at the extent of these enormities, and was determined to put an end, at least, to unlicensed plunder. Three Hessians one night started on a plundering expedition, crossing Chester creek into Middletown township, and entered the dwelling of Jonathan Martin, now 1862 the property of Bennet Temple. They compelled Mr. Martin to show them through the house, and to point out such articles as they wanted. Miss Mary Martin, the daughter of Mr. Martin, then aged about eighteen years, and afterwards the wife of William Sharpless, of Middletown, reprimanded them for their conduct, which provoked one of them to inflict a slight wound upon her with his bayonet. Not satisfied with the plunder obtained at Mr. Martin's, they proceeded to the house of a Mr. Coxe, in Chester township, recently the property of Thomas McCall, where they appropriated such articles as they

found suited to their taste, among which was a silver watch. Mr. Coxe had a daughter about the same age as Miss Martin. On the following day, these two young girls proceeded to the headquarters of General Howe and made their complaint to him personally. He promised that if they could point out the men, they should be punished. The troops were at once formed into line, when the girls passed along and pointed out the robbers after which they retired to some distance. The officers then put the troops through various evolutions, leaving the men in different positions. The same men were again pointed out by the girls as the guilty parties. This operation was again repeated with a like result. The men were then searched, when some of the stolen property was found upon them. They were tried by a court martial and all convicted. Two of them were sentenced to be hung, and the third to perform the office of executioner. Upon whom the extreme penalty should be inflicted, the question was decided by casting lots. The sentence was carried out to the letter. The two men were hung on the limb of an apple-tree on the property owned by George L. Nield, in Aston; and, what is remarkable, they were allowed to remain hanging after the army moved away.

Thomas Dutton, upon whose property part of the army lay, was then in his ninth year, his father being deceased. Upon the arrival of the army, he was subjected to a close examination to ascertain the proclivities of his family—whether his father or elder brothers were rebels. Finding nothing objectionable in the family, the officers treated his mother kindly, with the exception, that they appropriated to themselves her eatables rather too freely. They notified her that "the butter, cheese, and milk they must and would have, whether she received pay or not." They paid for everything; and upon the eve of their departure, notified her to secure every species of property from the depredation of the camp followers; to bolt and bar every window and door, and not to admit one of them on any pretence whatever, "as they would steal everything they could lay their hands on."

A few days after the battle of Brandywine, four or five hundred of the American wounded soldiers were taken to Ephrata, in Lancaster county, and placed in a hospital. Here the camp fever set in, which, in conjunction with the wounds of the soldiers, baffled the skill of the surgeons. One hundred and fifty soldiers died, and were buried at this place. They were principally from the Eastern States and from Pennsylvania, with a few British, who had deserted and joined the American army.

When General Washington retreated to Philadelphia, the main body of his army encamped near Germantown, where he allowed his men two or three days to rest. On the 15th of the month he marched up the Lancaster road, and halting at the Buck tavern, in Haverford township, he despatched a letter to the Council, urging a supply of blankets for the troops. On the same evening he reached the Warren tavern, where, hearing of the approach of the enemy by the way of Goshen meeting-house, he resolved to give him battle, for although the conflict on the Brandywine had been sanguinary and disastrous, the troops were by no means discouraged. In fact the opinion generally prevailed that



EMLEN HOUSE, WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

the loss on each side was nearly equal, and the British had gained but little more than the battle-field.

Howe, anxious to give battle, on the next day marched towards the American army. Some skirmishing occurred between the pickets, but a rain-storm of almost unprecedented violence set in, and separated the two armies. The Americans retreated to the Yellow Springs, where they discovered that scarcely one musket in a regiment could be discharged, and that scarcely one cartridge-box was fit for use. This state of things suggested the precaution of moving to a greater distance. The army accordingly retired to Warwick Furnace, where a supply of ammunition was obtained, and soon after crossed the Schuylkill, except the division under General Wayne, consisting of 1500 men, which was dispatched to the rear of the British army, where he was to join General Smallwood, who was in command of a body of militia. On the evening of September 20th, Wayne was encamped on the ground now marked by the "Paoli Monument," a pedestal erected in commemoration of the serious disaster of that night. General Howe, having been informed by tories residing in the neighborhood of the exact position of Wayne's encampment, dispatched General Gray with an adequate force to capture the whole party. Cautiously approaching in the dead of the night, and probably guided by some local enemy of the American cause, he drove in the pickets with charged bayonets, and at once rushed upon the encampment. "Wayne instantly formed his division; and with his right sustained a fierce assault, directed a retreat by the left under cover of a few regiments, who for a short time withstood the violence of the shock." The total loss of the Americans has been variously estimated at from 150 to 300, while the British only admit a loss of seven.

When the attack commenced, General Smallwood was within less than a mile of Wayne's encampment, a circumstance unknown to General Gray. But his militia gave way on the approach of a party of the British returning from the pursuit of Wayne, with the loss of but one man. Some severe animadversions on this unfortunate affair having been made in the army, General Wayne demanded a court martial, which, after investigating his conduct, was unanimously of the opinion, that he had done everything to be expected from an active brave and vigilant officer; and acquitted him with honor.

Having already been led into a detail of events happening beyond the limits of our county, a further notice of the particular movements of the two armies will be omitted. The British crossed the Schuylkill on the 22d, and entered Philadelphia on September 26th, from whence both Congress and the Executive Council had adjourned to Lancaster on a few days before.

The next object of Washington was to prevent the army at Philadelphia from receiving supplies from the fleet. The works on the Delaware have already been noticed. Immediately upon the entry of the British into Philadelphia, an effort was made by the armed vessels appearing in front of the city, to deter them from erecting defences. This movement resulted in the loss of a frigate called the "Delaware," which ran aground and was captured by the enemy.

After the battle of Brandywine, Lord Howe, who commanded the fleet, sailed to the mouth of the Delaware, and several light vessels entered the river. Among them was the "Roebuck," whose commander, Captain Hammond, was rather familiar with our waters and their defences. Upon his suggestion, General Howe sent a detachment from Chester across the river under Colonel Stirling to attack the fort at Billingsport in the rear. This was accomplished October 2d, without resistance; the small party in charge having first spiked the guns and destroyed the barracks. The site of this fort was regarded by an engineer as the best on the river; much money had been expended in reconstructing it so as to accord with his views; a tier of chevaux-de-frize had been laid across the channel opposite to it, and yet it is left without even an apology for a garrison for its defence. The capture of this fort placed it in the power of the enemy to make a passage through the obstruction in the channel, and to bring their vessels within striking distance of Fort Mifflin.

While a division of the British army was over the river, engaged in the capture of Billingsport, Washington regarded it as a favorable opportunity to make an attack on the troops stationed at Germantown. This happened on the 4th of October. On the same day Billingsport was abandoned by the British, having, it is probable, received news of the attack made on their troops at Germantown. Before evacuating the fort they destroyed every destructible thing left by their predecessors, and so injured the works as to render them almost useless for military purposes. As yet, however, they had not succeeded in floating any considerable part of the chevaux-de-frize, nor in making an available passage through them, being foiled in their efforts, both by the strength of the obstruction and the spirited attacks that were made by the water craft from above. On the evening of the 6th the enemy's vessels, nine in number, fell down to Chester, where they remained till the appearance of the main body of the fleet, which anchored below New Castle on the 8th.

The defence of this obstruction might have been still more successful, but for the great defection that occurred among the seamen by whom the galleys, floating batteries, and other craft were manned. After the loss of Billingsport and the frigate "Delaware," a despondency ensued that induced large numbers, both officers and men, to desert; some of whom went over to the enemy. Desertions also occurred from Fort Mifflin, and Red Bank was nearly forsaken by the militia, to whom its defence had been entrusted. "This desponding temper in the troops was checked by the battle of Germantown, and by throwing a garrison of Continental troops into the fort at Red Bank, now called fort Mercer." The militia of New Jersey were relied on to reinforce the garrison, but were not forthcoming with the expedition required at this critical time; Lieutenant Colonel Smith in a letter, earnestly requested a reinforcement of Continental troops. In consequence of the representations of this officer, Colonel Angel, of Rhode Island, with his regiment, was ordered to Red Bank, and Lieutenant Colonel John Greene, of Virginia, with about 200 men, to Fort Mifflin. Previous to the arrival of these reinforcements, the effective force at

Fort Mifflin was reduced to 156 men, and that at Red Bank did not much exceed 200.

In order to prevent General Howe from obtaining supplies for his army in the well-cultivated district west of the Schuylkill, General Potter with 600 militia was ordered to scour the country between that river and Chester. Congress had also adopted a resolution subjecting to martial law and death all who should furnish provisions or certain enumerated articles, and who should be taken within thirty miles of any place occupied by the British troops.

A battery was erected at Webb's, now Penrose's Ferry, near the mouth of the Schuylkill, but this was soon silenced by the galleys under Commodore Hazlewood. On the night of the 10th of October a party of over 100 men crossed over at the ferry, and threw up a redoubt opposite and within two musket-shots of the block-house on Fort Island. As soon as discovered on the morning of the 11th, Commodore Hazlewood ordered three galleys to attack this hastily-built redoubt, and also one of the floating batteries to play on it, which they did so warmly that the enemy dared not fire a shot. "After about two hours the enemy held out a flag, and the soldiers appeared on the bank with their muskets clubbed." When the Commodore and Colonel Bradford, who with several boats went off to take the prisoners on board, had succeeded in securing about fifty of them, Colonel Smith, who was in the block-house, seeing some British soldiers coming from the house of Adam Guyer, imprudently fired two shots at them, which caused the balance of those who had surrendered to run off, take possession of their battery again, and fire on their captors. It was at first supposed that the soldiers coming from Guyer's were mere stragglers, but it afterwards turned out that the British were there in force, and had just arrived to reinforce the party at the redoubt. The prisoners captured were one lieutenant, one ensign, and fifty-six privates.

The reinforcement sent to the enemy's redoubt was large, but the galleys and floating battery renewed their attack upon it in the afternoon. Failing to make much impression that day, on the morning of the 12th a party of about 150 men were landed from the fort on Province Island, with the intention of taking the redoubt under the fire of the three galleys and the floating battery; but the number of the enemy proving to be much greater than was expected, under cover of the redoubt, and discovering a party equal to their own from the direction of Adam Guyer's, the Americans were obliged to return to the fort, with the loss of two men killed and five wounded. From this time the enemy continued to throw up works at several places in the meadows.

The enemy's ships had taken a position near Billingsport, and had succeeded in removing one of the chevaux-de-frize. On the night of the 12th, the Commodore went down "with two chains of fire rafts to drive them away from that place," which being effected, he returned with his armaments to the fort. Several conflicts ensued at this point from day to day, the enemy succeeding, by degrees, in removing portions of the obstruction in the channel.

The army under General Washington was now in the most destitute situation for the want of clothing, blankets, &c., besides which, no provision had

been made for the recruits coming in. A strong appeal was made by General Washington to Congress for supplies, which, in turn had the matter brought to the notice of the Executive Council. The following order from that body sufficiently explains the means resorted to, to obtain a portion of these supplies, without which the army could not have been continued in the field:

"In Council, Lancaster, October 21, 1777.

"Ordered: That Co<sup>t</sup>. Evan Evans, Col. Wm. Evans, Col. Thomas, Col. Gibbons, Capt. Thomas Levis, Capt. William Brooks, and Capt. Jacob Rudolph, be authorized and required to collect without delay, from such of the inhabitants of the County of Chester as have not taken the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, or who have aided or assisted the enemy, arms and accoutrements, blankets, shoes and stockings, for the use of the army; that they appraise the same when taken, according to their quality, allowing at the rate of three pounds for a new single blanket, and give certificates for the same to the owners; that they call to their aid the militia of this Commonwealth, who are hereby ordered to obey and assist them in the execution of this order; and that they deliver the same, so taken, to the order of the Clothier General, or his agent, with whom they are to correspond in the discharge of this business."

The Quakers having generally refused to take the oath of allegiance and abjuration, were, no doubt, great sufferers from the enforcement of this order; for, in addition to the inconvenience of parting with articles provided for family use, their conscientious scruples would not permit them to receive the proffered compensation.

It was not until the middle of October that the enemy had so far succeeded in removing the obstruction in the river between Billingsport and Hog Island, as to afford a narrow and intricate passage through them. In the mean time, the fire from the Pennsylvania shore had not produced all the effect expected from it; and it was perceived that greater exertions would be necessary for the reduction of the works than could safely be made in the present relative position of the armies. Howe, therefore, withdrew his troops from Germantown preparatory to a combined attack by land and water upon forts Mercer and Mifflin.

In pursuance of his plan for securing the control of the Delaware, Howe, on October 22d, detached Count Dunop with 1200 Hessians, to capture the fort at Red Bank, orders having been issued for a simultaneous attack to be made on Fort Mifflin by water. The out-works at Red Bank were too extensive for the garrison, but to obviate the difficulty, an inner embankment, eight or nine feet high, "boarded and fraized," had been thrown up. The attack was made about four o'clock in the evening upon the outworks, after a summons to surrender had been answered by a reply of defiance. The garrison maintained its position for a time, but upon the near approach of the enemy, fell back behind the inner work. The Hessians, supposing themselves in possession of the fortress, rushed forward in some confusion, when the Americans, from their second, but more secure position, poured upon the advancing masses such a destructive fire, that they were forced to retire as rapidly as they had approached. The loss of the Hessians was estimated at 400, including Count Dunop and his second in command, while the whole American loss.

in killed and wounded, was only thirty-two men. The garrison had been reinforced from Fort Mifflin, and was aided by the galleys which flanked the Hessians in their advance and retreat.

Early on the same day, several of the enemy's ships passed the lower chevaux-de-frize, and awaited the assault on Red Bank before opening upon the galleys and floating batteries. At the appointed signal the action on the river commenced, part of the manoeuvring of the enemy's ships being intended to draw off the galleys that were aiding in the defence of Red Bank. The ships that came up were the "Augusta," a new 64, the "Roebuck," 44, two frigates, the "Merlin" of 18 guns, and a galley carrying a 32-pounder. These were driven back by the galleys and floating batteries, without having accomplished any material part of their mission; but in going down, the "Augusta" and "Merlin" ran aground, owing, it is said, to some change having been caused in the channel by the artificial obstructions. The unfortunate situation of these vessels was not known to the Americans that night, but failing to get off at flood tide, their helpless condition was fully understood early in the morning, when they were furiously set upon by twelve galleys and two floating batteries, under the command of Commodore Hazlewood. The "Roebuck," two frigates and a galley, attempted to defend the disabled vessels, but it was to little purpose, for so fierce and terrible was the fire from the American fleet that the "Augusta" was soon in flames, and blew up about noon, making so terrific an explosion that great apprehensions were entertained at the headquarters of the army—now at Skippac—for the safety of the fort, as the explosion was attributed to the blowing up of the magazine. The action was still continued with the other vessels, but the enemy was forced to give way, first setting fire to the "Merlin" which also exploded. It is supposed the "Augusta" lost 150 or 160 men in killed and drowned; the "Roebuck" was driven from her station, having six killed and ten wounded. The fire-ships that had been prepared with so much care and expense, were sent against the enemy's vessels; but the combustibles being ignited too soon, they served no valuable purpose. Two guns, clothing and other plunder, were obtained from the wreck of the "Augusta" the next day.

A brisk cannonade was kept up against Fort Mifflin by the batteries on the Pennsylvania shore during both days, which was responded to in the best manner that the condition of the fort and circumstances of the garrison would permit. It was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Smith of Maryland. The batteries on the Pennsylvania shore had been reinforced and supplied with provisions, just before these attacks on the forts and galleys. General Greene with a large body of men was detached to attack what was supposed to be an escort of provisions, &c., for these batteries. What was supposed to be an escort proved to be a large detachment, which proceeded no further than Gray's Ferry; the wagons with provisions, one hundred and thirteen in number, in the mean time were allowed to pass unmolested, and return by way of the Blue Bell. When General Greene arrived at the bridge he found the post evacuated and the bridge torn to pieces. Some works, however, had been com-

menced by the enemy, and some huts built, which the detachment destroyed and then returned to camp.

General Potter, who, with a body of militia, was detailed to scour the country between the Schuylkill and Chester to prevent supplies reaching the enemy, exhibited considerable daring in the performance of his duties. In a letter to Council dated on October 27th, he speaks of having in one day, in company with a few horsemen, visited the upper, middle and Gray's Ferries, Tinicum Island and Carpenter's Island, where he viewed the enemy's works, and saw what he calls an Abess work thrown up in Guyer's orchard. After this visit to the meadows, he learned that a small breast-work had been thrown up at Boon's dam and mounted with one gun. On the next day, in company with Generals Reed and Cadwalader, he visited Darby and Chester. At and below the latter place, sixty of the enemy's ships were lying. He informs the Council that he had put a stop to the transportation of marketing to the enemy, and had removed all the beef cattle and flour from this part of the country.

The garrison at Fort Mifflin had been subjected to very severe duty, expecting at any moment to be attacked by the troops in the intrenchments on the Pennsylvania shore, and from the enemy's ships in the river. Washington had determined not to divide his army so as to be unprepared for another general engagement, in case Howe should afford him an opportunity, until the troops should arrive from the North, which, since the surrender of Burgoyne, were confidently expected. He did, however, parsimoniously divide three hundred Pennsylvania militia between this fort and Red Bank. General Varnum was also stationed with his brigade near Woodbury, with instructions "to relieve and reinforce the garrisons of both forts as far as his strength would permit."

After the repulse at Red Bank, and the loss of the two war vessels, General Howe became more careful in his movements. While he still persisted in his plan of opening a communication with the fleet by the Delaware, his preparations were such as would secure that object without any unnecessary exposure of his troops. Having completed his preparations, the large batteries on Province Island and on the margin of the river below, now well supplied with heavy guns, opened on Fort Mifflin early in the morning of November 10th, and kept up a constant fire during five successive days. "The block houses were reduced to a heap of ruins, the palisades were beaten down, and most of the guns were dismounted and otherwise disabled." The barracks were so much injured that the troops, when an interval of firing afforded them an opportunity to take a few moments repose, were obliged to lie on the earth, now rendered muddy by having been intentionally, but unadvisedly, flooded by opening the sluices. At night a large force was required to repair, as much as possible, the damages of the day; and being under a constant apprehension of an attack by a storming party, little opportunity was afforded for repose, and but for the relief afforded by General Varnum, the duties would have been too arduous to bear.

It was the opinion of both Colonel Smith and General Varnum, that the garrison could not withstand an assault, and General Washington believing

that none would be made until the works were battered down, gave orders for the defence of the place to the last extremity, which were literally obeyed. These orders, which have the appearance of being severe under the circumstances, were probably induced by the report of Major Feury, a French engineer, who believed the place was still defensible. Colonel Smith was wounded on the second day of the siege, when the command devolved upon Colonel Russell, and subsequently upon Major Thayer.

On the 14th a floating battery of the enemy was silenced, but on the 15th "the assailants brought up their ships as far as the obstructions in the river permitted, and added their fire to that of the batteries, which was the more fatal, as the cover for the troops had been greatly impaired. The brave garrison still maintained their ground with unshaken firmness. In the midst of this stubborn conflict, the "Vigilant" and a sloop-of-war were brought up the inner channel, between Mud and Province and Carpenter Islands, which had, unobserved by the besieged, been deepened by the current in consequence of the obstructions in the main channel; and taking a station within one hundred yards of the works, not only kept up a destructive cannonade, but threw hand grenades into them, while the musqueteers from the round-top of the "Vigilant killed every man that appeared on the platform."

An effort was made by the galleys to drive these vessels away, but it could not be accomplished on account of the batteries on the Pennsylvania shore. With these vessels in the inner channel, it was impossible to continue the defence of the fort, and accordingly, about eleven o'clock on the night of the 15th, it was evacuated, the garrison retiring to Red Bank. Before leaving they set fire to the barracks, and moved off the cannon and stores. No troops ever behaved with more firmness—the fort being perfectly riddled before it was evacuated.

The loss at the fort is not officially reported, but it was not considerable before the last day of the conflict. It is reported that Lord Cornwallis confessed that the enemy "lost a great number of brave fellows," at the same time calling the site of the fort, "a cursed little mud island."

The loss on board of the galleys and other craft, constituting the American fleet, on the 15th, was thirty-eight killed and wounded. It cannot be denied that this fleet rendered much more effective service in defence of the chevaux-de-frize, and against the passage of the enemy's vessels, than all the forts put together. The vessels chiefly belonged to Pennsylvania, and were in the service of the State. From that cause, or some other, a misunderstanding existed between the officers of the fort and those of the fleet, which probably led General Washington to underrate the importance of the latter in defending the obstructions placed in the river. The vessels were at no time fully manned, and on the last day's engagement several were not brought into action, partly from the want of men to work them, although the commander, from time to time, had implored Washington to furnish him with the necessary reinforcement.

After the evacuation of Fort Mifflin, it was decided by a conference of

land officers, that the upper chevaux-de-frize could still be defended by holding Red Bank and the Jersey shore, notwithstanding a council of naval officers had concluded that the galleys could not be very serviceable with the fort in the hands of the enemy. It was determined by Washington to make the effort, and accordingly General Greene was detached with a considerable body of troops to reinforce Fort Mercer, and to conduct military affairs in that neighborhood.

General Howe having completed a line of defence from the Schuylkill to the Delaware, and a reinforcement of troops from New York having arrived at Chester, he felt strong enough to place an army in New Jersey sufficient to reduce Fort Mercer without jeopardizing his troops in Philadelphia. Accordingly, at noon on the 17th, Lord Cornwallis crossed the Middle Ferry with 3000 men, and taking the Darby road, proceeded to Chester. At the Blue Bell they came upon a guard of Gen. Potter's scouts, and captured about thirty-three men, with a loss of one captain, one sergeant-major, and three privates, killed, and several wounded. Being joined at Chester by the reinforcement from New York, his Lordship, with the united force, embarked on board of transports the next day, and on the 19th disembarked at Billingsport. Some little skirmishing occurred; but General Greene learning how greatly the force of the enemy exceeded his, recrossed the Delaware, and Fort Mercer was evacuated without an effort to defend it; while the fleet, waiting for a favorable opportunity, passed the city at night, without being molested, except a few vessels which were burnt to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. Thus, after a protracted effort of six weeks, the British general succeeded in forming a junction with the fleet.

But little occurred within the limits of our county during the winter, which was now at hand, except sundry depredations committed by foraging parties sent out by the enemy, and the skirmishes that ensued when those parties came in contact with the American scouts that were constantly on the watch for them. In a letter from General Potter, dated at Radnor, December 28th, one of these encounters is thus described: "On Monday last the enemy came out with a view to forage; they encamped along the road from Gray's Ferry to the heights below Darby. There was a detachment sent down from our army to this place, who with Morgans Riflemen and the Militia went down to their lines and kept them close therein. On Tuesday we took thirteen of their light horse and ten of their horsemen, the next day two more of their horses and their riders. They have been prevented from plundering the inhabitants as they usually do. \* \* \* We had one killed and two wounded. We have taken upwards of twenty prisoners, and a number of deserters have come in. They have carried off a large quantity of Hay from the Islands, and Darby. \* \* \*"

It sometimes happened that some of our militia scouts were captured by the enemy, when not sufficiently on their guard. About this period, such a party, under the command of the late General William Brooke, of Haverford, who was then a captain, were one night taking their ease in a house, late the

property of George Swayne, a mile below Darby, when the house was suddenly surrounded by a large party of the enemy. Brooke, determined not to be taken, leaped from a window and ran, but in getting over the fence into the road, found that a partial dislocation of his knee, to which he was subject, had happened. Putting his foot through the fence, and giving his leg a quick extension, the joint was brought into a proper condition, when he hastily made his escape.

Chester county, about this period, was infested with a bold and daring outlaw named James Fitz Patrick, but who generally went by the name of Fitz or Fitch. He was the son of an Irishman in low circumstances, and learned the blacksmith trade with John Passmore, a worthy citizen of the county. He joined the militia at the breaking out of the war, and accompanied the battalions that went to New York, but soon deserted and returned to his native county, where he was arrested, and afterwards confined in Walnut street prison in Philadelphia. Being released on condition of joining the Continental army, he soon deserted again, and once more returned to his native county, and went to work. Here he was arrested by two soldiers sent for the purpose. He obtained permission from the soldiers to visit his mother, but while there, seized his rifle and set them at defiance. He had now become so much offended at the Americans, that he determined on being revenged, and accordingly, when General Howe landed at the head of Elk, Fitz repaired to him; probably received some appointment, and doubtless, from his knowledge of the country, rendered him essential service. He was present at the battle of Brandywine, and afterwards accompanied the British army to Philadelphia. While the enemy remained in that place, he, in company with one Mordecai Dougherty, from the neighborhood of Doe Run, and others, employed his time in capturing good Whigs and in stealing horses; carrying them within the British lines. Lieutenant Joseph Lucky, and Peter Burgandine, were among the number thus captured. It was believed that these desperadoes were secreted and supplied with provisions by certain Tories of Newline and neighboring inhabitants of Chester county.

After the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British army, Captain Fitz, as he was generally called, established his headquarters on the Valley Hill, in the neighborhood of the present village of Coatsville, and commenced, on his own responsibility, a depredatory war upon the Whigs of Chester county. After having plundered his victims of their property, it was his custom, and appeared to be his delight, to flog and otherwise abuse them. So numerous and high-handed were the atrocities committed by him, that his presence caused as much alarm in some neighborhoods as that of the British army.

On one occasion, Fitz and Dougherty went into the harvest field of one James Shield, where Archibald Hambleton was reaping, and Fitz told Shield that he had borrowed his watch, a pair of silver buckles and shoes. Shield insisted that he should return them; but Fitz returned for answer that it would depend on his behaviour towards him. Hambleton was then taken prisoner, and carried to his father's house, where they robbed him of a rifle, powder-

horn and shot-pouch; after which, Fitz got the Bible, and forced him to swear "that he would not follow or betray him, or disturb any of his neighbours or friends on his account, and if he did, he would come and burn their house, and likewise the houses of the Rebels in the neighbourhood." They both threatened the lives of several persons in the neighborhood, whom they named.

Captain Fitz frequently fell in with armed men, but before making himself known, he would seize an opportunity to disarm them. Having placed his pursuers in his power, he would tie them to trees and flog them. On one occasion, about fifty men were in pursuit of him, who incautiously parted with their arms while taking refreshment in a tavern. Fitz discovering their position boldly came in upon them, commanded them to keep their places, which command they dared not disobey. He then called for a glass of liquor, drank it, backed off with his rifle pointed towards the men, till he arrived at a safe distance to run.

On one occasion, a meeting was held for the purpose of adopting measures for his arrest, which he attended in disguise. After dark, a militia captain volunteered, with much boasting, to capture Fitz, which being overheard by the bandit, he at once decided to put the bravery of the boaster to the test. Taking a candlestick from the mantel, he invited the young man aside, remarking that he would show him how he might secure Fitz. When at some distance from the company, he demanded the watch of his victim, at the same time snapping the candlestick, and assuring him that he was Fitz. Obtaining possession of the watch, he tied the captain's hands behind him, and sent him back to the company.

Fitz was at length captured by Captain Robert McAfee, of Edgmont, assisted by a young woman named Rachel Walker. Having entered the dwelling of Mr. McAfee, Rachel, who was up stairs, was made acquainted with his presence by the screams of a boy who said, "Captain Fitz was there." Upon coming down stairs, Fitz asked her how she did, and expressed his sorrow at the disturbance he had made. She went up stairs to secrete some valuables, when Fitz drove the balance of the family, consisting of Captain McAfee, his father and mother, and the above mentioned boy, up stairs also. He then proceeded to plunder the house. The manner of his capture is thus given by Rachel before the Council: "Fitz told McAfee to prepare for a march; laid down his sword and pistol, and raising his foot to the bedstead, in order to put up at the heels a pair of pumps taken from Capt. McAfee; she winked at McAfee to seize Fitz; he seemed to decline; she winked again, and on seeing McAfee's motion as if to seize Fitz, she also sprang forward and seized him." Fitz in the struggle, this heroine says, seized a pistol, "which she gripped in his hand and prevented him from firing it; that she afterwards took the pistol and stood sentry at the door." A reward of \$1000 had been offered for the arrest of Fitz Patrick by the Executive Council, which was equally divided between Rachel and Captain McAfee.

Fitz was captured in the latter part of August, and was convicted at Chester, upon his own confession, of burglary and larceny, on the 15th of Septem-

ber, and was sentenced to be hung. The time for his execution was fixed on the 26th of the same month; but before the day arrived he nearly succeeded in making his escape, "having filed off his irons, and got out of the dungeon." He was in consequence removed to Philadelphia for safe keeping, but succeeded twice in removing his handcuffs before the day of execution. It is not known that his accomplice Dougherty was ever arrested.

The American army having retired into winter quarters at the Valley Forge, and that of General Howe being fortified within contracted lines in the city and liberties of Philadelphia, but little occurred within our limits during the winter, except repeated depredations committed by foraging parties sent out by the enemy. While General Potter remained in command of the militia stationed between the Schuylkill and Chester, the depredations of these parties were greatly restrained, but at his earnest request he was superseded by General Lacey in January, after which, the operations of the militia appear to have been chiefly confined to the country between the Schuylkill and Delaware.

There was an outpost of the Valley Forge encampment in Radnor, on the property now belonging to Tryon Lewis. About seven acres of heavy timber had been cleared, near the middle of a large tract of woodland, by the troops stationed here; this was afterwards cultivated, and was well known in the neighborhood as "the camp field." Radnor Friends' meeting-house, which is more than half a mile distant from this camp ground, was occupied in connection with it, probably as officers' quarters, and for a hospital. The records of the Society show that they were deprived of the use of their meeting-house early in the year, "in consideration of its being occupied by soldiers," and that it required considerable repairs before it was put in a condition for holding a monthly meeting, which was not till near the middle of 1780.

It is probable that during the winter and spring, most of the scouting parties that served to restrain, in a measure, the foraging of the enemy within our limits, and at the same time to prevent disloyal farmers from carrying their produce to the city, were detached from the outpost at Radnor. The inhabitants of the townships on the Eastern margin of the county suffered severely while the enemy occupied Philadelphia, and numbers of the Whigs were captured and carried off as prisoners.

Notwithstanding the punishment of death was denounced against those who furnished aid and comfort to the enemy, still a large amount of marketing reached the British lines, and those engaged in its transportation, when captured by the American scouts, were rarely subjected to any other punishment than the forfeiture of their goods and the imposition of a fine. In default of the latter, a good whipping was sometimes substituted. In the townships nearest the city, even some of those who were not disposed to favor the enemy, engaged in this traffic; for while persons at a distance had no temptation but British gold, these had no alternative but to carry their produce within the lines of the enemy and receive its value, or have it taken without compensation.

It is a singular circumstance, and one not easily accounted for, that such a bold and efficient officer as General Wayne, and one so perfectly acquainted with the country west of the Schuylkill as he undoubtedly was, should not, at this particular juncture, have been assigned a position where his local knowledge would have been so valuable in defending the inhabitants of his native county from the aggressions of the enemy. But his command was encamped during nearly the whole winter and spring at Mount Joy, in Lancaster county, a point so distant that even the advice that his local knowledge would have enabled him to give, could not be made available.

But our people were not subjected to the depredations of the enemy alone. The necessities of our army at the Valley Forge had become so great that Congress had authorized the Commander-in-chief to seize provisions for its use at any place within seventy miles of his headquarters. Washington reluctantly yielded to the overwhelming necessity that induced Congress to confer this unusual authority upon him; but he did yield, and in order that the present year's crop should be made available for the pressing necessities of the army, he had, early in the winter, issued a proclamation enjoining and requiring all persons residing within seventy miles of the head-quarters to thresh out one-half of their grain by the first of February, and the other half by the first of March, under the penalty of having all that remained in sheaves after the last mentioned period seized by the Commissaries and Quartermasters of the army and paid for as straw. The necessities of the army were too great to await the times specified in the proclamation; and the General was obliged to keep parties of his troops threshing grain to prevent his supplies from failing. Certificates were given for the property taken for the American army, payable in Continental money, but unfortunately for the credit of the government, this currency was never redeemed. The Friends generally refused to receive compensation for what was taken from them for war purposes.

On December 10-11-12, 1779, Cornwallis, with a detachment of the British army, made a sally from Philadelphia into Darby, Haverford and Radnor, and at that inclement season of the year stripped many families of all their provisions, their stock and provender, and many articles of household furniture. These outrages were premeditated; were committed under the eye of the General and by his authority, and many of them were against persons who had never raised a hand against the home government. For unfeeling brutality they scarcely have a parallel in civilized warfare. Many of the Whigs were captured at this time, and many had been captured previously and carried to Philadelphia, where they were detained as prisoners till the enemy evacuated the city, but after that event the tables were turned; for now the Tories, who had given aid and comfort to the enemy, or who were suspected of having done so, were seized and tried as traitors, their property confiscated, and a few were executed. No one who resided in what is now Delaware county suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

The commissioners of attainder for Chester county, appointed in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, were William Evans, Thomas Cheyney, Patter-

son Bell and John Hannum. The number charged with having "knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of the State and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies at Philadelphia," who resided in what is now Delaware county, was about fifty, while only about forty persons were actually attainted of treason.

Several classes of the militia were called out in the year 1778, but many refused to turn out, and also refused to pay their fines. When the goods of these defaulters, such as horses, &c., were levied upon and sold, they would be frequently stolen from the purchaser, which rendered the collection of fines very difficult.

In 1777 but little tax was collected in this part of the country. The presence of the enemy rendered its collection very difficult in some places, and the robberies committed by them made collections impossible in others. Many collectors refused to serve, and paid their fines during the period of the Revolution, but more particularly in the years 1777-78. Two tax commissioners reported to the Council, May 29th, that "they had not been able to get a return of property from near one third of the townships—the township assessors having refused or neglected to act," owing, as the commissioners supposed, to the proximity of the enemy. The delinquents were fined, and writs issued to the sheriff, but, for the same reason, these writs were not executed. The aggregate of the taxes laid upon the townships now included, or partly included, in Delaware county, amounted to £3059 18s. 4d., but a large proportion of it was never collected, or if collected was received in certificates for articles that had been taken for the use of the army.

In the minutes of a meeting of the county commissioners, "held at the sign of the Ship in East Caln, Jan<sup>y</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1778," the following entry occurs: "The Board appointed Sketchley Morton, David Cloyd and the Clerk to remove the press and chest of books, papers &c. from Chester to James McClellans in Sadsbury." The next meeting of the board was held at the house of James McClellan, on the 26th of the same month, when "the committee appointed to remove the records from Chester, reported that they had removed the same according to order & presented their bill of expense," &c.

During the occupation of Philadelphia by the enemy, the armed galleys and other craft that escaped up the river were sunk by order of General Washington to prevent them from being captured, but after the evacuation they were put afloat again, and some of them fitted up for active duty. Mud Island fort and Billingsport were both to be put in repair and to be re-occupied; the former was to be supplied with two and the latter with four heavy guns. The Council employed Colonel John Bull to direct the workmen and to complete the works, and agreed to pay him "three pounds per day and forage at Billingsport for one horse."

The evacuation of Philadelphia by the British was the dawn of returning prosperity in this section of our country. Up to this time Pennsylvania had suffered more from the war than any other State; more of her men had been

captured or lost, and no district had been so thoroughly plundered as that which had been overrun by General Howe, between the head of Elk and Philadelphia. From this time till the end of the war, our people suffered no serious inconvenience beyond what was common all over the country. Troops were frequently called out, heavy taxes were laid, and wagons with teams were impressed into service; but really the greatest amount of inconvenience suffered by the people generally, resulted from the great depreciation of the paper money authorized by Congress. Early in the year 1779, it had depreciated so much that the price of every article had become almost fabulous, and yet it had not then reached its lowest point. A barrel of flour was sold for £20, and a bushel of salt for £15; a journeyman blacksmith was paid £8 per day, and the price for shoeing a horse all round was £4.

The county commissioners encountered very great difficulties in levying taxes. The moderate fines that the law had imposed upon officers for neglect of duty when the currency was good, failed to secure the services of those whose duty it was to assess and collect the taxes. By a minute made by the board of commissioners and county assessors for Chester county, at a meeting held on the 18th of January, it appears that "from the greatest number of townships" no return of taxable property had been made. The assessment was consequently postponed till the 26th of April; the Commissioners in the meantime having borrowed money, and the legislature having enacted a law imposing fines on delinquent assessors and collectors more in accordance with the inflated character of the currency.

Many of the small vessels composing the Pennsylvania fleet were sold; but still encouragement was given for fitting out privateers. Garrisons were kept, both at Fort Mifflin and Billingsfort, at the expense of the State; but the object appears to have been more for the prevention of smuggling, and to enforce the temporary embargoes that were from time to time laid, than to guard against any apprehended attack from the enemy.

The crew of the brigantine "Holker," to sail as a privateer, appears to have been enlisted at Chester by Captain Davis Bevan, who probably commanded the vessel. Most of the enlistments were made in July, 1779, as appears by the receipt book of the captain, now in possession of the Delaware County Institute of Science. The bounty paid by Captain Bevan for a single cruise was from \$50 to \$100, most probably Continental money.

Before the close of the year 1779, Continental money had depreciated enormously. Commissioners appointed by the Assembly to purchase provisions for the French fleet, in October, fixed the price of good merchantable wheat at £15 per bushel, and that of flour at £42 per cwt. The price of salt before the end of the year was £30 per bushel. The rates of toll for crossing the floating bridge over the Schuylkill, at Market street, were, for a single person, 2s. 6d.; for a horse, 5s.; horse and chair, 22s. 6d.; chariot or phaeton and pair, 37s. 6d., &c.

In November, an act was passed by the Assembly for raising the sum of \$2,500,000 monthly, during eight months, in the year 1780, for the supply of

the Treasury of the United States, and the Treasury of this State. In the county of Chester, the taxes of two and three months were assessed and collected at one time. The following is the copy of an assessment for two months, on the townships which now compose Delaware county, including the whole of Birmingham and Thornbury:

	£ s.		£ s.
Aston, . . . . .	2,110 0	Marple, . . . . .	3,393 4
Bethel, . . . . .	1,484 6	Middletown, . . . . .	5,221 0
Birmingham, . . . . .	4,123 14	Newtown, . . . . .	3,792 16
Chester, . . . . .	5,600 2	Providence, Upper, . . . . .	1,922 14
Chichester, Upper, . . . . .	2,489 6	" Lower, . . . . .	1,769 16
" Lower, . . . . .	3,386 0	Ridley, . . . . .	6,458 10
Concord, . . . . .	5,837 10	Radnor, . . . . .	3,698 18
Darby, Upper, . . . . .	4,943 2	Springfield, . . . . .	2,503 12
" Lower, . . . . .	3,395 12	Thornbury, . . . . .	5,459 6
Edgmont, . . . . .	3,500 4		
Haverford, . . . . .	2,910 14	Aggregate tax for two months,	<u>£74,003 6</u>

In connection with one of the taxes levied this year, there was a small money tax laid on the several townships, to be paid in coin. This tax bears no regular proportion to the tax in continental paper laid upon the same townships, and no regularity is observed in the amounts laid upon different townships. The principle upon which it was laid is not understood.

Many of the assessors and collectors appointed refused to enter upon the duties of their respective offices, notwithstanding the fine usually imposed was £500. It frequently became necessary to distrain in the collection of these enormous taxes, and where no goods could be found, the collectors did not hesitate to cut and sell timber to the amount of the tax. The minutes of the commissioners record a case of oppression, by reason of too much timber being cut by an unscrupulous collector. Though the amount of these taxes was vastly greater in appearance than in reality, still their collection operated very oppressively upon many, and in some cases led to a resistance against their forcible collection. In one instance, in Chester county, a collector named William Boyd, while discharging his duties was murdered by John and Robert Smith, probably brothers. Determined to make an example of the perpetrators of this outrage, the council at once offered a reward of \$20,000 for their apprehension. They were shortly afterwards arrested, had their trial at Chester on the 26th of June, and being convicted were sentenced to be hung. It rested with the Council to fix the day of execution. The matter was brought before that body on the 30th of June, when the sentence of the court was ordered to be carried out on Saturday the first of July, being the next day. The murder occurred about the 12th of May.

To persons who had been plundered by the enemy and who had paid their taxes, small amounts were paid upon orders granted by the commissioners from time to time. Many of these orders appear on the books of the commissioners, but how the amount payable to each person was estimated, does not appear.

The Continental money had depreciated so much before the middle of 1780 that £2400 were paid for six head of cattle, and £700 for twenty head of sheep.

The year 1780 is memorable in the annals of Pennsylvania for the passage of the act for the gradual abolition of slavery in this State. This act, which was passed on the first of March, provided for the registration of every negro or mulatto slave or servant for life or till the age of thirty-one years, before the first of November following, and also provided "that no man or woman of any nation or color, except the Negroes or Mulattoes who shall be registered as aforesaid, shall at any time hereafter be deemed, adjudged or holden within the territories of this Commonwealth, as slaves or servants for life, but as free men and free women." The servants of members of Congress, foreign ministers, and persons passing through or sojourning not longer than six months were also made an exception. The registry for the county of Chester, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, was carefully made, and is now kept in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions at West Chester. The name, age and time of service of each negro or mulatto, and also the name of the owner and township in which he or she resided are given. The following list, made out from this registry, shows the number of slaves registered in the several townships now constituting Delaware county:

	Slaves For a term for life. of years.			Slaves For a term for life. of years.	
Aston, . . . . .	13	1	Middletown, . . . . .	7	1
Bethel, . . . . .	0	0	Newtown, . . . . .	1	0
Birmingham, . . . . .	0	0	Providence (Upper), . . . . .	0	0
Chester, . . . . .	16	1	Providence (Lower), . . . . .	0	0
Chichester, (Upper), . . . . .	0	0	Ridley, . . . . .	34	3
Chichester (Lower), . . . . .	12	1	Radnor, . . . . .	0	0
Concord, . . . . .	7	0	Springfield, . . . . .	10	5
Darby (Upper), . . . . .	2	0	Thornbury, . . . . .	3	0
Darby, . . . . .	2	0	Tinicum, . . . . .	8	2
Edgmont, . . . . .	5	0		—	—
Haverford, . . . . .	24	2		146	16
Marple, . . . . .	2	0			

In the remaining townships of Chester County there were registered 316 negro and mulatto slaves for life and nine for a term of years. It must not be supposed that no greater number of slaves for life than 146 had been owned in Delaware county. The Quakers a short time before, had liberated all their slaves, and some other persons, not members of that Society, had followed their example. But few slaves advanced in years were registered, and it cannot be supposed that masters would register such as they intended to emancipate. Of the 162 registered, 100 were minors. The records of some of the meetings of the Society of Friends are imperfect in respect to the number of slaves manumitted; but judging from such records as came under his notice and from other facts within his knowledge, the author has arrived at the conclusion that the number of slaves held within the limits now com-

prising Delaware county, at the breaking out of the Revolution, was not less than 300.

The county records do not appear to have been returned to Chester for some time after the enemy left these parts. On the 30th of June the commissioners of Chester county granted an order on the treasurer to pay Thomas Taylor, Esq., £135 "for hauling the records belonging to the Register's and Recorder's office, from Westtown to John Jacobs, thence to Joseph Parker's Esq., and from thence to Westtown again."

The rapid diminution in value of the Continental money is elucidated by the two following orders granted by the County Commissioners: "Sept. 3d, 1779. Ordered that the Treasurer pay to Joshua Vaughan Gaoler £1663 3s. 2d. for the repairs of the Gaol and court house, maintaining State prisoners &c." "Nov. 18th, 1780. Ordered the Treasurer to pay Joshua Vaughan £3127, it being in lieu of a pay order granted Sept. 3rd 1779 for £1663 3s."

Notwithstanding the great extent of Chester county, its seat of justice had continuously remained, since the establishment of Penn's government in 1681, at the town of Chester, on its southeastern border. An effort was now made to secure its removal to a more central situation, and the fact that this effort was made during the continuance of the war, and before the people had recovered from the depredations committed by the enemy, is conclusive evidence that those of the remote parts of the county were keenly alive to the injustice they suffered from the location of their seat of justice.

This early removal effort resulted in the passage of an Act of Assembly "to enable William Clingan, Thomas Bull, John Kinkead, Roger Kirk, John Sellers, John Wilson and Joseph Davis, to build a new court-house and prison in the county of Chester, and to sell the old court-house in the borough of Chester." These gentlemen, or any four of them, were authorized by the terms of the act to purchase a piece of land, "situate in some convenient place of the county," and to build or cause to be built a court-house and prison thereon. The act contains no restriction in regard to the location of the new seat of justice, beyond a strong expression in the preamble against the inconvenience of its present location; nor was any time specified within which the Commissioners should purchase and build.

A majority of these gentlemen were probably opposed to a removal of the county seat, and did not enter upon their duties with much energy. They, however, took the first step in the business, by purchasing a lot of land in the township of East Caln for the accommodation of the buildings. The commissioners had a wide discretion, which they may have abused, or they may have been discouraged from proceeding further by objections urged against the site they had selected. Certain it is, that this site was not the favorite one of some of the most active removalists. From some cause the matter was delayed till the year 1784. When that period in our narrative is reached the subject will be resumed.

As the township of Tinicum has become an institution in our commonwealth of some note, about election times, it may not be amiss to explain the

manner in which the island acquired an independent municipal existence. On the last Tuesday of May, 1780, a petition was presented to the justices of the court of quarter sessions, at Chester, signed by "the inhabitants, owners and occupiers of land in the Island of Tinicum," setting forth:

"That the inhabitants of the Island aforesaid, as a part of the township of Ridley, have heretofore paid a great part of the tax for the support of the roads in said township, and also maintained and supported the roads on the Island at their own cost and charge, without the least assistance from the other part of the township: And whereas the dams on said Island made for the purpose of preventing the tides from overflowing the meadows belonging to your petitioners, were in the year 1777 cut and destroyed with a view of retarding the progress of the enemy at that time invading this State, whereby the roads on said Island were greatly damaged, to the very great prejudice of your petitioners, and as it is not in our power to derive any assistance from the inhabitants of the other part of the township, we conceive it to be a hardship to be obliged to support their roads."

The petitioners, twenty-three in number, then go on to request the Court "to divide the Island of Tinicum from the township of Ridley, and make a distinct township of it," with power to choose officers, raise taxes, &c., &c. The petition was laid over till the August court, when, on the 31st of that month, the new township was "allowed." Since that time the people of the Island have exercised all the privileges belonging to the inhabitants of an independent township, except the election of constable, the number of resident eligible freeholders being too few to fill that office regularly, without compelling the same person to serve the office more than once in fifteen years.

On February 1st, 1781, Council fixed the rate of Continental money at \$75 for one dollar of specie; and May 15th ordered that, after June 1st following, nothing but specie or its equivalent paper should be received for taxes. This brought about a great change in public affairs throughout the country. Taxes that had been assessed in thousands of pounds, now scarcely reached hundreds; but the people, though apparently relieved from heavy impositions, found even greater difficulty in meeting the demands of the tax collector than before, so great was the scarcity of the precious metals. The money orders of Council now generally directed payment to be made in specie, or in paper issued by the State, provision for the redemption of which had been made. Province Island, which belonged to the State up to this period, was divided into lots and sold, the proceeds of the sale being appropriated for the redemption in part of this paper. But little property was confiscated within the limits of Delaware county. The largest portion was on Tinicum and Hog Islands, the property of Joseph Galloway, who was never a resident of the county.

On April 8th, 1782, near the entrance of the Delaware bay, the remarkable action took place between the Pennsylvania ship "Hyder Ali," commanded by Captain Barney, mounting sixteen six-pounders, and carrying one hundred and ten men, and the British ship "General Monk," mounting twenty nine-pounders, and carrying one hundred and thirty-six men. The "Hyder Ali" had sailed down the Delaware as a convoy to several merchant vessels. Upon approaching

the Capes, Captain Barney discovered a frigate and other vessels of the enemy inside of the Capes, whereupon he signalled the merchantmen to return. In order to prevent a successful pursuit by the enemy's ships, he determined to occupy their attention for a time. The frigate not being able to reach the position of the "Hyder Ali," she was immediately engaged by the "General Monk," at close quarters. Captain Barney, by a *ruse de guerre*, in giving an order in a loud voice, so as to be heard by the enemy, but which by a private understanding with the helmsman, was to be construed differently, acquired for his ship a raking position, which soon gave him the victory. Another ruse was necessary to avoid pursuit by the frigate. The British flag was again run up on the "Monk," while that of the "Hyder Ali" was struck, giving the appearance of a British victory, while both vessels followed, as if in hot pursuit of the defenceless merchantmen. Captain Barney did not know the extent of his victory till he was out of reach of danger, when he ascertained that the loss of the enemy was twenty killed and thirty-three wounded; the first lieutenant, purser, surgeon, boatswain, and gunner being among the former, and Captain Jackson, the commander, among the latter. In his trip up the Delaware he captured a refugee schooner called the "Hook 'em Snivey." Captain Barney left his own ship at Chester, and proceeded in his prize to Philadelphia with the wounded and prisoners, Captain Jackson being placed in the family of a Quaker lady, who nursed him like a sister until he had recovered from his wounds.

On April 15th, 1783, a cessation of hostilities was proclaimed by the Council, but a definite treaty of peace was not concluded till the 30th of November.

Up to the commencement of the Revolutionary War, the Society of Friends had maintained a controlling influence over public affairs in Pennsylvania. In the controversy with the British government, which preceded the breaking out of hostilities, many members of the Society warmly espoused the American side of the question. An armed resistance against the tyrannical measures of the mother country had but few advocates in the beginning, and the idea of an independent government had scarcely gained an ascendency among the people of Pennsylvania, when the Declaration was made. The Society of Friends having ever maintained a testimony against war and bloodshed it was not to be supposed that its members would advocate a policy, (then a doubtful one) certain to produce this result. When it became necessary to resort to "carnal weapons," the Quakers, who had before been active, withdrew from the controversy, and a very large majority of the Society assumed and maintained a position of passive neutrality throughout the war. Still there was a considerable number who openly advocated a resort to arms. Even within the limits of this little county, one hundred and ten young men were disowned by the Society for having entered the military service in defence of their country. Doubtless the Society furnished its proportion of Tories, but the number was greatly exaggerated at the time by those unacquainted with Quakerism. Such persons construed their testimonies against war, and their dealings with members who participated in it, as indirectly favoring the en-

my. Their refusal to pay taxes exclusively levied for war purposes, was especially viewed in this light.

It has not been discovered that more than two Quakers residing within the limits of Delaware county joined the British army. This small number, contrasted with the large number who entered the American service, may serve to indicate generally the direction of the latent sympathy of the members of the Society who remained faithful to their ancient testimonies. Besides those who entered the military service, there were many members of the Society who openly lent their aid to the American cause.

The minutes of the meetings in this county, throughout the whole course of the war, abundantly show that, as a Society, the Quakers were perfectly passive. If they dealt with and excommunicated those of their members who engaged in military affairs, they were equally strict and impartial in the treatment of other offences against their discipline. Those members who continued to hold slaves received an unusual share of attention during the war, and such as did not promptly emancipate them were disowned. The use or sale of intoxicating drinks, the distillation of grain, being concerned in lotteries, and indeed almost every species of vice, received a greater share of attention during the war than at any former period.

Even General Washington at one time harbored the unjust suspicion that plans "of the most pernicious tendency were settled" at the general meetings of the Quakers; and while the British occupied Philadelphia, issued orders to prevent the country members from attending their yearly meeting, on that ground. These orders required their horses, if fit for service, to be taken from them; but General Lacey, to whom the orders were issued, in his turn gave orders to his horsemen "to fire into those who refused to stop when hailed, and leave their dead bodies lying in the road." In a military point of view it may have been very proper to prevent all intercourse with Philadelphia at the time, but the idea that the Quakers would originate any treasonable plot at their yearly meeting was utterly groundless.

After lying dormant for four years, the removal question was again revived by the passage of a supplement to the original Act. By this act the names of John Hannum, Isaac Taylor, and John Jacobs, were substituted in place of the original commissioners, and they were endowed with the same authority, except that they had no power to erect the new court-house and prison "at a greater distance than one mile and a half from the Turk's Head tavern, in the township of Goshen, and to the west or south-west of said Turk's Head tavern, and on or near the straight line from the ferry, called the Corporation Ferry, on the Schuylkill, to the village of Strasburg." This restricting clause is said to have been introduced at the instance of Mr. Hannum, the first named commissioner, who was then a member of the Legislature, under the belief that the restriction would include his lands on the Brandywine; and as these lands were near the "straight line" from the ferry to Strasburg, they would present a strong claim to be selected as the site of the new county town. Actual measurement excluded Colonel Hannum's land from competition, and the commis-

sioners, who were all active removalists, at once contracted for a tract of land near the Turk's Head tavern, and commenced the buildings.

"But the walls were scarcely erected, when the winter set in, and suspended the operations of the workmen, and before the season permitted them to re-commence building, the law authorizing the Commissioners to build was repealed. This new Act of the Legislature, procured, as is thought, by the influence of some of the members from the southern section of the county, was passed on the 30th of March 1785. The people generally in the neighborhood of Chester, had been violently opposed from the beginning to the projected removal, and a number now resolved to demolish the walls already erected. Accordingly a company assembled, armed and accoutred, and having procured a field-piece, appointed Major Harper commander, and proceeded to accomplish their design. A few days before this expedition left Chester, notice of its object was communicated by some of the leaders to the neighborhood of the Turk's Head, and preparations were immediately made for its reception. In this business Col. Hannum was particularly active. He directly requested Col. Isaac Taylor and Mr. Marshall to bring in what men they could collect, and began himself to procure arms and prepare cartridges. Grog and rations were freely distributed, and a pretty respectable force was soon upon the ground. The windows of the court-house were boarded upon each side, and the space between filled with stones; loop-holes being left for the musquetry. Each man had his station assigned him; Marshall and Taylor commanded in the upper story—Underwood and Patton below, while Col. Hannum had the direction of the whole. All things were arranged for a stout resistance.

"The non-removalists having passed the night at the Green Tree, made their appearance near the Turk's Head early in the morning, and took their ground about 200 yards south-east of the Quaker meeting-house. Here they planted their cannon and made preparations for the attack. They seemed, however, when every thing was ready, still reluctant to proceed to extremities; and having remained several hours in a hostile position, an accommodation was effected between the parties, by the intervention of some pacific people, who used their endeavors to prevent the effusion of blood. To the non-removalists was conceded the liberty of inspecting the defences that had been prepared by their opponents, on condition that they should do them no injury; and they on their part agreed to abandon their design, and to return peaceably to their homes. The cannon which had been pointed against the walls was turned in another direction, and fired in celebration of the treaty. Col. Hannum then directed his men to leave the court-house, and having formed in a line a short distance on the right, to ground their arms and wait till the other party should have finished their visit to the building. Here an act of indiscretion had nearly brought on a renewal of hostilities. For one of Major Harper's men having entered the fort, struck down the flag which their opponents had raised upon the walls. Highly incensed at this treatment of their standard, the removalists snatched up their arms, and were with difficulty prevented from firing upon the Major and his companions. Some exertion, however, on the part of the leaders, allayed the irritation of the men, and the parties at length separated amicably without loss of life or limb."

The foregoing account of this almost-a-battle, is extracted from the "History of Chester County," by Joseph J. Lewis, Esq., published in the Village Record, in the year 1824. It has come to the author traditionally, that the attack of the Chester people was instigated by the removalists proceeding with the buildings after the passage of the Suspension Act, and that a promise to desist from the work was a prominent article in the treaty of peace—a promise that was only kept while the attacking party remained in sight and hearing. The attempt by the non-removal party to

batter down the unfinished buildings, was a high-handed outrage which rendered those engaged in it amenable to the laws. The fact that they were allowed to escape with impunity is rather corroborative of the idea that the attack was not altogether unprovoked, and renders it probable that the cause for it assigned by tradition is the true one.

The Suspension Act had probably been procured by misrepresentation, or in some underhand manner. The representation "that a general dissatisfaction and uneasiness did prevail and subsist among the greater part of the good people of the county of Chester" with the intended removal of the seat of justice "from Chester to the Turks Head in Goshen township," as contained in the preamble to that act, was doubtless untrue. At all events, at the next session of the legislature, the removalists were enabled to show "that a great part of the good people of said county were much dissatisfied with the courts of justice remaining at the borough of Chester, and readily obtained an act to repeal the suspending act." The title of this act, which was passed March 18, 1786, is remarkable for its phraseology. It commences thus: "An act to repeal an act, entitled An act to suspend an act of General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled A supplement to an act entitled An act to enable William Clingan, Thomas Bull, &c." By this act the vexed question was finally settled, though its passage was not effected without the most spirited and bitter opposition. It may not be amiss to let the good people of West Chester know in what estimation the site of their town was then held by the non-removalists. In one of the missiles addressed to the legislature, it is described as "that elegant and notorious place vulgarly called the Turk's Head, (by some called West-Chester) a place as unfit for the general convenience, and much more so, than any one spot that might be pointed out within 10 miles square of the above described place—except towards the New Castle line." The removalists became jubilant over their long delayed victory, and gave vent to their feelings in sundry songs and ditties, couched in language not the most tender towards the vanquished party. One of these, entitled "Chester's Mother," has been preserved in the Directory of West Chester for 1857. On the 25th of September, 1786, an act was passed "to empower the sheriff of the county of Chester to remove the prisoners from the old gaol, in the town of Chester, to the new gaol in Goshen township, in said county, and to indemnify him for the same."

The first removal act authorized the sale of the old courthouse and jail at Chester upon the completion of the new buildings at the Turk's Head, but this sale was not consummated till March 18, 1788, when William Kerlin became the purchaser of the property. The first court held in the new courthouse commenced November 28, 1786, before William Clingan, William Haslet, John Bartholomew, Philip Scot, Isaac Taylor, John Ralston, Joseph Luckey, Thomas Cheyney, Thomas Levis, and Richard Hill Morris as Justices.

In 1783 an agreement was entered into between Pennsylvania and New

Jersey, in respect to the jurisdiction of the river Delaware and its islands. In 1786 an act was passed distributing the islands assigned to Pennsylvania among the several counties bordering on the river. Up to this time the jurisdiction over Hog Island was doubtful, but it had been exercised by Philadelphia county. By this act, that Island was permanently annexed to Chester county, and attached to Tinicum township.

The people of the borough of Chester and vicinity, who had been deaf to the complaints of the inhabitants of the remote parts of the county, on account of their distance from the seat of justice, and who had for years strenuously opposed granting them any relief, were not slow to learn from experience that those complaints had not been wholly groundless, though their distance from the new seat of justice did not compare with the distance of most of the removalists from the old one. The people of the southeastern section of the county had been favored in fixing upon the Turk's Head as the site of the new seat of justice, for several other parts of the county were still much more remote from that place. "The inhabitants of the borough of Chester and the south-eastern parts of the county," however, became restive under their new relation to the seat of justice, and by their petitions, "set forth to the General Assembly that they labored under many and great inconveniences, from the seat of justice being removed to a great distance from them," and prayed that they might be relieved from the said inconveniences, "by erecting the said borough and south-eastern parts of said county into a separate county."

Unfortunately for the pecuniary interests of a large majority of the inhabitants of the part of the county mentioned, the Assembly regarded their petition as "just and reasonable," and by an act passed September 26, 1789, authorized a division of the county of Chester, and the erection of a part thereof "into a new county." The first section of this act provides that all that part of Chester county lying within the bounds and limits thereafter mentioned, shall be erected into a separate county: "Beginning in the middle of Brandywine river, where the same crosses the circular line of New Castle county, thence up the middle of the said river to the line dividing the lands of Elizabeth Chads and Caleb Brinton, at or near the ford commonly called or known by the name of Chad's ford, and from thence, on a line as nearly strait as may be, so as not to split or divide plantations, to the great road leading from Goshen to Chester, where the Westown line intersects or crosses said road, and from thence along the lines of Edgemont, Newtown and Radnor, so as to include those townships, to the line of Montgomery county, and along the same and the Philadelphia county line to the river Delaware; and down the same to the circular line aforesaid, and along the same to the place of beginning, to be henceforth known and called by the name of DELAWARE COUNTY."

By this act the townships of Birmingham and Thornbury were divided: but provision was made, that the parts falling in each county should each

constitute an independent township, and each new township should retain the name of the original township from which it was taken.

The petitioners for the new county, to make things sure, had contracted in advance with Mr. Kerlin, the owner of the old court-house and prison, for the purchase thereof, "at a price far beneath what such buildings could be erected for, which they were willing and desirous should be conveyed for the use of the [new] county, on repayment of the sum agreed upon." Henry Hale Graham, Richard Reiley, Josiah Lewis, Edward Jones, and Benjamin Brannin, or any three of them, were constituted trustees by the act, to take assurances and conveyances of the property, "for the use of the inhabitants." A conveyance of the old building with the appurtenant grounds was accordingly executed November 3d following, when at the same time a declaration of trust was executed by the gentlemen above named. The price paid by the county for the property was £693 3s. 8d.

By the same act, John Sellers, Thomas Tucker and Charles Dilworth, or any two of them, were appointed commissioners, "to run and mark the line dividing the counties of Chester and Delaware," in the manner before mentioned. A draft in possession of the author, doubtless prepared from the surveys made by the commissioners, presents several interesting facts which it may not be amiss to notice. A straight line was run from the starting point on the Brandywine to the intersection of the Goshen road by the western line, which is six miles three quarters and fifty-four perches in length; whereas the crooked line, between the same points, passing along the boundaries of the farms, cut by the straight line, and now forming the division line between the two counties, has a length of eleven miles one quarter and nineteen perches. On a line perpendicular to the above mentioned straight line, the courthouse at West Chester is only three miles three quarters and fifty-eight perches distant. The bearing of this perpendicular line is N.  $46^{\circ}$  W. It is charged, in a note on the draft that a member of the Legislature, while the act for a division of the county was under consideration, asserted that no part of the straight line run by the commissioners "would come nearer West Chester than six miles."

The court-house at West Chester lies nearly due north from the commencement of the division line on the Brandywine, and is a little over five miles distant from that point; whereas it was alleged at the session of the legislature at which the act was passed, that the distance was nine miles. From the intersection of the Goshen road and the county line to West Chester, the distance in a direct line is four miles three quarters and sixty perches nearly, and the course N.  $85^{\circ}$  W. The shortest distance from the street road to West Chester is 935 perches.

It also appears from the draft that another division line had been proposed. This commenced at the mouth of Davis's or Harvey's run, on the Brandywine, and ran so as to include the whole of Thornbury township in Chester county.

The average gain to the whole people of the new county, in the way of convenience in reaching their seat of justice, did not exceed four miles; and

when it is considered that the whole population of the new county at that time (1790) was only 9,483, and many of the land-holders really poor, in consequence of the war and the exhausting system of agriculture that had been pursued, it is truly wonderful that our ancestors ever consented to this division which necessarily subjected them to all the increased municipal burdens incident to a small county.

The first election for the county of Delaware was held at the usual time in October, 1789, when Nicholas Fairlamb was duly elected sheriff, and Jonathan Vernon, coroner. On the 12th of October, John Pearson, Thomas Lewis, Richard Hill Morris, and George Pearce, were duly commissioned, by the president and Council, justices of the court of common pleas of the same county. The appointment of a president of the court was delayed till the 7th of November, when the position was unanimously conferred upon Henry Hale Graham. It was soon discovered, however, that the appointment of Mr. Graham was illegal, as he did not then hold a commission of justice of the peace; whereupon, the president and Council "revoked and made null and void" the commission they had granted to him, commissioned him a justice of the peace, and then appointed him President of the several courts of the new county. The first court for the county of Delaware was held February 9th, 1790. No orphans' court business appears to have been transacted till March 2d, following.

On September 2d, 1790, a new constitution was adopted for Pennsylvania. John Sellers and Nathaniel Newlin represented Delaware county in the convention, by which that most important document was framed. Under this constitution, justices of the peace ceased to sit at judges of the courts. The courts were about this time organized as they now are, with a president and two associate judges.

On April 9, 1792, an act was passed to incorporate the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company. The work of making the road was immediately commenced, but was not completed till 1794. It cost \$465,000, or about \$7,516 per mile. This important road passes only about four miles through Delaware county. It was the first turnpike road constructed in America. The making of this turnpike seems to have inspired the people along the Brandywine with the idea that an easier and cheaper mode of transportation for their produce, and for that brought along the road, to tide water, would be found in a canal and lock navigation by that stream. Accordingly an act was passed in 1793, concurrent with one passed by the Legislature of Delaware, authorizing a company to be incorporated, with authority to make this improvement. The navigation was to extend up each branch of the Brandywine to the point where it is intersected by the Lancaster turnpike road. It is believed that no part of this improvement was ever made.

For some years past the different meetings of the Society of Friends have had the subject of schools for the more careful and guarded education of their youth, under very serious consideration. From the extreme difficulty of finding suitable teachers, the progress made in the establishment

of these schools was at first slow, but up to this period several had been established on a proper basis. Each monthly meeting had a committee specially appointed on the subject, who from time to time reported upon the condition of the schools under their charge. As early as 1788, Concord Meeting had three schools, and notwithstanding the difficulty of the times, the committee express the belief that there were no Friends' children amongst them "but what received a sufficiency of learning to fit them in a good degree for the business they are designed for." Three schools had also been established within the limits of Chester Monthly Meeting—one at Darby, one at Haverford, and one at Radnor. These schools, though established for the benefit of Friends' children, were open to those of every denomination, and being the best then established, were generally well patronized by them. By the constant care bestowed upon these schools, they were greatly improved in after years, so that at the time of the establishment of our general system of education by common schools, several of them were in such excellent condition that it was reasonably doubted whether any benefit would result from the change.

The proper education of the colored population also claimed a share of the attention of the Society. Many had been recently set free, and their helpless condition presented a very strong claim upon those who had been foremost in the work of emancipation.

In early times the general election for the whole county of Chester was held at the court-house in Chester. Before the Revolution, Chester county was divided into three election districts, called Chester, Chatham, and Red Lion—the places at which the election was held. Chester district embraced nearly the same territory that is now included in Delaware county. After the division, the people of the whole county continued to vote at Chester till 1794, when an act was passed dividing the county of Delaware into four election districts. This act constituted the townships of Concord, Birmingham, Thornbury, Aston, Bethel, and Upper Chichester, the second election district—the election to be held at the house of Joshua Vernon, in Concord; the townships of Newtown, Edgemont, Upper Providence, Marple, and Radnor, the third election district—the election to be held at the house then occupied by William Beaumont, in Newtown; and the townships of Darby, Upper Darby, Haverford, Springfield, and Tinicum, the fourth election district—the election to be held at the house then occupied by Samuel Smith, in Darby. The people of the remaining townships still held their election at Chester, and those townships composed the first district.

It was during the year 1794 that the general government was under the necessity of organizing a military force to quell a rebellion in the western part of Pennsylvania, known as the "Whiskey Insurrection." This county furnished one company, which was commanded by Captain William Graham.

The class of laborers known as redemptioners, and who consisted of Dutch and Irish immigrants, who were sold for a term of years to pay their passage,

were much employed about this time. So much were these servants in demand at one period, that persons engaged in the traffic as a business, who would buy a lot on shipboard, and take them among the farmers for retail. But some of these dealers, who were usually denominated "soul drivers," would go themselves to Europe, collect a drove, bring them to this country, and retail them here on the best terms they could procure—thus avoiding the intervention of the wholesale dealer. One of this class of drivers, named McCulloch, transacted business in Chester county about the time of the division. A story is told of him being tricked by one of his redemptioners in this wise: "The fellow, by a little management, contrived to be the last of the flock that remained unsold, and traveled about with his owner without companions. One night they lodged at a tavern, and in the morning, the young fellow, who was an Irishman, rose early and sold his master to the landlord, pocketed the money, and marched off. Previously, however, to his going, he used the precaution to tell the purchaser, that his servant, although tolerably clever in other respects, was rather saucy and a little given to lying—that he had even presumption enough at times to endeavor to pass for master, and that he might possibly represent himself so to him. By the time mine host was undeceived, the son of Erin had gained such a start as rendered pursuit hopeless."

In the winter of 1795, a great ice freshet occurred in the streams of this county, doing considerable damage. The creeks were raised to a greater height than at any previous flood within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants; and yet this freshet was one foot less in height than the ice freshet of 1839, and eight feet three inches below the great flood of 1843, as accurately measured at Sharpless' Mills, on Ridley creek.

The use of intoxicating drinks, and consequently drunkenness, was probably increased by the Revolution. Certain it is, that the Quakers, the moral reformers of the age, about that period, set about the discouragement of the manufacture, sale, or use of these drinks by their members, in a spirit of earnestness not before exhibited. For a long time their success was only partial. A belief prevailed that severe labor, particularly that of harvest, could not be performed without the use of stimulating drinks, but even at this early day, "many Friends had declined using thereof in harvest." That practice was not, however, generally laid aside, and was continued for many years afterwards; yet members of the Society refrained from the distillation or sale of spirituous liquors.

In 1797, subscriptions for the establishment of a boarding-school, to be under the care of the yearly meeting, were circulated among the several monthly meetings of this county, by committees appointed for that purpose. Liberal subscriptions were made; and the result of the undertaking was the purchase of a tract of 600 acres of land in Westown township, Chester county, and the erection of a building 55 by 110 feet, four stories high, including the basement, at a cost of \$22,500. The first pupils were admitted in the 5th month, 1799. The main building was subsequently enlarged, and many other improvements have been made to the premises since that time. Westown

school is not within the limits of our county, but many of our people of both sexes have been educated there. Since the division of the Society of Friends, the school has been exclusively under the management of that branch of it termed Orthodox.

The burden of supporting the bridges over our numerous streams, and particularly those on the Southern Post-road became too great for our small county to bear. As a means of relief, an act of Assembly was procured in 1799, authorizing the commissioners to erect toll-gates on that road, and to collect toll from persons traveling thereon. The rates of toll authorized for passing over the road were, for a stage-coach or pleasure carriage with four wheels and four horses, twenty-five cents; the same with two horses, fifteen cents, and with two wheels, ten cents. Carriages of burden were charged about one-half these rates. The act expired by its own limitation at the end of five years.

On May 8, 1803, our good people had a rather unwelcome visitant, so late in the season, in the shape of a snow storm. The snow covered the ground, though the greater part of it melted as it fell. On the next morning still water was frozen into ice a quarter of an inch in thickness, and the ditches and ponds of water in many places were frozen over.

On February 13, 1804, an act was passed "to provide for the erection of a house for the Employment and Support of the Poor in the County of Delaware." This act provided for the election by the people of seven persons to fix upon a site for the county house. The gentlemen chosen selected the property adjoining the present town of Media, upon which the old poor-house now stands. The selection made was generally regarded at the time as injudicious, on account of the exhausted condition of the land that was chosen; but the location of the new seat of justice adjoining the property, made it a very profitable investment for the county. The original farm consisting of 137 acres, was purchased for less than \$33 per acre; subsequently an additional small tract was bought for about \$100 per acre. The chief part of this property was sold in two tracts—46 acres at \$250 per acre and 112 acres at \$341.50 per acre. Up to the time of the completion of the new poor-house, the poor were supported in the several townships by boarding them in private families under the charge of two overseers of the poor for each township. This office was abolished as soon as the poor were removed to the newly erected building.

From 1804 till the breaking out of the war between the United States and Great Britain, nothing worthy of particular notice occurred. Owing to the European war that raged during this period, the commerce of our country was benefited, and there was an increased demand for its agricultural products. Our county fully shared these advantages, and the result was an effort on the part of our farmers to improve their lands and thereby to increase their products. These lands, in many places, had become exhausted by a system of bad farming that is generally adopted in new countries, and it was not then uncommon to see large tracts abandoned for agricultural purposes, and left unenclosed. These exhausted tracts generally received the appellation of "old

fields." The use of gypsum and lime as manures now began to be introduced, the former, at first, working almost miracles, by the increased productiveness it imparted to the soil. It was soon discovered, however, that its effect was greatly diminished by repeated applications, and as a consequence it became less used; while lime, though slow in developing its benefits, soon became the general favorite with our farmers, and deservedly so, for it cannot be denied that it was owing to its extensive and continued application, combined with a better system of farming, that much of the land of this county has been brought from an exhausted condition to its present state of fertility and productiveness.

The declaration of war by our government in 1812 against Great Britain, created no greater alarm in our community than was common over the whole country. It was not until the summer of 1814 that apprehensions of immediate danger were seriously entertained. The appearance of the British fleet in the Chesapeake aroused the Philadelphians to the adoption of measures for the defence of their city. The approaches by land were to be defended by a series of earthworks which were hastily erected. The most distant of these defences from the city was located in this county between Crum and Ridley creeks, so as to command the Southern Post-road.

The danger of Chester was still greater than Philadelphia, and the means of defence much less, although an extensive earthwork had been thrown up immediately below Marcus Hook, and mounted with cannon, so as to command the river. As a measure of precaution the public records of the county of Delaware were kept packed up, ready for removal to a place of greater security in the interior.

In October, an encampment of several thousand militia was established on the high grounds immediately back of Marcus Hook. The men composing it were drafted from the southeastern part of Pennsylvania. Of these Delaware county furnished two full companies of 100 men upon two separate drafts, the second of which was regarded as illegal. The first company was convened at the "Three Tuns," now the Lamb tavern, in Springfield, on the 14th of October, and marched to Chester that day. Its officers were, Captain William Morgan, First Lieutenant Aaron Johnson, Second Lieutenant Charles Carr, and Ensign Samuel Hayes. This company remained at Chester two weeks waiting for their camp equipage, before repairing to the encampment at Marcus Hook. During this time the men occupied meeting-houses and other public buildings. The second company arrived at camp about two weeks later. It was commanded by Captain John Hall and Ensign Robert Dunn. John L. Pearson, of Ridley, was lieutenant-colonel of the regiment to which the above two companies belonged.

The danger of an invasion of the State by way of the Delaware or Chesapeake having passed away, the encampment was broken up early in December. The two Delaware county companies with others were marched to Darby, where for two weeks they occupied the Methodist and Friends' meeting-

houses, the bark-house, school-house, &c., after which they were marched to Philadelphia and discharged the day before Christmas.

Besides the two companies of militia mentioned, Delaware county furnished two companies of volunteers. One of these, called The Delaware County Fencibles, numbering 87 men, including officers, was commanded by Captain James Serrill; First Lieutenant George G. Leiper; Second Lieutenant James Serrill Jr., and Ensign George Serrill. This company was fully equipped on the 21st of September, and marched on the 23d. On the 26th the tents of the company were pitched at Camp Marcus Hook, where it remained one month. At the expiration of this time the company marched to Camp Dupont, and thence on the 16th of November to Camp Cadwalader; both of these latter camps being in the State of Delaware. On the 29th of November they marched by the way of New Castle towards Philadelphia, where the company arrived on the 2d of December, and was dismissed on the 6th of that month.

The other company was called The Mifflin Guards, and was commanded by Dr. Samuel Anderson as captain; First Lieutenant Frederic Shull; Second Lieutenant, David A. Marshall, and Ensign William Biggart. This company, which did not muster so many men as the Fencibles, was in service about the same length of time. It was stationed part of the time at Camp Dupont, and another part near Kennet. Both of these companies were well officered, and were composed of men able and willing to do their duty. Like the militia, they were called into service to defend the approaches to Philadelphia against the threatened invasion of the enemy; but fortunately the presence of the troops stationed on the Delaware was sufficient for the purpose, and no actual hostilities ensued.

The Bank of Delaware County was incorporated in 1814. The act authorizing its incorporation was passed in opposition to the veto of Simon Snyder, then governor of the commonwealth. A large number of banks was created by this act, but many of them soon failed, and but few of them have been more generally successful than the Bank of Delaware County. This bank, however, met with one serious reverse, in having more than one-half of its capital abstracted. It was never discovered who committed the robbery, nor was the exact time or times when it was committed ever ascertained.

During the war, and for a short time afterwards, the people of this section of our country were in a prosperous condition. The families of the farmers of our county manufactured their own clothing to a considerable extent. There were, and had been for a long time, fulling mills throughout the county, that aided in these domestic operations, and machine cards had been introduced. The difficulties thrown in the way of trade, even before the commencement of hostilities, caused an advance in the price of foreign dry goods, that induced our people to turn their attention to a more rapid production of textile fabrics than that which had heretofore prevailed. As early as 1810, an English family, named Bottomly, converted an old saw-mill that stood on a small stream in Concord (with a small addition) into a woolen manufactory, to the astonishment of the whole neighborhood. Den-

nis Kelly, with the assistance of a Mr. Wiest, erected a small stone factory on Cobb's creek, in Haverford, about the commencement of the war. This establishment was patronized by the government, and with the energetic management of Mr. Kelly, turned out goods to the fullest extent of its capacity. Other mills were soon erected and put into operation, but still, during the war, dry goods of all kinds continued to command a high price. But the almost free introduction of foreign goods, some time after the close of the war, was a severe blow to these hastily gotten up establishments, and caused the suspension of some of them. Still it was in these small beginnings that the manufacturing business of Delaware county had its origin.

Farmers, in consequence, lost their home market, and there was no foreign demand for the productions of their farms. With the fall in price of agricultural products, that of land also declined. During the war, land came to be regarded as the only safe investment, and purchases were made at almost fabulous prices. Many of the purchasers, under such circumstances, were now obliged to sell at a ruinous sacrifice. In this county the number of such sales was, however, strikingly less than in the adjacent counties. This depressed condition of business did not last long, but the improvement was gradual, and as a consequence people could only advance their pecuniary interests by the slow but certain means of industry and frugality.

In the year 1817, Edward Hunter, Esq., a highly respectable citizen of Newtown township, was deliberately murdered by John H. Craig, by lying in wait in the daytime and shooting him. Esquire Hunter had witnessed a will that Craig was anxious to have set aside, and, being an ignorant man, he believed that by putting the witnesses to it out of the way, his object would be accomplished. He had watched more than once for an opportunity to shoot Isaac Cochrane, the other witness to the will, but failed to accomplish his purpose. Mr. Hunter was shot while taking his horse to the stable, and although the fiendish act was committed in the most cool and deliberate manner, Craig's presence of mind at once forsook him, for he left his gun where it was readily found, which at once indicated him as the murderer. He was subsequently arrested in the northern part of the State, where he was engaged in chopping wood, being identified by a fellow wood-chopper from the description in the advertisement, offering a reward for his apprehension. He was tried and convicted in the following April at Chester, and soon after executed.

On November 8, 1819, the first newspaper published in Delaware county was issued from the office of Butler & Worthington, at Chester. This paper, which made a very neat appearance, was called The Post Boy. Its dimensions were seventeen by twenty-one inches.

Dissatisfaction had for some time existed among the people of the upper part of the county on account of the seat of justice being situated on its southern margin. The people of the township of Radnor, residing much nearer to Norristown, the seat of justice of Montgomery county, than to

Chester, petitioned for the annexation of their township to that county. The fact that the taxes of Montgomery were lower than those of Delaware, is also said to have had an influence in promoting this movement. Be this as it may, the prospect of losing one of the best townships in the county was a matter of serious alarm, when its small dimensions were taken into consideration. The discontented in the other remote townships seeing that the loss of Radnor would weaken their strongest ground of complaint, determined to test the question of a removal of the seat of justice of the county to a more central situation. Accordingly a general meeting of the inhabitants of the county, "both friendly and unfriendly" to the proposed removal, was convened June 8, 1820. The meeting was unusually large and very respectable, and after the subject of removal had been discussed very fully and rather freely, a vote was taken which resulted in favor of the removalists. Removal now became the leading topic of discussion throughout the county. All party distinctions became merged in it, and the most ultra politicians of opposite parties united cordially on a removal or anti-removal platform. Meetings were held and nominations were made accordingly. The ballot-box showed the anti-removalists in the majority. George G. Leiper, of Ridley, and Abner Lewis, of Radnor, both anti-removalists, were elected to the Assembly. The anti-removalists, by the nomination of Mr. Lewis, had secured nearly the whole vote of Radnor—under the belief that the election of the anti-removal ticket afforded them the only chance of being annexed to Montgomery county. The test was not regarded by the removalists as satisfactory, and they petitioned the legislature for redress, but certainly with but small hopes of success. In their memorial, which is very long, they set forth the fact of the effort of Radnor to be attached to Montgomery county; the dilapidated condition of the jail; the insalubrity of the air at Chester to persons from the upper parts of the county; the danger of the records from attack by an enemy: the badness of the water, &c. "And finally," they say, "to satisfy the legislature that nothing is asked for by the petitioners which would throw any unreasonable expense on the county, assurances are given by one of the inhabitants—perfectly responsible and competent to the undertaking—that he will give an obligation to any one authorized to receive it, conditioned to erect the public buildings upon any reasonable and approved plan, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid in seven years by instalments—if the convenience of the county should require credit—and to take the present buildings and lot at Chester at a fair valuation as part pay." This petition was drawn up by Robert Frazer, Esq., then a prominent lawyer, residing in the upper part of the county, and was signed by 912 citizens. The number who signed the remonstrance is not known, but as a matter of course with both representatives opposed to removal, no legislation favorable to that measure was obtained, and it is only wonderful that the removalists should press the matter under such circumstances. What is remarkable, the people of

Radnor appeared to relax their efforts to obtain legislation to authorize the township to be annexed to Montgomery county.

At the next election, John Lewis and William Cheyney, both removalists, were elected members of the Assembly, but from some cause they failed in obtaining the much-desired law authorizing the seat of justice to be removed to a more central situation. The question after this effort, appears to have been allowed to slumber for a time. It was, however, occasionally discussed, and the removalists maintained a strict vigilance to prevent any extensive repairs being made to the public buildings at Chester.

In February, 1822, a remarkably high freshet occurred in all the streams of Delaware county, chiefly caused by the rapid melting of a deep snow. The mill-ponds were covered with a thick ice at the time, which was broken up and occasioned considerable damage in addition to that caused by the great height of the water in the creeks.

In 1824 one of the most brutal murders a record was committed at the residence of Mary Warner, in Upper Darby, upon a young married man named William Bonsall. The family consisted of Mrs. Warner, Bonsall and his wife. Three men entered the house late at night with the object of committing a burglary, and although Bonsall was sick and made no resistance, one of them wantonly stabbed him in the abdomen with a shoemaker's knife, which caused his immediate death. Besides committing the murder the party plundered the house. Three men were arrested and tried for the homicide; Michael Monroe alias James Wellington, was convicted of murder in the first degree and executed; Washington Labbe was convicted of murder in the second degree, and Abraham Buys was acquitted.

After the close of the war with Great Britain, manufacturing establishments, of various kinds, rapidly sprung up over the county. It became an object of interest to ascertain the extent of these improvements, and also to obtain more particular information in respect to unimproved water-power. For this purpose George G. Leiper, John Willcox and William Martin, Esqs., were appointed a committee, who employed Benjamin Pearson, Esq., to travel over the county and obtain the necessary statistics. From the facts reported by Mr. Pearson, the committee make the following summary:

Thirty-eight flour mills, sixteen of which grind 203,600 bushels of grain per annum.

Fifty-three saw mills, sixteen of which cut 1,717,000 feet of lumber per annum.

Five rolling and slitting mills, which roll 700 tons of sheet iron per annum, value, \$105,000; employ thirty hands, wages, \$7,200.

Fourteen woolen factories, employ 228 hands.

Twelve cotton factories, manufacture 704,380 lbs. of yarn per annum, value, \$232,445; employ 415 hands, wages, \$51,380.

Eleven paper mills, manufacture 31,296 reams of paper per annum, value, \$114,712; employ 215 hands, wages, \$29,120.

Two powder mills, manufacture 11,900 quarter casks per annum, value, \$47,600; employ forty hands, wages, \$12,000.

One nail factory, manufactures 150 tons of nails per annum, value, \$20,000; employs eight hands, wages, \$2,400.

Four tilt, blade and edge-tool manufactories, two of which manufacture, per annum, 2000 axes, 200 cleavers, 1,200 dozen shovels, 200 doz. scythes and 500 drawing knives.

One power-loom mill, weaves 30,000 yards per week, value \$3,000; employs 120 hands, wages, per week, \$500; 200 looms.

Two oil mills, make 7000 gallons, linseed oil per annum, value, \$7,000.

One machine factory five snuff mills, two plaster or gypsum mills, three clover mills, three bark mills, and one mill for sawing stone—making, in the aggregate, 158 improved mill seats, and forty-two unimproved on the principal streams. Total mill seats 200.

These returns, though in several branches of small account in comparison with the extensive establishments of the present day, were certainly creditable at that early period, when steam had been but little employed in propelling machinery, and when it is considered that the whole extent of the county is only about 170 square miles.

In 1827 the dissensions, that had for some time existed in the Society of Friends, culminated in an open rupture. The history of this unfortunate feud properly belongs to the history of the Society throughout the United States. The animosities that were engendered among those who, in former times, had lived on terms of the most friendly, and even social intercourse, existed here, as in other places, and were productive of the like consequences. The author has witnessed with pleasure, within the past few years, a softening down of those animosities, and indeed of every feeling of unkindness in each party towards the other. He would, therefore, regard himself as doing an unpardonable mischief in reviving the facts and circumstances that unhappily gave rise to them.

On September 21st, 1833, the institution under whose authority this history was prepared, was organized with the title of the "Delaware County Institute of Science," by the association at first of only five individuals: George Miller, Minshall Painter, John Miller, George Smith and John Cassin. The object of the association was to promote the study and diffusion of general knowledge, and the establishment of a museum. The number of members gradually increased, and when it became necessary for the institution to hold real estate, application was made to the Supreme Court for corporate privileges, which were granted February 8th, 1836. A hall of very moderate pretensions was built in Upper Providence in 1837, at which the members of the Institute have continued to hold their meetings till the present time. Lectures were also given in the hall for some time after its erection. The number of its members was never large, but through the persevering efforts of a few individuals it has been enabled to accomplish most, if not all, the objects contemplated in its establishment. The museum of the Institute embraces a respectable collection of specimens in every department of the natural sciences, and particularly such as are calculated to illustrate the natural history of the county. It also embraces many other specimens of great scientific or historical value. Nor has the establishment of a library been neglected, and

although the number of books it contains is not large, it is seldom that the same number of volumes is found together of equal value. It has not failed to observe and record local phenomena and to investigate local facts; and the usefulness and value of the natural productions of the county have, in more than one instance, been established by laborious scientific investigations. But for obvious reasons the author will forbear to give any detailed account of the doings of the institution beyond such as it may be necessary to notice incidentally, hereafter, in relating a few historical facts. Since the establishment of the Delaware County Institute of Science, many similar institutions have been established in various counties throughout the commonwealth. But few of these are prosperous; a few maintain a nominal existence, while most of them have ceased to exist.

While it has ever been the policy of the religious Society of Friends to have their children well instructed in the more useful branches of learning, it was not till the year 1833 that an institution was established by them, specially for the instruction of their youth in classical and corresponding studies. In that year, members of the branch of the Society termed Orthodox, founded Haverford School. The benefits of this institution were at first confined to the sons of the members of the religious Society mentioned, though that Society, as such, had no control in its management. Connected with the school buildings, which are not large, is a tract of nearly two hundred acres of land. Forty acres of this land, surrounding the buildings, were appropriated to a lawn, which for beauty and the variety of its trees and shrubbery, is scarcely equaled in the country. The balance of the land is used for farming purposes. Some years since, all the privileges of a college were conferred on this institution; and the managers thereof agreeing to receive as students others than the members of their Society, the sphere of its usefulness has been greatly increased. Haverford College now enjoys a high reputation as a literary and scientific institution, while in respect to the moral training to which the student is subjected, it is unsurpassed by any college in the country.

At the commencement of the construction of the Delaware Breakwater, a large proportion of the stone used for the purpose was taken from the quarries in this county. The superintendent of the work, in the autumn of 1836, arrived at the conclusion that the Pennsylvania stone was inferior to that from the quarries in Delaware State, on account of the large proportion of mica it contained. He thought the presence of the mica rendered the Pennsylvania stone "peculiarly liable to chemical decomposition," and also to a further decay from the attrition of the waves. He even stated in his report, "that the experience of the work, within the few years it has been in construction, has shown that the stones have decayed from both these causes."

Large quantities of stone had been quarried, particularly on Crum and Ridley creeks, when the government, on the strength of the report of its agent, rejected the stone from Delaware county. Those engaged in the business, who would be subjected to great loss by the rejection of their stone, brought the matter to the notice of the County Institute, which promptly

appointed a committee to investigate the subject. The author was chairman of that committee, and upon him devolved the task of making the necessary investigations, and of drawing up the report. That report was decidedly favorable to the durability of the Delaware county stone. Its material conclusions were subsequently confirmed by a board of military engineers, and the Pennsylvania stone again accepted by the government.\*

The year 1838 was remarkable on account of a great drought that prevailed throughout a large extent of country, embracing Delaware county. From about the first of July till nearly the first of October, no rain fell except a few very slight showers. The earth became parched, and vegetation dried up. All the later crops failed; and what added greatly to the injurious effects of the drought, myriads of grasshoppers made their appearance, and voraciously devoured nearly every green blade of grass that had survived to the period of their advent. Even the blades and ears of Indian corn were greatly injured in many places. Cattle suffered much for want of pasture, and many persons were obliged to feed them on hay during the months of August and September, or upon corn cut from the field.

A great ice freshet occurred in the winter of 1839, which caused considerable damage; but as it sinks into utter insignificance when compared with the great freshet of August 5, 1843, we will proceed to give an account of the storm and freshet of that day, which may be regarded as one of the most extraordinary events that have occurred within the limits of our county since it was first visited by Europeans. This will be an easy task, as all the material facts connected with this unusual phenomenon, and its disastrous consequences, were carefully collected at the time by a committee of the Delaware County Institute of Science, of which Dr. Smith was chairman, and embodied in an elaborate report, which was published in pamphlet form. Only the general and most material facts will be extracted from that report, as the reader who may desire more particular information on the subject, can have recourse to the report itself, which is preserved in several libraries.

The morning of August 5, 1843, at early dawn, gave indications of a rainy day. The wind was in the east or northeast, and the clouds were observed to have an appearance which indicated a fall of rain. The sun was barely visible at rising, and a short time afterwards the whole sky became overclouded. At about 7 o'clock, a. m., it commenced raining, and continued to rain moderately, with occasional remissions, but without any very perfect intermission until noon or later. This was a general rain, which extended much beyond the limits of Delaware county in every direction. This general rain scarcely caused an appreciable rise in the streams; but it had the effect of fully saturating the surface of the ground with water to the depth of some inches, and in this way contributed to increase the flood in some degree beyond what it would have been, had the subsequent heavy rain fallen on the parched

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\*The chairman of this committee was Dr. George Smith, author of the "History of Delaware County," (1862), from which this narrative is largely taken.

earth. No general description of this rain, which caused the great inundation, will exactly apply to any two neighborhoods, much less to the whole extent of the county. In the time of its commencement and termination—in the quantity of rain which fell—in the violence and direction of the wind, there was a remarkable want of correspondence between different parts of the county. It may be observed, however, that comparatively little rain fell along its southern and southeastern borders.

Cobb's Creek, on the eastern margin of the county, and Brandywine on the west, were not flooded in any extraordinary degree. This conclusively shows that the greatest violence of the storm was expended on the district of country which is drained by Chester, Ridley, Crum, Darby, and the Gulf creeks, and one or two tributaries of the Brandywine. This district will include a part of Chester county, and a very small part of Montgomery; but including these, the whole extent of country that was inundated did not exceed in area the territory embraced within the county of Delaware. The extent of territory that was inundated was also much greater than that which was subjected to any very extraordinary fall of rain. The amount of rain which fell on that part of the county which borders on the river Delaware, and embraces the mouths and lower parts of the inundated creeks, was not sufficient to produce even an ordinary rise in the streams, and to this circumstance may in part be attributed the very unprepared state in which the inhabitants of this district were found for the mighty flood of waters which was approaching to overwhelm them. The very rapid rise in the water in the streams, without apparently any adequate cause, was also well calculated to increase the alarm in this district beyond what it would have been, had the quantity of water that fell there borne a comparison with that which fell in the upper parts of the county.

As a general rule, the heavy rain occurred later as we proceed from the sources of the streams towards their mouths. The quantity of rain which fell will decrease as we proceed in the same direction, particularly from the middle parts of the county downwards.

In those sections of the county where its greatest violence was expended the character of the storm more nearly accorded with that of a tropical hurricane than with anything which appertained to this region of country. The clouds wore an unusually dark and lowering appearance, of which the whole atmosphere seemed in some degree to partake, and this circumstance, no doubt, gave that peculiarly vivid appearance to the incessant flashes of lightning, which was observed by every one. The peals of thunder were loud and almost continuous. The clouds appeared to approach from different directions, and to concentrate at a point not very distant from the zenith of the beholder. In many places there was but very little wind, the rain falling in nearly perpendicular streams; at other places it blew a stiff breeze, first from the east or northeast, and suddenly shifting to the southwest, while at a few points it blew in sudden gusts with great violence, accompanied with whirlwinds, which twisted off and prostrated large trees, and swept everything before it.

So varied was the character of the storm at different places, that the com-

mittee of the Institute, in order to present a satisfactory account of it, was obliged to embody the remarks of the different observers throughout the county. Brief extracts will be made from these remarks.

In Concord township the heavy rain commenced at about a quarter before three o'clock, p. m., the wind being E. S. E., but it veered so rapidly retrograde to the sun's motion, that the clouds appeared to verge to a centre over the western section of Delaware county, from several points of the compass at the same time—the rain falling in torrents resembling a water spout. At about a quarter before four o'clock the wind had nearly boxed the compass, and blew a gale from W. S. W., and about that hour, a tornado or whirlwind, passed across the southern part of Concord, about a quarter of a mile in width, prostrating forest and fruit trees, and scattering the fences in every direction. In the neighborhood of Concord the rain continued about three hours, and the quantity that fell in that vicinity, as nearly as could be ascertained, was about sixteen inches. It is not probable that a greater quantity of rain fell in any other part of the county.

In Newtown township the heavy rain commenced about two o'clock, and terminated about five o'clock, p. m., the wind, during the rain, being nearly N. W. There was a heavy blow of wind, but it was not violent. The quantity of rain that fell was between eleven and thirteen inches. At Newtown Square, in forty minutes, immediately before five o'clock, it was ascertained that five inches and a half of rain fell. As observed in the north part of Radnor, the heavy rain commenced about four o'clock, p. m., and ceased about six o'clock. At the commencement the wind blew from the S. or S. W. but changed to the S. E. about four and a half or five o'clock, from which direction came the heaviest rain.

At Crozerville the storm appeared to have concentrated, and spent itself with awful violence. The morning had been lowering with occasional showers of rain, the air cool for the season. After noon the sky was thickly overcast, and clouds floated slowly in various directions, the wind as noted by a vane, N. E. After two o'clock, thunder was heard at a distance, which soon became louder and more frequent. About three o'clock, under an unusually dark sky, rain commenced falling in torrents, accompanied with vivid lightning and almost continuous peals of thunder. The lightning was more vivid than ever had been witnessed by the observer in the day-time, nor had he ever before heard so much loud thunder at one time. The rain terminated a few minutes before six o'clock. Crozerville lies in a basin surrounded by steep acclivities. In every direction from these hills, sheets of water poured down, and mingling with the current below, presented, together with the rapid succession of forked lightning, a scene of awful sublimity.

In the northern part of Middletown the greatest violence of the storm lasted from three to five o'clock, p. m., the wind blowing from every quarter, but not with great violence.

In the northern part of Nether Providence, the heavy rain commenced between four and five o'clock, and continued till a quarter past six o'clock. The wind blew from various directions, and at five o'clock with great violence from the W. N. W. In the northwest of Springfield township the heavy rain commenced between two and three o'clock and continued till five. There was a strong current of air or whirlwind that passed over the high grounds near Beatty's mills, that uprooted and broke off trees. Lower down, on Crum creek, "there appeared to be two storms of rain approaching one another, one from the S. E., the other from the N. W., which appeared to meet, and it could not be told for some minutes which would prevail, but eventually the one from the S. E. carried the sway," the rain being greatly increased during the struggle. At another point in Springfield the heaviest rain fell between five and six o'clock, the wind being variable, and blowing at one time with great violence, prostrating trees and fences in its course.

In the middle part of Chester township the heaviest rain was late in the afternoon; there being no wind it fell in vertical streams. On the upper border of this township

there was some wind. In the township of Bethel, not far from the Delaware State line, a hurricane of great violence occurred between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. The wind blew in opposite directions, as was proven by uprooted trees. Two miles further north the wind was still more violent, tearing up a large quantity of heavy timber in a very small space. A valley of woodland, bounded by high hills, had nearly all its timber prostrated, not lengthwise with the valley, but across it, with the tops of the trees towards the N. E.

In the western part of Upper Darby the rain was very heavy, but the storm was not so violent as further N. W. The heavy rain, however, began about three o'clock, while in the more easterly parts of the same township but three-fourths of an inch of rain (accurately measured) fell during the day. In the neighborhood of Chester it rained moderately through the day, with one pretty heavy shower in the evening.

In Birmingham, heavy rains commenced about noon—the wind east or southeast. The clouds were dark and heavy, the lightning sharp, and the thunder very heavy, “accompanied with a rumbling noise in the air.” The wind was changeable, and blew with great violence. The rain ceased about four o'clock.

The most remarkable circumstances connected with the rise in the waters of the several streams, was its extreme suddenness. In this particular, the flood in question has but few parallels on record; occurring in a temperate climate, and being the result of rain alone. The description given by many persons of its approach in the lower district of the county, forcibly reminds one of the accounts he has read of the advance of the tides in the Bay of Fundy, and other places where they attain a great height. Some spoke of the water as coming down in a breast of several feet at a time; others described it as approaching in waves; but all agree, that at one period of the flood, there was an almost instantaneous rise in the water of from five to eight feet. The time at which this extreme rapidity in the rise of the water occurred, was (in most places) after the streams had become so much swollen as to nearly or quite fill their ordinary channels. The quantity of water required to produce such a phenomenon, was therefore immensely greater, as the valleys of the streams in most places have a transverse section of several hundred feet. The breaking of mill-dams, and the yielding of bridges, and other obstructions, contributed in a degree to produce such an extraordinary swell, but we must mainly look for the cause of this sudden rush of waters to the violence of the rain—if the term rain will apply to the torrents of water that fell in the northern and western sections of the county.

Cobb's creek, on the eastern margin of the county, was not swollen much beyond an ordinary flood, although 5.82 inches of rain fell during the day at Haverford College, within the drainage of that stream.

Darby creek, in a narrow valley above Heys' factory attained a height of 17 feet; the greatest height of Crum creek was about 20 feet, and that of Ridley creek 21 feet. At Dutton's mill, Chester creek rose to the height of 33 feet 6 inches.

To notice all the interesting details that are given in the report on the flood, from which the foregoing extracts have been taken, would occupy too much space in this volume. The subject will be concluded by presenting a summary of the damages sustained by the freshet within the limits of the county, both public and private, together with a brief notice of the casualties that resulted in the loss of life, and the narrow escapes from imminent peril.

Thirty-two of the county bridges were either wholly destroyed or seriously injured. The following estimate of the damage sustained by the bridges on the several streams, was carefully made by competent persons:—On Darby Creek, \$3,370; on Ithan Creek, \$475; on Crum Creek, \$6,875; on Ridley Creek, \$5,400; on Chester Creek, \$8,600; total, \$24,700.

Many of the townships also sustained heavy losses in the destruction of small bridges and culverts. The damage to private property will be given in the aggregate, only specifying the amount on each creek:—On Darby Creek and tributaries, \$20,000; on Crum Creek and tributaries, \$24,000; on Ridley Creek and tributaries, \$39,000; on Chester Creek and its branches, \$104,000; on tributaries of the Brandywine, \$2,600; amount of private loss, \$190,375.

It is also estimated that the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company sustained damage to the amount of \$4,500.

Nineteen human beings lost their lives by drowning. To persons who cannot bring their minds to realize the almost instantaneous rise in the water, this number may appear large, but it is really almost miraculous, that under the circumstances, so small a number should have perished. Hair-breadth escapes, and rescues from perilous situations, were numerous. Had the inundation occurred at midnight, when most persons are wrapped in slumber, the destruction of human life would have been dreadful indeed. Such a calamity can only be contemplated with feelings of horror.

Seven lives were lost on Darby creek. When the stone bridge at Darby yielded to the torrent, two young men—Russell K. Flounders and Josiah Bunting, jr., were standing upon it. Both perished. At the cotton factory of D. & C. Kelly, on the Delaware county turnpike, five lives were lost. Michael Nolan and his family, consisting of his wife, five children and a young woman named Susan Dowlan, occupied a small frame tenement immediately below the western wall of the bridge. Before any immediate danger from the rise of water was apprehended, Michael and his eldest son had left the house with the view of making arrangements for the removal of the family. There was no water about the house when the father and son started, yet upon their attempt to return, after an absence of five minutes, it was not in the power of any one to reach the dwelling, much less to render the inmates any assistance. The wing-walls of the bridge soon gave way, and shortly after this the house was swept from its foundations, became a complete wreck, and all the inmates perished, except Susan Dowlan, who accidentally caught the branches of a tree, and at length obtained a foothold on a projecting knot, where she supported herself till the water had sufficiently abated to allow her to be rescued. At Garrett's Factory three families, numbering sixteen individuals, were, for a long time, placed in the utmost jeopardy. Their retreat from land was wholly cut off by the sudden rise in the water—the houses they occupied were completely wrecked and large portions of them carried away, and they had nothing left to afford them the least security but the tottering remains of the ruins of their dwellings, which, fortunately, withstood the torrent.

No lives were lost on Crum creek.

On Ridley creek, five individuals perished, a father and his four children. George Hargraves, his wife, four children and a brother, named William, occupied a central dwelling in a long stone building at Samuel Bancroft's factory, in Nether Providence. The family delayed making their escape till it was too late, but retreated into the second story. The flood soon rushed through the building and carried away the two middle dwellings, and with it George Hargraves, his four older children and brother William; his wife, with the youngest child in her arms, being in a corner of the room where the flooring was not entirely carried away. William was carried down the current half a mile, where he fortunately found a place of safety in the branches of a standing tree. Shortly after, George, with his children, floated by him on a bed, and, as he passed, cried out, "hold on to it, William." Scarcely had George given this admonition to his brother when he and his four children were swept from their position on the bed and engulfed beneath the turbulent waters of the flood, not to rise again. After Jane, the wife of George Hargraves, had sustained herself on a mere niche of projecting flooring, with her child in her arms, during five hours, she was rescued. Thomas Wardell Brown, his wife and child, occupied the other demolished dwelling, but were saved by taking a

position on a portion of flooring corresponding to that on which Jane Hargraves stood, but of much less dimensions. This was the only portion of their dwelling not carried away.

A short distance above Sherman's upper factory, a double frame house, occupied by William Tooms and James Rigly and their families, was floated down the stream and lodged against the wheel-house of the factory, in a position opposite to a window of the picker-house. Rigly, after placing his wife and child in the second story of the picker-house, discovered that Tooms, (who was sick) his wife and two children were in the garret of their dwelling, the roof of which was partly under water. He immediately broke a hole in the roof and rescued the inmates, one by one, and placed them in the picker-house. In half a minute after he returned the last time, their late dwelling was whirled over the wheel-house, dashed to pieces and carried down the stream.

Edward Lewis, Esq., and his son Edward, were placed in a situation of great peril. They were in the third story of the grist-mill when the building began to yield to the flood—their paper and saw-mill having previously been swept away, and a current of great depth and velocity was passing between the mill and their dwelling, across which was their only chance of retreat. A considerable part of the walls of the mill gave way, and the roof and timbers fell in confusion around them, but fortunately enough of the building remained firm till they were rescued by means of a rope.

On Chester creek seven human beings were deprived of their lives by the flood, and many others were placed in situations of great jeopardy.

Mary Jackson, a colored woman, while assisting her husband to save floating wood, near Flower's mill, was overtaken by the flood and drowned. Near the same place Mr. William G. Flower was subjected to imminent peril. Mr. F. was on the meadow when the flood came down in a wave (represented by spectators as being from three to four feet high), and swept him away. He was carried from his path into an old mill-race, where he succeeded in reaching a grape vine, and by means of that, a tree. But the tree was soon uprooted and borne away. After a short period of extreme peril, during which he was several times overwhelmed with trees, timber, &c., carried along with frightful velocity, he succeeded in catching the branches of another tree, when, almost exhausted, he reached a place of safety.

No lives were lost at Chester, though numbers were placed in extreme danger by remaining in a dwelling adjoining the eastern abutment of the bridge—the western abutment and the bridge having been carried away, and a fearful current passing between the eastern abutment and the town. Mr. Jonathan Dutton was placed in a situation of great jeopardy. While endeavoring to secure some property in his mill from being damaged by the flood, he was surprised by the sudden rise in the water to an alarming height. He retreated from story to story till he reached the upper one. His situation soon became more awfully perilous, for the mill began to yield to the force of the torrent. His position becoming desperate, he leaped from a window of the mill and with great exertion reached the shore.

John Rhoads, a resident of Pennsgrove, (now Glen Riddle) with his daughters, Hannah and Jane, and a granddaughter, were carried away in their dwelling and drowned. Mary Jane McGuigan, with her only child at her breast, in another dwelling at the same place, perished in the same manner.

The new stone cotton factory at Knowlton, 76 by 36 feet, well stored with machinery, was carried away, but fortunately none of the operatives were in the building. There are many other interesting facts and circumstances connected with this unprecedented and disastrous flood, described in the report of the committee of the Institute, but our allotted space will not permit us to notice them.

The county commissioners stood aghast at the almost universal damage or destruction of the county bridges, and scarcely knew where to com-

mence the work of rebuilding and repairs. The legislature was applied to for an exemption of the county from State tax for one year, which application was ungenerously refused. Loans were resorted to; and it became a matter of astonishment in what a short time both public and private damage was repaired, and almost everything restored to its former, or even to a better condition. The recuperative energies of no community were ever more severely taxed, and it was only by this test that the people of our county became fully acquainted with the vast extent of their own resources.

We have now arrived at a period in our narrative when the proceedings commenced which, after a protracted contest, resulted in the removal of the seat of justice of the county from Chester to a more central location, around which has grown up the town of Media. Dr. Smith took an active part in these proceedings on the side favorable to removal, and on that account he would gladly have passed over the subject with the mere notice of the time when the seat of justice was removed. But it is a matter of too much local importance to be passed by so slightly. An effort will therefore be made to narrate the transactions connected with it free from any improper feeling or bias.

On November 22d, 1845, agreeably to public notice, a meeting of citizens of the county was held at the Black Horse tavern in Middletown, "to take into consideration the propriety of removing the Seat of Justice to a more central position." After adopting a preamble and resolutions favorable to a removal of the public buildings to a more central location, the meeting recommended meetings to be held in each township on the 5th of December following, "to elect two delegates in each, to meet on the 6th of December at the Black Horse tavern; the delegates appointed to vote for the removal of the Seat of Justice or otherwise; also, to decide upon those [the sites] designated by this meeting, which of them shall be adopted." The following places were named "as suitable locations for the public buildings:—County property in Providence; Black Horse in Middletown; Chester; Rose Tree in Upper Providence, and Beaumont's Corner, Newtown." Between the time of holding this meeting and the election of delegates, the November court was held, at which the grand jury recommended the erection of a new jail. This was the second grand jury that had made the same recommendation, and it now rested with the county commissioners to proceed with the work, a circumstance that rendered it important that the question of the location of the new prison should be decided as early as possible.

In some of the townships no delegates were elected; and owing to the very icy state of the roads, many who were elected did not attend the meeting appointed to be held on the 6th. Twelve townships were, however, represented as follows: Birmingham—Dr. Elwood Harvey, J. D. Gilpin. Chester—J. K. Zeilin, Y. S. Walter. Upper Chichester—Robert R. Dutton. Concord—M. Stamp, E. Yarnall. Edgmont—E. B. Green, George Baker. Marple—Abram Pratt, Dr. J. M. Moore. Middletown—Joseph

Edwards, Abram Pennell. Newtown—Eli Lewis, T. H. Speakman. N. Providence—R. T. Worrall, P. Worrall. Upper Providence—E. Bishop, Thos. Reese. Thornbury—Eli Baker, David Green. Tinicum—Joseph Weaver, Jr.

After various discussions, a vote was taken on the different sites that had been proposed, which resulted in giving the county property 8 votes; the Black Horse, 6; Chester, 6, and Rose Tree, 2. Eventually, upon further ballotings, the county property received 12 votes, a majority of the whole. Both removalists and anti-removalists were very imperfectly represented by the delegates assembled at this meeting, yet it was their action that determined the particular location of the future seat of justice of the county.

The anti-removalists were present at the meeting to defeat the question of removal altogether; but should not have participated in a vote upon the different sites, if they did not intend to be bound by the result. Those removalists, who felt that they had not been represented at the meeting (and they constituted a majority of the whole) were generally opposed to fixing a site at all, but desired that the vote of the people should be taken, simply, for and against the removal. From this cause and with the view of reconciling all differences, the committee appointed by the meeting held at the Black Horse, called a third meeting, to be held at the Hall of the Delaware County Institute of Science, on the 30th of the same month. This meeting was very largely attended. An address to the people of the county was adopted, and also the form of a petition to the legislature in favor of a law giving the people a right to vote on the question of removal without fixing a site. This was not acquiesced in by a considerable number of removalists residing principally in the northwestern part of the county, and the result was a schism in the removal party, and the adoption of two forms of petition to the legislature.

The county was represented by William Williamson, of Chester county, in the Senate, and by John Larkin, Jr., in the House—both gentlemen being opposed to removal, but both understood to be favorable to the passage of a law that would afford the people of the county a fair vote on the question.

The dispute among the removalists in respect to fixing or not fixing a site in advance, grew warm, and as a majority of them favored a law that would authorize the vote to be taken on the broad question of removal, the anti-removalists were led into the belief that this course was adopted because it was impossible for their opponents to unite on any one location, and consequently that they would run no risk in submitting the question of removal to a vote of the people, provided, that it should be taken between Chester and any one of the sites that had been mentioned. Under this erroneous impression their opposition was directed almost wholly against the party who opposed deciding upon any site till after the question of removal had been decided, and they ventured to say in their remonstrance to the Legislature that they "do not believe it is fair and equal justice to array the friends of all the locations suggested (six in number)

against the present Seat of Justice, for were any one place selected by the petitioners, we [they] are confident that two-thirds of the votes of the people would be found against it."

Though every reasonable effort was made to induce our representatives to go for a bill authorizing a general vote on the question, it was soon discovered that they would not favor any plan that did not fix upon a site in advance. The bill that had been prepared by the committee of correspondence was called up by Mr. Larkin, and being opposed by him, it was of course defeated by a large majority.

The conduct of our representatives was very unsatisfactory to the removalists, and had the effect of exciting them to greater efforts, for carrying their favorite measure. The removal committee of correspondence, in a published address to the citizens of the county favorable to removal, denounced the treatment their bill had received at the hands of the Legislature, and exhorted their friends to a steady and unyielding persistence in their efforts, until the present untoward circumstances that surrounded the subject should be removed, and the clearest rights appertaining to citizens of a republican government should have been yielded to them.

During the autumn of 1846 various efforts were made to secure the election of a strong removalist to the House of Representatives, but these efforts failed, and Sketchley Morton, Esq., a lukewarm anti-removalist, was elected, pledged, however, to advocate the passage of a law that would fairly submit the question of removal to a vote of the people of the county.

The removalists who had opposed fixing a site for the proposed new seat of justice, finding that under existing circumstances no bill could be passed in that shape, gradually yielded the point, and the result was the passage of the act of 1847, entitled "An act concerning the removal of the Seat of Justice of Delaware County." This act provided that at the next general election, "those voters in favor of removal shall each vote a written or printed ticket, labelled on the outside, Seat of Justice, and containing the words County property in Upper Providence, and those opposed to removal, shall each vote a written or printed ticket, labelled on the outside as aforesaid, and containing the word Chester." In case a majority voted for "Chester," the commissioners were required to erect a new jail at the existing seat of justice, while on the other hand, if a majority voted for the "County property in Upper Providence," the commissioners were required "to definitely fix and determine on the exact location for new public buildings for the accommodation of the county," not more distant "than one-half of a mile from the farm attached to the House for the support and employment of the poor" of Delaware county, and not more than one-half mile from the state road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

The question was now fairly at issue, and on terms that the anti-removalists could not object to, for they had proclaimed in their remonstrance to the legislature their conviction, in case these terms should be adopted, that "two-thirds of the votes of the people" would be found against the proposed new

site. They had, however, committed a fatal mistake in allowing a site for the new buildings to be selected so low down in the County, when it was within their power to have had one higher up and more distant from Chester selected. It was this that reconciled the great body of removalists to the proposed site; for while it was not regarded by many of them as the most eligible, its selection greatly increased the number of voters who felt that their convenience would be promoted by a change.

During the summer of 1847 a number of articles appeared in the public papers on both sides of the question, of various degrees of merit. The removalists, through their committee of correspondence, went systematically to work and thoroughly organized their party. Perhaps no party in the county had ever before been organized so well. It can do no harm now to state, that long before the election, the committee had become so well acquainted with the sentiments of the people of the county, that they could count with certainty upon a majority in favor of removal of at least three hundred. Their efforts towards the close of the contest were not really for success, but to swell the majority which they knew they had, as well before, as after the election was held.

On August 30th, the removalists held a public meeting at the house of Peter Worrall, in Nether Providence. This meeting, which was very large and enthusiastic, adopted an address to the citizens of the county, placing the question of removal in the most favorable light. Committees of vigilance were also appointed in the several townships throughout the county—even in the borough of Chester.

Up to this time the opponents of removal had maintained an apathy on the subject that could only have arisen from a confidence in their supposed numerical strength. They now appear to have become suddenly aroused to the apprehension of a possibility of some danger. A committee of correspondence, composed of the following named gentlemen, was suddenly, and perhaps informally, appointed, viz.: John M. Broomall, John P. Crozer, F. J. Hinkson, G. W. Bartram, Jesse Young, George G. Leiper, J. P. Eyre, John K. Zeilin, John Larkin, Jr., Edward Darlington, Samuel Edwards, and George Serrill. This committee issued an elaborate address to the citizens of the county, reviewing the proceedings of the removal meeting, and pointing out generally the evils that would result from a change in the location of the seat of justice of the county.

The committee of correspondence, on behalf of the Removalists, consisted of the following named gentlemen, viz.: Minshall Painter, David Lyons, Nathan H. Baker, James J. Lewis, Joseph Edwards, William B. Lindsay, Dr. Joseph Wilson, James Ogden, John G. Henderson, George G. Baker, Thos. H. Speakman, Henry Haldeman, Jr., and Dr. George Smith. Soon after the publication of the anti-removal address, this committee published a reply, criticising without much leniency, every position that had been taken by their opponents. The anti-removal committee had been particularly unfortunate in over-estimating the cost of new public buildings, or rather the difference be-

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tween the cost of a new jail at Chester, and a court-house and jail at the new site. The removal committee happened to be in possession of the exact cost of a large and well built court-house that had been recently erected at Holidaysburg, the facts connected with which were attested by one of our most respectable citizens. These facts could not be controverted, and consequently the appeal that had been made by the anti-removal committee to the pockets of the tax-payers of the county, proved an utter failure, and the affairs of the removalists were placed in a better position than before the controversy between the two committees commenced. A public meeting was subsequently held by the anti-removalists at the Black Horse, and an effort made to organize the party, but it was too late to make any headway against the regularly organized forces of the removalists.

The election was held October 12, 1847, and resulted in a majority of 752 votes in favor of removal. The following table exhibits the vote in the several townships:

	For Removal.	Against Removal.		For Removal.	Against Removal.
Aston, . . . . .	89	129	Upper Providence, . . . . .	129	2
Bethel, . . . . .	10	72	Nether Providence, . . . . .	113	30
Birmingham, . . . . .	62	21	Radnor, . . . . .	152	40
Chester, . . . . .	50	319	Ridley, . . . . .	19	152
Upper Chichester, . . . . .	4	72	Springfield, . . . . .	114	10
Lower Chichester, . . . . .	12	92	Thornbury, . . . . .	116	5
Concord, . . . . .	83	70	Tinicum, . . . . .	2	19
Darby, . . . . .	55	91		—	—
Upper Darby, . . . . .	168	32		1942	1190
Edgmont, . . . . .	150	0	Voted in favor of removal,	1942	
Haverford, . . . . .	147	3	Voted against removal,	1190	
Marple, . . . . .	124	13		—	—
Middletown, . . . . .	223	17	Majority in favor of removal,	752	
Newtown, . . . . .	118	1			

When the result of the election became known, the majority being so large, no one then thought of making even an effort to defeat the will of the people thus emphatically expressed. A certain act, however, had been recently passed by the legislature, giving the citizens of each township a right to decide by ballot, whether spirituous liquors should be sold in their respective townships. This act had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and there being some similarity between that act and the Removal Act, its constitutionality also became questionable. The commissioners felt unwilling to proceed with the erection of the new buildings until the constitutional question should be decided, or a confirmatory act should be passed. The friends of removal at once determined to ask the Legislature to pass a confirmatory act, not dreaming that a proposition so reasonable and just would meet with the least resistance from any quarter. In this they were mistaken, for their application was met by a remonstrance from a large number of anti-removalists, and other means were resorted to by a few of them, to defeat the measure, which it may be proper at this time to forbear to mention.

The question had been decided, upon the plan that they had accepted as the proper one, and had the removalists been defeated, the erection of a new jail at Chester would have been acquiesced in by them without a murmur. Under such circumstances, Dr. Smith has never been able to see how the gentlemen who continued their opposition to removal, after a vote had been taken on the question, could reconcile their conduct to the injunction, "as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise."

The Hon. Sketchley Morton still represented the county in the House of Representatives, and acting in good faith, no difficulty was experienced in the passage of a confirmatory bill in that body. But in the Senate, it was soon discovered that our representative, Mr. Williamson, then speaker of that body, was hostile to the bill, and that the services of other members of the Senate from distant parts of the commonwealth had in some way been secured to make speeches against it, and to aid in its defeat. Among these was the late Governor Johnson. The bill was accordingly defeated in the Senate.

After this unfair and unjust treatment, the removalists at once resorted to the Supreme Court, to test the constitutionality of the Removal Act, under which the vote had been taken. Here they were met by counsel employed by the anti-removalists; but before any action had been taken by the court upon the main question, certain signs in the political horizon indicated that it might become a matter of some consequence to certain politicians, that so large a body of voters as the removalists of Delaware county should be pacified, after the treatment their fair and just bill had received in the Senate. A sudden change appears to have been effected in the views of certain Senators, on the grave question of the right of the majority to rule, and information was accordingly conveyed to the leading removalists, that a confirmatory act could then be passed. One was passed; but as the anti-removalists had to be consulted, the action of the Senate of Pennsylvania resulted in the monstrosity that here follows, which was only concurred in by the House, because nothing better could be had:—

"An Act relative to the removal of the Seat of Justice in Delaware County.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the several provisions of an Act entitled 'An Act concerning the removal of the seat of justice in Delaware County,' approved March 3d, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, so far as they authorize the removal of the seat of justice from the borough of Chester, be, and the same are hereby confirmed and made of full force and effect, and when the public buildings referred to in said act shall have been completed, it shall be the duty of the Court, Sheriff, and other officers of said county, to do and perform the things mentioned and required to be done and performed in said act. Provided, That this act shall not go into effect until a decision shall be obtained from the Supreme Court on the validity of said act of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-seven. Provided, however, that said decision shall be obtained in one year from the date of the passage of this act.

WILLIAM F. PACKER,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,  
Speaker of the Senate.

"Approved the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.  
FRANCIS R. SHUNK."

The Supreme Court soon closed their sitting in Philadelphia, and no further effort was made to comply with the ridiculous provisions of the confirmatory law till the winter term following. It was now apparent, from the various motions of the counsel of the anti-removalists, that delay was a main object with his clients; but eventually, with much perseverance, the question was argued by the late Joseph G. Clarkson, the counsel of the removalists, and the opinion of the Court delivered just before the close of the year specified in the act. This opinion was a full confirmation of the constitutionality of the Removal Law.

The commissioners, in pursuance of the Removal Act, very soon purchased a tract of forty-eight acres of land from Sarah Briggs, adjoining the county farm attached to the house for the support and employment of the poor, for the sum of \$5,760. On this a town was laid out, and many lots were immediately sold, realizing a great profit to the county. It was at first intended to call the town Providence, but in consideration of the great number of places bearing that name, the name of Media, suggested by Minshall Painter as a proper one, was adopted, and inserted in the Act of Incorporation. The town was laid out by Joseph Fox, Esq.

The location of the public buildings increased the value of the adjacent land. In this increase in value, the adjoining property belonging to the county, on which the old Alms-house was located, shared very fully; so that it soon became evident, that by disposing of this property with the old buildings, (which were not well adapted to the purpose for which they had been erected,) the county could be provided with a better farm in another locality, and with new buildings, very much better calculated for the accommodation of the paupers. The old property was accordingly disposed of by the Directors of the Poor, at the price that has been mentioned. In the mean time, the present county farm in Middletown was purchased, and the present neat and substantial Alms-house erected.

Prior to the passage of the act authorizing a vote to be taken on the subject of the removal of the seat of justice, several routes had been experimentally surveyed through the county, for a railroad to West Chester. In adopting the present location for the road, the site of the new county town doubtless had a material influence. On the other hand, the completion of the road, rendering access to Philadelphia easy and cheap, has aided in the rapid growth and improvement of Media.

Since 1845, up to the breaking out of the late disastrous Civil War, the improvement of the county, and the increase in the substantial means of its citizens, have been rapid beyond any former period. During that period, the Delaware County Turnpike, the Darby Plank Road, the West Chester Turnpike or Plank Road, the Darby and Chester Plank Road, and several less important artificial roads, were constructed; a large proportion of the money necessary therefor being furnished by citizens of Delaware county. These improvements became necessary on account of the

improved condition of the farms throughout the county, and the increase in the number and extent of our manufacturing establishments. The completion of the West Chester railroad, and the Baltimore Central road, through the county, to Oxford, in Chester county, gave a great impulse to business in the districts of the county through which they pass.



## TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.

*Tinic和平 Township*.—The priority given to Tinicum in this chapter is not due to its greater prominence or importance, but from the fact that on the island, now the township of Tinicum, the first recorded European settlement in Pennsylvania was made by the Swedes.

Tinic和平 Island lies along the mainland, from which it is separated by the waters of Darby and Bow creeks, which with the Delaware form the water-courses encircling the island of Big Tinicum, so called to distinguish it from Little Tinicum, a long, low marshy strip nearly in the middle of the Delaware, extending nearly the whole length of Tinicum island proper. At its broadest part Tinicum is about one and one-half miles in width, its circumference about nine miles. It contains 2750 acres, 2000 of which are marsh or meadow land, all but 500 acres having been reclaimed by the construction of dykes. The Indian name was Tanakon, Tutacaenung and Teniko, which after the Swedish settlement was changed to Nya Gotheberg, later to Kattenberg. The English changed the old Indian name to its present form, Tinicum. The first authenticated record of settlement on Tinicum, by the Swedish governor, John Printz, in 1643, is treated in the early pages of this work.

For almost a century Tinicum was a part of Ridley township, but at the May court, 1780, a petition was signed by twenty-three "inhabitants, owners and occupiers of land on the island of Tinicum" praying that they be set off into a separate township. On August 31, 1780, their prayer was granted, and from that date Tinicum became a separate district, having all the rights and obligations of other townships. Under the provisions of the act of the Pennsylvania legislature, passed September 25, 1786, Hog Island and all the islands in the Delaware facing Delaware county, acquired by Pennsylvania by the terms of the agreement with New Jersey, became part of Tinicum township. Hog Island has played an important part in local history, and by a system of banks and dykes has been converted into fertile farm land as has Tinicum. In 1799 a quarantine station was established on Tinicum, buildings erected and quarantine for the protection of the health of Philadelphia, established in 1801. In later years, serious objection was made to its location and strenuous efforts made for its removal. These efforts were persistently defeated, and the station was continued until recent years, when the station was removed.

Tinic和平 contains two villages,—Essington and Corbindale, both located on the line of the Philadelphia & Reading railway that traverses the township. Connection is also made with Philadelphia and Chester by the cars of the Philadelphia & Chester railway. The population in 1910 was 1135. Churches and public schools have been erected, the schools of the township being noted in the chapter on education.

*Aston Township*.—Aston township as now constituted is separated on the north by Chester creek from Middletown, and part of Chester township, while on the west and south it joins Upper Chichester, Bethel and Concord. It

is long and narrow in shape, containing in 1910 a population of 2135. Its schools, churches and mills are elsewhere noted in this work. Aston was first known as Northley, probably so named by Edward Carter, who owned a tract of 250 acres in the township, which assumed its present name in 1688, when John Neal (Neild) was appointed first constable of the township of Aston, this being the first recorded mention of that name as applied to the township. Carter was not the first settler, for Charles Ashcom, the surveyor, under date of October 8, 1682, returned 500 acres laid out to John Dutton on the west of Upland creek, beginning at Nathaniel Evans corner tree "and so unto the woods." Even before Dutton, William Woodmansey took up 100 acres at the southeastern end of the township on Chester creek, in 1680, naming his home in the forest "Harold," and there Friends meetings were held.

Among the early settlers was Thomas Mercer, who took up 100 acres on Chester creek, near Dutton's Mills; Nathaniel Evans in October, 1682, had surveyed to him 300 acres laid out so as to have the greatest possible frontage on the creek, but extending west across the entire township. Above the Dutton tract, John Neild in 1682 had surveyed to him 250 acres, which included the site of the present village of Rockdale. Other settlers came in, and in 1715 the taxables were: Robert Carter, John Pennell, Moses Key, John Dutton, Thomas Dutton, Thomas Woodward, John Neild, James Widdows, William Rattew, Samuel Jones, Thomas Barnard, Abraham Darlington, John Hurford, Jonathan Monroe, Thomas Gale. The freemen were Thomas Dumbabin, Isaac Williams, Joseph Darlington, Edward Richards, Samuel Stroud.

The road from Chichester to Aston was laid out by the grand jury at a court held 3 day, 10 mo., 1688, and on the same day they laid out the road from Aston to Edgemont.

The second day following the battle of Brandywine, Lord Cornwallis "with the 2nd Battalion Light Infantry and 2nd Grenadiers marched to join the body under Major General Grant." That evening "the troops reached Ashdown within four miles of Chester." Here Gen. Cornwallis established his headquarters, the encampment extending from Mount Hope to the lower part of Village Green. He sent out foraging parties to secure supplies for the army, seizing for that purpose the flour in all the mills within reach. The express orders of Howe and Cornwallis forbade all plundering of private houses, but these orders were freely disregarded. The plundering of the house of Jonathan Martin is narrated elsewhere in this work.

Manufacturing began in the township at an early date, and constitutes an important item in the township's wealth. All leading denominations are represented by places of worship, and many of the secret orders have lodges in the township, the oldest being Benevolent Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F. Chester Heights Camp Meeting Association, formed in 1872, purchased a farm in Aston, containing 162 acres on the line of the Baltimore Central railroad, and there hold annual camp meetings. The principal villages in the township are Village Green, four miles northwest from Chester; Rockdale; Darlington, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad,

eighteen miles from Philadelphia; Aston Mills, where large plush mills are located. Public schools are the Village Green, Aston Mills, Chester Heights, Crozerville and Brookside schools. At Village Green there is a Baptist church; at Rockdale, a Methodist Episcopal church; Catholic churches at Brookside and Chester Heights. The convent of the Sisters of St. Francis is located near the centre of the township. One railroad crosses the township, its eastern line being traversed by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, with stations at Bridgewater, Morgan, Rockdale, Wawa, from whence the Baltimore Central crosses the township, passing through the grounds of the Chester Camp Meeting Association, where they have a station of the same name. There are no incorporated boroughs in the township.

*Bethel Township.*—Bethel, smallest of all the original townships of Chester county, is triangular in shape, its southern line adjoining the state of Delaware, the northwestern boundary being Concord township, the eastern, Upper Chichester. The township is mentioned as early as 1683, and again at the court held 11 mo. 6, 1684, the inhabitants of "Concord, Bethell and Chichester were ordered to meet on the third day of the next weeke." The land is high and very productive; clay used for making fire bricks and Kaolin abound in the northwestern part of the township. Bethel hamlet was founded at an early date, the early settlers building together for the sake of safety. At the September court, 1686, Edward "Beaser" was appointed constable for "Bethel Liberty." In 1683, Edward "Bezer" and Edward Brown had 500 acres surveyed to them in the northeasterly end of the township. On this tract Bethel hamlet, afterwards known as "Corner Catch or Ketch," and the present village of Chelsea, is located. In 1686 the grand jury reported the laying out of the road from Bethel to Chichester (Marcus Hook). The list of taxables for Bethel township in 1693, shows nine tax payers: John Gibbons, Ralph Pile, John Bushel, Nicholas Pile, Edward Beaner, Robert Eyre, Thomas Garrett, John Howard, Thomas Cooper. In 1715, the list had doubled: Robert Pyle, John Grist, Robert Booth, Edward Beazer, John Canady, Benjamin Moulder, Joseph Pyle, John Hickman, Edward Griffith, John Hopton, John Gibbons, Thomas Durnell, constituting the list. There are no railroads in the township, which contains but two villages—Chelsea, in the extreme northern corner of the township, and Booths Corner in the southern part. Public schools are maintained at both these villages. Another in the centre of the township is known as Central School. The Methodists maintain churches and ministers in the township. The population of Bethel in 1910 was 535.

*Birmingham Township.*—This township, lying in the extreme southeastern corner of Delaware county, adjoins on the west and north the state of Delaware and Chester county, Pennsylvania, being separated from the latter by Brandywine creek; on the east is bounded by Thornbury and Concord townships, Chester county; on the south by the state of Delaware. It is traversed from east to west by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad (Central Division) which enters the township near Brandywine Sum-

mit and leaves it at Chadd's Ford. The Baltimore turnpike also crosses the township. It was on this road that Washington and Lafayette had their headquarters during the battle of Brandywine, fought September 11, 1777. The name of the township is believed to have been conferred by William Brinton, the first white settler known to have located in that section, in remembrance of the town of like name in England, near which he resided prior to his coming to Pennsylvania in 1684. He had purchased 400 acres from Joseph Allison and William Morgan, and his patent was so located, in 1790, when Delaware was erected out of Chester county, the county lines being so run that the original tract laid about equal in both counties. William Brinton's daughter Ann married in England, John Bennett, who joined his father-in-law in 1685 and in 1686 was appointed constable. The next settlers were Peter and Sarah Dix, a name that in more recent years has become Dicks. Joseph Gilpin and his wife Hannah settled in Birmingham not later than 1695. He inherited under the will of William Lamboll, of Reading, England, a part of the tract of land that had been surveyed and located in Birmingham in 1683 by Lamboll. Gilpin, glad to escape from the persecution to which his Quaker principles subjected him, came to the province and settled on his inheritance. On first coming he dug a cave at the side of a great rock, and therein thirteen of his fifteen children were born. It was on this farm that two valuable varieties of apples originated—the Gilpin, also called carthouse and winter redstreak, and the house apple, also called grayhouse apple. Several years after his settlement, Joseph Gilpin built a frame house, removing from the cave. In 1745, adjoining the frame, a brick house was built. On the evening of Thursday, September 11, 1777, the house, then owned by George Gilpin, was occupied by Gen. Howe as his headquarters, remaining there until the following Tuesday.

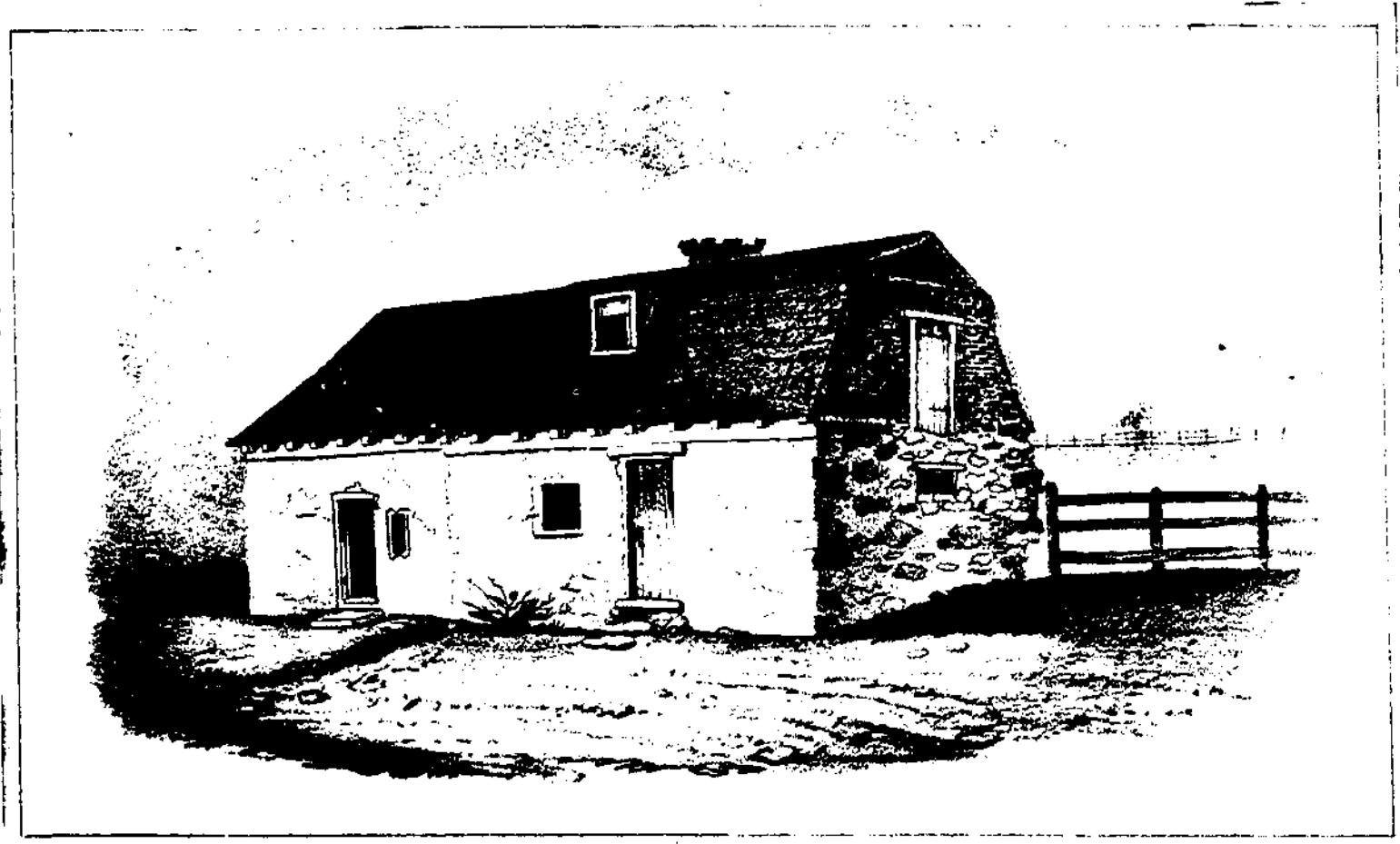
Francis Chadsey or Chads and Chadds, as the name is now written, came from Wiltshire, England, early in 1689, his name first appearing in Birmingham taxables in 1696. He served as a member of assembly from Chester county, 1706-07, and about that time erected his corn mill, for at his death in 1713 he willed one of his sons "a half share in my corn mill." John, eldest son of Francis Chads, inherited the larger part of his father's estate, married Elizabeth Richardson, and is believed to have built in 1729 the old stone house, close to the spring in the village of Chadds' Ford, opposite the then ford of the Brandywine. As travel increased, the ford often impassable, failed to meet the needs of travel. John Chads was urged to establish a ferry at that point, and to aid him, the county loaned him £30 to defray the expense he was put to in building a "flatt or Schowe." The ferry was placed in operation in 1717. In 1760, the ferry boat was repaired, Chads charging the county £44 3s. 6d., for "rebuilding the Flatt," one of the items in his bill being: "five weeks diet to boat builder at six shillings per week." The post planted on the west side of the Brandywine to fasten the ferry rope was standing in 1827, but rope, windlass and boat had disappeared. About that same date, Mary Brown, a colored woman, kept a small store at the ford, sold cakes and beer, and for

a small sum would ferry passengers across the creek in a boat she poled across. John Chads' widow was living at the ford on the day of the battle of Brandywine, in the stone house already mentioned. Washington was in the field just above the ford on the morning of the battle reconnoitering, but was driven away by British cannon balls. Several of the farm houses in the section showed for many years the effects of the battle fought in that hitherto peaceful section, September 11, 1777, and several of the spots of especial interest have been marked by tablets, by the societies interested in their preservation.

Chadds Ford, now the principal village of the township, is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, at the old ford, thirty miles from Philadelphia and twelve miles from Media. Schools are located in Birmingham at different points, best to accommodate the rural character of the population. They are known as Kaolin or No. 1 school; Chadd's Ford, or No. 2; Gilpin's or No. 3; Smith Bridge, No. 4. The old octagon school house is near the present Kaolin school. Churches exist in the township, all the principal denominations being represented, St. Luke's Episcopal being located in Chadds Ford village. The population of the township in 1910 was 702.

There are two historic buildings in Birmingham. Washington's Headquarters, a building of stone, two stories, used by Washington as his headquarters during the battle of Brandywine, was built in 1731, by Thomas G. Clark, and was owned at the time of the battle by Benjamin Ring. There are several stories connected with the ancient building, one of which is that the first time an American flag ever floated from the house was during the battle of Brandywine, when the Stars and Stripes were flung from an open window and hung there all through the fight. Another is, that while the battle was raging, Benjamin Ring stood on the porch watching the fray. Bullets were flying all around and Ring was advised to go into the house for protection, but answered, "I always put my trust in the Lord." Just at that moment a round shot struck at his feet. Tradition makes no reference to the revocation of his trust, simply recording the fact that he fled to the wine-cellars. Here Benjamin Ring conducted a tavern, his application for a license being granted in 1800 and refused in 1802. The following year his son Joshua was granted a license, the hotel having the name of "The United States Arms" in 1805. Its career as a hostelry ended in 1807. Extensive repairs were made in 1829, although the interior of the east side remains as it was at the time of the battle.

The house to which General Lafayette was carried after being wounded in the battle of Brandywine, was built in 1745 by a member of the Gilpin family. Before being carried into the house, the General was laid under a large sycamore tree at the side of the building, and after partially recovering his strength was taken within. The sycamore, which was large at the time, is now a massive tree, its wide-stretching branches capable of offering shade and shelter to a hundred wounded soldiers. Upon revisiting America under much more pleasant and more peaceful conditions than on his previous visit, General Lafayette called on Gideon Gilpin, who owned the property at the time of the



Drawn by C.P. Tholey

RESIDENCE OF CALEB PUSEY AT CHESTER MILLS.

Bowen & Co. lith. Philada.

battle and who had made his home an asylum for the French nobleman. At this time Mr. Gilpin, a very old man, was confined to his bed, but was very much pleased at the call, the General pressing his hand cordially and wishing him every blessing. The house mentioned stands on the Baltimore turnpike, east of Chadd's Ford, south of the Gilpin school-house, and not far east of the house on the same road which served as Washington's headquarters.

*Chester Township.*—The original district comprised in Chester township, included the city of Chester, as now constituted and the borough of Upland. As now constituted it consists of the territory lying between those places and the townships of Upper Chichester, Aston, Middletown and Nether Providence. Chester township was one of the first municipal districts erected after Penn's first visit to the Province in 1682, when he divided the territory into counties. Chester creek crosses the township from west to east, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads also cross, the former following the line of the creek from Morgan station to Upland station, the latter road touching only the southern point of the township. The schools are Franklin School in the extreme south, and Washington School at Brookhaven. The population in 1910 was 615. The history of the county, principally comprised in the city of Chester and borough of Upland, will more fully be told in connection with those places, and in the chapter on educational institutions, manufacturing and churches.

*Upland Borough.*—The first mills erected in the municipal district now known as the borough of Upland, were also the first mills erected in Pennsylvania; after the territory passed to the ownership of William Penn. It was in connection with the mills of Upland that John P. Crozer came into prominence, and it is within the limits of the borough that Crozer Theological Seminary is located, an institution established by the Crozer family in 1868, as a memorial to their father. Crozer Home for Incurables is also a monument to the generous humanity of the Crozers. Upland station, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, is situated within the limits of the city of Chester, no steam railroad entering the borough limits. Two public schools of modern character are located in the borough, while both the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal denominations have houses of worship. The grist mills that have for so long been the life of the borough, are still a great source of prosperity. The borough is a favorite resident section, its proximity to Chester and Philadelphia rendering it a most desirable abode. It was created a borough May 24, 1869, being then a most prosperous village. In 1910 the population was 2221.

The oldest building in Pennsylvania is the Pusey House at Upland, yet preserved as a relic of the long ago, and in almost the same form as when built by Caleb Pusey, whose name is inseparably connected with Chester Mills, although long before his death he had parted with all his interests in the land and business. He died in February, 1726-27. He was a last maker by trade, and emigrated from England in 1682 with his wife Ann, settling at the present site of Upland. The old house bearing his name is on the north side

of the mill race; is about thirty feet in length, fifteen feet in breadth, one story, with hipped roof. The thick walls are of stone and brick, while the floor is of broad solid oak planking. The brick part of the wall was evidently put there to take the place of stones which had fallen out. The bricks in the eastern gable it is said were placed there after Chester Mills had become the property of Samuel Shaw, who repaired the house. A low doorway gives admission to the room; the low ceilings and the heavy beams above still disclose the marks of the axe which hewed the timber into form more than two centuries ago. A stepladder enclosed in a rude gangway gives access to the garret. There is the old widemouthed fireplace (now enclosed) before whose hearth sat the sedate Penn with his trusted agent, Caleb Pusey, discussing the prospects of their business enterprises and forming plans for the future good of the colony.

*South Chester Borough.*—Originally part of Chester township and now part of the city of Chester, South Chester was in its separate form a busy hive of manufacturing industry. As part of Chester it now constitutes an important part of the wealth and prosperity of that city. On April 15, 1869, the legislature created the District of Lamokin, and March 12, 1870, passed an act providing "that the district of Lamokin in the county of Delaware, together with two certain tracts of land, each containing about twenty acres, lying adjacent to the said district \* \* \* be and the same is constituted a borough \* \* \* with the name style and title of the Borough of South Chester in the County of Delaware." The first burgess was Thomas J. Clayton, elected in April, 1870, when the first vote cast by a colored man in the state of Pennsylvania was cast at the first borough election held in South Chester, by William Henry Cooper. In 1879 the town hall was erected, and dedicated October 27, of that year. Churches, schools and mills of South Chester are treated in separate chapters. In 1897 the borough gave up its separate corporate existence and became a part of the city of Chester and now constitutes the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Wards.

The first fire company in the borough was the Felton Fire Company, organized in 1882, which the same year erected at a cost of \$3,000 a brick fire house between Morton and Feffrey streets. The first newspapers were the South Chester News, established by W. Warren Webb, March 23, 1883. The Plain Speaker was established August 1, 1883, by Olin T. Pancoast.

*North Chester Borough.*—This borough, created by act of legislature, March 14, 1873, included the villages of Paultown, Powhatan, Waterville and Shoemakerville, "beginning at the intersection of the boundary lines of the city of Chester, the borough of Upland and the township of Chester," the line continuing "along the northeastern boundary of the said borough of Upland," following the line of Chester creek to the northern boundary of the city of Chester. The upper part of the borough was part of the 184½ acres surveyed to James Sandelands, December 2, 1685. At the southeastern end of the borough, December 18, 1685, 197 acres were surveyed to Eusta Anderson, the greater part not in the borough, the part that was included being known

as Powhattan, because of the mills of that name erected there. At the time of the erection of the borough, Powhattan Mills and Irvington Mills were in successful operation, Chester Rural Cemetery also being within its limits. The first election for burgess and council was held March 29, 1873; John M. Sharpless, the first elected burgess, declining to serve, Henry L. Powell of the council was chosen to act in his stead. North Chester continued its separate borough existence until 1888, when it was consolidated with the city of Chester, and is now known as the First Ward.

*Upper Chichester Township.*—In the early days of the province of Pennsylvania the term Chichester was used to indicate that part of Chester county now known as Upper and Lower Chichester townships. Chichester had been surveyed prior to 1686, and at the October court of that year the justices ordered "that the township of Chichester extend its bounds as formerly laid out by Charles Ashcom until further order." The peculiar western line, which separates Upper Chichester from Bethel township, was run to conform to the lines of the tracts surveyed to the early settlers and certainly a more irregular line it would be difficult to lay out.

Among the earliest settlers was Walter Martin, founder of St. Martin's Church. Adjoining his land to the east were 250 acres surveyed to Jeremiah Collett, June 16, 1682. The latter was an earnest churchman, and by will devised a certain sum of money for the support of the rector of St. Martin's Church. Other settlers came in rapid succession; roads were built; churches, schools and mills followed; and the routine of a prosperous rural township constitutes the history of Upper Chichester. The water courses are Naaman's creek, its east and west branches, and Marcus Hook creek; good roads prevail, and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad crosses the township with stations at Twin Oaks, Boothwyn and Ogden. The public schools are excellent, being known as Larkin or No. 3, Twin Oaks or No. 2, Boothwyn or No. 1. Two Friends' Meetings exist in the township; the Presbyterian and Methodist, also having places of worship. The population in 1910 was 671. The villages are Boothwyn, population about 125; Twin Oaks and Ogden Station (Hance P. O.)

*Lower Chichester.*—This township includes that part of Chester county lying between Upper Chichester and the Delaware river, including the now borough of Marcus Hook. The division was made early in 1700, the Lower township being part of the grant made by Queen Christiana of Sweden to her subjects on the Delaware, the remaining part of Lower Chichester being patented by Gov. Andros, March 28, 1679, to Charles Jansen, Olle Rawson, Olle Nielson, Hans Hopman, John Hendrickson and Hans Olsen, the tract containing 1,000 acres. The principal history of the township centres in the present borough of Marcus Hook. The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad crosses the township, with stations at Trainer and Linwood, trolley lines connecting with the Chester systems of transportation. A grammar school near Trainer, and the Rockhills school, constitute the public school system of the township outside of Mar-

cus Hook, there also being a Methodist Episcopal church near the Grammar school. The population in 1910 was 1250.

*Borough of Marcus Hook.*—At Upland court, in 1678, a record appears acknowledging from Hans Ollsen a deed to William Clayton, for all his land, "right and interest of & to his houses and appurtenances Lying and being all Marretties hooke." In 1682 the ancient name of Marcus Hook was changed by an order of Upland court to Chichester, and for many years the latter name was born in legal documents, but the popular name was so fixed in the public that it would not accept the new name and the village retained the old name Marcus Hook in spite of legislation and executive power. After the coming of Penn in 1682, Marcus Hook grew rapidly, becoming a formidable rival of Chester, the two towns being about equal in size in 1708, each consisting of about one hundred houses. Pirates at an early day came to Marcus Hook, a record of the Provincial Council stating that Gov. Keith in 1716 called their attention to "the great losses which the colony had already sustained beyond any of its neighbors, by our Trade's being blocked up and infested with pirates at the Capes of this river and bay." He further informed them "that one Trench, a noted pirate who has done the greatest mischief of any to this place, has been lurking for some days at this town."

At a meeting of the council at Philadelphia, at which Gov. Markham presided, the minutes show that the town was granted permission to hold "a weeklye market on friday's to be kept in broad st as is desired." Penn seven months later granted a full charter to Marcus Hook as a market town, with all rights and privileges fully set forth. Boat building was an important industry, Peter Kahn, a Swedish naturalist, recording: "they build here every year a number of small ships for sale, and from an iron work which lies higher up in the country, they carry iron bars to this place and ship them." In 1753, William Howell, of Marcus Hook, was a leading shipwright. The ancient town continued prominent in shipbuilding until the larger vessels required, were beyond the capital or plants of the yards, which restricted the industry in Marcus Hook to small coasting and river craft. The industry gradually died out, although as late as 1884, Samuel J. Barton launched a large schooner from his yards. William Cranston and Simon Sherlock were noted ship builders.

The wooden piers of Marcus Hook were erected by the state of Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolution. In 1785, Philadelphia merchants memorialized the state government, praying for construction of new piers along the Delaware in the interest of the commercial supremacy of that city. This agitation resulted in the construction of piers at Marcus Hook. April 18, 1893, Marcus Hook was incorporated a borough, Samuel Vernon being elected the first burgess; Henry A. Lewis is the present incumbent. The United States Pipe Line enters the borough, which is the seat of a large refining interest. The principal plants are the Pure Oil Company, Sun Oil Company, Union Petroleum Company, Atlantic Refining Company, A. K. Knabb & Co., (barrel factory), American Viscose Company (artificial silk), Hardwood Package Company

(barrels). The Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal churches all have houses of worship in the borough, there also being an African Methodist Episcopal church. St. Martin's, the Episcopal church, owes its first land to Walter Martin, an embittered Quaker, who donated an acre and one perch of ground for a church and burial place for the inhabitants of Chichester (Marcus Hook), "Quakers and reputed Quakers only excepted." The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, Knights of Pythias, and Modern Woodmen, all have lodges, and an excellent public school system is maintained. The State Quarantine Station formerly existing on Tinicum Island, has been in recent years established and is still maintained in Marcus Hook. The Marcus Hook Fire Company is the strong defense of the borough against the fire fiend, and has done excellent service whenever called upon. The population of the borough in 1910 was 1573.

*Concord Township.*--This township, the largest in Delaware county, is first mentioned in the records of a court "held at Chester, on the 27th of the 4th month called June, 1683," when John Mendenhall was appointed constable for "Concord liberty." A small part of the township in the south, borders the state of Delaware, the other boundaries being Bethel, Birmingham, Thornbury and Aston townships. The township was laid out in rectangular form, and a road exactly in the middle, called Concord street, ran from Bethel on the south to Thornbury on the north. This street laid out in 1682 does not appear ever to have been opened to public travel. Elam road crosses the township from Elam post office, continuing on to Chester Heights, in Aston. The Baltimore turnpike also crosses Concord, as does the Central division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad. Numerous creeks traverse the township.

Early surveys were made to William Beazer, March 29, 1683, which a little later passed to William Cloud, 300 acres; to John Beal, 200 acres the same year; to John Haselgrove, 500 acres, October 12, 1683. Above Concordville, John Lee received a patent, December 3, 1701, for 152 acres; John Mendenhall purchased 300 acres June 27, 1684, on which Concord Friends' Meeting House was built, Mendenhall donating the land. A tract of 200 acres surveyed to William Byers passed in 1693 to Nicholas Pyle, who settled in the township in 1686. He was active in the early milling industry, served six years in the assembly, and was an important factor in the pioneer settlement. Another of the early settlers was Nicholas Newlin, reputed as very wealthy, a nobleman by descent, being one of the De Newlands who came over with the Conqueror. Although of English family, he came to this country from county Tyrone, Ireland. He was a member of the Provincial Council and a justice of the courts. His son Nicholas, a man of education and means, accompanied his father to Pennsylvania, being then twenty-four years of age. In 1698 he was a member of assembly, serving also during other years. He was one of the proprietaries, commissioners of property, a justice of the courts, and one of the commissioners of the loan office from 1722 until his death. A list of taxables, dated 1715, re-

veals the following settlers: Nathaniel Newlin Jr., Nicholas Pyle for ye mill, James Claniston, Nathaniel Newlin Sr., Joseph Cloud, Henry Oburn, John Palmer, John Palmer Jr., Goodwin Walter, George Robinson, Jacob Pyle, Ralph Pyle, Henry Peirce, Matthias Carle, Ralph Evenson, James Heaved, William Ammett, Thomas Smith, John Lee, Robert Chamberlin, Robert Chamberlin Jr., Thomas West, William Hill, Morgan Jones, Thomas Durnall, George Lee, Daniel Evans, Joseph Nicklin, John Hannum, Benjamin Mendenhall, John Mendenhall, John Newlin, Joseph Edwards, Thomas Broom, William Storde, Francis Pulin, John Penneck, James Chiffers, John Hackney, Christopher Penock. Freeman: Caleb Perkins, Richard Star, Peter Poulson, John Pennock, John Egram, Henry Jones, Thomas Ealthan. Each successive year showed an increase of settlers and wealth, the census of 1910 showing a population of 1213. The schools, churches, mills and military of the township are treated elsewhere.

The villages of the township are Ivy Mills, Concordville, Ward and Elam, the largest being Concordville, with a population of about 300. A noted family of the township is the Willcox, founded in 1718 by Thomas Willcox and his wife Elizabeth Cole, who settled on the west branch of Chester creek, in Concord. Both he and his wife were members of the Roman Catholic faith, this being, it is asserted, the second Catholic family to settle in Philadelphia. The old Ivy paper mill, with which the family was so intimately connected, was founded by Thomas Willcox, and was the second paper mill built in this state, the first having been the Rittenhouse mill on the Wissahickon. This is the oldest business house now standing in the United States. It has had intimate relations not only with Franklin Carey and all the principal printing houses of the last century, but with the colonial authorities for forty years preceding the Revolution, issuing all their money, did business with the authorities of the Revolutionary period and with the United States government ever since, all in the line of its regular business as manufacturers of printing, currency and security papers. The Old Ivy mill, after standing one hundred years, was torn down in greater part and rebuilt by a grandson of the founder, James M. Willcox. Two men, the founder and his son, (Judge) Mark Willcox, conducted the mill ninety-eight years. It was then continued by James M. Willcox, who doubled its capacity, and with improved machinery, continuing with bank-note paper a specialty. For a long period not only were the banks of the United States supplied with their paper from the Ivy Mill, but its lofts were at times piled with peculiar looking paper of various tints, bearing ingrained watermarks of most of the governments and banks of South America. James M. Willcox built Glen Mills No. 1 and 2, and also maintained his commercial house in Philadelphia. He took his sons Mark and William into partnership, and March 3, 1852, he retired, leaving his business to his sons, and died unexpectedly before the following morning. He is buried with his father, grandfather and many descendants, in the old family burying ground at Ivy Mills. The sons continued the business, meeting the

great demand made upon them during the civil war for bank-note paper. Later they manufactured in a costly mill the peculiar paper used by the Treasury department in their bank note issues, but patented by the Willcox house. This "localized fibre" paper, made at the Glen Mills, attained not only a national but world-wide reputation, it making counterfeiting impossible. For ten years the mills were jealously guarded by United States secret service men and forty employees of the Treasury department, to see that no scrap of the paper should reach any but its intended use. During that period, not a sheet out of the millions made was lost or missed; not a counterfeit on any treasury note or bond of the issue or series that began on that paper; and when in 1878 Secretary John Sherman removed the place of manufacture of government paper, the paper account at Glen Mills balanced and a clear quittance was given. The old Ivy Mill is now a picturesque ruin, but it played an important part in Concord township history and will ever be an interesting relic.

*Darby Township.*—This township was settled soon after the coming of Penn, being recognized as a place of permanent settlement in 1683. In 1684, Darby Friends' Meeting had been established, the members meeting at the house of John Blunston. In the same year the first official record of Darby appears in the list of collectors, "to gather the assessments for the building of the court-house." Thomas Worth and Joshua Fearne were appointed "for Darby," Mons Stacke and William Cobb for "Amosland and Calcoone Hook." The latter was recognized as a separate municipal district until 1686, when it was made a part of Darby township, and Amosland annexed to Ridley. Calcon or Calkoens Hook comprised all the territory between Cobb's creek on the east, and Muckiniattas creek on the west, but later became restricted to a lesser area. A patent was issued June 18, 1668, by Governor Lovelace to Israel Helme, Hendrick Jacobson, Ole Kock and Jan Ministerman, that included almost all the land in the township south of the Queen's Highway and west of a line drawn due south from the toll gate on that road. This great area of land is now covered with the buildings constituting several thriving boroughs, making the former farms appear like one continuous settlement, a present map of that section of old Darby township reveals but a small area left under township government. After the Revolution, Upper Darby was set off as a separate township, and in that district are also now several thriving boroughs. In 1747, the township was divided by authority of a township meeting, for every purpose except the support of the poor, the permanent total division occurring in 1786. The mills at Darby were built about 1695 or 1696, and are mentioned as "three water grist mills and a fulling mill." The mills, schools and churches of the township will be found in separate chapters on these subjects.

The Queen's Highway, the Southern post road from Darby to Chester, was laid out in 1706, and caused a great deal of bitter feeling against the commissioners for the manner in which it was surveyed. One of these men, Jasper Yeates, was accused of having the road enter Chester at the point it did.

to the benefit of his own and his father-in-law's estate. "God and Nature," it was asserted, "intended the road to cross directly across the creek, but the Devil and Jasper Yeates took it where it was located." On this highway Washington marched his army on Sunday, August 24, 1777, moving southward to give battle to Howe at Brandywine, and over it on the following September 12 the beaten Americans "poured through Darby on their way to Philadelphia." On December 22, Howe with 7000 troops camped on Darby Heights, and during the entire time the British remained in Philadelphia, Darby township suffered excessively from the spoliation of the soldiers foraging, especially the Friends. The latter never made claim for their losses, so they cannot be stated. Other claims from the inhabitants of both Upper and Lower townships aggregated £1475. The population of the township in 1910 was 1763.

*Darby Borough.*—After the establishment of mills, Darby soon became a centre, although there is no direct mention of Darby Village until 1773, although Darbytown is mentioned in 1698. About the year 1800, the place is thus described: "Darby is situated about seven and a half miles from Philadelphia, on the east side of the creek of the same name that empties into the Delaware a little above Chester. It contains about fifty or sixty houses, and has a Friends' meeting house." In 1836 the Upland Union, published a description of the borough and villages of Delaware county: "Darby is next in importance to Chester. It is on the southern great road about seven miles from Philadelphia by a good turnpike. It contains a Friends' Meeting House, Mt. Zion Methodist Church, a lyceum, a library company, a printing office, four public houses, three stores, a cotton factory, a post office and about sixty dwelling houses, and many elegant dwellings on the Haverford road." The village prospered and grew, retaining its village government until May 3, 1853, when it was incorporated a borough. On the third Friday in May following the date of incorporation, an election was held, William Jones being elected the first burgess.

An institution of which special mention is a pleasure, is the Darby Library Company, founded May 1, 1743. Twenty-nine persons founded the library by signing articles of agreement and effected an organization. These articles required each person in the copartnership to pay on becoming a member, twenty shillings to a person who should be appointed to receive the money and purchase books for a library, and also annually thereafter to pay five shillings "for and towards the purchasing of such books and the necessary expenses of the Library as two thirds of the Company shall direct." Proper rules and regulations were provided, and the Library started on its useful prosperous career. Many valuable books were donated and many purchased, the earlier purchases being made in England. No effort was made to erect their own library building until January, 1795, when a committee was appointed, their report being that they could not obtain a suitable lot "at a price that would possibly do." In 1872 a successful effort was made to purchase a lot and

erect a suitable building. The cost of lot and buildings was about \$10,000, and on March 29, 1876, the building was dedicated.

Another ancient association is Darby Fire Company, organized January 27, 1775, by the active male adults of the village. It is set forth in the articles of association that each subscriber, "for the better preservation of our own and neighbors' houses, goods and effects from fire, would at his own proper charge provide two leathern buckets, to be marked with his own name and respective Company, and shall be kept ready at hand and applied to no other use than preserving our own and neighbors houses, goods and effects." Any neglect of this agreement subjected the member so offending to a fine of five shillings. A sufficient sum was contributed to purchase ladders that were forbidden to be used for any but fire purposes, and only then by members of the company. A fine of five shillings was imposed on all members who failed to attend at a fire occurring on the premises of one of the company, unless a reasonable excuse could be given; a member refusing to pay his fines, his name was erased from the roll and he was excluded from all rights and forfeited all interest in the ladders and other property of the company. The articles of agreement, "presented by Zachariah Poulson Jr., 106 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, 1796," concluded: "XI. Lastly, that upon the death of any of our company, the survivors shall, in time of danger as aforesaid, be aiding and assisting to the widow of such deceased, during her widowhood, as if her husband had been living, she only keeping the buckets in repair and causing them to be sent to every fire as aforesaid." The company existed as a volunteer company until 1871, ninety-six years, when it gave way to a paid fire department instituted November 6, 1871, by the borough officers, who elected Enos Verlenden chief engineer. On January 1, 1871, a room was rented at the mills of Verlenden Brothers, and the "old Machine" laid away after a half century of service.

Darby's banking institutions are the First National Bank, established in 1870, of which W. L. Verlenden is president, and G. W. Dwier, cashier; the Darby Trust Company, established 1912, Charles R. Lee, treasurer, O. L. Skilton, secretary. The Progress, a semi-weekly newspaper, Republican in politics, is edited by M. H. Magnin.

Famous old inns of Darby include: "The Ship," just licensed in 1735; "The Market Wagon" licensed in 1739; "The Blue Anchor," licensed in 1747.

Orphans' Rest Lodge No. 132, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 20, 1845. General Taylor Encampment, I. O. O. F., was chartered, January 29, 1847. Other modern fraternal orders also flourish in the borough. The population in 1910 was 2412.

*Upper Darby Township.*—Upper Darby was created a separate township in 1786. Its northern boundary is Haverford township, Cobbs creek its eastern line, separating it from Philadelphia county, Darby creek, its western, Darby township its southern boundary. Settled originally by Friends, its history is one of prosperity and peace. At the southwestern limit of the township a tract of 150 acres was surveyed to John Blunston, July 12, 1683, to which

the name "Primos" was given. The name is still preserved in Primos station and post office, on the Baltimore Central railroad. Kelleyville was located on ground acquired by Richard Bonsall, March 1, 1697-1698. Garrettford, Fernwood, Arlington, Cardington, Pembroke, are also stations or post offices in the county, and several boroughs have also been formed on lands formerly owned by the old families of the township. Within its limits are also located: The Flower Observatory, Burd Orphan Asylum, Montrose, Arlington and Fernwood cemeteries. The township is traversed by steam and electric railways, and good wagon roads are the rule. The many mills, churches and schools of the two Darby townships, are fully described elsewhere.

The first society formed in the township was an abolition society organized prior to May 4, 1830, on which occasion George Sellers, Abram Powell, Dr. Caleb Ash, James Rhoads, Joseph Fussell, Joseph Rhoads, Saul Sellers Jr., Lewis Watkin, Nathan Sellers, John Sellers Jr., J. Morgan Bunting and William H. Bunting were appointed a committee to attend the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Anti-Slavery Society at Philadelphia; May 17, 1830. The few members of the society continued to meet occasionally until the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln accomplished the object of its existence. Thomas Garrett, with pronounced anti-slavery views from his youth, was a fearless advocate of abolition not only in words but deeds, he having aided between three and four thousand slaves to escape. In May, 1870, at a great parade of colored people in Wilmington, Thomas Garrett, then eighty years of age, was taken in an open barouche through the streets of the city, a guard of honor bearing banners inscribed "Our Moses."

It is noted that the first use of gas in Delaware county for illuminating purposes was in 1853, in the spacious mansion erected by Christopher Fallon, on the south side of Garrettford road, west of the Darby and Haverford roads.

A remarkable case of longevity is cited in the case of Mrs. Mary Ash, who died March 24, 1862, aged ninety-seven years. She was the mother of sixteen children, surviving them all except two, her eldest and youngest, the latter being over sixty years of age at her mother's death. Mary Ash was twelve years of age when the battle of Brandywine was fought, and could remember that some of the American soldiers on the retreat to Philadelphia stopped at her father's house, there obtaining food and drink. She had lived in the house in which she died seventy-five years, and retained all her faculties until three days prior to her death. Population of Upper Darby in 1910 was 5385.

*Edgemont Township.*—Bordering on Chester county, encircled north, east and south by Newtown, Upper Providence, Middletown and Thornbury townships, Edgemont is almost entirely an agricultural community. Although possessing good water power on Ridley and Crum creeks, it was never developed to any extent. Good roads pass through the township, which possesses no large

villages or boroughs. The population, according to the census of 1910, was 525. The post offices of the townships are Gradyville and Edgemont. "Edgemont Great Road," the early name of the highway from Chester, crossing the township in a northwesterly direction, was laid out in 1687. There is a tradition that Henry Hollingsworth, the surveyor, caused an apple tree to be planted at the end of every mile; being at odds with Richard Crosby, he planted no tree at the mile end opposite the latter's farm. During the Revolution the township suffered repeated losses from the scouting parties of both armies, the losses as filed in a claim against the government, amounting to £504.

On Crum creek, where the West Chester road crosses, was the tract of 240 acres laid out to Samuel Bradshaw, April 10, 1682. Part of this estate is known as "Castle Rock," because of the cluster of peculiar rocks, rising in confusion, boulder upon boulder, to the height of two hundred feet. This rocky formation, pierced through and through with fissures and caverns, is a remarkable natural curiosity.

Among the early landowners were Joseph and Mary Baker, whose descendants are numerous in Delaware and Chester counties. He represented Delaware county in the Provincial Assembly, and died in 1716. Philip Yarnall, with his brother Francis, came from Worcestershire, England, first settling in Springfield township, and for several years they were members of Darby Friends' Meeting. Francis married Hannah Baker, of Edgemont, and purchased 510 acres adjoining Edgemont line in Chester county. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly, and died in 1731. His son Mordecai was a noted preacher among Friends; Peter, a grandson, studied medicine, entered the army and sailed as surgeon's mate on the privateer "Delaware" during the Revolution. He subsequently became a noted Quaker preacher. Philip Yarnall married Dorothy Baker, in 1694, and purchased 480 acres in Edgemont, where he died in 1734, his wife in 1743, leaving ten children, founding the influential numerous Yarnall family. Ephraim Jackson came from England in 1687 and bought land south of Philip Yarnall. Robert Pennell, in 1691 and 1705, bought 500 acres north of Philip Yarnall. Other noted families of the township are the Lewis, Smedley, Eachus and Mendenhall.

*Haverford Township.*—This township, bordering Montgomery county joins south and west Upper Darby, Marple and Radnor townships, and lies wholly within, the limits of the original "Welsh Tract." It was the second township settled by the Welsh in this tract, Merion in Montgomery being the first. Under a warrant from Penn, the Welsh Friends contemplated having their settlements together, intending them to constitute one municipal district, allowing them to manage their public affairs in their own way. Consequently, when the division line was run between Philadelphia and Chester counties, directly through the "Welsh Tract," thus separating the settlements of Haverford and Radnor from Merion, great dissatisfaction arose. No notice was taken of their complaint to Penn, but they steadfastly continued their refusal to recognize a division, and in the Provincial Coun-

cil and in the courts of Chester county, unsuccessfully battled for their rights. At the June court of 1689 the commission of William Howell, of Haverford, as a justice, was read and published, and "he did afterwards subscribe to the solemn declaration prepared by the 57th chapter of the great law of this province." At the same court, William Jenkins, of Haverford, served as a juror, and at the December court John Jerman was attested constable for Radnor. This was the first official recognition by the inhabitants of these townships that they were subject to the jurisdiction of Chester county, both of which later became part of the county of Delaware. The original lists of taxables in Haverford in the year 1693 is preserved, containing the names of John Bevan, William Howell, Morris Llewellyn, Thomas Rees, William Lewis, John Richard, Humphrey Ellis, Ellis Ellis, Ralph Lewis, William Jenkins, Daniell Humphrey, David Lawrence, Lewis David, John Lewis, Henry Lewis, John Lewis, Junior, Richard Hayes, Benjamin Humphrey, William Howell for Tho. Owen, Richard Hayes for David Lewis, John Bevan for Evan Williams.

Haverford street or road was laid out in 1683, the Haverford and Darby road in 1687, and other roads later, as needed. The men who controlled the township in early days were the most prominent in the Tract and county, and are thus eulogized by Dr. George Smith:

"It is even still more wonderful to see the large amounts that were appropriated to charitable purposes. This was particularly the case among Welsh Friends. Every reasonable want was attended to. If a newly arrived immigrant or a 'poor friend,' stood in need of a house, it was built for him; of a plow or a cow, he was provided with one. The fields of the sick and the weak were not allowed to remain uncultivated and their pecuniary wants and other necessities were liberally supplied. Nor was their care in these respects confined to their own little communities. Wherever suffering humanity was found, our Quaker ancestors were ever ready to contribute liberally to its relief."

The religious obligations of the Friends, composing the greater part of the population of the township, forbidding taking part in the war, did not prevent their actively aiding in the care of the sick and wounded soldiers or in performing many acts of kindness to the soldiers, and in some cases the saint was sunk in the patriot, and the term "fighting Quaker" was often correctly applied. In each succeeding year the population showed a goodly increase; improvement continued its steady march, the township ever maintaining a leading position in all departments of civil, business, religious and educational life. The population in 1910 is given as 3989, living in the many beautiful villages and on the fertile farms of the townships. Haverford College, founded, erected and controlled by Friends, is of special mention elsewhere. The principal post villages and stations of the township are: Llanerch, Beechwood Park, Grassland, Haverford, Ardmore Junction, Brookthorpe, Coopertown and Manoa. Steam and electric railroads traverse the township, bringing the rural population within easy and frequent communication with Philadelphia, a fact that has caused a wonderful increase in population and land values. In the southern corner

of the township the grounds of the Delaware County Country Club are located. The churches, schools and manufacturing of Haverford will be found in the chapters treating these subjects.

*Marple Township.*—This township adjoins Haverford on the west, separated from it by Darby creek. It is further bounded east, south, west and north by Springfield, Upper Providence, Newtown and Radnor townships. Marple is almost exclusively an agricultural township, its milling industries being principally the saw and grist mills, located on Darby and Crum creeks. The first mention of Marple occurs in the records of a Chester county court held "5th day of the Sixth month 1684," at which time Jonathan Hayes and James Stamfield were appointed tax collectors "for the publick aid of Marple," and at the same time Thomas Pearson was appointed "constable and supervisor for the highway for Marple." The great road of Marple, which enters the township at its southern boundary just above the Springfield meeting house, was laid out in 1683, and ran almost due north through the centre of the district, uniting with the West Chester road a short distance south of Newtown line. A list of the taxables of Marple in 1693, contains fifteen names—Jonathan Hayes, Peter Worrall, James Stamfield's estate, William Huntley, John Person, Thomas Person, Ralph Dralcutt, Geo. Williard, Thomas Marcy, John Howell, Josiah Taylor, David Morris, Henry Cadman, John Shaw and John Hoopes. Thomas "Person," mentioned in the list, is the Thomas Pierson (Pearson) who tradition states came in the "Welcome" with Penn, and on whose suggestion the name Upland was changed to Chester. Margaret, wife of Thomas Pierson, John, his brother, and Mary Smith, his sister, came from England in the "Endeavour" in September, 1683, nearly a year after Penn's arrival. Sarah Pierson, daughter of Thomas, married John West, they becoming the parents of Benjamin West, the famous American artist. Peter Worrall (Worrell, Worrall) was a tanner from Berkshire, England. Jonathan Hayes, the largest land owner in the township, was a member of assembly in 1689, and a justice in 1703-11. In 1715 he was murdered by Henry Pugh, a millwright, and Lazarus Thomas, a laborer. The trial of his assassins is the first case of homicide known in the records of Chester county. Although Marple during the Revolution was removed in a great measure from the din of war, British foraging parties and their Tory allies caused a loss to the residents that is partly shown in the bill for damages, amounting to £217.

A small settlement known as Marple post office is on the line of Marple and Springfield townships. Prior to 1831 a store was kept there by William Edwards, and in 1849 E. R. Curtis, who established a store there in 1831, was appointed postmaster, a position he was still holding thirty-five years later. Broomall post office, in the northern part of the township, contains a stone dwelling built in 1798 by Hugh and Rebecca Lownes. It was a licensed house in 1800, known as the "Drove Tavern," kept by David Reed. About 1832 a store was established at the crossroads by Isaac Haldeman. In 1868 a post office was established and named Broomall in honor of John M. Broomall,

then member of Congress from the Seventh District. George Essey was the first postmaster. Foxcroft, a station on the Philadelphia & Delaware County railroad, is in the extreme northern part of the township on the Haverford line. The population of Marple in 1910 was 895.

*Borough of Media.*—One hundred and sixty-eight years prior to the location of the village of Media, Peter and William Taylor, brothers, bought of William Penn, yet in England, 1250 acres of land in the province of Pennsylvania at a price averaging ten and a quarter cents per acre; 700 acres of this land was taken up on the exact location of Media, Peter taking 400, and William 300 acres, the balance of their purchase being located elsewhere. The brothers came from England early in 1682. William lived upon his estate until his death, January 6, 1683, surviving his wife's death but three days. Peter Taylor married Sarah, daughter of John Houlston, a neighboring settler, and moved to East Caln township, Chester county, where 500 acres of their original purchase had been located. The Taylor land passed to other hands and was used for agricultural purposes, although at the time of the removal of the county seat from Chester in 1848 there were twelve buildings included in the present borough, including the old almshouse and the house of Peter Worrall, which was a tavern. The original name of the village, Providence, was changed to Media at a meeting held at the Providence Inn, January 10, 1850. It is an interesting fact that Gen. Zachary Taylor, hero of the Mexican war, and president of the United States, was a lineal descendant of Peter Taylor, original owner of the land upon which Media stands.

The agitation over the removal of the county seat began at a meeting held at "Black Horse Tavern," in Middletown township, and continued with bitterness in the county and legislature until the signature of Gov. Shunk was finally affixed to a bill authorizing the removal, passed by the house January 19, 1848, by the senate March 30, and signed by the governor April 7, following.

The first sale of building lots in Providence (Media) of which Joseph Fox had completed the survey and plat July 26, 1849, was held by the county commissioners, Monday, September 17, 1849, they having purchased a tract of forty-eight acres from Mrs. Sarah Briggs. Seventy lots were sold, realizing a sum of \$7580, but \$180 less than the sum they had paid Mrs. Briggs for the entire forty-eight acres, leaving one hundred and thirty-four lots still in their hands. The commissioners making the purchase and conducting the sale were Edmund Pennell, Mark Bartleson and Caleb J. Hoopes. The purchaser of lots Nos. 1 and 2 was Dr. George Smith, the price paid \$3 per front foot. Other purchasers in rotation were Gideon Miles, one lot; Jacob Smedley, three; William Jones, two; J. Morgan Hunter, two; Minshall Painter, eight; Joseph Hood, one; Capt. William Apple, two; Isaac Taylor, one; Isaac Haldeman, three; Geo. Smedley, two; John Miller, three; James Edwards, two; J. T. Hawkins, one, and John C. Beatty, one. Other buyers recorded were: John Hardcastle, William Smedley, Phelin Campbell, Abram Pennell, James Smith, Thomas Pratt, Isaac C. Malin, Charles Palmer, Henry Bowen, Thomas Inman, Isaac S. Williams, Jabez Lawson, James Pennell and John

Hill. Large reservations had been made for the court house, jail and a market house. The lots were twenty feet front, one hundred and seventy feet in length. At a second sale, October 15, forty more lots were sold, and the same day the Briggs farmhouse and barn were purchased. After the first and second sale of lots, the increase in the value of surrounding property was so marked that it became expedient to sell the ground upon which the old almshouse stood, particularly as the buildings were old and not well adapted to their purpose. The old structure was bought by a Mr. Primrose, of Philadelphia, who sold it to David Milne, another Philadelphian, who converted it into lodgings for a large number of colored families. The place soon became known as the "Continental."

The first building erected after the act of removal, was a fine brick store, located at the northeast corner of State street and South avenue, built by John C. Beatty, who commenced it in the fall of 1849, finishing it early the following spring. The lower story was occupied as a dry goods and grocery store by Ellis Smedley; the upper story, finished as a hall, was dedicated to the cause of temperance, February 16, 1850. Other buildings were in course of erection before the Beatty store was finished, and soon the locality began to take on the appearance of a busy town. On Friday, June 20, 1851, the first fire occurred in the infant village, Peter Hill's shingle factory, which stood not far from the bridge over Ridley creek, on the Black Horse road, being destroyed, with a considerable quantity of lumber.

Early in the history of the borough, stage lines to outside points were established, and in August, 1851, Walter C. Brodhead thus advertised in the Delaware County Republican. "For Media—Mr. Brodhead, the accommodating proprietor of the line of stages between this borough and Media, will place extra coaches on the route during the session of court. A capacious four-horse omnibus will leave the depot at half past eight o'clock in the morning." This line was continued until the opening of the West Chester & Philadelphia railroad. In August, 1852, a telegraph line was run through Media, although a local office was not at once established.

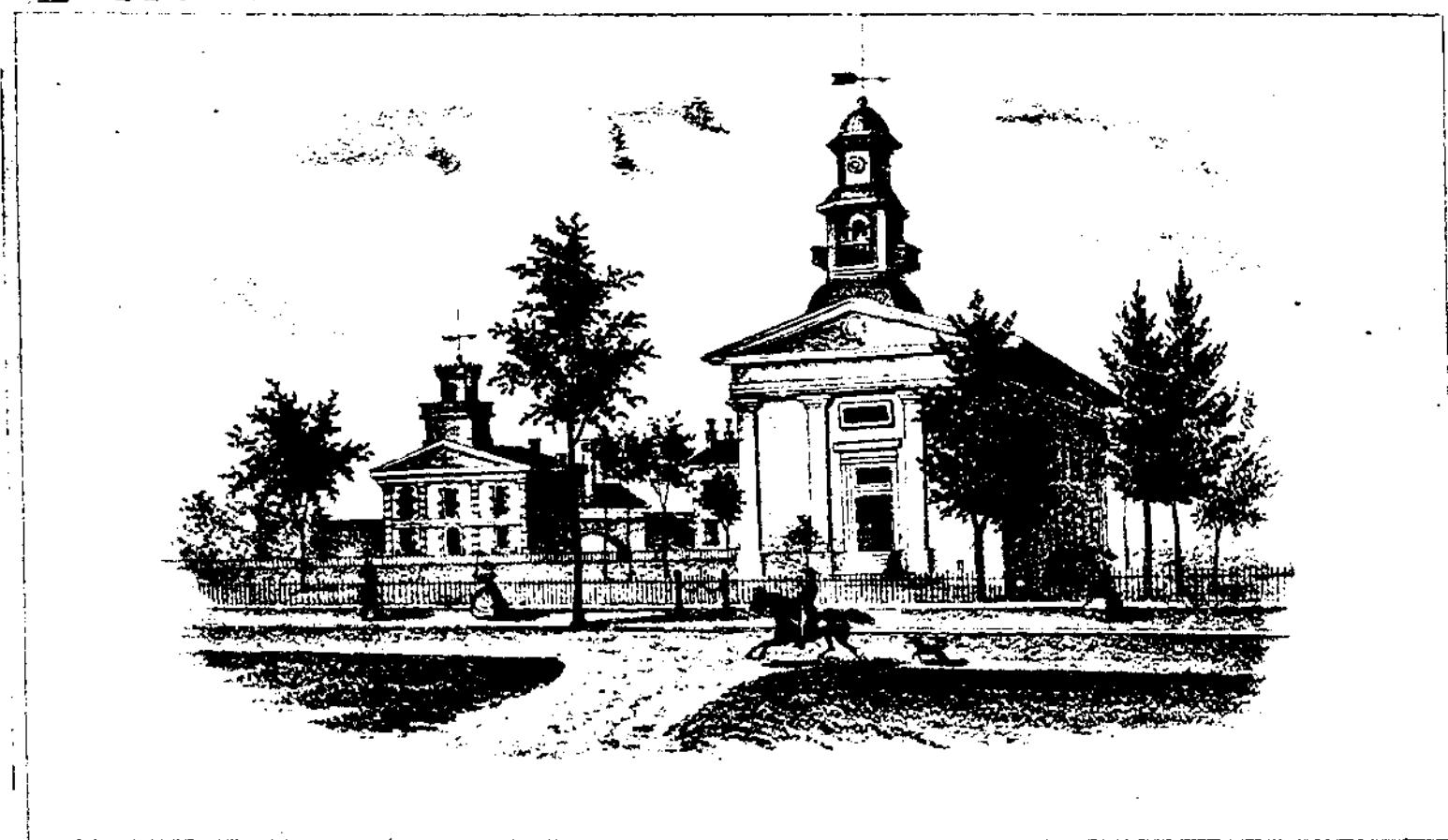
Various improvements were inaugurated at this time, all tending to increase the prosperity and beauty of the town. Early in 1853, John C. Beatty bought from the Thomas estate eleven acres partly within the town limits, and in August bought of the directors of the Poor and House of Employment, forty acres attached to the poorhouse property and lying south of State street. This he divided into building lots. The movement for church organization had already commenced, and the Presbyterian church was afterward erected on this tract. Early in 1853, Isaac Haldeman began the erection of a large store and dwelling on the northwest corner of State and Lemon streets. The same year a fine residence and bakery were erected on the opposite corner by David Middletown. Near Sandy Bank, Nathan G. Shaw also erected a handsome dwelling. By midsummer of 1853 there were seventy dwellings in the borough, fifty-seven of which had been erected after the town site had been surveyed. Four more houses were in course of construction and

eight were under contract to be built in the fall; the court-house, jail and Charter House were finished; a school-house, blacksmith shop and coachmaker's shop also had been erected; all this having been accomplished, in less than four years. In 1854 the spirit of improvement increased wonderfully. The Media Loan and Building Association was organized; the Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches were built or started. Preparations were made also for the erection of Brooke Hall and Gayley's Academy, (subsequently the Sanitarium), and the building of private houses kept pace with public improvement. Thomas Pratt erected five brick houses northeast of Olive street, and in partnership with Jesse Bishop built the five original offices on the western side of South avenue. Abram P. Smedley put up the handsome three-story brick building in which he afterwards lived, and other buildings were added to the growing town. In the meantime an ordinance was passed forbidding the erection of frame buildings within the borough, a wise precaution, resulting in solid improvement and lessening fire risk. In the years intervening, Media has grown and prospered until it is one of Delaware county's most beautiful and desirable residence sections. Steam and electric roads connect it with the great city, while its freedom from all licensed drinking resorts has resulted in a much to be commended moral tone.

As a borough, Media has existed since March 10, 1850, when the bill introduced by James J. Lewis, representative from Delaware county, was passed by the senate March 30, and received the governor's signature April 7 following. At preliminary meetings asking for incorporation as a borough, a resolution was adopted, prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits within its proposed limits. This brought on a fierce fight, and every individual was forced to take sides, either for or against. As finally passed, the bill contained the following prohibitory clause:

"It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to vend or sell vinous, spirituous or other intoxicating liquors within the limits of said borough, except for medicinal purposes; or for use in the arts; and it shall not be lawful for the court of Quarter Sessions to grant any license or licenses therefor to any inn or tavern in said borough. If any person or persons, shall within said borough, vend or sell or cause to be vended or sold, any vinous, spirituous, or other intoxicating liquors to any persons (except as provided for in this section) such person or persons, so vending or selling, shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, a sum of not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars at the discretion of the court: Provided—That it may be lawful for the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county to license inns or taverns in said borough without permission to vend or sell intoxicating drinks: And provided such license may be granted without the publication of any previous notice, as is required for other taverns."

As a direct result of this clause, the Charter House of Media was built, a place of happy entertainment for the "wayfarer and the stranger," and a monument to those zealous friends of temperance, who triumphed after a hard fight to make prohibition of the liquor traffic a part of the fundamental law of the borough. Only a few months after the incorporation of the borough, at a temperance harvest home held in Media, August 13, 1850,



Drawn by C.P.Tholey:

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT MEDIA.**

Bowen & Co. lith. Philada.

(From an engraving of 1862.)

it was resolved, at the suggestion of Rev. James W. Dale, to raise subscriptions to build a temperance hotel. The assemblage, one of the largest ever gathered in the county, flushed with their victory, responded liberally, and \$4000 was at once subscribed. It was decided that the proposed hotel should commemorate their victory, bear the name of Charter House and should not cost over \$5000. At a meeting held in Temperance Hall, September 9, 1850, of which John P. Crozer was chairman, John C. Beatty and Ellis Smedley, secretaries, the Charter House Association was organized, articles of government drawn up and subscribed to. The cost of the building was extended to \$10,000, and the present site of the building agreed on. John Eves was on November 9th awarded the contract for constructing the house and outbuildings for the sum of \$9,500, and pledged himself to have the building completed by August 1, 1851. The cornerstone was laid November 18 by Hon. Sketchley Morton. The fourth installment of subscriptions due to the Charter House Association was paid to Abraham Pennell, the treasurer, March 24, 1851, and up to that time but one person had repudiated his subscription. The house was finished May 1, and on June 18 was rented to D. Reese Hawkins at a rental of \$600 per year, he to furnish the building. He moved in on Thursday, July 10, and opened the hotel for the accommodation of guests on the following Monday. With but two short intervals he retained the management of the hotel until 1871. There has been a succession of landlords since, but the Charter House has always borne an excellent reputation, and under its present landlord, Walter S. Westcott, (treasurer of Delaware county,) it has become exceedingly popular and well patronized. The history of the Charter House is a sufficient answer to the charge that a hotel cannot be successfully maintained without a bar for the sale of liquor.

*The Court House and Jail.*—The county commissioners, after the act of removal, which became a law April 7, 1848, at once began to provide the necessary public buildings for the new county seat. The site was decided upon May 15, and an offer of \$50 made for an acceptable plan for a court-house and jail. The plan adopted June 18 was prepared by Mr. Sloan, of Philadelphia, the estimated cost of the court-house being \$15,000. On August 28 the commissioners awarded the contract to Joseph Esrey, John Williamson and Joseph Lawson for the erection of both court-house and jail, for the sum of \$32,000. Work was at once begun, the cornerstone laid September 24, 1849, and May 1, 1851, the court-house was pronounced finished, though it was yet too damp for occupancy. At the last term of court held in Chester, which convened May 26, 1851, official notice of the completion of the court-house and jail was given in these words: The commissioners reported to the court that the county buildings at Media were completed and ready for occupancy and the court ordered the following minute to be entered upon the record: "May 29, 1851—The Court of Common Pleas of Delaware Co., are satisfied that the Buildings, to wit—New Jail, Court House and Public Offices in the Borough of Media are fully completed according to the true intent and meaning of the act of the

Legislature entitled an Act concerning the removal of the Seat of Justice of Delaware County. Approved the 3rd day of March, 1847." After the close of this term of court, the last to be held in the old court house in Chester, the Delaware County Republican said in alluding to the change: "The next term will be held at Media, an order having been issued by the court to remove the records and other property to the new county seat prior to August. Our ancient borough, which had been the Seat of Justice from the time of the Swedes will never again we suppose be visited by the hurry, bustle and commotion of Court Week."

The records were all moved to Media and safely housed in the new building, the work begun on Monday, June 16, being finished the following Wednesday, the prisoners from the Chester jail also having been placed in their new quarters. The bell, of Philadelphia manufacture, was received August 12, but was not placed in position in time to announce the opening of the first court held in Media, which opened August 25, 1851. The business of the term was opened by President Judge Henry Chapman, aided by Associate Judges Joseph Engle and George G. Leiper. The first case tried was that of John R. Bergen, indicted for keeping a tippling house. He was found guilty and fined \$30 with costs of prosecution.

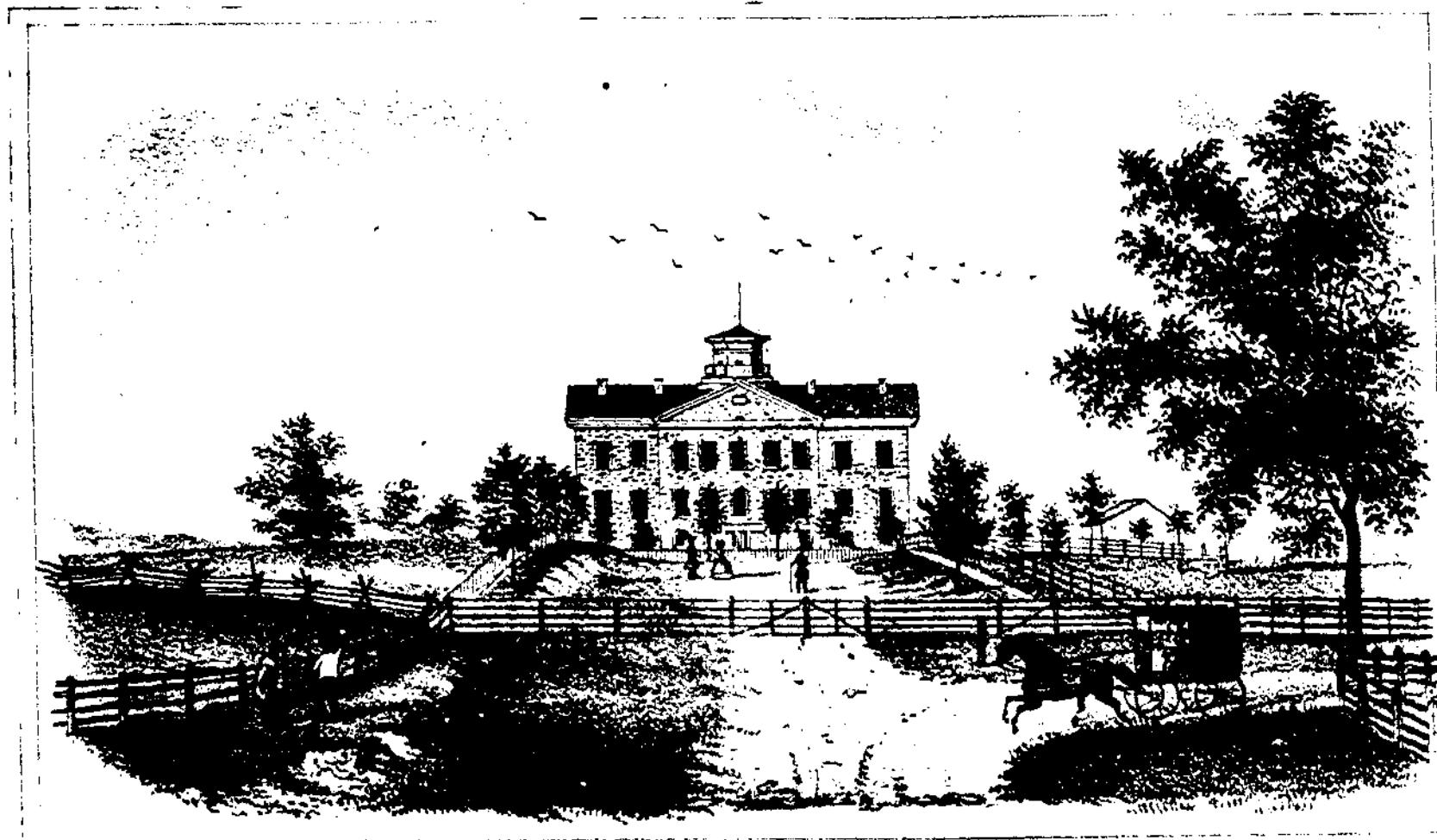
The first attorney to locate in Media was Ezra Lewis, who located in 1850; he was followed soon after by Charles D. Manley, Edward Darlington, Joseph R. Morris, and Samuel B. Thomas. The first lawyer admitted to the Delaware county bar, after the removal, was Thomas J. Clayton.

In 1870 it was found that the court-house was inadequate, and in 1871 two wings were added at a cost of \$29,000. Other improvements were made as needed, but in 1913 the building is being greatly enlarged, changed so from its former appearance and so constructed as to meet the requirements of a modern court-house in both external appearance and internal arrangement.

There are many instances of escapes from the jail at Media, becoming so frequent that in 1868 improvements were made. An addition was built and cells to the number of forty provided, well ventilated and supposedly secure. In 1872, however, the commissioners found the jail defective in several particulars, and in 1877 extensive improvements were made. In 1878 a new building was erected adjoining the original jail, which has since proved a reasonably secure place of confinement.

The House of Employment, or County Poor House, was located at what is now Media, long before the town existed. The act creating it was passed February 13, 1804, a farm of 137 acres bought, and a poor house completed about 1807. The house was of stone, one hundred feet long by forty in width. A description of the institution written by Miss Dix in 1845 says:

"Several miles from Chester is a large stone building, clean, well kept and well directed. The provisions are good and sufficient and the food well prepared. Here were eighty-five inmates, the third week in October; of these but few were children. From twelve to fifteen are insane or idiotic; were clean and comfortable, with the



Drawn by C.P. Tholey.

DELAWARE COUNTY ALMS HOUSE.

Bowen & Co. lith. Philada

exception perhaps of wearing chains and hobbles. None were in close confinement, though such cases often occur. \* \* \* The entire establishment seemed excellently conducted and but for the difficulty of managing the insane and idiotic would afford a quiet home for the aged and infirm."

The Directors of the Poor decided in April, 1854, to sell the House of Employment and property attached and to purchase the farm of Abram Pennell, in Middletown, which was done, and a new poor house finished in Middletown by April 1, 1857. The old house was torn down, and upon its site was erected the Haldeman House, later the home of Shortlidge's Boarding School.

Street improvement in Media has kept pace with other improvements, and in this particular, little more can be desired. With the era of better streets, the borough council also began taking steps to secure a sufficient supply of pure water. This work was first taken under consideration in 1853, resulting in the completion of a small system of water works in 1855. Extensions and improvements were made until 1871, when the Palmer Mill property on Ridley creek was purchased and a contract made with the Philadelphia Hydraulic Works Company for the erection of pumps, and a system of modern supply inaugurated. In addition to the new water works system begun in 1898 and finished in 1899 a twelve-inch pumping main was laid for a distance of two thousand feet connecting with other mains leading to the reservoir and stand pipe, which are located at the highest point in the town. A modern system of filtration is employed, and the highest authorities declare the purity of the water unsurpassed by the supply of any other municipality. So well known is the purity and quality of the water that Wallingford secured the passage of a legislation act enabling Media to supply that section with water, which has been done for the past twenty-eight years. Another main from the Media water works supplies South Media, Moylan and Rose Valley, also on the State road in Upper Providence township, a supply is furnished the residents. January 1, 1911, twenty-four acres belonging to the Lewis estate were purchased by the borough, thus insuring more perfect protection from contamination and providing a place for the erection of a modern setting basin in the future. In 1901, the borough council installed at the pumping station a modern municipal electric lighting plant, which furnishes energy for the illumination of the streets and public buildings of the borough. The Media Gas Company was incorporated April 11, 1866; works completed, mains laid and gas introduced into the homes of several citizens on September 10th. With the introduction of electricity, the usual changes were made and both systems of lighting and heating employed.

During the first years of Media's existence, as a rule, mail was received from Rose Tree, but in 1852 through Nether Providence post office, at the public house of Peter Worrall. About this time the office was moved to Media, the papers of that date stating that "the post office at Nether Providence has been removed to Media, its name has been changed and Ellis Smed-

ley appointed deputy until the present postmaster removed to a more convenient location." Ellis Smedley resigned, and in May, 1853, Charles R. Williamson was appointed postmaster and the office removed from Smedley store, northeast corner of State street and South avenue, to the residence and store of Mr. Williamson, on the southeast corner of Front and Orange streets. The present postmaster is Matthew S. Fox. The first burgess of Media was William T. Peirce; the present incumbent is Harry P. Engle. The first members of the council were: Dr. George Smith, Dr. Joseph Rowland, Isaac Haldeman, Nathan Shaw, Thomas T. Williams, John C. Beatty. The first treasurer of the borough was Charles Palmer; the first clerk, Thomas Richardson. The population of the borough according to the census of 1910, was 3562.

The borough is also the home of the Delaware County Institute of Science. The first meeting was held in Upper Providence, September 21, 1833, five persons attending—George Miller, Minshall Painter, John Miller, George Smith and John Cassin. An acre of land was purchased near Rose Tree, and in 1837 a two-story brick building was erected, which was formally opened in September of that year, Dr. Robert M. Patterson, then director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, delivering the dedicatory address. The society increased in numbers and was incorporated February 8, 1836. The lectures were given in the hall, a museum established, which received specimens in every department of natural science, and a library opened. In 1867 the society erected their building in Media, and removed their treasures thereto. The library contains thousands of volumes, besides valuable and rare pamphlets. The museum is large, containing many specimens of historical and scientific interest, Indian relics, zoological specimens, minerals, coins, birds, insects, etc. Dr. George Smith was president of the Institute from its organization until his death in February, 1882, when he was succeeded by John M. Broomall.

The Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company had its origin under the name of The Delaware County Mutual Protection Company, incorporated June 12, 1839, for the purpose of "insuring their respective dwellings, houses, stores, shops and other buildings, household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire." No attempt was made at organization until the charter was extended by act of May 1, 1852, for a period of twenty years. The first meeting was held at Media, August 26, 1852, the incorporators then adopting by-laws and dividing the county into districts. Later, John M. Broomall was elected president, Jesse Bishop secretary, and John C. Beatty treasurer. Rates were adopted, and by October 20, 1852, the entire machinery of the company was in motion. By January 1, 1853, insurance to the amount of \$300,000 had been effected. On June 15, 1853, the company announced that it had issued three hundred policies, covering property to the amount of \$600,000. October 18, 1873, the company moved to its own building on the corner of Front street and South avenue. The losses paid up to 1913 aggregate \$610,000.

The financial institutions of Media are: the First National Bank, established in 1864, William H. Miller, president, R. Russell, cashier; The Media Title and Trust Company, established in 1880, H. W. Rhodes, president, T. E. Levis, vice-president, W. E. Johns, treasurer, and the Charter National Bank, established in 1887, Jesse Darlington, president, Miss A. J. Darlington, cashier.

Three newspapers are published in the borough—The Delaware County American, established in March, 1855, now published under the firm name of Thomas V. Cooper & Sons; The Delaware County Record, founded March 23, 1878, now published by Joseph Chadwick, and The Media Ledger, established in 1891, William Ward, Jr., editor.

The churches in Media, ten in number, are treated in another chapter, as are its most excellent schools for which \$75,000 has recently been voted to still further improvement.

George W. Bertram Lodge, F. A. M.; Media Chapter, R. A. M.; Kosuth Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Bradbury Post, G. A. R.; and other fraternal societies are located in the borough.

There was no early organized body of fire fighters in Media, although provision had been made by the council for protection by the purchase of a hand engine and several hundred feet of leather hose. In 1889, at the suggestion of the Delaware County Republican, steps were taken to form an organization. At a meeting held at the home of Frank I. Taylor, was organized the Media Fire and Protective Association. The association took charge of the hand engine and hose, but it was not until August, 1891, that application was made to court for the incorporation of Media Fire and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. The charter was granted October 6, 1891, Terrence Reilly becoming first president. The apparatus of the company consists of a La France fire engine, a chemical engine, and hose wagon. The company's roster contains the names of the judges, lawyers, physicians, mechanics and merchants, and has a proud record of efficiency in actual service as well as holding prize records in competition with the best companies in the state. The company now has under advisement the purchase of an additional engine of the automobile type.

Company H, Sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, is quartered in a handsome graystone armory on State street, erected by the government of Pennsylvania at a cost of \$25,000. The building was erected five years ago, and besides containing a spacious drill-room is fitted out excellently for the comfort and convenience of the enlisted men, having numerous lounging and smoking rooms, as well as commodious locker and dressing accommodations. The enrollment at present is fifty-five men, who meet in the armory every Tuesday night for drill. The officers of the company for the present term of three years are Captain, William Westcott; First Lieutenant, Henry C. Saulnier; Second Lieutenant, George Owen Cornod.

*Middletown Township.*—Ranking as one of the largest townships of Delaware county and located near the centre of that county, Middletown has Ridley creek as its eastern and Chester creek for its western boundary. The land

records extend back to October, 1681, when John March had surveyed to him 300 acres, part of a purchase of 1000 acres made by him in England. It is not known that he ever settled on this tract. Other surveys were made to actual settlers, and in 1715 a list of taxables contains the names of: John Martin, George Grist, Caleb Harrison, Edward Woodward, Daniel Cookson, Joseph Jervis, William Pennell, Jacob Tregoe, John Edwards, George Smedley, Jacob Minshall, Peter Tregoe, senior, Thomas Barns, John Chauley, John Turner, Joseph Sharpless, Alexander Hunter, Moses Martin, Robert Baker, Thomas Barnsley, Thomas Martin, junior, and Edward Laurence. Freemen:—Hans Hamilton, Peter Tregoe, James Tregoe, George Martin, Francis Ferrel, Thomas Smith, William Chamberlain, Simon Barton.

Manufacturing began at an early day, this feature being treated elsewhere, as are schools and churches. The township population, according to the census of 1910, was 3806. The Central Division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad crosses the township, maintaining stations at Elwyn, the Williamson School, Glen Riddle, Lenni and Wawa. Near Lima the Delaware County Industrial Home is located, having been removed from Media in 1857, ground for the site having been purchased from Abram Pennell. Near Elwyn station is located the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, and the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades, both being state institutions of highest merit. Following the course of Chester creek from Wawa to Knowlton Station is the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad. Stations between these points are Lenni, Rockdale (in Aston) and Mt. Alverno. West of Wawa, on the West Chester & Philadelphia railroad (Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore), is Darlington station, the location of Darlington Dairies. Jesse Darlington over a century ago established the original dairy at this point, beginning with fifteen or twenty cows, which had increased at his death in 1842 to a herd of forty. He was the first man to introduce on the Philadelphia market the packing of butter in ice to keep it firm and hard. He met with much opposition, but finally won the market approval. His trade was with private families, neither he nor his successor, his son Jared, ever selling on the open market. At the death of Jared Darlington in 1862, the dairy herd had increased to seventy. The business was continued by his sons, who greatly extended its scope, maintaining on the original and adjoining farms hundreds of cows, and in their dairies using every modern improvement, shipping their product to wealthy private families of New York, Washington, Philadelphia and other localities.

The Rockdale Herald, a weekly newspaper, was established at Glen Riddle in 1898, William E. Griffith, editor.

*Newtown Township*.—From its extreme western corner to its extreme southern point, Newtown is bordered by Crum creek, which separates it from Upper Providence and Edgemont townships in Delaware county, and from Willistown township, Chester county. From its western to its northern point, Newtown borders Chester county; from north to east, Radnor township, and from the eastern to the southern corner, Marple forms the boundary line.

Darby creek flows across the northern part of the township from west to east.

The first mention of Newtown as a municipal district was at the court held in January, 1685, when Thomas Norbury and John Humphrey were appointed collectors of the "Levie for the cort house and Prison, for ye Township of Newtowne." At the December court, 1686, Thomas Norbury was appointed constable. Newtown was largely settled by Welshmen, and the township was laid out with a "townstead" in the centre. Lots in the village were distributed among the purchasers of land in the township according to the number of acres bought by each settler. The following is the list of taxables in 1715: Daniel Williamson, Reece Howell, William Bevan, David Thomas, William Phillips, Thomas Reece, John Reece, junior, Lewis Reece, Lewis Lewis, Evan Lewis, William Lewis, John Reece, John Ffawkes, Morgan James, Lawrence Peirce, Daniel Williamson, John Williamson, James Price, John Meredith, Edward Thomas, William Thomas. Freemen:—John Goodwin, Adam Treheall.

During the Revolution, Newtown was visited by British foraging parties and much loss incurred thereby. Many of the losers being Friends, no demand was made on the Assembly for compensation by them; other claims, however, to the amount of £86 were presented, but there is no record of their having ever been paid.

On Hunter's Run, in Newtown township, and extending to the Marple line, was a tract of 170 acres owned by Matthias Aspden, who was declared an attainted traitor to the colony by act of March 6, 1778, unless he surrendered himself and submitted to a legal trial for "such his treason." Aspden was one of the wealthy merchants of Philadelphia, fled to England, and the tract in Newtown was seized by the authorities, later being sold to Edward Bartholomew, to whom the state issued letters patent. In April, 1786, Aspden was pardoned by the state, and much of his property returned to him. His will subsequently gave rise to the most extensive litigation ever had under the Confiscation Acts. The claimants numbered over two hundred. The decision, as finally rendered by Judge Grier, awarded an estate of over \$500,000, his decision being affirmed by the United States Supreme Court.

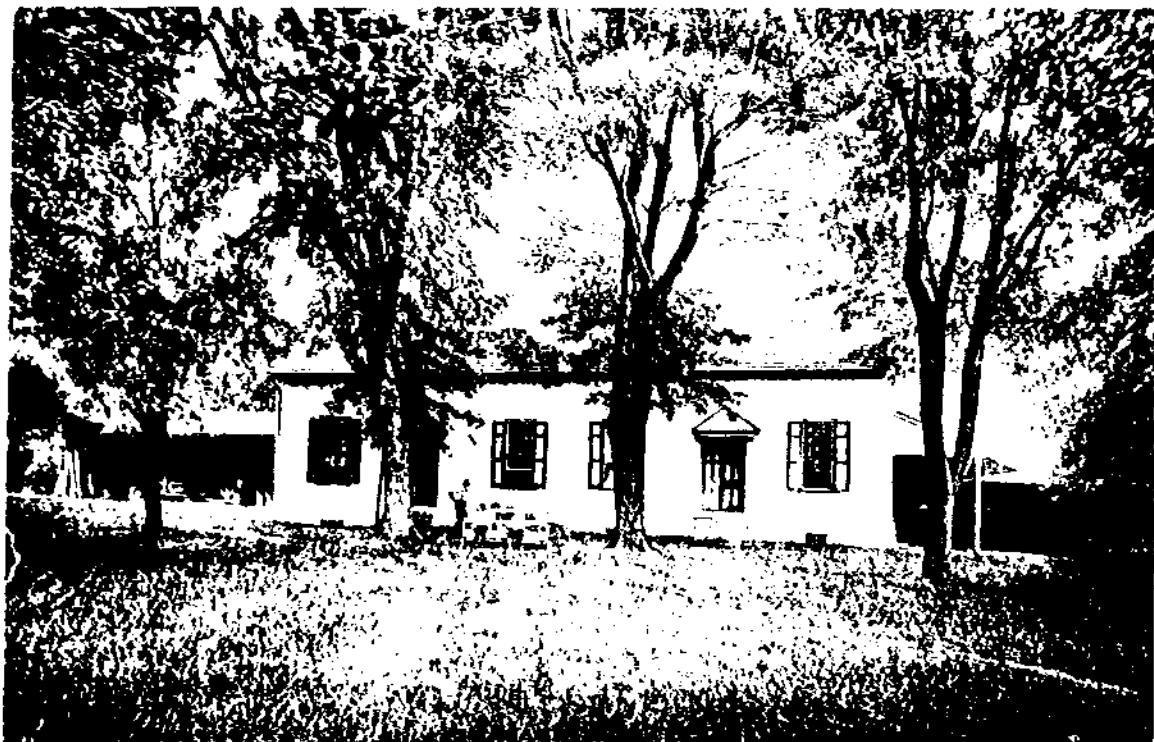
The principal village in the township is Newtown Square, so named at the establishment of a post office there in 1820. The population now is about 300. Another post office in the township is Wyola. In the eastern part of the township, extending from Newtown Square to the Radnor line is the tract upon which the Pennsylvania Hospital was erected, maintained by the state. At the extreme northern point of the township, old historic St. David's Church is located, the second oldest church edifice in Delaware county (see churches). In 1910 the population of Newtown township was 739.

*Nether Providence Township.*—Nether and Upper Providence township originally constituted one municipal district known as Providence township. The first mention of Providence is in 1683, when the court appointed Richard Crosby and Andrew Nelson collectors of the "Levie for Defraying the

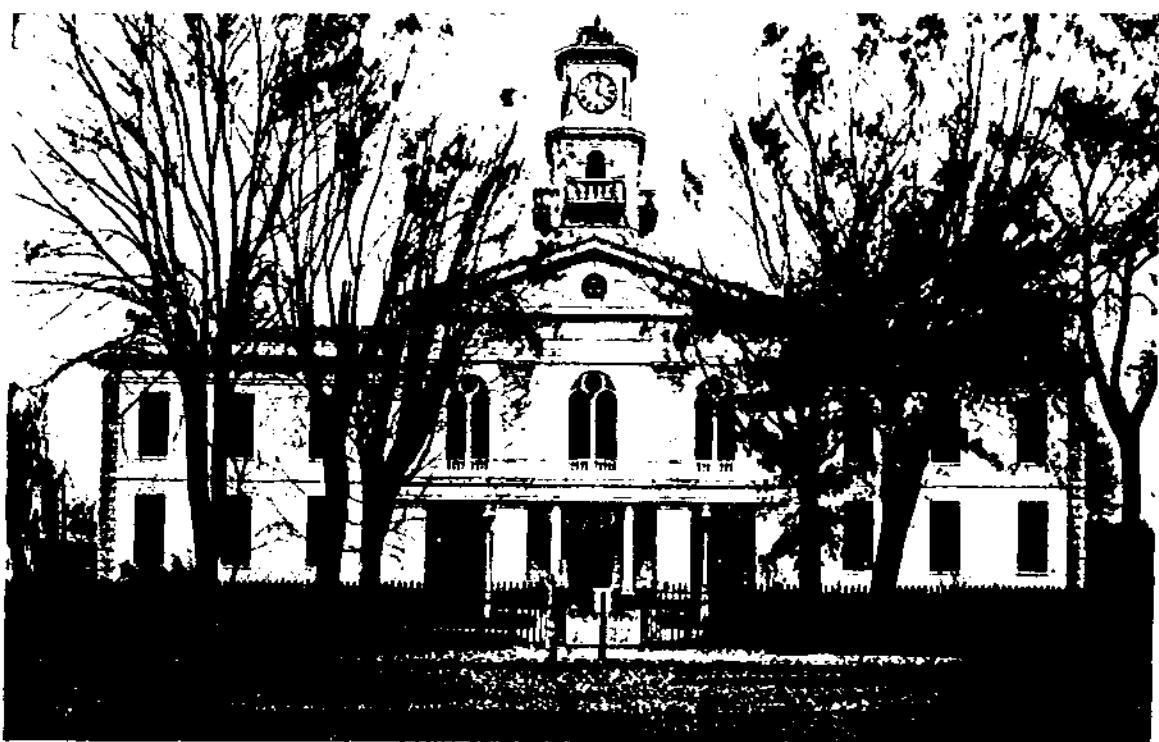
charges of the Cort House and Prison att Chester," and appointed Thomas Nossiter constable for Providence. The first record of the division of the township into Nether and Upper Providence occurs in the minutes of Chester Friends' Meeting, on the "13th of ye 8th month 1690." For over sixty years after this date, the southern part of the township as at present constituted, was part of Ridley township, but for the convenience of the settlers, it was then made a part of Nether Providence. The township lies between Crum and Ridley creeks, extending from the line of Upper Providence township to the limits of the city of Chester, from which it is separated by the creek. In this southern part, John Nixon settled in 1683. Above his tract 200 acres known as "Smallgaine" were taken by Thomas Nossiter, who settled there in 1678. In 1684, Nossiter conveyed the tract to Walter Faucett. Above the Faucett tract Nossiter had 200 acres, which on September 12, 1682, he conveyed to John Sharpless, who came with his wife Ann from England in 1682. On August 24, 1882, two thousand descendants of John and Ann Sharpless held a bi-centennial celebration at the old homestead. Robert Vernon, from Chester, England, owned adjoining land to John Sharpless, while in the immediate neighborhood, Thomas and Randal Vernon settled, they coming in 1682. Randal Vernon was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1687. At the extreme northern end of the township, Thomas Minshall had 380 acres, purchased from Penn before he came to the province. A list of the taxables in 1715 contains these names: James Sharpless, Joseph Sharpless, Isaac Minshall, Jacob Vernon, John Vernon, Joseph Vernon, Thomas Vernon, Henry Hasting, William Swafer, Jacob Edge, John Powell. The township settled rapidly and has always been an extensive manufacturing centre, Crum and Ridley creeks furnishing abundant water power before the introduction of steam as a motive power. These mills with schools and churches are treated elsewhere. The population in 1910 was 1941. The villages are Wallingford, a residential village; South Media, Briggsville, Todmorden, Rose Valley and Waterville.

*Upper Providence Township.*—Lying between Ridley and Crum creeks, Upper Providence extends from Nether Providence to a north and south line dividing it from Edgemont. In the southern part of the township, the borough of Media, county seat of Delaware county, is situated, and in the extreme southern point is the village of Moylan. Near the Edgemont line the village and post office of Upper Providence is located. Near the centre of the township are the grounds and club house of the Rose Tree Hunt Club. The taxables of the township in 1715 were: John Edge, Jacob Edge, Henry Miller, Sarah Powell, Thomas Williamson, Joseph Taylor, Peter Taylor, William Sinkler, Zachary Butcher, Joseph Carter, Thomas Jones, Jacob Chandler, Jacob Malin, Joshua Calvert, Daniel Calvert, John Cam, Job Harvey, Randal Malin, Randal Croxson.

Manufacturing has always been important in the township. It was in Upper Providence that the first building of the Delaware County Institute of Science was erected. While located there, the map of Delaware county, pre-



UPPER PROVIDENCE FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, MEDIA



DELAWARE COUNTY COURT HOUSE, MEDIA.  
(Before recent improvements.)

pared by Dr. Joshua W. Ash, and the "History of Delaware County," by Dr. George Smith, were published under the auspices of the Society. Here also the grounds of the Delaware County Agricultural Society were established in 1855. In September, 1813, a library company was formed, erecting a building at Bishop's Mill, the upper story being used for literary purposes, the lower as an office by Amor Bishop. In May the company incorporated as the Union Library Company. The company had a successful career until 1867, when but four hundred of their fourteen hundred books remaining, they were sold by the sheriff to the Delaware County Institute of Science for the sum of \$25. The population of the township in 1910 was 961. Providence road, which begins in Edgemont near the Chester county line at Edgemont post office, passes through the centre of both Upper and Nether Providence townships, leaving the latter at Waterville.

*Radnor Township.*—Radnor occupies the extreme northern part of Delaware county, bordering both Montgomery and Chester counties. From its extreme southern point to the Chester county line it borders Newtown township, and from the same point to the Montgomery county line borders Marple and Haverford townships. Its first settlers were natives of Radnorshire, Wales, members of the Society of Friends, Radnor being included in the "Welsh Tract." In 1681, a Welshman, Richard Davies, purchased 1000 acres of land from William Penn in England, lying chiefly in the southern part of Radnor, which he soon sold to various purchasers, there being no record of his ever visiting this county. The highway, Radnor street or road, was laid out in 1683, and divides the township into nearly equal parts, the road running almost north and south through the township. John Jerman or Jarman, Stephen ap Evan, David Meredith, Richard Miles, John Morgan, Evan Protherah, Richard Ormes, William Davis, Howell James and others, all Welsh Friends, were the first to settle in Radnor and were all located on their lands by 1686. The first white child born in Radnor was John Jerman, Sr., November 12, 1684. Sarah, daughter of Stephen Evans, was the first girl born there. In the French and Indian war many Radnor men served, including eight young Friends, who on their safe return were "disowned" by the Society. Radnor suffered from the British foragers during their occupancy of Philadelphia, many families being left without live stock or provisions to carry them through the winter of 1777-78. The bill for damages from the township for losses in that year amounted to over £1000. Many skirmishes occurred in Radnor between the British and the American militia.

After the Revolution, an unusual degree of prosperity was noticeable in Radnor—new highways were laid out, new settlers came in, and a new Methodist church erected. In 1792, the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike was commenced, to be completed two years later. This was the first turnpike built in America, and was the cause of increased travel through the central part of the township, causing the establishment of numerous wayside inns along its route. In 1809, Radnor Library was established, and through the liberality of eighteen subscribers five hundred volumes were placed in a store

near Friends' Meeting House. In 1820 an attempt was made to annex Radnor to Montgomery county, but a strong opposition defeated the movement. In 1838 Radnor Lyceum was organized. In 1847, Radnor polled over 100 majority in favor of the removal of the county seat of Delaware county from Chester. Saw and grist mills abounded in the township as early as 1766, other mills following. Along the lines of the Pennsylvania railroad, the Lancaster pike and the electric railways, villages and numerous costly private residences have been built, making the northern half of the township a most popular residential section. Among many others, George W. Childs, the Philadelphia publisher, chose it for his country residence, purchasing ample grounds, creating a perfect country estate known as Woottton, residing there until his death. In cooperation with his friend, Anthony J. Drexel, the village of Wayne was founded, which has become the leading residential section of that part of Pennsylvania. In 1906, Wayne had a population of about 3000, the entire population of Radnor township in 1900 being 5474, according to the census report. In 1910 the population of the township was 7094, according to the same authority. Banking advantages are furnished by the Wayne Title and Trust Company, organized in 1891, Louis H. Watt, president, John H. Maguire, secretary and treasurer. The Suburban, a Republican weekly newspaper, established in 1895, is edited by A. M. Ebart.

Other stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad in the township are: Villanova, where the college of the Augustinian Fathers, known as Villanova College, is located; Radnor, and St. David's. On the Philadelphia & Western railway, which enters the township at Bryn Mawr station, running westward across the township to Stratford, the stations are: Rosemont, Villanova, Radnor, Itchan, St. David's, Wayne, and Stratford. On the Philadelphia & Delaware County railroad, which crosses the southern corner of the township, a station is maintained at The Hunt, not far from the grounds of the Radnor Hunt Club. Darby creek is the principal water course of the township, running in a general southeasterly direction through the southern part of the township, not far from the Newtown line. Good roads and all the attending conditions of a prosperous suburban section prevail in all parts of the township. Its streets, churches, and mills, are elsewhere described.

*Thornbury Township.*--The present township of Thornbury, in shape, baffles description, the wonder being that any surveyor was able to run its lines and then describe them. The line separating the township from Chester county, resembles nothing so much as a series of mountain peaks and table lands, and could only have been determined by allowing each landowner to elect which county he wished to be in, when the act of September 26, 1789, created the new county of Delaware. In 1842 a part of Aston township, was annexed, which added further irregularity to its shape in a parallelogram of land lying between Middletown and Concord townships. The original township was divided by the erection of Delaware county, about three-quarters of its area going into the new county, the other fourth constituting a township of the same name in Chester county.

The first mention of Thornbury as a municipal district occurs in 1687, when Hugh Durborow (Darborough) was appointed constable. In that part of the township formerly Aston, Joseph Baker, John Worriow and Daniel Hoopes on 1st mo. 12th day, 1699, took up 500 acres, part of John Simcock's grant of 1500 acres, 400 acres of which comprised almost all the territory of Aston. Neither of these purchasers settled on the tract, the greater part of which in 1724 was purchased by John Taylor, who erected at Glen Mills the noted Sarum Forge. That portion of the township jutting into Edgemont and extending to the Middletown line was seated by William Bostock in March, 1681. West of the Taylor tract and on a straight line drawn from the overlapping corner of Edgemont across the township to the Birmingham line, 1500 acres was surveyed to John Simcock in March, 1681. This tract embraced the present village of Thornbury and all the land south of the line mentioned to Concord township. The tract later passed to the ownership of a number of persons: Joseph Taylor, before mentioned, obtaining the greater part of 500 acres, Randolph Vernon, John Kingsman, George Pearce, and Elizabeth Hickman, also obtaining large portions. West of Thornton, Edward Brown took up 500 acres in 1683. A great deal of the land in Western Thornbury was taken up in one hundred acre lots, but in the north, 1500 acres belonged to John Beller, taken up in 1685, but in 1724 passing to the ownership of John and Thomas Cheney. Chester Creek with its abundant water power, attracted many manufacturing enterprises, including one of the earliest iron works in the county, Sarum Forge, of which Acrelius wrote, referring to the period of 1756, "Sarum belongs to Taylor's heirs, has three stacks and is in full blast." (See chapter on manufacturing for an account).

Glen Mills is the principal village in the township, having a population of 300, with paper mills, stone works, etc. Thornton is another village, early located; Cheney and Locksley are stations on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, as is Glen Mills. In Thornbury is located the House of Refuge, a well managed institution with ample grounds and good buildings. In 1910 the population of Thornbury township was 1944.

*Springfield Township.*—Beginning at the southern end of Haverford, Springfield's northwestern boundary is Marple township to Crum creek, where from a point near Western school house it follows the line of the creek, to Avondale, thence along the line of Ridley township to near Secane station, thence north along the line of Upper Darby to Darby creek, following the line of that creek to the extreme northern point of the township to the place of starting. Within these limits Swarthmore and Morton boroughs are located, the first mentioned borough being the seat of Swarthmore College (q. v.).

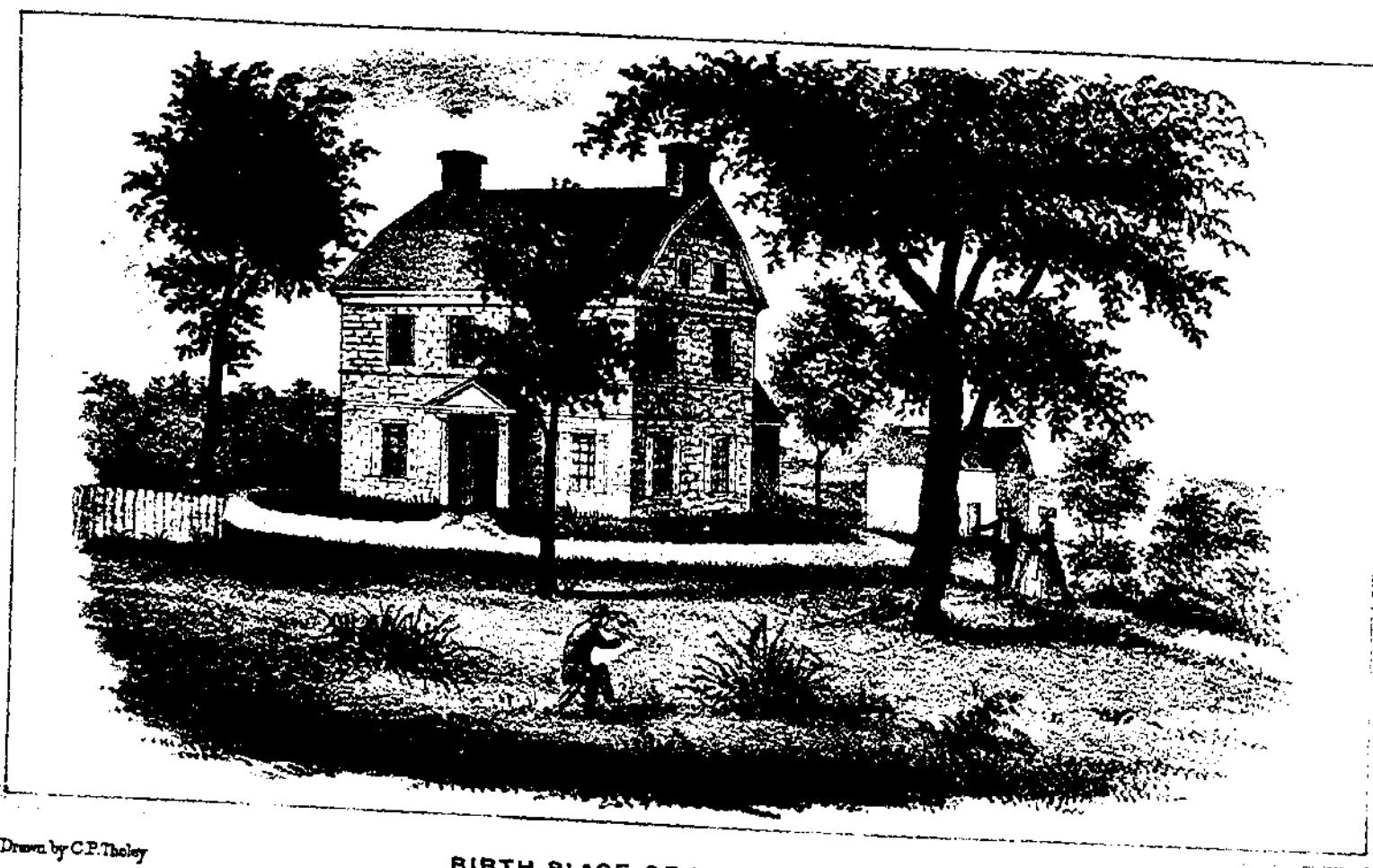
The first record of Springfield as a township is in 1686, when Peter Lester was appointed constable. In the south, 850 acres had been surveyed in 1681 to Henry Maddock and James Kennerly. Henry Maddock represented Chester county in the General Assembly in 1684, but subsequently returned to England, the tract mentioned becoming the property of his son, Mordecai, and included the present grounds of Swarthmore College. Other early land own-

ers were: John Gleaves, Peter Leicester, Jane Lownes, (a widow, who came in 1682, settling on 150 acres in Springfield in 1684; on this farm, yet owned by her descendants, is a stone bearing this inscription: "Jane Lownes, her cave and home, 1684"); Robert Taylor; Bartholomew Coppock; Bartholomew Coppock, Jr., at whose house the first Friends' meetings in Springfield were held, and who gave the two acres of land on which the church and graveyard were located, he a member of the Provincial Council and representing Chester county in the General Assembly several terms; George Maris and others. George Maris located, October 26, 1683, 400 acres lying along Darby creek, from Marple township above the mouth of Lewis run. In a valley he built a stone house near a spring (from which it is asserted the township derived its name) and there lived until his death in 1705. He was a man of influence; was justice, and from 1684 until 1693 (excepting 1689) represented Chester county in the General Assembly. In 1722 the old house was removed by his grandson, George Maris, who erected on its site "Home House," a two and a half story stone building. In the grove back of this house, on August 25, 1883, the two hundredth anniversary of the coming of George Maris and family was held, more than a thousand descendants attending. Samuel Levis came in 1684. He was a justice of the court, and was frequently elected to represent Chester county in the General Assembly; Francis Yarnall had 150 acres, and John Simcock of Ridley was a very large land owner in Springfield. Besides the Levis, Coppock, Maris and Lownes families, the taxables of 1715 were: William West, Isaac Taylor, senior and junior, Samuel Hall, James Barrot, Thomas Poe, Thomas Taylor, George James, Richard Woodward, John Glere, Nicholas Smith, Thomas Kendall, Mordecai Maddock, William Miller.

The northern part of Springfield is rural, but in the south much more thickly populated, Morton and Swarthmore being thriving boroughs. Schools are located in the eastern, central and western sections, in addition to those maintained in the boroughs (see schools). Friends' meeting were early established, followed later by other denominational organizations.

Springfield has the honor of having been the birthplace of Benjamin West, the great early American artist, his birth date being October 10, 1738. Pennsdale farm, directly opposite Lownes Free Church, has since prior to 1800 been owned in the Thompson family. Prior to that year it was owned by John Thompson, a noted engineer, who when a young man was in the employ of the noted Holland Company. He built at Presque Isle (now Erie, Pennsylvania) a small schooner in which he made the voyage to Philadelphia, his vessel, the "White Fish," being the first that ever passed from Lake Erie to Philadelphia, being taken around Niagara Falls by land and relaunched in Lake Ontario. The journey from Oswego to New York City is thus described:

"Up the river Oswego to the Falls, 20 miles, then by land around the Falls, one mile, thence up the same river to Three Rivers Point twelve miles, thence up the straits leading to Oneida Lake 19 miles, thence through the Oneida Lake 28 miles, thence up Wood Creek 30 miles to the landing between Wood Creek and the Mohawk River, thence by



Drawn by C.P. Tholey

BIRTH PLACE OF BENJAMIN WEST.

Bowen & Colth. Philada

land passing Fort Schuyler—formerly Fort Stanwix—one mile into the Mohawk River, then down the Mohawk River 60 miles to the Little Falls, thence around the Falls by land one mile to the landing, thence down the same river 60 miles to Schenectady thence by land 16 miles to Albany thence down the river Hudson 170 miles to the City of N. Y.; thence by sea 150 miles to the Capes of the Delaware River, thence up the Delaware to this city 120 making in all (from Erie) 947 miles."

The "White Fish" was taken to Independence Square and remained until decayed. This voyage was made in 1795.

John Thompson after this returned to Delaware county, and was the leading spirit in the building of the Philadelphia, Brandywine & New London turnpike, later known as the Delaware county turnpike. The company incorporated March 24, 1808, and in 1810 nine of the forty miles of turnpike was constructed at a cost of \$3500 per mile. The road was twenty-one feet wide, and laid to a depth of fifteen inches in broken stone. John Thompson built the bridge on this turnpike over Stony creek, inserting a stone in the wall, thus described: "Built gratis by John Thompson for the Philadelphia, Brandywine and New London Turnpike Company in 1811." In 1815, when the legislature authorized the State road from Market street bridge, Philadelphia, to McCall's Ferry, on the Susquehanna river, John Thompson was one of the commissioners appointed, and chief engineer of the survey. He built the Leiper railroad in Ridley, and was employed as civil engineer in the construction of the Delaware & Chesapeake canal. He died in 1842. Pennsdale farm passed to the ownership of Isaac Taylor, the first Commissioner of Agriculture, appointed to that office by President Taylor, when that bureau was created by Congress, and continued in office under every president until his death. The farm was later purchased by J. Edgar, a son of John Thompson. He was born on the farm, February 10, 1808, and became a civil engineer under his father. In 1827 he was employed on the survey of the Philadelphia & Columbia railroad, continuing until 1830, when he entered the employ of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company as first assistant engineer of the Eastern Division. He then visited Europe, inspecting public works, and shortly after his return was appointed chief engineer of the Georgia railroad, then controlling 213 miles of railway, then the longest system controlled by any one company in this country. He continued until 1847, when he was elected chief engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad. On February 2, 1852, he was elected president of that company, continuing until his death, twenty-two years. He was a great engineer and a great railroad executive, and in the history of the railroads of the United States there is none greater than J. Edgar Thompson.

The Springfield Free Fountain Society was formed in April, 1882, at a meeting of men and women at the home of C. C. Ogden; they incorporated, and in July, 1882, erected their first fountain, on the state road opposite the property of George Maris, obtaining a neverfailing supply from a spring on his grounds. Other fountains have been erected in the township by the society, whose first president was Joseph P. Maris. The last of the Indians

who had a home in Delaware county, was "Indian Nelly," who had her cabin in Springfield near the line of the Shipley farm, residing there as late as 1810. The population of Springfield in 1910 was 1132; of Swarthmore borough (q. v.) 1899; of Morton borough (q. v.) 1071.

*Ridley Township*.—This township as at present constituted, extends from Darby to the city of Chester and Nether Providence township, and from Springfield township to the Delaware river, on which it has a frontage extending from the mouth of Darby creek to the mouth of Crum creek. The former creek separates the township from its mouth to Prospect Park borough, from Tinicum, the latter creek forming the boundary between Eddystone borough and Ridley township. Boroughs incorporated in the township are Eddystone, Ridley Park, Prospect Park, Norwood and Rutledge (q. v.). Stations on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad are: Holmes, Folsom, Ridley, Milmont and Fairview; on the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad stations are located at Crum Lynne, Ridley Park, Prospect Park and Norwood. Leipserville, a post village, and Wyndon, are in the northern and southern parts of the township respectively. That part of the township now Eddystone, was taken up by Olof Persson Stille, one of the Swedish settlers coming with the third Swedish emigration in 1641. He was a millwright, but had agreed to engage in agriculture. He seems to have become an important man in the colony. After the conquest by the Dutch, he was one of the four magistrates appointed "to administer justice among the inhabitants," thus was a judge of the first court of record on the banks of the Delaware. His son, John Stille, in 1664 was living in Passyunk, Philadelphia. One hundred acres of the Stille land was patented to Neals Mattson, June 13, 1670. It was his wife, Margaret Mattson, who was tried February 27, 1683-1684, on an indictment for witchcraft, before William Penn and a jury. Above this tract 100 acres was set apart by a court held at Upland, November 12, 1678, to Anthony Nealon, a Swede, father of the above Margaret Mattson. East of Crum creek, south of now Avondale, Jacob Hendricks had 100 acres called "Stony Point." Valuable stone quarries were later opened in that neighborhood. Charles Ashcomb, the surveyor, had 300 acres which included the present village of Leipserville and a greater part of the lake at Ridley Park. John Simcock was a large early land owner, part of his 2200 acres being in Ridley. He was a wealthy Friend, who came in 1682. He was a member of Penn's council, continuing one of the governors council until Gov. Blackwell in 1689. He was then appointed one of the judges of the Provincial Court, and in 1691 was again a member of the council. In 1693 and again in 1696 he was elected to the Assembly, and chosen speaker the latter year. In 1697-98 he was a member of the council. He was one of the commissioners appointed to settle the boundary dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and was deputy president of the Free Society of Traders. He died March 7, 1703, aged seventy-three years. The following were taxables of Ridley in 1715: Jacob Simcock: Joseph Harvey, John Stedman, John Hanby, Thomas Dell, John Sharpless, Jacob Simcock, Junior, John Simcock, Joseph Powell, John Crosby, Lawrence

Friend and Gabriel ——, Amos Nicholas, Enoch Enochsen, George Brown, Andrew Hendrix, George Vanculine, Andrew Torton, Hance Torton, Andrew Morton, John Hendrick, Andrew Morton, Jr., John Orchard, Israel Taylor, Jonathan Hood, Obadiah Bonsall. The population has steadily increased, and in 1910 was 2945, exclusive of the boroughs within its borders. In 1809-10, Thomas Leiper constructed the first railroad in Pennsylvania and the second in the United States. It was three-fourths of a mile in length, and used in transporting stone from his quarries in Springfield to tide water at Ridley creek. The survey and draft of the road was made by John Thompson, and in 1873 the original map drawn by him was presented by Dr. Joshua Ash to the Delaware County Institute of Science. The road continued in use nineteen years. The cars were drawn by horses, the rails were of wood, the gauge four feet, and was a practical success for drawing loaded cars over.

Thomas Leiper, son of Thomas and Helen (Hamilton) Leiper, was born in Strathaven, Scotland, and came to America in 1764, settling in Virginia, later in Philadelphia, where he made a fortune in the tobacco business. He was an ardent patriot, and is said to have been "the first man in Pennsylvania to advocate a rupture with the mother country." He raised a fund to prosecute the war, and as treasurer of the First Troop bore the last subsidies of the French to the Americans at Yorktown. He was orderly, treasurer and secretary of the First City Troop, and later president of the common council of Philadelphia. He was often chosen presidential elector; was an intimate personal friend of Thomas Jefferson, and was alluded to as the "patriarch" of the Democratic party. He made it a rule of life never to accept an office of pay or profit; hence while he served as director of the Bank of Pennsylvania and of the United States, and was commissioner for the defense of Philadelphia in 1812, he drew no salary. He used his private fortune to prosecute the war, and in the darkest hour gave £5000 to the North America Bank fund. He subscribed \$100,000 to various public improvements in Pennsylvania, introduced machinery for breaking and grinding plaster and oyster shells, for sawing stone, threshing grain and making cider, all of which he had in operation on his Ridley estate. He tried to secure an appropriation from the state to build a canal to lessen transportation cost from his quarries, but not succeeding, built the railroad previously mentioned.

The canal, which was about a mile in length, not only was used to transport stone to the creek below Leiperville, but the water was led by it as by a race to supply power to the mill at Leiperville. (See "Manufacturing," for the great mills of Ridley township and borough).

*Aldan.*—Alphabetically considered, Aldan borough heads the list of municipalities created in more recent years in Delaware county. Aldan was incorporated a borough, September 22, 1893, James E. Dougherty being the first elected burgess. It is strictly a residential community, having a fine school house and grounds. The present burgess is Samuel M. Simins. Population in 1910, 661.

*Clifton Heights.*—This borough, situated eight miles west of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, was created a borough June 1, 1885, the first burgess being Dr. Samuel P. Bartleson. Extensive cotton, woolen and knitting mills are located here, the more important being: The Kent Manufacturing Company, the Nelson Kershaw Towel Works, the Caledonian Mills, the Colonial Manufacturing Company and Columbia Mills. Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Greek Catholic and Polish Catholic churches are located in the borough, the English speaking Catholics having their church just across Darby creek, in Upper Darby township. Lodges of the Improved Order of Red Men, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, United Order of American Mechanics and Foresters of America, are maintained, as well as the Carpenters and Plasterers Union. Two fire companies, the Fire Protective Association No. 1, and Clifton Heights Hose, Hook and Ladder Company, provide an efficient fire department. A public library is a feature of the borough, as is a fine school and grounds costing \$37,000. The present burgess is Nathaniel S. Keay, exercising authority over a population of 3155, according to the census of 1910, having increased in a decade from 2330.

*Collingdale.*—This borough, incorporated in December, 1891, is situated six miles southwest of Philadelphia, extending from Aldan to the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, which is the dividing line from the borough of Sharon Hill. Springfield road is the dividing line from Darby borough. This is also a residential borough, having in 1900 a population of 603, which had increased in 1910 to 1361. Trolley lines connect the borough with Philadelphia and Chester, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad furnishing steam railroad advantages. The Collingdale Building and Loan Association is one of the important factors in the borough's prosperity. The Collingdale Mill Work Company operates a modern planing mill within the borough, its only mill industry. Churches have been erected by the Baptist, Protestant Episcopal and Reformed Episcopal denominations, and are well supported. Fire protection is furnished by the Collingdale Fire Company. The first burgess of the borough was M. F. La Roche; the present incumbent is William M. Joyce; borough secretary, Justus J. Arnold.

*Colwyn.*—South of the borough of Darby, in the pointed tract of land formed by the junction of Darby and Cobb's creeks, is the borough of Colwyn. In 1900 the population was 1226; in 1910, 1584. The first burgess was S. Drewes, the present incumbent is H. F. Potter. Presbyterian and Baptist churches have been erected in the borough. The principal manufacturing concerns are the G. Woolford Tank Works and Morrison's Auger Works. An efficient volunteer fire company, the Colwyn, well equipped with a chemical engine and ladder trucks constitute the borough's fire protection. The Colwyn Athletic Club is a prosperous organization.

*Eddystone.*—Lying along the Delaware river, between Crum and Ridley creeks, Eddystone extends inland to the line of the Chester turnpike. It has rail communication with cities north and south by the Philadelphia, Wilming-

ton & Baltimore and the Philadelphia & Reading railroads. A village built up around the print works of the Eddystone Manufacturing Company, Eddystone grew and prospered until 1889, when it took on the dignity of a borough, William P. Hood being the first burgess, William H. Berry, former state treasurer, now collector of the port of Philadelphia, the second. The present burgess is Hugh Blair; governing a population in 1910 of 1167. The borough has two churches,—Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal; a good school system (Simpson School) and a volunteer fire department, the Eddystone Fire Company. The manufacturing plants to which Eddystone owes its progress, are: The Eddystone Manufacturing Company (limited), textile manufacturers, formerly William Simpson & Sons, of Philadelphia; the Baldwin Locomotive Works, a branch of the great Baldwin Works of Philadelphia; the Tindel-Morris Company; the Belmont Iron Works, and the Pennsylvania Iron Works.

*Glen Olden.*—This borough was incorporated in 1894. In 1900 it had a population of 873, which in 1910 had increased to 1157. The borough lies between Sharon Hill and Norwood, eight miles southwest of Philadelphia on the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad. The borough is the home of the H. K. Mulford & Co. chemical laboratories, the chief manufacturing industry of the borough. There are two churches in the borough, Presbyterian and Congregational; also, a good public school system is maintained. Glenolden Fire Company No. 1 is the borough's defense from fire, and has proved efficient whenever called upon. The first burgess was George K. Cress; the present incumbent is William H. Harrison, Jr.

*Lansdowne.*—Lansdowne, located on the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad, five miles from Philadelphia, was created a borough in 1893, William H. Barker being the first burgess; Benjamin W. Carskaddon is the present incumbent of that office. Banking facilities are furnished by the Lansdowne and Darby Savings and Trust Fund Company. The Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and African Methodist Episcopal congregations have houses of worship. The Lansdowne Fire Company, equipped with an auto-truck, is an efficient body of fire-fighters. The Lansdowne Country Club has handsome grounds and a large membership. Lansdowne is a purely residential borough, there being no manufacturing.

*Millbourne.*—Youngest of all the municipalities, Millbourne dates its birth as a borough from October 12, 1909. The first and present burgess is George Bertram Regar, whose term expires January 1, 1914. The Millbourne Flour Mills are located within the borough, constituting its principal manufacturing industry. The city is guarded from fire by the Millbourne Fire Company. The population of the borough in 1910 was 322. The terminal station of Philadelphia's elevated railroad system and of the Philadelphia & Western trolley lines is within the borough. The Market street surface electric line also has its terminus in Millbourne. These roads give constant communication with Philadelphia, and half-hourly service to many Delaware county points, also to other localities outside of the county.

*Morton.*—Morton, created a borough June 6, 1898, reported in 1900 a population of 889; in 1910 the census report shows 1071. Morton lies in the southern part of Springfield township, nine miles southwest from Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad. There are no important manufacturing plants in the borough, it being purely a residential centre. The original village was named in honor of John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The first burgess was J. Frank Beatty, George H. Alexander being the present incumbent. Three churches are located within the borough,—Kedron Methodist Episcopal, the First Baptist and Shorler African Methodist Episcopal. The fraternal orders are: Washington Camp, No. 634, Patriotic Order Sons of America; Faraday Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and Hauka Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men. A prosperous building and loan association is one of the borough's valued institutions; also a good public school building and system; others are a public library, a men's club and a women's club, providing educational and literary advantages of a high order. The Chronicle, an independent weekly newspaper, established in 1880, is edited by George W. Whitaker.

*Norwood.*—Norwood, with Darby creek for its eastern boundary, extends back to the line of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad, between the boroughs of Glenolden and Prospect Park, located eight and three-fourth miles southwest of Philadelphia; it has become a prosperous residential community. Norwood was created a borough in 1893, reported a population of 1286 in 1900, and in 1910 had increased to 1668. The first burgess was William Hamilton; the present is William J. MacCarter. There is no important manufacturing plant in the borough, it being a community of homes. The Methodist, Lutheran, Episcopal and Roman Catholic denominations have places of worship, and a good school system is maintained. The fraternal and other organizations of the borough are: The Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection; the Order of Foresters; Sons of Temperance; Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans, Boy Scouts, and the Century Club. Fire protection is delegated to Norwood Fire Company No. 1, a fully equipped and efficient company of fire-fighters.

*Prospect Park.*—This borough was created in 1894. It is located nine miles southwest of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad, which forms its northwestern boundary, its eastern line being the borough of Norwood, Ridley Park, and Ridley township join west and south, and Darby creek forms the extreme southern boundary. Prospect Park, as originally founded in 1874, consisted of 103 acres of the estate of Joshua Pierson, which John Cochran purchased and laid out in villa lots. He later sold an interest to John Shedwick & Son, of Philadelphia, who later purchased Pierson's interest. The village attracted a good class of residents, and has had a prosperous career, reporting in 1900 a population of 1050, increased in 1910 to 1655. There are no manufacturing plants, it being purely residential in character. The Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Presbyterian denominations have houses of worship; the Masonic order maintains a lodge. Pros-

pect Park Fire Company No. 1, is reliance in event of fire. A good school system is maintained. The first holder of the office of burgess of the borough was John L. Galloway; the present holder, Ellis C. Abrams.

*Ridley Park.*—In 1870, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad determined on a change of its route between Philadelphia and Chester. The new line opened up a new region for settlements, and several new thriving communities were inaugurated on the "Darby Improvement," as the new line was at first termed, Ridley Park, near the centre of Ridley township, being one point selected. The site was selected by Robert Morris Copeland, a capable landscape gardener of Boston, who saw in the rolling land, the creeks, woodland, river view and nearness to Philadelphia, an ideal site. On May 26, 1871, Lindley Smith, Samuel M. Felton, Isaac Hinkle and William Sellers entered into partnership as the Ridley Park Association. On the land previously secured, improvements began under Mr. Copeland's supervision. The new road was opened for travel in November, 1872. Ridley Park has had a continuous career of prosperity, reporting in 1880 a population of 439; in 1900, this had grown to 1234, and a decade later the enumeration showed a resident population of 1761. The village was incorporated a borough in December, 1888, H. F. Kenney being elected the first burgess; John H. Devine at present (1913) holding that office. A live Civic Association keeps constant vigil over borough interests and improvements; a golf, men's and women's clubs flourish, that give direction to the borough's social life. There are no manufacturing plants in the borough, it being a community of homes. An efficient fire company protects the borough.

The religious sentiment of the borough is marked, houses of worship being maintained by the leading denominations:—Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist and Roman Catholic. An excellent public system, including a high school, provides educational advantages of a high order. The borough is located ten miles southwest of Philadelphia, and joins Prospect Park borough on the north.

*Rutledge.*—Rutledge is located in the northwestern part of Ridley township, touching the Springfield line at Morton, at its southernmost corner. Rutledge was incorporated a borough June 10, 1885, and in 1900 reported a population of 369. The same authority gave the borough in 1910 a population of 523. There is no manufacturing in the borough. The Presbyterians have a house of worship, other denominations not being so represented. Rutledge Fire Company No. 1, have a house and apparatus that affords protection in event of fire. Communication by rail is by trolley, the steam railroad nearest being across the line in Morton. The first burgess of Rutledge was J. Rugan Neff, the present being Samuel C. Burton.

*Sharon Hill.*—Located six miles southwest of Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad, and adjoining the boroughs of Collingdale, Darby and Colwyn, is the borough of Sharon Hill. Darby creek, its eastern boundary, separates the borough from Colwyn. The manufactur-

ing plants of George K. Goodwin, Frank P. Smith and the Corona Chemical Company, are located in the borough, all prosperous concerns.

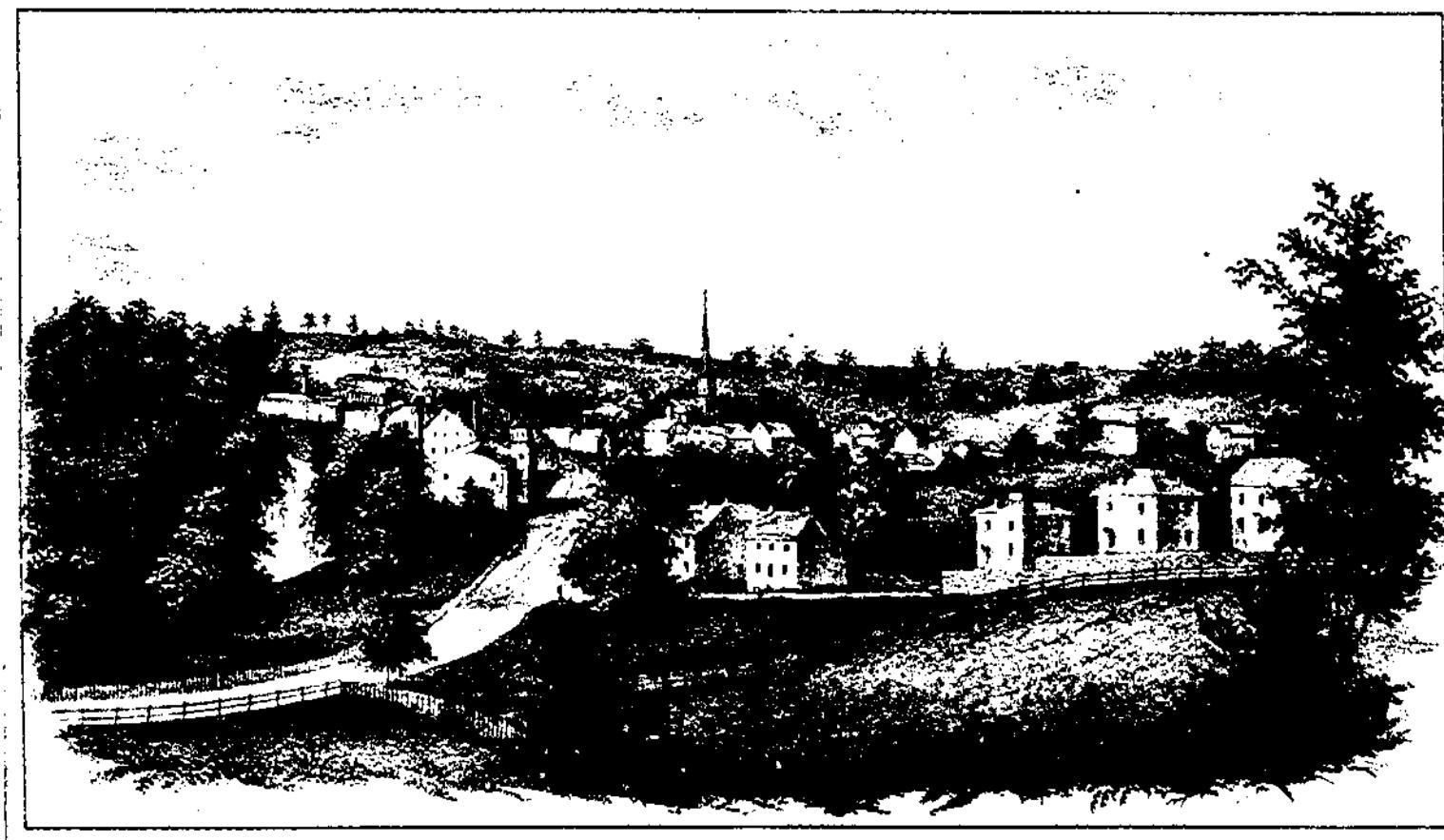
Sharon Hill was incorporated a borough, July 14, 1890, William G. Douglass being elected the first burgess. In 1900 the population was 1058; in 1910, 1401. The present burgess is William E. Wallace. Churches have been erected by the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic denominations. The Convent of the Holy Child Jesus is located within the borough. Other educational advantages, are an excellent public school and a parochial school, the latter maintained by the Roman Catholic church. The fraternal societies are: Independent Order of Americans, Improved Order of Red Men, and Daughters of Liberty. The Sharon Hill Fire Company, an efficient organization of fire-fighters, has an auto fire engine and other necessary apparatus.

*Swarthmore*.—In the southern part of Springfield township, twelve miles from Philadelphia, on the line of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad, is Swarthmore, the seat of Swarthmore College (of the Society of Friends)—an institution founded in 1864 (see special mention). The population of Swarthmore in 1900 was 903, increased in 1910 to 1899, having doubled its population in a decade.

The location of the borough is ideal, while its many splendid streets and modern homes, with spacious grounds adorned by the landscape gardener's art, constitute with nature's aid a beautiful rural municipality. Houses of worship have been erected by the Society of Friends, the Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian denominations. Banking facilities are furnished by the Swarthmore National Bank, Edward B. Temple, president, C. Percy Webster, cashier. The Swarthmore Building Association, Edwin J. Darnell, president, is a helpful, prosperous aid to the upbuilding of the borough, the assessed valuation of which in 1913 was in excess of \$2,000,000. The Swarthmore Fire Association, a well equipped volunteer fire company, constitutes the borough's protection from fire. The present chief burgess is Carroll Thayer; secretary, Dr. Charles Varell.

The Delaware County Republican, a weekly newspaper, is edited by J. Scott Anderson; The Phoenix, a monthly publication is edited and published by the students of Swarthmore college.

*Yeadon*.—Alphabetically the last, Yeadon is not the youngest or the least of Delaware county boroughs. Its eastern boundary line is Cobb's creek, which separates it from Philadelphia county. Its southern limit is Darby borough, whose irregular line Yeadon follows to Darby creek, thence along that creek to Lansdowne borough, thence a northeast course to Cobb's creek. Three great silent cities of the dead are included within these limits,—Holy Cross, Mount Moriah and Graceland cemeteries. Yeadon was constituted a borough April 23, 1894, H. D. Cooke being the first burgess. Brick manufacturing is the only important industry of the borough; a Baptist church has been erected, and a public school building. In April, 1904, Yeadon Fire Company was organized, now an efficient organization of firemen. In 1900 the population



Drawn by C.P. Tholey.

UPLAND.

Bowen & Co lith Philada.

was 689. In 1910, it had increased to 882. The present chief burgess is Frederick J. Petry. The boroughs (Darby, Marcus Hook, and Media) will be found in the histories of the townships in which they are located.

#### THE CITY OF CHESTER.

Chester is located on the Delaware river, fifteen miles below Philadelphia, and fourteen miles from Wilmington, Delaware. As Upland it was settled by the Swedes in 1643, and is the oldest town in the state. In 1644 the present site of the city was a tobacco plantation occupied by servants in the employ of the Swedish company. The Swedish government granted to Jörankeen a patent for land one and a half miles inland, following the right bank of Chester creek above its mouth and extending along the Delaware as far as Ridley creek. The land on the west bank of Chester creek, extending along the river to Marcus Hook, was granted by Queen Christina of Sweden to Captain John Amundson Besh, "his wife and heirs," by patent dated August 20, 1653. Captain Besh, however, never entered into possession, as the land included in this vast tract seems to have been claimed and held by Armgart Papegoya, daughter of the first Swedish governor Printz. In 1645 Upland is still reported a tobacco plantation, but prior to 1648 was a settlement of some importance and is mentioned by Campanius as "an unfortified place but some houses there." The Indian name of the present city was Mecoponacka; the Swedish, Upland; the Dutch called it Uplandt, while the English alternated between Upland and Chester. Dr. Smith thus describes the naming of Chester by Penn, on his first arrival:

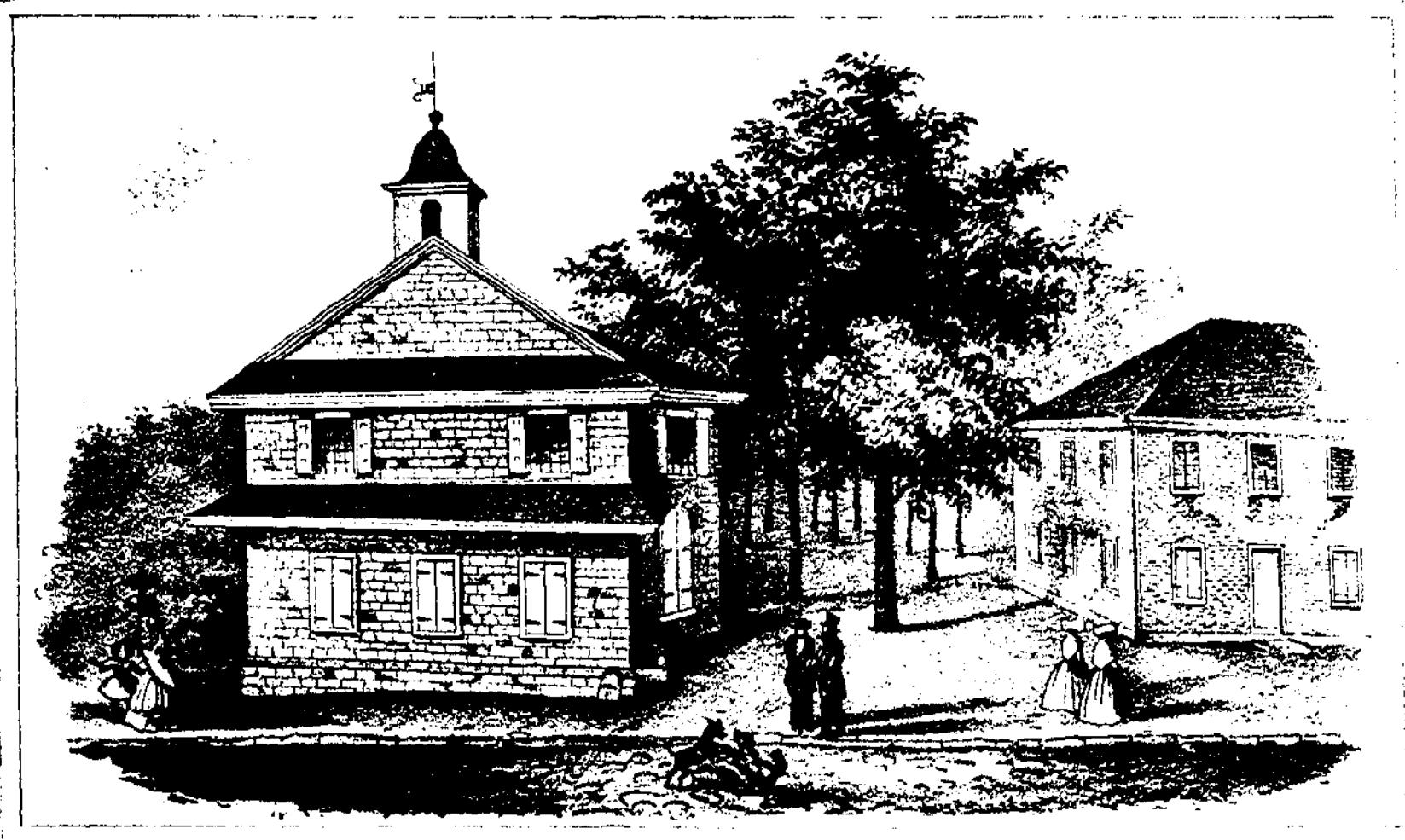
"He landed at Upland but the place was to bear that familiar name no more forever. Without reflection, Penn determined that the name of the place should be changed. Turning around to his friend Pearson, one of his own society, who had accompanied him in the ship 'Welcome,' he said: 'Providence has brought me here safe. Thou hast been the companion of my perils. What wilt thou that I shall call this place?' Pearson said 'Chester,' in remembrance of the city from whence he came. William Penn replied that it should be called Chester, and that when he divided the land into counties one of them should be called Chester. Thus for a mere whim the oldest town, the name of the whole settled part of the province, the name that would have a place in the affections of a large majority of the inhabitants of the new province, was effaced to gratify the caprice or vanity of a friend. All great men occasionally do little things."

This explanation of the change of name has been strongly refuted, and the name stated to have been changed to Chester because most of its English inhabitants came from Cheshire in England. A letter written by Penn, November 1, 1682, is dated Upland, but one written December 16, 1682, states: "An assembly was held at Chester, alias Upland." This is the first record of the name Chester as applied to the old Swedish settlement at Upland. Penn when he landed resided temporarily at the house of Robert Wade, but during the winter of 1682-83 was a guest at the "Boars Head Inn," a noted public house of Chester, destroyed by fire March 20, 1848. The first meeting of the General Assembly was held in Chester, beginning its session December 4, 1680.

Penn, shortly after his arrival, sent for James Sandelands, the elder, to confer with him, for it was "talkt among the people, that it was Intent to build a city." Seemingly the chief owner of land in Chester demanded too much, if it had been Penn's intention to make of Chester a "Great town." The first street in Chester laid out by authority, was now Edgemont avenue, ordered by the grand jury in 1686. In November, 1699, William Penn granted a charter to the borough of Chester. In 1708, the borough contained "one hundred houses." In 1758, Acrelius says "it had 120 houses," which indicates a very slow growth. Between 1761 and 1770, Francis Richardson built extensive warehouses and two piers known as Richardson's Upper and Lower Wharf, believing Chester could be made a rival of Philadelphia as a shipping point, but the Revolution ruined him. After the Revolution, Chester was incorporated by act of assembly, March 5, 1795, with all the rights and privileges of a shire town, and was the capital of Chester county until the erection of Delaware county, then continuing as the county seat of the new county. In 1840 the borough had only increased to a population of 740. In 1848 the Supreme Court decided that the act under which Media had been chosen the new county seat of Delaware county was constitutional, and in the summer of 1851, new buildings having been erected, court records and all movable county property were transferred to the new court house and jail in Media. This was considered a fatal blow to Chester, but was in reality the beginning of its advancement. The advantages it offered to manufacturers became apparent, and the farms around the borough held by old men in easy circumstances that could not be bought at any price, began on the death of their owners, to come on the market, clearing the way for expansion. Tracts were laid out in streets and squares, manufacturers came in, and Chester began an onward march that has never been checked. The history of its past and present churches, schools and manufacturing is told in separate chapters.

In 1724 the present city hall was built for a court house, and was so used until the removal of the court of Chester county to West Chester. In 1789 an act was passed dividing the county, and creating Chester the capital of the new county of Delaware. The old court house was again made headquarters for the county officials and courts, continuing until the removal of the county seat to Media. The building is now used as the city hall, the old court room on the lower floor being the offices of the mayor, chief of police and city surveyor, while the old grand jury room is now used as the common council chamber.

On February 13, 1866, Chester was incorporated a city, and John Larkin Jr., was elected the first mayor. In 1888 the borough of North Chester was consolidated with the city of Chester, and is now known as the First Ward. In 1889 (October 8), Chester became a city of the third class under the provisions of an act of assembly approved May 23, 1889. On February 27 the borough of South Chester was annexed to the city, becoming the Ninth Ward, although later the territory was divided into three wards,—the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh. The city now contains eleven wards, and is a city of the third class, the lawmaking bodies being a select and a common council. The city



Drawn by C.P. Tholey.

TOWN HALL AT CHESTER, BUILT 1724.

Bowen & Co. lith. Philada.

is provided with an efficient volunteer fire department, consisting of the Franklin, Hanley, Good Will and Felton hose companies, and the Moyamensing Hook and Ladder Company. Chester contains, according to the census of 1910, a population of 38,537, constantly increasing; has ninety-five miles of paved and unpaved streets; has trolley connections with Philadelphia, Wilmington, Delaware, and all suburban towns; thirty churches, four national banks, two trust companies, two savings banks, two daily and two weekly newspapers, and eighty-two secret organizations.

The New Chester Water Company, J. L. Forwood, president, furnishes the city's water. The source of supply is the Delaware river; reservoirs with a capacity of 21,000,000 gallons, a filtration plant of 10,000,000 gallons daily capacity being located on Harrison's Hill, three and a half miles from Chester, inland. The pumping capacity of the plant is 18,000,000 gallons daily; the efficiency of the filtration plant for six years has been 98.8 per cent. Among the city's educational institutions (see schools) are the Pennsylvania Military College, Crozer Theological Seminary (Upland), and Chester Commercial College. The charitable institutions of the city include Chester Hospital, the Crozer Home for Incurables, and the J. Lewis Crozer Hospital.

A feature of Chester's educational and religious work is that done under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, incorporated 1874, whose brick six-story building, with basement and roof garden, stands at the corner of Seventh street and Edgemont avenue. This building was dedicated and opened November 17, 1907, the cost being approximately \$175,000. The association uses the entire building, except stores on the first floor, having in addition to all the features of a modern Young Men's Christian Association, dormitories that accommodate forty-five roomers. Every department of their four-fold plan of work—spiritual, mental, social and physical—is fully organized, and a grand work is being done. The officers of the association are: M. Ocheltree, president; Orlando H. Cloud, vice-president; Elson W. Sheffield, general secretary; John C. Hinkson, treasurer; William M. Bowen, recording secretary.

The first post office building erected by the government was located on the corner of Fifth and Welsh streets, and was first occupied in November, 1896, John L. Garrett being postmaster. The building becoming too small for the large business transacted, large additions were begun, now nearing completion. Free delivery was established under Postmaster Robert Chadwick, about 1892, twenty-six carriers, now covering the entire city, the village of Trainer and a part of Marcus Hook. The office is one of the first class, employing thirteen clerks. The building is also used by governmental departments,—customs, internal revenue, pensions, civil service, and inspection of engineering machinery. The present postmaster, James W. Hamilton; was reappointed, February 12, 1912; assistant postmaster, Charles Longbotham Jr.; Lois Armstrong, superintendent. The following is the amount of business done at this office for the periods named:

## DELAWARE COUNTY

Year ending June 30, 1876.	Total receipts of office	\$13,959.14
" " June 30, 1886	" " "	22,030.31
" " June 30, 1896	" " "	35,520.68*
" " June 30, 1906	" " "	63,477.82
" " June 30, 1913	" " "	74,967.05

\*Year the present building was occupied.

An efficient Board of Trade, that looks after the commercial, industrial and general interests of the city, was organized December 7, 1886, that did excellent service for several years, then practically ceased its efforts. In 1907 activity was resumed, and in 1912 a thorough reorganization was effected, annual dues increased from \$5 to \$25, the present paid membership numbering 487. S. D. Clyde, president; Neil B. Sinclair, secretary.

Steam transportation facilities are furnished by the Baltimore & Ohio, and Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroads; water transportation by several companies running steamboats north and south on the Delaware; the Southern Pennsylvania Traction and the Philadelphia Rapid Transit companies furnish city and interurban facilities. Twelve building associations flourish in the city, all prosperous and helpful.

Chester Free Library, Library Hall, 116-118 East Ninth street; West End Free Library, Fourth and Jeffrey streets; and the Young Men's Christian Association Library, at their building, Seventh and Edgemont, furnish free and excellent library service. Two companies of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, with armory at Eighth and New Market streets, meet for drill Monday and Tuesday nights of each week—Company B, Sixth Regiment, Captain Samuel Linville; and Company C, Captain Harry P. Vercoe.

The Delaware County National Bank was chartered under the "Omnibus Bank Act" of March 21, 1814. A temporary board of directors was chosen August 27, with John Newbold, president *pro tem.* On November 28, 1814, the first regular board of directors was elected, consisting of John Newbold, Jonas Eyre, Samuel Anderson, Peter Deshong, John G. Hoskins, Thomas Robinson, George G. Leiper, Jonas Preston, Charles Rogers, Joseph Engle, Pierce Crosby, John Cowgill and Nimrod Maxwell. On the same day John Newbold was chosen president, Preston Eyre, cashier. The first building erected and owned by the bank was first used for banking purposes November 20, 1815. The bank prospered and paid dividends until the fall of 1834, when it was found that a large amount of redeemed notes of the bank had by some means gotten into circulation, therefore, between 1834 and 1837, dividends were passed, the earnings going to repair weakened capital. They soon recuperated and steadily prospered, ranking in credit second to no similar institution in the state. When Lee invaded Pennsylvania in 1863, money and securities of the bank to the amount of several hundred thousands of dollars were sent to the Bank of North America in Philadelphia, to be forwarded to New York, with the funds of the latter bank, should occasion demand it, but when Meade and his army rolled back the tide of invasion, the money was returned. On March 14, 1864, the bank ceased its existence as the Delaware County Bank, and was

chartered as the Delaware County National Bank. On March 6, 1865, after the amount necessary to secure the charter had been deposited in the United States Treasury, the surplus funds of the old bank were divided among the stockholders, paying a dividend of \$7 per share, and December 28, 1868, a further dividend of \$2.50 was paid, this finally settling all the outstanding business of the old bank. Samuel A. Crozer was the first president of the Delaware County National Bank, and Caleb Emlen the first cashier. In 1882 the building erected in 1815 was removed, and a modern banking house erected on its site at a cost of \$50,000 for building and finishings. The report of June 4, 1913, to the United States government, showed total resources of \$2,427,269.67, with deposits, subject to check, of \$957,239.33. The capital stock of the bank is \$300,000; J. H. Roop, president; T. M. Hamilton, cashier.

The First National Bank was organized May 15, 1864, a charter having been previously obtained under articles of association—Abram R. Perkins was elected president; William Taylor, cashier; directors—Abram R. Perkins, Samuel M. Felton, Thomas Reanney, Benjamin Gartside, Samuel Archbold, Samuel Eccles Jr., and William Ward. The bank began business at the southwest corner of Penn and Second streets, continuing until January 18, 1871, when it moved to a new location, and on the 23rd of the same month, Abram R. Perkins, having moved from Chester and in failing health, resigned the presidency and was succeeded by John Larkin Jr., one of the four men to whom Chester is indebted for much of the prosperity that attended their period, the others being John P. Crozer, James Campbell and John M. Broomall. Later the bank business was located at No. 408 Market street, and in 1890 it moved to its present fine building at Fifth and Market streets. The report rendered to the government June 4, 1913, showed resources of \$1,700,991.86, with deposits subject to check \$1,090,300.19. The capital stock is \$200,000; George M. Booth, president; T. Edward Clyde, cashier.

The Chester National Bank was chartered as a national bank March 1, 1884, beginning business April 1st following. The first president was Samuel A. Dyer, the first cashier Samuel H. Leeds, the first board of directors: J. Frank Black, Robert Wetherill, Hugh Shaw; Charles B. Houston, William Appleby, George B. Lindsay, Jonathan Pennell, H. B. Black and Samuel A. Dyer. The bank is located on West Third street, near Market Square, in a handsome granite building erected in 1873 by Samuel A. Dyer and William Appleby for a private banking office, to which they made large additions and improvements. In 1875 William Appleby retired, Mr. Dyer continuing the business until its incorporation as the Chester National Bank. In 1899, the corporation erected their present substantial bank building. The statement furnished the government June 4, 1913, showed total resources of \$19,334,404.83; deposits subject to check, \$787,429.23. The capital stock of the bank is \$300,000; J. Frank Black, president; Samuel H. Seeds, cashier.

The latest addition to the national banks of Chester, is the Pennsylvania National Bank, organized in March, 1903, with \$100,000 capital stock, John D.

Goff, the first president; A. V. Lees, cashier. The present officers are: John J. Buckley, president; Edward C. Burton, vice-president; D. E. Casey, cashier. At the close of business, June 4, 1913, the report showed total resources \$719,53.83, with deposits subject to check, \$442,157.20.

The Delaware County Trust, Safe Deposit and Title Insurance Company was organized July 2, 1885; capital stock, \$250,000; Judge Isaac Johnson, the first president. The company occupies the Old Clayton building, Market Square. A condensed report, May 3, 1913, shows resources in the bank department to be \$2,537,884.21; deposits, \$2,089,842.82. The trust department shows trust funds invested to be \$1,866,751.50; uninvested, \$34,715.71; corporate trusts \$2,698,000. The present officials are: James A. G. Campbell, president; John C. Hinkson, vice-president; R. E. Jefferis, secretary and treasurer.

The Cambridge Trust Company, located at Fifth and Market streets, on the site of the old Cambridge Hotel, was organized in November, 1901; capital stock \$250,000. Their report of May 1, 1913, shows in the banking department resources of \$1,891,333.20; deposits, \$1,515,339.50; trust funds invested, \$1,158,036.05; uninvested, \$8,634.47; corporate trusts, \$1,770,100. The officers are: Garnett Pendleton, president; W. A. Dyer, treasurer, and others.

The foregoing banks and trust companies form the Chester Clearing House Association, J. H. Roop, president.

The City Hall at Chester bears eloquent witness to the great age of that city. It was erected long before the foundations were laid for Independence Hall in Philadelphia, its history being concisely given in the inscription upon a bronze tablet placed on the front of the building by Delaware County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The following is the inscription: "This building was erected in 1724, during the reign of George I. of England. It was the court house of Chester county, 1724-1786; the court house of Delaware county, 1789-1851; hall of Chester borough, 1851-1866; hall of Chester city, since 1866. In 1739 England declared war against Spain, and soldiers were here enlisted for an expedition to Cuba. Here Anthony Wayne rallied and drilled his troops, January, 1776. In 1824 Lafayette, as guest of the nation, was entertained in this building.

*Some Old Historic Houses.*—The Logan house was built by Jasper Yeates in 1700, and formerly a stone on which was cut the initials "J. & C. Y." with the date 1700, was set in one of the gables. These initials stood for the names of the owners, Jasper and Catherine Yeates, natives of Yorkshire, England, she the daughter of James Sandelands, the elder. He was appointed by Penn one of the four first burgesses of Chester; was one of the justices of the county, afterwards a justice of the Supreme Court of the province; a member of the Provincial Council and of the General Assembly. The house was two stories in height, with a tentlike roof forming within an attic with steep sides. A wide doorway gave admission to the hall, while many small diamond shaped panes of glass set in lead gave light to the several apartments and casements at the head of the stair landing, furnished the same way to the wain-

scotted hallway. All the rooms were wainscotted and the panels stained in imitation mahogany. Under the high wooden mantel pieces in the parlor and the room opposite, the fireplaces were lined with illuminated tile illustrating incidents of Bible history. The house descended to the widow of John Yeates, third son of Casper, who sold it to Joseph Parker. He was a native of Cumberland, England; at the age of twenty-five years came to Chester to be near his uncle, the noted Quaker minister, John Salkeld. Parker became register and recorder of Chester county and a justice of the peace. The house descended to Mary, daughter of Joseph Parker; she married Charles Norris, who died January 15, 1766. She then returned to the parental home, which she devised by her will to her only daughter, Deborah. Deborah lived in the house during her girlhood until her marriage to Dr. George Logan, September 6, 1781. She was a woman of high intelligence and literary attainment. Her remarkable store of historical information gave her the title of "The Female Historian of Colonial Times." She mingled freely with Revolutionary leaders; her cousin, Charles Thompson, the first secretary of the Continental Congress, was her intimate friend, and from him she gained much knowledge concerning the inner history of the times. For several years she worked early and late collating, deciphering and copying the manuscripts in her possession concerning the correspondence of William Penn and James Logan, her husband's grandfather. Her manuscripts made eleven large quarto volumes, forming two octavo volumes when published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The old Hoskins (Graham) house, aged over two centuries, was built in 1688, on ground sold by John Simcock to John Hoskins in 1684. The house, a substantial one, was used by Hoskins as an inn—two stories with attic, its front extending to the sidewalk line, the old house stands a monument in brick to the quality of its builders, and a perfect illustration of the early colonial style. Evidences of the thousands of feet that ascended and descended the easy stairs at the end of the wide hall running through the centre, are seen on the ash steps, also wormeaten and discolored. Heavy beams supporting the upper floors stand out prominently from the ceilings, which are unusually high for that period. The floors are of hard wood, the boards of which it is laid being very wide, almost the width of the trees from which they were cut. The numerous rooms gave sleeping accommodations for many guests, while a wide porch in the rear enclosed in lattice work, served in the summer time as a dining room. The immense fireplace in the kitchen, built on as an L, occupied almost the entire eastern end. Here they could seat themselves on benches provided at either end, and enjoy the warmth of the roaring fire of logs, the only way then employed to heat that part of the building. John Hoskins, the owner, came from Cheshire, England, in 1682, and was a member of the General Assembly of 1683. His son John was sheriff of Chester county for fifteen years, taking office in his twenty-third year. He inherited the old mansion, located at the southeast corner of Edgemont avenue and Graham street.

The old Porter house, built in 1721, ended its existence in the most tragic

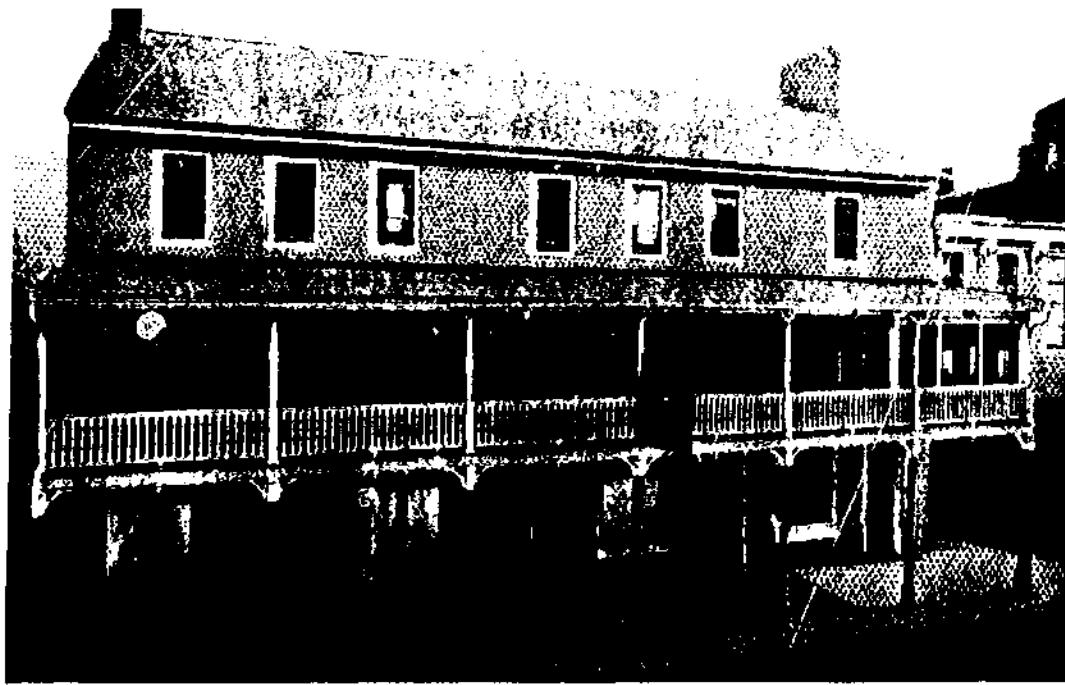
manner in 1882. During this century and a half it was the home of many distinguished people. The house was a massively built stone structure, one of the best illustrations of the grandeur of colonial mansions that the city possessed. A slab in the western gable bore in engraved letters and figures this inscription: L.L.D. and G. 1721. David Lloyd, the first owner, lived sumptuously in the mansion he had caused to be erected, he being a man of means, one of the eight gentlemen who in the year 1721 are recorded as owning four-wheeled carriages drawn by two horses. He left a widow, Grace (Growden), who was attended faithfully by her friend Jane Fenn, a noted Friends' minister, until the latter married and became mistress of the building. On May 1, 1741, Grace Lloyd, conveyed most of her property to Joseph Hoskins, reserving two acres of ground, and "also the room in the southwest corner of the mansion house, called the dining-room, the room on the northeast corner of said house called the parlor, with a closet and milk house adjoining, the chamber over the said dining room, the chamber over the said parlor, one-half of the garret, the front part of the cellar, the old kitchen and chamber over it, the chaise house, the use of the pump, cider mill and cider press, to make her own cider, and part of the garden with free liberty of ingress, egress and regress into and out of all and every the premises for the term of her natural life without impeachment of waste." Grace Lloyd died in 1760. Dying childless, Joseph Hoskins, one of the most useful of Chester's citizens, willed the mansion to his nephew, John Hoskins, of Burlington, New Jersey, who in turn devised it to his son, Raper Hoskins. His widow Eleanor sold to Thomas Laycock, the estate next passing to Major William Anderson. His daughter, Evallina Anderson, married David Porter, an officer of the United States navy, who in 1843 died at Pera, near Constantinople. They were the parents of the five Porters famous in the annals of the navy and army of the United States. Of these sons, Admiral David D. Porter became the more conspicuous, his Civil War record being one of great efficiency. After the Porters ceased to use the old mansion as a residence, it had a succession of tenants until the gas works were located near it, when it was leased in 1862 to Prof. Jackson, of Philadelphia, who used it as a factory for the manufacture of fireworks. On Friday morning, February 17, 1882, fire attacked the old mansion, a dreadful explosion of the powder and chemicals stored in the building followed, killing in all eighteen persons and wounding fifty-seven others, the destruction of the building being one of the most appalling events in Chester's history.

Other old houses in Chester, worthy of mention are: The Huerline house, on the south side of Third street, built shortly after 1712; the old Lloyd house (Second and Edgemont avenue), built prior to 1703; the Barber house, in which it is said the wounds of Gen. Lafayette were dressed, after the battle of Brandywine; the Morgan (Terrill) house, built by Evan Morgan; the Caldwell mansion; the Ashbridge house; Lamokin Hall, built about 1708, by John Salkeld, Jr., the Thomas Barton house; the Sandelands House, built by Jonas Sandelands, prior to 1732.

*Old Hotels of Chester.*—The Boar's Head, at which William Penn spent



PENN HOUSE, CHESTER, BUILT IN 1683.



WASHINGTON HOUSE, CHESTER.

the winter of 1682-83; the Black Bear Inn, at the corner of Third and Penn, later known as "The Ship in Distress;" the Blue Ball Inn, one of the buildings struck by cannon balls from the British war vessel in 1777—all were famous. Among others, the City Hotel, later the "Ship George Washington," later "The Eagle."

The Washington House was erected in 1745, by Audrey Bevan, who named it "Pennsylvania Arms." In 1772 the hotel was bought by William Kerlin, who after the British evacuated Philadelphia named it "The Washington House," a title it still retains. Washington, in passing from Mount Vernon, his home, to the seat of government in Philadelphia and New York, often stopped at this hotel, where the best room in the house was always at his disposal. The ancient mahogany chairs which stood in the room are still preserved by descendants of William Kerlin. The house is appropriately marked by a tablet, thus: "Delaware County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, mark this house as the place where Washington wrote at midnight the only report of the Battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777. Here Washington also received the congratulations of the people of Chester upon his election as the First President of the United States, April 20, 1789."

The Columbia House is said to have been the house in which the wounds of General Lafayette were dressed, after the battle of Brandywine, a distinction claimed for two other houses in Chester.

The Blue Anchor Tavern, also known as the "Hope Anchor" and "Swan," "the Steamboat Hotel;" "the Lafayette House," also a claimant for the honor of having sheltered the wounded Lafayette; Schanlan's Tavern; the Goeltz House; the Brown Hotel—these are others.

The present city officials of Chester are: William Ward, Jr., mayor; James L. Kelly, controller; E. B. McClenachan, treasurer; Charles R. Mould, clerk; John Vance, chief of police; B. G. Ladomus, engineer; Robert Watson, commissioner of highways; Lincoln E. Slater, chief engineer of fire department. The city is uniformly Republican in politics, although from 1872 until 1881 and from 1884 until 1887, Dr. J. L. Forwood, a Democrat, served as mayor; also from 1893 until 1896, John B. Hinkson, a Democrat, was mayor; and in 1905-06, William H. Berry was elected on a fusion ticket, he being a leading Democrat.

The official newspapers of the city are the Chester Times, an afternoon daily, and the Morning Republican, a morning daily, both Republican in politics. Other newspapers published in the city are the Delaware County Advocate, Republican, published every Saturday, by John Spencer; The Delaware County Democrat, published every Thursday, by Henry Frysinger; The Herald Ledger, Republican, published every Saturday, by the Ledger Publishing Company.

The city is divided into eleven wards, a representative from each forming a select council, two from each ward comprising a common council. The president of select council, 1913, is E. W. Jefferies, M. D., term expires in December, 1915; president of common council, William H. Powel, term expiring

## DELAWARE COUNTY

in December, 1913. The bonded debt of the city, April, 1913, was \$1,201,000, amount in several sinking funds, same date, \$207,871.31; assessed valuation in 1913, \$19,183,402, producing an estimated income for the year, of \$239,381.

## POPULATION.

The population of Delaware county in 1790 was 9,483; in 1800, 12,809; in 1810, 14,734; in 1820, 14,811; in 1830, 17,361; in 1840, 19,791; in 1850, 26,640; in 1860, 30,597; in 1870, 34,403; in 1880, 56,102; in 1890, 74,683; in 1900, 94,762, and in 1910, the population in detail was as follows, according to the thirteenth United States census report:

Aldan borough, . . . . .	661	Middletown township, . . . . .	3806
Aston township, . . . . .	2135	Millbourne borough, . . . . .	322
Bethel township, . . . . .	535	Morton borough, . . . . .	1071
Birmingham township, . . . . .	702	Nether Providence township, . . . . .	1941
Chester City, . . . . .	38,537	Newtown township, . . . . .	739
Chester township, . . . . .	615	Norwood borough, . . . . .	1638
Clifton Heights borough, . . . . .	3155	Prospect Park borough, . . . . .	1655
Collingdale borough, . . . . .	1361	Ridley township, . . . . .	2945
Colwyn borough, . . . . .	1584	Ridley Park borough, . . . . .	1761
Concord township, . . . . .	1213	Rutledge borough, . . . . .	523
Darby borough, . . . . .	2412	Sharon Hill borough, . . . . .	1401
Darby township, . . . . .	1763	Springfield township, . . . . .	1132
Eddystone borough, . . . . .	1167	Swarthmore borough, . . . . .	1899
Edgemont township, . . . . .	525	Thornbury township, . . . . .	1944
Glenolden borough, . . . . .	1157	Tinicum township, . . . . .	1135
Haverford township, . . . . .	3989	Upland borough, . . . . .	2221
Lansdowne borough, . . . . .	4066	Upper Chichester township, . . . . .	671
Lower Chichester township, . . . . .	1250	Upper Darby township, . . . . .	5385
Marcus Hook borough, . . . . .	1573	Upper Providence township, . . . . .	961
Marple township, . . . . .	895	Yeadon borough, . . . . .	882
Media borough, . . . . .	3562		

making a total of 117,906, of whom 105,949 are white, and 35,877 are voters.

## AGRICULTURE—MANUFACTURING—TRANSPORTATION.

It is a far cry from the day of the hand sickle to that of the modern reaper and binder, but when it is recalled that in that time we have progressed from a walking communication with neighbors and distant friends to the telephone, from the horse to the automobile, from the sail-boat to the ocean-liner, from the stage-coach to the railroad train, in short, from semi-savagery to civilized people, progress in agricultural work has kept pace with our onward march to the perfection of a Christian civilization. It would have been impossible for the farmers of our country to continue in their old methods for the reason that, with our rapidly increasing population, the amount of food products procured from the soil would have been entirely inadequate to our needs. Consequently, it is small wonder that farmers have developed new methods of farming, new implements, new rules of crop rotation, new means of reviving and fertilizing seemingly useless ground—in short, have revolutionized the means by which we live.

In the early days in Delaware county, it was no unusual thing for farmers, after raising crops upon their land year after year, to find it so exhausted and lacking in nutriment, that they would sell it for almost any price that they might emigrate and settle in the "milk and honey" of Lancaster county, not realizing that there they would enact once more the tragedy they had been rehearsing in their native place. Of course, the causes of this were many and varied, but one of the basic reasons was the inefficacy of the primitive plow, which closely resembled those used by the ancient Egyptians, likenesses thereof being preserved on their sarcophagi. It was built entirely of wood, the mould board being a heavy block, a defective and clumsy implement. English historians claim that James Small, of Berwickshire, Scotland, who built a plow with a cast-iron mould-board and a wrought-iron share, was the first to introduce metal on plows, but Watson, in his "Annals of Philadelphia," states that previous to 1785, when Small's innovation made its appearance, "William Ashmead, of Germantown, made for himself a plow with a wrought-iron mould instead of the customary board. This great improvement was much admired by General Lafayette, who purchased four of these plows for his estate,—LaGrange. The improvement was soon adopted by another person, who made the mould-board of cast-iron."

The harrow was used very early, for in 1698, Gabriel Thomas says, "Their ground is harrowed with wooden tyned harrows, twice over in a place is sufficient." The first thrashing in the county was done with the heavy flail, although later the system of horse thrashing about a large circular floor was inaugurated. John Clayton, of Delaware county, in 1770 received the exclusive right of manufacture and sale for a thrashing machine he had invented. The next machine of this nature was that made by Andrew Meikler, of Scotland, seventeen years later. The date of the inception of the fan for the winnowing of cereals is uncertain, but a primitive form thereof was in use in Delaware county, prior to the Revolution.

It is interesting to note the difference between the farms and farmers of the old and present day. Then there was nothing but general farming conducted, each farmer maintaining a truck garden, the products for home consumption; a field of corn, wheat, and oats; a few chickens; a pig or two; perhaps two or three cows; and for fruit trees, several apple or pear trees in the "yard," or space about the farmhouse; while now, throughout the county, are found wide stretching orchards, the farmer devoting all his time and skill to the raising of fruit; broad fields of tossing grain, the only product of another farm; green pastures filled with herds of sleek and well fed cattle, the property of a dairy farmer whose milk, certified by the county authorities, is purchased in the neighboring city, and, finally, long stretches of glass covered green and hot-houses, where floriculture is followed.

The transportation of domestic animals was begun in the Delaware river settlement long before Penn's arrival, there being several in the colony at New Sweden. Among many references in early annals, the journal of Sluyter and Danckers, written in 1679, mentions them as used for riding; and Penn, when he arrived in 1682, had with him "three blooded mares, a fine white horse, not full blooded," and other inferior animals, not for breeding, but for labor, and on his return in 1699, brought with him "Tamerlane," a colt by "Godolphi Barb," the ancestor of the best pedigreed English stock. Many efforts were made to increase the number of the animals in Penn's colony, as well as to improve the stock. In 1683, the Assembly had forbidden the exportation of horses or mares under a fine of £10, and laws of the same year provided no stallion under thirteen and a half hands high should be permitted to roam at large in the woods. Mention is made by Rev. Israel Acrelius, in 1758, of the fleet horses owned by the descendants of the Swedish settlers on the Delaware, the favorite gait being the pace. Probably one of the most interesting stories connected with horses, in Delaware county, is the one of the two dappled-gray Arabian stallions, presented by the Sultan of Turkey to Gen. Grant, which were on exhibition in Chester in June, 1879. The beautiful beasts' pedigree could be traced for more than a thousand years, their high, arched neck, flashing eyes, firm muscles, and restless feet, bearing silent yet eloquent testimony to their noble blood.

It was the custom in the early days to let cattle roam wild in the woods, the abundance of food procurable making them fatter than would otherwise be the case. Captain Heinricks, of the British army, stated in 1778, that "perhaps the reason why the domestic animals are not half so good as ours, is because they are left out winter and summer in the open air." The ordinary method of procuring cattle for the market was for the butcher to go out in the woods with an owner, pick out as many of that man's cattle as were desired, by their brand, and drive them off. Under the Duke of York it was necessary to brand all cattle on the horns, but when Penn came into rule, he compelled all cattle to be branded when six months old, a time later extended to eighteen months, or be common property as strays. The record kept of the brand was similar to this, found in a record of a court, held in Chester, 5th mo. 1, 1684:

"George Maris's cattle mark. A slit on the tip of the near ear, his brand mark G. M." The increase of cattle was neither so rapid nor so satisfactory as that of horses, for an act of 1st mo. 1683, forbids the killing of a cow, calf or ewe-lamb for three years, under a £5 fine, one-half to go to the informer. The price of cows rose from \$18 previous to 1835, to \$65 in 1862, with fluctuations in the years between, and since the latter year the price has always held high.

Sheep were brought into the province at a very early date, and thrived remarkably well, the absence of the various skin diseases to which they were subject in England being conspicuous. The same Captain Heinricks, mentioned previously, records that they were of excellent quality, but condoned the fact that the wool was practically all lost by their roaming wild, mentioning also that their hides were sold for eight shillings a piece, York money.

The part played by swine was by no means unimportant, for the salted flesh of these animals was a large item on the daily menu of the families of the region. The hogs were turned loose in the woods, and because of the abundance of berries and other fruit did not develop into the "razor back" variety, but became plump and fat, attaining an enormous size. It was no uncommon thing for a one year old swine to weigh two hundred pounds. The grade of swine raised in the colony was quite as good as the finest Holstein, and hogs came to be such desirable property that their theft was common, compelling stringent laws for their protection. Penn, by act of March 10, 1683, ruled that a person convicted of that offense was compelled to pay three times the value of the hog stolen; for the second, a like fine, and six months imprisonment; for the third, twenty-nine lashes, and banishment from the colony, with such punishment as the direction of the county court saw fit if return were attempted. The running at large of swine became objectionable when improvement of meadow land in Chester began, and the Assembly in 1699 forbade unringed and unyoked swine from being at large in that town, all animals being so found reverting to the county of Chester by forfeit, while all damage done by goats or hogs of persons living without the prescribed limits was to be made good by the owner of the animals. The limits of Chester were the Delaware river on the south; Chester creek, west; Kings road, north; and Ridley Creek, east. An act in 1705 ordered that no swine, unringed and unyoked, should be allowed at large within fourteen miles of the navigable parts of the Delaware river, or in the town of Philadelphia, Chester or Bristol, any fine imposed being divided between the informer and the Government. As for the ordinary domestic fowls—chickens, geese, ducks, turkeys, and the like, were abundant, thriving well and increasing rapidly in the new climate.

From the advance report of the thirteenth census, compiled in 1910, for the year 1909, it is found that the entire area of Delaware county, is 118,400 acres, of which 69.7 per cent., or 82,575 acres is used for agricultural purposes. This is divided into 1429, the value of which is \$13,281,990, and adding to this the value of the buildings and other farm appurtenances thereon, the total is \$22,531,381. Of all the farms in the county, 827 are operated by their owners; 507 are rented; and the other ninety-five under managerial supervision. All

these farms are well stocked with domestic animals, the aggregate value of which is \$1,346,421.

The dairy and nursery interests of the county are large, many farms being devoted exclusively to these lines. Flowers are also extensively grown for the city markets in both greenhouses and in the open. The value of dairy products for the county was in 1909, \$914,221, a sum realized from 10,515 cows. In the slaughter houses of the county, sheep, hogs and cows were dressed, valued at \$118,120. The value of the crops of all kinds raised in the county in 1909, was \$1,842,914.

#### MANUFACTURING

Although now the territory included within the borders of Delaware county, is divided into countless well tilled fields and its many hills covered with grazing cattle of every kind, when first settlement was made, such was not the case. Forests covered the land, watered by swift running creeks and brooks, the only tillable areas being the low lands along some of these streams. Hence manufacturing began, even before the harvesting of the grain, planted by the water courses. The water of the streams was used as power to turn the wheels that drove the saws, that converted the logs into manufactured lumber to be used in the erection of homes, barns and other mills. Stones were set in these mills where the ripened grain was converted into flour and meal. Every available mill site was seized upon as fast as the forest gave way to the fields, and soon not only grist and saw mills were humming, but rude oil mills sprang up; cotton mills were turning out coarse cloths, followed by woolen mills, paper mills and various plants for manufacturing clay into household vessels, bricks, etc. Quarries were opened, shipbuilding began in yards along the Delaware, then iron furnaces were built followed by larger and larger plants until now great mills are devoted to the manufacture of iron and steel according to the most modern discovery. The old-time method of spinning and weaving was carried on at every farm house until the great mills drove the spindle and distaff to the garret, and homespun became a lost word. To carry the history of manufacturing in Delaware county through all its detail would require many volumes, and space can only be given to the more important industries of the past and present. The old-time dams and mills have largely disappeared, those being replaced in many instances by reservoirs from which great pumps force the water through miles of mains to near and distant homes. At others, electricity is generated, that lights these homes, furnishes power to drive the transportation systems of the county and the wheels of many factories. Rated as an agricultural county, yet in the value of its industrial plants and of its manufactured products, Delaware county ranks high. While Chester and suburbs is the central point of manufacture, there is no township in the county without manufacturing of some kind, and in many of the townships very important industries are located. The old-time milling of grain in all forms is yet an important one in the county, as is the manufacture of clay products into household utensils, tile and brick for varied purposes.

Lumber manufacturing is also carried on extensively in saw and planing mills, while at Delaware river points, shipyards yet exist, although the boats now built at these yards are of the smaller variety of pleasure boats, fishing craft, tugs and lighters. The great yards at Chester, where leviathans of the deep were formerly constructed, and where was built the first iron steamship in this country, no longer exist in their former glory, but are given over largely to other purposes. The cotton and woolen mills, ever a feature of Delaware county manufacturing, have, however, grown and expanded until corporations have succeeded firms in ownership, and great factories have succeeded the modest plants of the founders. Immense steel works have also added greatly to the manufacturing glory of the county and contribute an important item in the value of manufactured products. Oil refining is also extensively carried on; in fact, the inventions and advancement of the latter quarter of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries are well represented in the factories and mills of Delaware county. Of the early manufacturing plants, and those of a later period, prior to the present century, many have, of course, served their day and disappeared, some forever, others to be revised and devoted to the manufacture of the very articles that drove the original mill out of existence. New conditions and new inventions brought others into existence, each census report showing an advance in value of the mill property of the county and of manufactured products. Perhaps the latest great addition to Delaware county industrial development, is the establishment at Eddystone of an immense department of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of which a fuller account will follow. Another industry dating from an early day, was the tanning of leather, tanneries existing in nearly every section of the county, after settlement had been permanently made.

*Aston Township Mills.*—The first mill in Pennsylvania was built in 1643 or 1644, on Cobb's creek, immediately above the bridge, near the Blue Bell Tavern, in what was later Chester county. The first mill built within the present limits of Delaware county was erected in 1683, on Chester creek, a little above the site of the present village of Upland. This was the foundation of the later famous Chester Mills. Richard Townsend, who came over with William Penn, in a letter written in 1727, says: "After some time I set up a mill on Chester creek, which I brought ready framed from London, which served for grinding corn and sawing of boards and was of great use to us." Richard Townsend, however, was only one of ten partners interested in this mill.

In Aston township, prior to the Revolution, Robert Hall and Abraham Sharpless owned and operated a grist mill on the west branch of Chester creek. Traces of the old race which fed this mill, and remains of the ancient dam, are yet discernible. In 1798 this property was sold to Thomas Jones, who operated it unsuccessfully until 1800, when he was sold out by the then sheriff, John Odenheimer. Captain Richards, the purchaser, added an oil mill and operated the plant for half a century until his death in 1858, although the flood of 1843 did him much damage. In 1864, John B. and Samuel Rhodes purchased the property and changed the old mill into a cotton and woolen factory,

which in 1868 they greatly enlarged, and again in 1872. This plant, known as the Llewellyn Mills, caused the establishment of the village of Llewellyn (also Llanwellyn), which was made a post office in 1880. The Rhodes Brothers also operated the Knowlton mills and the West Branch mills, manufacturing doe-skins, jeans and dress goods.

The old forge at Rockdale, Aston township, is of record as early as 1785, but was in existence in 1750. These iron works were sold in 1802 by Dell Pennell,—who had owned and doubtless operated them since 1780,—to George Chandler, who in 1808 sold to Thomas Odiborne, a merchant of Malden, Massachusetts, who in 1809 erected a nail mill. The property changed to different members of the Odiborne family, and in 1830 the old Sable Mills, under the management of Captain Henry Moore, consisted of a nail slitting and rolling mill, grist and saw mills. The iron ore and coal used at these mills was hauled from Chester and Marcus Hook, to which ports they had been brought in flatboats. Captain Moore, prior to 1826 built on the site of the old forge a four-story cotton mill. In 1833 he failed and the mills lay idle for about a year, then were rented, and in 1845 sold to Barnard McCready, who was an exhibitor at the National Fair at Washington in 1846, receiving special mention for cotton prints made at his mill. He erected a spinning mill adjoining the old factory (later converted into dwelling houses), and continued in business until his death, when the business passed to other hands. The cotton mill, which stood on the site of the old forge, was totally destroyed by fire May 20, 1873, being then operated by Whitaker & Lewis in the manufacture of cotton yarn. The old forge dam stood just above the bridge at Glen Riddle and was removed by Samuel Riddle in 1875.

The Lenni Mills, dating from 1798, were built by a paper manufacturer of Upper Providence, John Lungren, on Chester creek, in Aston, in which township it was assessed in 1799. A new dam was built in 1815 and the mill was operated by Lungren until his death in 1816. His sons rented the plant for several years and sold it to Peter Hill in 1825. He built a three-story cotton mill which he conveyed the same year to his nephews, William Martin and Joseph W. Smith, who gave it the name Lenni Mills. At this time the paper mill (two vats) was operated by John R. Duckett, who manufactured weekly sixty reams of quarto post paper and thirty-three reams of printing paper. There were changes in ownership, new mills erected, old ones destroyed by fire, until 1877, when the mills were rented to Gen. Robert Patterson, and the stone mansion erected by John Lungren, the first owner, was occupied as a residence by Robert L. Martin, Gen. Patterson's agent. In 1882 the mills were closed.

The land on which the Crozerville mills stand was part of a tract of ten acres on Chester creek, on which its owner, John Bottomley, erected a woolen mill in 1811, later admitting his brothers, Isaac and Thomas. This factory made money for its owners during the war of 1812-1814, and was one of the noted plants of its day. But financial troubles came, and in 1826 the property was sold to John B. Duckett, who built a paper mill 30 by 86 feet, three stories

high, operated by power from the West Branch. In 1837 he failed and the property was transferred to the Bank of Delaware County, the estate then consisting of the mill, mansion house, nine tenements and a store building. In 1838 the bank sold the property to John P. Crozer, who in 1839 erected the stone mill, which he operated until his death in 1866, when it passed to sons and sons-in-law. The Crozerville mills is one of the important plants of the township, cotton yarns being the exclusive product.

Between 1790 and 1795, Aaron Matson built a stone mill on the west branch of Chester creek, which he operated as a paper mill until 1824, when he became involved and was sold out by the sheriff. The property was bought by John P. Crozer, who changed it to a cotton mill and in 1826 had 1338 spindles working, spinning 1100 pounds of cotton yarn weekly. In the flood of 1843 the property was damaged and goods lost to the value of several thousands of dollars. The west branch mill remained in the Crozer family until 1882, when it was sold to John B. Rhodes, as stated in the mention of Llewellyn mills. These mills, under both ownerships, have been known as the West Branch Cotton Mills.

The Gladstone Mills, located at Bridgewater, in Aston, were originally built in 1845 by Isaac Morgan, who erected a four-story stone cotton mill to which he gave the name "Pennellton," in honor of his wife, Hannah Pennell. Edward Leigh was the first occupant of Pennellton mills, and carried on cotton, spinning and weaving from 1846 until 1850, when he, was succeeded by Charles and Joseph Kenworthy from 1851 to 1855. Later Patrick Kelly succeeded, who popularized the "Powhattan" line of goods and became wealthy, retiring in 1863. He sold his entire interest in the business and plant to Hugh Shaw and David Reese Esrey, who operated the Pennellton mills until 1886, when having built Powhattan No. 1, in North Chester, the old factory on Chester creek was bought by Joseph Wilcox & Company, who changed it to a paper mill and gave it its present name, Bridgewater. In January, 1872, Samuel Haigh & Company, of Philadelphia, purchased the estate, reconverted it into a woolen mill, enlarging by an addition to the western end, and now known as the Gladstone mills. Thatcher's tilt mill was located on Chester creek, above Grubb's bridge, prior to 1811. Joseph Thatcher operated the mill until 1812, when Enos Thatcher was the owner, but in 1815 the firm was Thomas & Enos Thatcher. In 1826 it is recorded that the "tilt and blade mill" owned by Thomas Thatcher had not been "much used in times past." At his death in 1840, the property consisted of a stone tilt mill with four fires, lathes, grindstones and polishing wheels, and nearby a coachmaker's shop. In 1841 Joseph and Isaac Thatcher were there engaged in making "scycloidal self-sharpening plows." In 1843 his tilt mill was swept away in the great flood, nothing being found later but the tilt hammer and grindstone. In 1852 John W. Thatcher carried on coach making and blacksmithing there, continuing several years.

The Peters grist and saw mills date prior to 1799, but prior to 1750 a stone fulling mill had been built, followed by a saw mill. This saw mill is mentioned in old records as a "slitting mill," it being employed in slitting logs to

be used in building ships. In 1826 the fulling mill was in disuse, and a grist and saw mill were in operation and were owned in the Peters family until 1872, when Charles F. Johnson acquired the property, which he has since operated as the Forest Queen mills.

Thomas Dutton built a tan house on his grandfather Richard Dutton's farm in Aston, in 1790. He continued in business there until 1808, when he moved to New York state, but in 1817 returned and resumed his tanning business at the old location. He used a steam engine at his works, purchased of William Parrish, a manufacturer of Philadelphia, the first, it is said, ever set up in Delaware county. He continued in business until 1848, when he retired, aged eighty years. He lived to the great age of one hundred years, seven months, eleven days. He voted for Washington at his second candidacy, and for General Grant in November, 1868.

*Upland Borough Mills.*—Although incorporated a borough in 1869, Upland was until that time a part of the township of Chester. Upland was the site of the first mills erected in Pennsylvania after the province passed under the dominion of Penn, although the first mill in Pennsylvania was the Swedish water mill, erected by Governor Printz on the east side of Cobb's creek, near the Blue Bell Tavern at Paschalville. The mills, owned by Richard Townsend and his nine partners, consisting of corn, grist and saw mills, passed through several changes of ownerships, Caleb Pusey selling to William Penn in 1706 his interest in "all those three water corn mills and saw mills, commonly called and known by the name of Chester mills." In 1745 the old mill was destroyed by fire. A new stone mill was built by Joseph Pennell, which was destroyed by fire in 1758. The dam breast was built in 1752 by Samuel Shaw, who sold the mills prior to the Revolution. They became the property of Henry Hale Graham, by whom they were sold to Richard Flower, his son-in-law. On October 31, 1777, by order of Gen. Washington, the stones were removed from Chester mills, that no flour might be ground for the British army. In 1793, Richard Flower purchased from Oliver Evans the right to use the latter's patent "for elevating grain and meal from the lower to the upper stories and conveying the same from one part of the mill to another, and for bolting the meal and attending the bolting hoppers." From the same old document recording this sale, it is learned that at that time the motive power consisted of "two water wheels situate on Chester creek," and that the property was known as Chester mills. In 1793, Richard Flower made entry at the court house of the brands exclusively made by him at these mills—"Chester Superfine," "Chester," "Chester Middlings" No. 2-96, No. 4-98. He shipped several cargoes to Europe prior to 1800, but finally he and his partners lost three ships and cargoes to French cruisers, which were condemned by French prize courts, inflicting a loss so great that they never again sought a foreign market.

During the war of 1812 the American troops were instructed to impress all the flour at Chester mills for the army, but the government paid full value for all that was taken. In 1824, Richard was succeeded by his son, William G. Flower, who operated them until 1843. In 1843 the Chester mills were sold

under orphans' court proceedings, and in 1845 became the property of John P. Crozer, who thereon erected a five-story stone cotton mill. In 1852 he built mill No. 2, the two mills having 13,000 spindles, to which many thousands were added later. In 1863, mill No. 3, was added, the three mills consuming ninety bales of cotton and producing eighty-two cases of goods weekly. After the death of John P. Crozer, in 1866, the mills were divided among his sons, Samuel A., J. Lewis, George K. and Robert H. Crozer, who continued the business until succeeded by their sons.

*Lower Chichester Township Mills.*—About the year 1750, a grist mill was erected on Chichester creek, at what is now Trainer's Station, John Price then owning the land. In 1790 his son Samuel owned the mill, which was operated by George Pearson. In 1806 David Trainer purchased the grist mill, and in 1811 John R. Price built a saw mill near by on his father's estate, which he later sold to David Trainer, who with his partner, Gideon Jacques, operated both the grist and saw mills. It was to accommodate the rafting of logs to this saw mill that the Act of Assembly was passed March 24, 1817, which declared Lower Chichester creek "from the mouth thereof up the same to the mill of David Trainer and Gideon Jacques be and the same is declared a public highway for the passage of rafts, boats and other vessels." In 1837 the old grist mill was changed into a cotton factory and enlarged. This was operated by David (2) Trainer and John (2) Hastings until 1842, when the failure of a commission house, largely in their debt, caused a dissolution, Mr. Trainer, however, continuing the business, but under very discouraging circumstances. In 1846 he exhibited at the National Fair in Washington, receiving special notice for the excellence of his goods. In 1849 he became owner of the mills by inheritance from his father, David (1) Trainer, and was engaged in prosperous business until October 13, 1851, when an incendiary fire swept away property to the value of \$50,000, on which an insurance of only \$18,000 was carried. He at once rebuilt, and by August 1, 1852, the old mill had been replaced by a much larger building, filled with new and improved machinery. In 1865 he enlarged his mill, and in 1869 erected mill No. 2, followed in 1873 by the erection of mill No. 3, and the firm, enlarged by the admission of his sons, became David Trainer & Sons. In 1878, at the Paris Exposition, they were awarded a bronze medal for the superiority of the tickings made at their mills. This has ever been one of the well known successful manufacturing plants of Lower Chichester.

On the west branch of Naaman's creek, near the northwest boundary of the township, is one of the old mill seats and landmarks of the county. Prior to 1800 it was the property of Nathan Pennell, but in 1802 Nehemiah Broomall was its owner. In 1826 the grist mill was recorded as grinding between 3000 and 5000 bushels of grain yearly, while the saw mill was run only at intervals. On October 19, 1829, Nehemiah Broomall sold the mills to Benjamin Hickman, for \$3000. After Hickman's death his widow Ann conducted the business, which later became the property of Samuel Hickman, who erected a new merchant mill on the old site and popularized the brand of "Diamond Mills" flour.

In 1870, John H. Barton and Jarius Baker erected a large sugar refinery east of the upper pier at Marcus Hook, and in April, 1871, sugar was being refined. On February 25, 1872, fire in two hours left nothing but the walls, having consumed \$125,000 worth of property, not fully insured. Later James Baker using the standing walls, erected a large flour mill on the site, but four years after the first fire it too was totally consumed by fire. In 1878, John (2) Larkin purchased the site, and using part of the old walls, erected a machine shop and foundry, which was used for a few months only. In 1880 the Pioneer Iron Works, Limited, became the lessee and built seven iron vessels there. They then failed, and the building was later leased to different parties for varied purposes.

In 1871, Mr. Larkin erected a large three-story brick building intended for a shoe factory, and it was so occupied for a few months by Morton Bowker. Later it was changed to the Riverside Hosiery Mill, and on September 1, 1877, Clarence Larkin and John G. Campbell began making hosiery there. In October, Mr. Campbell withdrew, the business having since been conducted by Mr. Larkin.

*Birmingham Township Mills.*—Brandywine creek, famous in history as the scene of one of the Revolutionary conflicts, has quite as interesting position in the annals of peace, inasmuch as along its banks were erected many of the manufacturing plants that gave Pennsylvania its place among the industrial states of our nation. At the intersection of Beaver and Brandywine creeks were the Beaver Valley Mills, owned by Thomas Gibson, a practical millwright, who in 1808 sold them to John Farra, who repaired and rebuilt the mills. At the death of the latter the estate was sold to Lewis Smith, and he subsequently conveyed it to Marshall Brinton, who enlarged the building by adding an upper story and installed new machinery. These mills later came into the possession of Joseph Brinton. Following Beaver creek, near the road leading to Smith bridge, was a woolen factory built in 1817 by John Farra, who leased to the La Forrest Brothers, but in 1824 it was burned, and remained as the flames had left it until 1830, when it was rebuilt on part of the old foundation, as a paper mill. As such, it was occupied by William and James Gilmore for a year, when John Farra took possession and manufactured paper therein until his death in June, 1832. He was succeeded by his son Daniel. Misfortune seemed to follow any building erected on the property, for on May 15, 1851, the paper mill was in turn destroyed by fire. The land then passed into the hands of Frank Tempest, who rebuilt the mill and added an engine to the machinery equipment, so that either steam or water power could be used. Further up the east branch of Beaver creek, on the same highway, near Tempest's mill, Peter Hatton built a fulling mill in 1809, and in 1817 he erected a woolen factory wherein were manufactured flannels, satinets and cloth. The fulling mill has gone into decay, but the factory stands now idle, as to the purpose for which it was built, the waters which formerly furnished it power being used to assist in driving the machinery in Tempest's paper mill, both mills now being owned by the Tempest family. In 1826 both mills were

supplied with water by the same race, and the business was conducted by Peter Hatton's sons Samuel and Gideon. In 1843 the Hatton mill was owned by Philip Hizer, and the dam there was washed away in the flood of that year.

Just beyond the bend in Beaver creek, in the state of Delaware, was the woolen factory built in 1825 by Charles Dupont and operated by Lewis Sacriste, but the structure was entirely demolished by the flood of August 5, 1843. Further along, near the line of Concord township, was the old Green saw mill, built early in the nineteenth century and owned by Reese Perkins, in the flood year, 1843. On the west branch of Beaver creek was an edge tool mill owned by William Morrison. Prior to 1777, William Twaddell owned an estate on Brandywine creek, where he erected iron works in connection with the saw mill. In 1780 he was in Aston, calling himself a "forge-master" and registering three slaves as his property. Difficulty in casking the ore and iron before and after smelting, caused him to change the works into powder mills in 1807, which were known as the Cannon Powder Mills. In this business William Twaddell continued until 1831, when there were two powder mills and four drying houses, at which time they were again changed into paper mills. Just above Twaddell's dam, which crossed the Brandywine obliquely, Thomas Gibson owned a saw mill on the west side of the creek, the dam of the latter being at right angles to the stream. Many years ago the building was struck by lightning, the building destroyed and the sawyer killed. The bridge of the Baltimore Central railroad, below Chadd's Ford, was built in 1859. At the east of the bridge stood Chadd's mill, on the site of which Caleb Brinton in 1860 built his present merchant mill. Previous to that year, Mr. Brinton had built a large frame building for a merchant flour and saw mill on Dix's Run above the Delaware county line. There he remained for some time, but the water power being insufficient, he moved the machinery to the larger building erected on the site of Chadd's old mill. A short distance below the county bridge at Chadd's Ford, is the mouth of Harvey's Run, the first mills on this stream being those erected by Benjamin Ring, some years previous to the Revolution, comprising grist, fulling and saw mills. The mills subsequently became the property of Eli Harvey, and in time that of his son, Joseph P., now being part of the estate owned by Joseph Turner. The old mills are no longer standing, having been torn down by Turner to raise, in their place, a large grist and merchant mill. Following the east branch of Harvey's Run, about a mile east of Chadd's Ford, was a saw mill, said to have been erected by one of the Butcher family about the beginning of the nineteenth century. This mill fell into absolute decay, but the property was purchased in 1842 by Job Pyle, who there erected a saw mill to cut up the timber felled on the farm. Pyle sold the estate to Thomas Brinton, who repaired the mill, putting in buhrs to grind feed. On the west branch of Harvey's Run, directly opposite Chalkeley Harvey's house, was in olden times a corn mill, while some distance further up the road was an oil mill for grinding linseed.

*Upper Chichester Township Mills.*—John Talbot built a stone grist mill on the east branch of Naaman's creek in 1767, which for many years did a large

and remunerative business among the farmers of that section. Shortly after 1820 it became the property of Nathan Pennell. In 1826 it was owned by his heirs, and later rented to Mordecai Brown and others. It was finally purchased by William McCay, subsequently becoming the property of his son John B., and in 1884 was entirely consumed by fire. In 1862, on the tract of land surveyed to John Kingsman on a branch of Green creek, a saw mill was built shortly after 1750 by Kingsman Dutton. He died with his estate much involved, and the property was sold by the sheriff in 1768. Joseph Talbot became the owner of the mill and plantation and the estate descended to his grandson, Benjamin Elliott, who removed the old mill in 1860, as it had been long discarded and had fallen into a state of dilapidation and unsightly decay.

*Concord Township Mills.*—The first mention of Concord mills, later Leedom's mills, was at the court held October 2, 1695, when Concord mills was assessed £10. According to Smith's map of early grants and patents, in 1695, the mills were located on the west branch of Chester creek, and on the tract of 500 acres which was entered by William Hitchcock, September 8, 1681, secured to him February 18, 1682, and a patent issued therefor, June 27, 1684. Concord mills was on the extreme eastern and lower end of the Pyle tract. The mill was built by a company of which William Brinton, Jr., of Birmingham, was one of the promoters. The assessment in 1695, giving its appraised value as £10, indicates clearly that it was a frame structure, which was later replaced by a stone building. In 1715, Nicholas Pyle had charge of the mill, for he appears in the assessment roll of that year "for ye mill."

When Concord meeting house was burned in 1788, the mill was used as a temporary place for Friends to gather until the meeting house was rebuilt. At that time it was owned by Thomas Newline, who had acquired title thereto previous to 1780. From 1790 to 1810 John Newlin rented and operated it, becoming owner in 1817. A short distance below this mill, in 1696, Nicholas Newlin built a saw mill which in 1790 was owned by Nathaniel Newlin, in 1802 by Thomas Newlin, and in 1817 by Benjamin Newlin. From 1810 to 1820 the grist mill was rented and operated by Mendenhall & Pennell, and after the latter year by John Newlin. The grist and saw mill subsequently became the property of Casper W. Sharpless, and finally that of George Drayton, the latter in 1859 selling thirty-eight acres and the upper mill to Samuel Leedom, by whose son, Emmor S., both mills were held as trust estate.

On September 24, 1683, 500 acres of land was surveyed to Nicholas Newlin, and April 2, 1703, the tract was surveyed to Nathaniel, son of Nicholas. Within this estate a part of the headwaters of the west branch of Chester creek were embraced, and through the lower part, running east and west, Providence and Concord road was laid out August 15, 1715. In 1704, Nathaniel Newlin built a stone grist mill on the west branch of Chester creek, later owned by Samuel Hill. In the walls of this old mill is a date stone marked "Nathan and Ann Newlin, 1704." The mill passed from Nathaniel or Nathan Newlin to his son Thomas, and in 1817 was sold to William Trimble as twenty-seven acres and the "Lower mill." Thomas Newlin for many years prev-

ious to that date had been the owner of the "Upper" or "Society" mill, later known as "Leedom's." The lower mill came into the possession of Abraham Sharpless, who operated it several years, and after his death it was sold by Casper W. Sharpless, executor of his father, Abraham, to John Hill & Son, in April, 1861. Upon the death of the senior member of the firm, the junior member, Samuel Hill, became sole owner and operator.

William Trimble, Jr., erected in 1782, on an estate adjoining that of Nicholas Newlin, a saw mill, and prior to 1799 a paper mill, which was operated as such by him until 1813, when it was changed to a cotton factory on the advice of John D. Carter, an Englishman. The factory was four stories in height, and was conducted by Carter until 1826. The Trimble cotton factory at that time contained four carding engines, 1068 spindles, and spun 750 pounds of cotton yarn weekly. The mills after Carter's departure were leased by Jacob Taylor, and later by Joseph Trimble, Charles Cheelham, Callaghan Brothers and others.

In March, 1873, the mills were destroyed by fire, and the property was sold to General Robert Patterson. On July 1, 1884, the executor of the Patterson estate sold the site to George Rush, Jr., who rebuilt the burnt mills and therein manufactured the Rush roller skates, of which he was the patentee. Early in the nineteenth century Samuel Trimble conducted the saw mill in the immediate neighborhood of the Trimble paper mill.

On the west bank of Chester creek, in 1785, Thomas Marshall had a tannery and stone bark mill, which was owned and operated by him in 1826, but which later fell into disuse. In 1770 Robert Mendenhall was operating a saw mill on the Mendenhall tract, which he conducted until 1788, when it became the property of Stephen Mendenhall.

In 1788, Thomas Hatton owned and operated a saw mill until 1799, when John Hatton succeeded him in the same line, also conducting a currying-shop and tanyard. In 1802, Joseph Hatton controlled the business and did so until 1830. In 1770, John Newlin was operating a grist mill, and in 1774 Cyrus Newlin and Daniel Trimble were following the same business. Abraham Sharpless and Hugh Judge were each running grist mills in 1782, while about 1800, William Walter likewise built one, which he operated for many years, the site later being occupied by both a grist and saw mill. In 1788 William Hannum was operating a saw mill on Green creek, where in 1811 his son conducted the business, maintaining a tan yard in connection therewith. Aaron Hannum built a grist mill in 1818, which prior to 1826 had been changed by John Hannum to a fulling mill and woolen factory, operated by John Jones. After 1848 the business was abandoned and the building's life as a factory ended.

In 1811, Matthias Corliss had a carding and spinning machine in Concord, which he operated for a short time. In 1779, Henry Myers owned a saw-mill on Concord creek, which in 1811 was owned and operated by John Myers, and in 1848 by Jesse Myers. At a very early date, William Vernon owned a saw mill on Green creek, near the Bethel line.

*Darby Township Mills.*—Glen Olden mills, on Muckinipattus creek, are

erected on the site of an old mill that tradition asserts was erected by Thomas Shipley, a miller, about 1755. In 1797 the mill seat was sold by the sheriff as the property of Charles Davis to John Jones, who conveyed it the same day to Caleb Phipps. In 1799, Hiram Walton was operating the mill, and in 1808 Elisha Phipps, a brother of Caleb, was the lessee. Elisha Phipps was an erratic character on whom little reliance could be placed, impulse governing his movements and causing no little annoyance to those who were depending on him. He owned a little sloop, the "Dusty Miller," which he would load with flour at his mill and thus convey his product to a market. On one occasion he loaded with flour and left the little creek bound for New York. Nothing was heard of him for so long that his wife visited New York, but could get no clue of him, the firms with which he dealt not having seen him. She returned home, finally giving him up as lost. One evening at nearly dusk she saw the "Dusty Miller" sailing up the Muckinipattus with the flood tide. As soon as moored, Phipps came to the house, entered, and as was his usual habit, threw his old hat on the floor, as though he had not been away for weeks and was mourned as dead. It seems that on leaving the capes of the Delaware he was struck with an idea that the West Indies was a better flour market than New York, and changed his destination with the impulse of that moment. He made a luck trip, sold his flour at a large profit, then, loading with rum and molasses, sailed for New York, sold out, loaded again with grain, and finally arrived home in safety. On March 21, 1812, Phipps sold to Halliday Jackson, who on February 27, 1828, conveyed the mill to Ephraim Inskeep. At the latter's death in 1876, the Glen Olden mills passed by inheritance to Ephraim J. Ridgway.

In 1867, Richard Thatcher erected a cotton spinning mill on Church run, the mill and machinery costing \$65,000. On March 24, 1877, an incendiary fire destroyed the building and contents, entailing heavy loss. These mills, known as Warpington mills, were never rebuilt.

About 1849, General John Sidney Jones established a factory for the manufacture of carpets on the southern post road about a mile west of Darby borough, on land which had descended to him from his ancestors, who owned it during the Revolution. Eight tenements were part of the estate, and in these coal fires were prohibited by the owner, who, however, generously supplied his mill operatives, who occupied the houses, with wood for fuel. While operating the mills he and his wife, Fanny Lee Townsend Jones, set the type, edited and printed a periodical, called the "Monthly Jubilee." This, as well as the carpet mills, were later discontinued, the building being later used by John Shepherd & Company as a brush factory. On Friday, December 2, 1876, the mills, together with the mansion house, were destroyed by fire. The carpet making industry has been continued in Darby township by Wolfenden Brothers & Chism, who in 1882 erected and placed in operation, a factory manufacturing body brussels. From 1790 until 1812, John Horn owned and operated a tannery at Horntown, that was discontinued in the latter year.

*Darby Borough Mills.*—Prior to 1747, the territory now known as Upper

and Lower Darby, and the borough of Darby was included in one division, known as Darby township. In Thomas' "History of Pennsylvania," printed in 1698, he mentions "the famous Darby river which comes down from the country by Darbytown, wherein are several mills, viz: fulling mills, corn mills, etc." On a draft of the Queen's road from Darby to Chester, made in 1705, these mills are distinctly marked. John Bethel remained at these mills until his death prior to 1708, when they passed to his son John (2), the fulling mill, however, having previously been sold by John (1) Bethel to his son-in-law, Job Harvey, who about 1725 purchased the fulling mill on Ridley creek, later the site of the Media water works. These mills, commonly known as the Darby mills, were owned in 1747 by Joseph Bonsall, who November 3 that year, sold to Richard Lloyd three full parts of five and half acres of land and of the "water, corn or grist mills, commonly known as Darby mills" with the bolting house, bolting mills and other appurtenances. In 1764, Richard Lloyd having died and his widow married to Lewis Davis, the property was vested in Lewis Davis, Isaac Lloyd and Hugh Lloyd, the latter two, sons of Richard Lloyd. From 1764 to 1802 the mills were assessed to Isaac Lloyd, who in 1802 built a saw mill. From 1802 to 1817 they were assessed to Richard Lloyd, and in the latter year passed to Thomas Steel, who held title until 1861, although during his period of ownership he sold them several times, but always was obliged to take them back. In 1826 the mills had a capacity of about 40,000 bushels of grain and from about 300,000 feet of lumber annually. In 1861, Steel sold the mills to Simon Lord, and July 2, 1862, they were destroyed by fire. The same year Simon Lord rebuilt mill No. 1, which on May 15, 1867, was partially destroyed by fire. Again he rebuilt the mill, which was operated as a worsted mill until sold by the sheriff to John Cattell, who enlarged and sold to William A. Griswold. In 1880, the latter erected mill No. 2, a four-story brick building, which was devoted to the manufacture of silk yarn. In 1882, the Griswold Worsted Company (Limited) was organized, and both mills are controlled by that company.

The Oxford fulling mill was part of the Darby mills property, previously mentioned, from 1695, the date of its erection, until its destruction by fire, March 5, 1859. It passed to the Lloyds and their connections until in 1770, when it was owned by Isaac Oakford, who in 1790 was operating in connection with the fulling mill a print works. In 1826, Isaac Oakford still owned the mill, but it was operated by Aaron Oakford. It later passed to Thomas Steel with the other mills, and in 1854 was leased to John Verlenden, who changed it to a cotton mill and so operated it until its destruction by fire, March 5, 1859. In 1861 the fulling mill, with the other mills, passed to Simon Lord.

A tannery was operated in Darby by Benjamin Oakford, from 1788 until 1810, when he was succeeded by John Oakford until 1848.

In 1846, John Verlenden (mentioned above), in partnership with Morton Farraday, established a small mill on Whiskey run, in Springfield township, for spinning carpet yarn. In 1854, as stated, he leased the old fulling mill (Darby mills) which he changed to a cotton and operated until burned out,

March 5, 1859. In that year he built a factory on the site of the present Imperial mills, which he operated until his death in December, 1865. The family continued the business until 1867, when Smith & Verlenden leased and operated the mill three years. In 1870, W. Lane Verlenden and Enos Verlenden formed a partnership, and as Verlenden Brothers began manufacturing in these mills. In 1880, their main mill was destroyed by fire and was replaced by the present Imperial mill, devoted to the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods.

The Arrott mills date from 1848, and were erected by Judge James Andrews prior to that year. They are located at the head of tide water on Darby creek nearly opposite the old Thomas Steel grist mill. Judge Andrews operated them until his death, then his son, J. Charles Andrews, with Isaac Hibberd operated the plant as the Cedar Hills mills until 1873, when they leased to others. In April, 1878, the property was sold to William Arrott, of Philadelphia, who at once began there the spinning of yarn and again converted the plant into an active hive of industry.

In 1875 John L. Knowlton erected a two-story factory, along the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad, on land bought from the Sharon Land Association. Here he manufactured machinery specialties until his death, since when it has been used for other purposes. In 1884, Scully & Smith, of Philadelphia, purchased the property and manufactured their wood turning machinery.

In 1766, John Pearson, later an officer in the Revolutionary army, was operating a tannery at Darby, continuing until 1810, when Charles Pearson succeeded him. In 1842, James Bunting was operating a bark mill at the same place.

*Marple Township Mills.*—Isaac Morris, in 1779, owned a saw mill on Darby creek, at the mouth of Whetstone run, near which in 1810 a plaster mill was located and conducted in connection therewith. In 1826 it was under the management of George Maris, in 1829 operated by Edward Parker, and later H. Maris. In 1766, Joseph Heacock was half owner of a saw mill in Marple, after which time the name disappears from the records until 1811, when Enoch Heacock was a saw-mill operator. In 1820, John Hunter erected a saw mill on Darby creek, which was operated by John Wright, who purchased it prior to 1848. Another saw mill was owned in 1779 by Joseph Burns, but its exact location is unknown. On Front Run, in 1820, on the grounds of Dr. Bernhardus Van Lear, was a mill seat and whetstone quarry, although the water power was used at a later date by Willett Papson, who erected thereon a grist mill and lower down the water course, a cotton factory, operated by a Mr. Blimder. On August 22, 1848, both mills were destroyed by fire.

Abraham Jones, in 1800, erected a saw mill in Marple, on Crum creek, and in 1826 was operating a grist-mill in connection therewith. The saw mill was in Marple, the grist mill in Upper Providence, and in 1848 both were owned by his widow, Ruth Jones, later by Lewis Palmer. In 1810 a tanyard

was operated by Lewis and Abraham Morris on the farm later owned by James Williamson. Until 1865 it was owned and operated by Rebecca Fawkes and James Lewis, who became possessors thereof in 1829. In 1809-1810, Thomas Pratt established a tanyard, but after a few years abandoned his project. From 1805 until 1850 Joseph Rhoads conducted a tanyard on the Rhoads farm, in 1810 admitting George Rhoads to a partnership in the business.

A pottery was established in 1841 by Benjamin Jones, at the ninth mile stone on the West Chester road, near Buck Tavern, but the entire enterprise proved a failure and was discontinued.

*Upper Darby Township Mills.*—The mills and factories of Upper Darby were located along Darby and Cobb's creeks, streams that have and are furnishing power to many of the busy plants along their banks. Just above the line dividing Upper and Lower Darby townships, on the west side of Darby creek, the Upper Darby paper mills are located. In 1747 Joseph Bonsall sold the Darby mills, previously mentioned, to Richard Lloyd. Bonsall and his descendants owned and operated saw and grist mills in this neighborhood, the last piece of property passing from them November 24, 1852, to Joseph Palmer. On March 31, Christopher Palmer bought the mills, and by will dated May 25, 1868, devised them to his son, Robert Palmer. The latter in 1872 sold the property to Edwin T. Garrett, who changed the grist mill to a paper mill.

On Darby creek, south of Kellyville, are located the Matthews paper mills, later known as the Bee Hive mills. On March 31, 1777, Morris Trueman and Joseph Cruikshank purchased six acres of Joseph Bonsall, their deed giving the right to build a dam and erect a mill. The next year a two-story stone paper mill was erected, which the partners operated until May 16, 1785, when Trueman bought his partner's interest and operated the mill until 1788, when he admitted Evan Trueman as a partner. April 6, 1799, John Matthews bought the property and conducted the paper making business until his death, when he was succeeded by his two sons. In 1859 Thomas Matthews sold the mills to J. Howard Lewis, who sold it the next year to his brother Samuel, who changed it into a cotton factory. In 1868 a new factory was erected on the site of the old paper mill. In April, 1876, this was destroyed by fire. Although the mill was not then in use, stock had been taken out and in another week the machinery would also have been removed. The mills were rebuilt and cotton manufacturing continued until March, 1884, when the buildings were again burned. They were again rebuilt, using the old walls as far as practicable, and the manufacture of asbestos goods established.

The land on which Kellyville is located and extending up the creek to include the Union mills, was the tract of 655 acres surveyed to George Wood, November 6, 1682. A century later Isaac Lobb owned 380 acres in the same locality, and in 1812 sold to Asher Lobb the right to build a dam across Darby creek, which the latter did and erected a saw mill. Between 1822 and 1826, Lobb erected a stone cotton factory, four stories high, which in the latter year was operated by Bernard McCready, and spinning 3300 pounds of cotton yarn weekly. He held the mills until November 28, 1836, when Lobb leased the fac-

tory to Dennis and Charles Kelly for a period of ten years. The following year Lobb died and by will directed the sale of the mill at the expiration of Kelly's lease. Under this clause Charles Kelly purchased the property, March 5, 1845. In 1847 the main building of the Kellyville mills, was 160 by 52 feet, five stories high, employed two hundred operatives and produced weekly 35,000 yards of ticking, cotton flannel, and plantation used goods, using 40,000 pounds of raw cotton monthly. The mills were operated by Dennis and Charles Kelly and their heirs until 1877, when on September 21, they were sold to George Campbell. On March 2, 1875, he sold the estate to Sellers Hoffman. The Modoc mills were erected a short distance above the Kellyville mills, in 1873, by Daniel Sharkey and William Weidbey, and devoted to the manufacture of cotton yarn.

The Garrett mills date from 1744, when William Garrett was assessed on a "fulling mill" and a "blade mill;" in 1766, on a "leather mill" and a "blade mill." In 1782, Aborn Garrett was assessed on a fulling mill, and in 1788 on a "skin mill out of repair," and also on a "plaster mill." No further mention of a Garrett in connection with manufacturing assessments appears until 1798, when Thomas Garrett owned a tilting mill at the site of the later Union mills, owned by Thomas Kent. There Thomas and Samuel Garrett conducted a tilt mill, oil mill and cotton factory. At the site of the Union mills, Thomas Garrett built his tilt mill in 1805, and on July 27, 1808, he purchased of Samuel Levis the right to place the abutment of a dam across Darby creek, for any purpose excepting for a grist or paper mill. He built the dam, enlarged the works, and there he and his brother Samuel conducted the Garrett mills, of previous mention. The latter also conducted, as an individual enterprise an oil mill at the same locality, until about 1830. In 1822 Thomas Garrett built a three-story stone cotton mill, which in 1826 was rented to John Mitchell. It was known as the Union mill, and was devoted to the making of cotton yarn. In 1830, James Robinson succeeded Mitchell and manufactured there for several years. Charles Kelly leased the mill in 1839 and operated it until April 1, 1845, when it was sold to James Wilde. The locality then became known as Wildeville, and November 16, 1846, Wilde sold the mills to Thomas Kent, who operated the mills until his death in 1887. In 1850, Mr. Kent built a large addition on both the north and south ends of the original mill, also built a dye house and a fire proof picker house, and greatly increased the output.

Before purchasing the Union mills, Thomas Kent, an Englishman, born in Lancashire, March 27, 1813, had in 1844 rented the Rockbourne mills. This mill, located on west side of Darby creek, was the property of Samuel Garrett until 1837, when he assigned it to Oborn Levis and William Garrett, who conveyed it April 1, 1838, to Edwin Garrett. This mill, located near the oil mill of Samuel Garrett, which was washed away in the flood of 1843, was first rented to Jonas Cowan, who made cotton laps until 1842, when James and John Wilde succeeded him, remaining until the fall of 1843, when they moved to Oborn Levis' mill, further up the creek. On January 1, 1844, Thomas

and John Kent, rented the factory and began the manufacture of woolen goods. On April 1, 1845, Thomas Kent purchased the mill and in 1850 built an addition. In 1868 the old part of the building was taken down and a large stone four-story factory erected, devoted to the manufacture of woolen cloths. The partnership that existed between Thomas Kent and his brother John was terminated in 1852, after an existence of nine years. They were greatly embarrassed by the disastrous flood of 1843, and by a fire which occurred the same year, but rebuilt, and as narrated, Thomas Kent bought the Union mills in 1846, and in 1852 bought his brother's entire interest. In 1852 he began the manufacture of Kentucky jeans at the Rockbourne mills, and continued to supply the market with that then much used cloth until 1861, when the mills were entirely given over to the manufacture of cloth for the United States government to be used for soldiers' and sailors' uniforms. In 1867 the old mill was torn down and an immense plant substituted, which has still further been enlarged. In 1877 the production of cloth gave way to the manufacture of flannels, still the specialty of this mill. After the death of Mr. Kent, his mill interests were incorporated by his heirs under the name of The Thomas Kent Manufacturing Company, the immense plants of this company being within the limits of the borough of Clifton Heights. At the head of the company is Henry Thomas Kent, eldest son of the founder, Thomas Kent.

On the site of the Clifton mills, a paper mill was in operation in 1782, then owned by Samuel Levis, but conducted by William Levis, to whom it was devised by his father's will, August 22, 1793. In 1795, William Levis, also bought of John Lungren, a paper mill on Ridley creek, which in 1822 was changed to a cotton factory. After the death of William Levis, the mill on Darby creek was sold by Oborn and William Levis, on February 24, 1825, to Samuel Eckstein, together with eighteen acres of land and the use of water in the creek from the dam and race of the Upper mills, now Glenwood mills. William Ames & Co. rented from the new owner, and in October, 1842, the property came into the possession of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and shortly after was sold to Oborn Levis. At that time it was a two vat paper mill, 92 by 32 feet, three stories high, and known as the Lamb mill. Oborn Levis operated this mill until his death, when he willed it to his son Oborn, who in 1867 changed it to a cotton factory, and so operated until his death. In 1881 his administrators sold it to William Longstreth, whose estate owned and operated the mills, known as the Clifton mills.

The Glenwood mills stand on ground purchased of William Penn before leaving England, by Samuel Levis, a maltster of Leicester, England. At the death of Samuel Levis, the land at the bend of the Darby creek, just south of the Garrettford road, descended to his son Samuel who is said to have erected at this location the first mill erected by the Levis family. It was a scythe or tilt mill, and must have been built later than 1750. In 1799, Samuel (2) Levis had a grist mill and an oil mill at this site, therefore a tilt mill could not have been a success, as prior to the Revolution the building had been used as a paper mill. Samuel (2) Levis, had several sons, among them Samuel (3),

William and Isaac Levis, all manufacturers. Isaac in 1775 moved to Ridley creek, where now the Media water works are erected. William had mills near the Glenwood mill site; Samuel (3) died in 1793, and the Glenwood mill site descended to Samuel (4) Levis, who died in 1813, the estate passing to his sons, William, Samuel (5) and Oborn. To William came the mills which later became the Eckstein mills, to Samuel (5), the present Glenwood mills, and to Oborn the Oborn Garrett mills. Samuel (5) and Oborn later exchanged properties and Oborn Lévis came into possession of the Glenwood mills. They were operated by Thomas Amies & Son from 1828 to 1838, later by Israel Amies and Benjamin Gaskill until 1840. From that time Oborn and Samuel G. Levis conducted the mills until the death of Oborn, when they passed to the sole control of Samuel G. Levis. In 1862 the paper mill was torn down, and a cotton and woolen mill erected of large proportions, turning out many thousands of yards of goods daily.

The Tuscarora mills are located at the bend of Darby creek, where the line of Springfield township unites with the creek. Prior to the Revolution a grist mill was here located, where a paper mill was later erected by Samuel Levis. This paper mill was owned and conducted by Samuel Levis until his death in 1793, when it passed to his son William, who dying in 1818, the mills were sold to William Palmer and Jonathan Marker. They continued paper making until 1830, when Frederick Server, a son-in-law of William Palmer, succeeded. The paper made was a coarse card board, and business was continued successfully until the flood of 1843 washed away a part of the building. In 1844 George Burnley purchased the property, and the same year erected the two and a half story stone cotton mill known as the Tuscarora mills, the noted packet-ship of that name having brought Burnley from England to America. In 1860, Charles and John, sons of George Burnley, succeeded to the business until about 1865, when the mills were leased to Samuel Levis, who operated them until 1870, since when they have passed through various hands. Other mills of small proportions and long ago gone from even recollection, have existed on Darby creek, but the above include all of importance, that have a history of interest.

The first mill seat on Cobb creek, within the limits of Upper Darby, was on the present grounds of Fernwood cemetery. This site was occupied by Benjamin Bonsall, who erected a saw mill there soon after 1822. This mill is mentioned on assessment rolls from 1825 until 1848, when it disappears. The same dam that furnished water for Bonsall's saw mill also furnished power for a snuff mill located on the east side of the creek, in Philadelphia county. In 1807 this snuff mill was owned by Gavin Hamilton, and was continued in operation until 1826.

About 1831 a foundry and machine shop was erected on Cobb's creek above Naylor's Run by Coleman Sellers, the water power coming from Naylor's Run and from the old Sellers' mill dam. Coleman Sellers was an inventive genius, who had received a medal with \$20 from the corporation of Philadelphia "for a simple and effective cupping instrument" which he had

invented. At this machine shop, locomotives were built, one of which was used on the Columbia & Philadelphia railroad. In February, 1842, the shop was sold to John Wiltbanks, who sold the machinery and material on hand to Nathan H. Baker and changed the building into a cotton factory, which was operated for a time by Benjamin Gartside. In 1856 the building was bought by Whiteley Brothers & Company, who enlarged it and carried on woolen and cotton manufacturing until 1881, when it was bought by Wolfenden Shore & Company, who continued to operate it in connection with their other factory, adjoining the old Sellers Locomotive Works.

On Naylor's run, which empties into Cobb's creek, there stood in 1799 a saw mill owned by Nathan Sellers, who that year was taxed on the assessment roll with David Sellers, on grist, cotton and saw mills. The latter, at the location named, was operated by Jesse Hayes for many years, then abandoned. Farther up Naylor's run is the Millbank grist mill, which was erected and first assessed in 1799, as owned by John Sellers, who devised it in 1804 to his sons, Nathan and David Sellers. Nathan later acquires sole title and at his death it passed to his son, Nathan (2) Sellers. The old mill was rebuilt in 1833 and conducted by Lewis Watkins, who December 31, 1853, purchased the mill, which later passed to his son, William Watkins. Above the Millbank grist mill, on the same stream, Samuel Levis was operating a blade mill in 1807, which until after 1812 was conducted by William Rowland, and by Samuel Levis until about 1848. This property afterward passed to David Sellers, then to Edward McGrath. Above this Samuel Levis blade mill and above the Garrettford road, there stood in 1840, on Naylor's run, a saw mill owned by Abraham Powell, and later than 1848 a grist mill was also erected there. After Powell's death the property was sold to Levis Watkins, who operated the mills until 1854, when he sold to Edward Thornley. The mills were rented to William Pyle until 1858, when they were discontinued.

The Cardington mills stand on an ancient mill site occupied in 1798 by a cotton mill owned by Nathan and David Sellers, the first cotton mill of record in Delaware county. Prior to 1810 it was changed to a paper mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1815. On the ruins was built a tilt mill, owned by David Sellers and operated by a man named Sontag. In 1826, David Snyder was the lessee, and that year the plant turned out 1200 dozen spades and shovels. The plant was operated by different parties until 1845, when James Cadwalader rebuilt and ran the mill until 1857, when it was leased to Wolfenden Shore & Company. The old tilt mill was standing when the latter firm leased the premises, and they at once converted it into a woolen yarn manufacturing plant. In 1863 they erected a stone mill one story in height, known as mill No. 1. In 1863, they bought the property, added a second story to mill No. 1, and built mill No. 2, enclosing within its limits the old tilt mill. In 1870 they built a stone picker house and a doubling and twisting house, also of stone. In 1871 a fire in the picker room caused serious loss, but a greater one to the mills of Whiteley Brothers & Company adjoining. In December, 1880, a fire again occurred in the picker room, causing a severe loss. In 1881, Wolfenden Shore

& Company purchased the adjoining woolen and cotton factory of Whiteley Brothers & Company, and have since operated both as the Cardington mills manufacturing yarn and cloth.

Prior to 1750 and in 1766, the Marshalls—John, Thomas and again a John Marshall—operated and owned saw, fulling and grist mills on Cobb's creek, above Naylor's run, drawing water through a race way from higher up Cobb's creek, that later formed part of the Cardington mills race way.

The Milbourne mills, yet owned in the Sellers family, stand on land purchased and located on by Samuel Sellers in 1682, although not surveyed to him until 1690-1691. He came from Derbyshire, England, in 1682, and later made additional purchases in the neighborhood, as did his sons and grandsons. He was a weaver by trade and is credited with having erected the first twisting mill in this country. His grandson John, born 1728, died 1804, invented the process of weaving wire cloth, and also manufactured Dutch fans. He was much interested in utilizing the water power of Cobb's creek and developed six of the sites along that stream and Naylor's run, which were afterwards used by his descendants. He owned grist and saw mills built prior to 1749 and operated in 1766 by James Steel, who continued their operation until 1805, when he was succeeded by his son, Thomas (2) Steel, who in 1814 purchased the Darby mills and moved there. In 1814 John (2) Sellers, who had inherited the mills, built the old part of the present mill and his son, John (3) Sellers, who had learned the trade of miller with Thomas Steel, took charge of the new mill, which was fitted with all the improved machinery of the time. John (2) Sellers in 1782 also owned a tannery on the Wayside farm. An oil mill also stood on the banks of a little stream which empties into the Milbourne mills race way, that was in operation from before 1800 until after 1848. The old grist mill stood above the present mill, and in 1820 was used for grinding gypsum. As late as 1830 Augustus C. Jones was operating the old mill, grinding logwood and spices. The new mill, under John (3) Sellers, in 1820 ground 8572 bushels of merchant wheat; 3366 bushels of grist wheat; 4367 bushels of rye; 3784 bushels of corn; 1168 bushels of buckwheat; and 843 of oats, making a total of 22,100 bushels of grain. In 1825, 12,000 bushels of merchant wheat were ground. In 1868 a large addition was made to the mill, and in 1876 auxiliary steam power was added to the turbine wheel. In 1878, John (3) Sellers died, his sons having been in charge of the mill some time prior to his death. In 1879 "roller process" was installed, and the output greatly increased. The year's output of 22,100 bushels in 1820 became in 1883 the great amount of 256,663 bushels of wheat purchased, and 53,125 barrels of flour made. The mills yet continue in the family, owned by grandsons and great-grandsons of the John Sellers who built the mill in 1814.

The Keystone paper mill stands on a tract taken up by John Blunston, November 18, 1683. No record exists of a mill on the property until 1807, when George Sellers, owned a saw mill there, which had been built before 1803 and was conducted by him until 1830. The mill was located on Cobb's creek, above Indian creek, with a mill race one and a half miles long. From 1830

to April 1, 1854, it was used as an oil mill by Samuel Hanraft, who sold his lease to C. S. Garrett, who removed the oil making machinery and installed a paper making plant. He continued in the paper business there until 1866, when, having purchased the water privilege, he erected the Keystone paper mills, on land owned by him about half a mile above the old mill. The several buildings are of stone, the machinery of the best modern type, the product, card paper of various kinds.

Other mills in the township of Upper Darby, variously located, were the Abraham Johnson grist and saw mills; John Evans, John Tyson, Jacob Lobb and the Thomas Pilkinton grist mills, which flourished from 1766 to 1804. In 1779, William Davis and Benjamin Brannon owned and operated distilleries. In 1870, William Hall & Company erected at Fernwood a shoddy and waste wood mill, removing their business there from Darby borough.

*Edgemont Township Mills.*—The first mention of a mill in Edgemont is on the assessment list of 1799, when Thomas Johnson appears as owner of a saw mill. In 1802 George Antricum is also assessed on a saw mill, probably the same mill, as Johnson's mill is not named on the lists of that year. In 1807 there was still a mill at the same point, and two distilleries are named in 1812, all owned and operated by Antricum until 1825. In that year they were sold to Jonathan N. Hatch, who enlarged and began the manufacture of cotton yarn. He operated successfully until 1838, when the mill was destroyed by fire. The building remained in ruins until about 1855, when Joseph Shimer fitted up a portion of it and began the manufacture of cotton laps, remaining several years, then built a mill lower down on the opposite side of the creek in Newtown, where he continued in the same business. In 1870, the old Hatch mill was used by Alfred Hatch, as a factory for the manufacture of cotton laps.

In 1799, Joseph, a grandson of Robert Pennell, who came in 1691, owned a tannery near Howellville, which later passed to Thomas Evans and about 1830 became the property of Israel Howell, a leather merchant of Philadelphia, for whom Howellville was named. The tannery was discontinued many years ago. On Green's run may yet be found the ruins of a saw mill built by George Green in 1807 and operated until 1820, and later by Isaac Green. In 1817, Robert Green had a fulling mill on Rocky run, which in 1826 was operated by William Owens & Company. This mill continued in use until about 1864, when it was burned, having been used for a few years by James Campbell for carding and carpet weaving. In 1870 a cotton lap factory was owned at the same locality by James Gamble. About 1815, James Yarnall built a grist and saw mill on a branch of Ridley creek, which in 1829 was owned by Reuben Yarnall.

*Middletown Township Mills.*—Caleb Pusey, manager of the Chester Mills, partner with William Penn and others, at the court held at Chester, 5th day, first week, 10th month, 1686, "Petitioned against Cobourn for setting a water mill above him on Upland creek." The court, however, "considering the premise, and finding it to be for the common good, dispensest therewith." There was much litigation about the matter, it being carried to the Provincial Council

by the friends of Cobourn in a petition which the council sustained, and the mill was erected, in spite of Pusey's efforts to the contrary. The mill thus built was at the site later occupied by the Forest Dale or Dutton's mills, and until 1829 was within the limits of Chester, when by a change of the township line it was placed within Middletown. On November 28, 1682, 300 acres of land abutting on Chester creek were surveyed to Thomas Cobourn, where in the summer of 1687 he was erecting his gristmill, and after the council justified his right of so doing he speedily completed it. The mill was a log structure, and old Thomas Cobouru, a carpenter, assisted by his sons William and Joseph, did the greater part of the work of erection. In 1695 the mill was appraised at £50, when the assessment for the county levy was made by the grand jury and justices. In 1750 a new stone mill was built, and the log structure abandoned. At a subsequent date the mill and land title passed to a Lewis, whose heirs, Mary Cox and John Lewis, conveyed the premises to Nicholas Fairlamb, February 14, 1775, the deed designating that there was then on the tract "a water corn-mill or grist mill, bolting mill, and saw mill. On November 12, 1792, Jonathan Dutton, became owner of the mills by sale, and his son John was placed in management when he became of age. At the death of his father in 1820, John became owner. In the great flood of 1843 the mills were completely destroyed, and Jonathan (2) Dutton narrowly escaped drowning. The mills were rebuilt in 1844. Upon the death of Jonathan (2) Dutton in 1880, George G. Dutton fell heir to the property, thus being the fourth generation in a direct line to own the mills. He operated a grist, saw, and turning mill.

On May 25, 1807, Elijah Tyson bought of his father, Jonathan, 250 acres of land in Middletown, embracing the mill site, dams, and water rights, and July 25 same year the fourteen acres in Aston, with right to abut against the shore of the creek. In 1807 the name of Tyson appeared on the assessment roll for mills, when Elijah Tyson was assessed a saw mill. He continued in control until July 27, 1813, when he sold eight acres in Middletown, including the mill, mill-dam rights and other privileges, and fourteen and a half acres in Aston township, opposite, with water rights, to Judah Dobson, of Philadelphia, who changed the saw mill to a rolling mill. Little is known about this mill, but tradition has it that it was a copper mill, and the road leading from the place to Village Green is still called the Copper Mill road. The mill does not appear on the assessment rolls from 1817 to 1821.

John Vaughan and John Hart, assignees of Thomas and Judah Dobson, on November 6, 1822, conveyed to Samuel Love "all that rolling mill and four tracts of land," one of which is described as in Middletown, on Chester creek, containing eight acres, adjoining lands of Elijah Tyson, Abram Trimble, and others. Another tract was in Aston, partly covered by the mill pond, and adjoining and below the land of Jesse Grissell (Griswold). Samuel Love, February 9, 1825, relinquished title to the estate, conveying it to John D. Carter, who had been operating the Trimble cotton mill in Concord since 1813. In Carter's deed it is stated that the rolling mill has been changed into a cotton factory, and that the cotton factory, mill dams, ponds, races, and four pieces of land

"were the properties embraced in the conveyance." The "Report of the Manufactories of Delaware county," made in 1826, describes the place as being above the Dutton mill—"on Chester creek, in Middletown township, a cotton factory, 40 by 90 feet, head and fall thirteen feet, owned and occupied by John D. Carter; has seven carding engines of twenty-eight, and two of thirty-one inches, workers and strippers, two drawing frames of four double heads each, two double speeders of ten hobbins each, one stretcher of forty-two spindles, 808 throstle spindles, 616 mule spindles; spins 1278 pounds of cotton yarn per week. No. 20, with power to drive 4000 spindles, with all the necessary preparation, employs about forty-six hands, tenements for thirteen families." In April, 1829, John D. Carter sold the property to Edward Darlington and Thomas Clyde, and moved to the South. The new owners rented them to Kershaw, Dean and Hill, who operated them until they were sold, March 4, 1832, to Robert Beatty and John O'Neill, at which time there was a cotton factory and tilt mill upon the estate. At this place Beatty & O'Neill began the manufacture of edge tools, but O'Neill soon withdrew from the firm and rented from Beatty, who had bought the cotton mill at Knowlton. The factory was entirely consumed by fire, January 7, 1834, and on October 26 of the following year John P. Crozer, bought the property, containing the four tracts of land conveyed in 1822 to Samuel Loye, a tilt mill, saw mill, new building for factory, 25 by 35 feet, one brick and seven stone houses. After the sale, Mr. Beatty continued the business at the place for about a year, when Mr. Crozer erected a stone cotton mill, 32 by 76 feet, three stories high. This building was washed away in 1843, and the next year a stone building 33 by 85 feet, three stories in height, was raised. Phineas Lownes and Abraham Blakeley commenced manufacturing at that place in 1846, continuing until 1853, when Mr. Crozer again took charge until 1869, when the mill was leased by John B. Rhodes.

On a little stream, known in early days as Clark's run, later as Chrome run, a tributary of Chester creek, emptying into the latter a short distance above Presbyterian ford, in about 1810, a small stone woolen factory 15 by 30 feet, was erected by Jesse Grissell for James and John Bottomley. The latter were Englishmen who had immigrated to this country with their mother, a brother and sister. The men of the family worked in the factory, continuing until 1832, when James Miller and Robert Boyd rented the property. Miller made edge tools; Boyd turned axe handles, hobbins, and manufactured paper on a small scale. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1848. Morris Trueman erected a saw mill above the Bottomley mill, on Chrome run, prior to 1777, when he moved to Darby creek and built a paper mill, afterwards generally known as the Matthews paper mill. It was owned by Samuel Levis and was used until 1812.

In 1809, Captain Henry Moore, then in charge of the forge and rolling mills owned by his brother-in-law, Thomas Odiorne, erected on the island in Chester creek, at Rockdale, a nail factory, and installed nine nail machines. In 1810, one hundred tons of iron were manufactured into nails at this factory.

selling, on an average for ten cents a pound, the capacity being gradually increased until 150 tons of nails were manufactured in 1826, and six years later the annual production had reached 400 tons. In 1832, Richard Snaith, a wholesale hardware dealer of Philadelphia, was compelled to accept the works in payment of a loan made to Captain Moore, and he leased the establishment to Howard and Massey for several years, they using the building for a machine shop. It later passed to Bernard McCready, used as a cotton factory by James Roe, later by Robert Boyd during whose occupancy it was destroyed by fire. Alexander Balfour then purchased the property, and erected a new building and rented it to Joseph Richardson, Nicholas Walter, and H. P. Griffiths, who manufactured cotton and woolen goods for about two years. It was later purchased by Samuel Riddle, who operated it for a few years and removed the machinery to his other mills.

Three hundred and seventy acres of land were surveyed to Richard Crosby on November 9, 1863, the tract being part of the 5000 acres bought by John ap (Bevan) and Thomas Wynne, in England, from William Penn, to be located wherever the purchasers desired, on unseated lands. Crosby sold 100 acres to Robert Pennell, April 6, 1685, the latter deeding it December 12, 1717, to his son William. The latter, prior to 1717, had purchased sixty acres from John Taylor, and a few years later erected a mill at the place now called Glen Riddle. In 1766, William Pennell is assessed for a saw and grist mill, which he owned until his death in 1783, although part of the time he did not have charge of the mills, for during the Revolution they were operated by Abraham Pennell. When William Pennell died, he was the owner of 735 acres of land in Middletown, 258 acres being in the upper part of the township, known as Grubbs, a tract of 417 acres, and sixty acres on which was the grist-mill and saw mill. A tract of 100 acres was across the creek in Aston township, on which the "Old Sable Forge" was located, and 200 acres of the estate was in Fallowfield township, Chester county. Abraham Pennell, November 16, 1785, conveyed to Nathan Sharpless and Rachel (Pennell), his wife, and Esther Pennell, the sixty acres of land on which the grist mill and saw mill had been built many years before. Nathan Sharpless operated the mills, and in 1790 the owners of the mill tract erected a stone house, the date stone being marked "S.G. 1790." On November 7, 1798, David Garrett and Esther (Pennell) his wife, conveyed to Nathan Sharpless the "water corn or grist mill" and part of the sixty acres of land. On May 21, 1802, Dell Pennell sold to Nathan Sharpless the water right of Chester creek, for use of the "Sharpless Grist Mill Dam where it now stands and has long stood across the creek above our Forge Dam \* \* \* and water sufficient to turn two overshot wheels of fifteen diameter driving each one pair of mill stones of four feet six inches diameter."

In 1815, Nathan Sharpless erected a woolen factory and fulling-mill which he operated until February, 1817, when he assigned the property to Abraham Sharpless, Francis Wisely, and John Pierce. The fifteen acres of land on which the mills were erected was offered at public sale May 3, 1818, and were purchased by Isaac Sharpless and Gideon Hatton, who changed the woolen

mill to a cotton factory. John Hastings was the first lessee of the new building, fitting it with the best machinery obtainable, continuing its operation until October 23, 1823, when he was compelled to sell the machinery and leasehold. The completeness of the factory's equipment is shown by the following list of all the machinery requisite for carrying on a large and extensive cotton manufactory, consisting of four thrusters of 492 spindles, two mules of 408 spindles, ten carding engines, 12 roving heads, 12 drawing heads, one stretcher of 96 spindles, four reels, one grinding machine, one willowing machine, one picker and blower, three winding blocks, one banding machine, and one yarn press, together with all the rest of the machinery. During the time that Hastings had the cotton factory, Joseph Mancill was lessee of the grist mill. In 1825 the woolen factory and fulling mill were purchased by Dennis Kelly, who placed Charles Kelly in charge. John Hastings sold the unexpired lease to John Turner & Company, who operated the cotton mill until the time of its purchase, together with the land and all the mills thereon, by Peter and George W. Hill, on October 27, 1827. John Garsed located at Pennsgrove in 1831, and in partnership with William France and James Roe conducted the business for a short time, when Garsed withdrew from the firm, France and Roe continuing, finally failing. John Garsed leased the mill after James Houghton moved from Pennsgrove, and in 1840 John D. Pierce, whose father owned the mill, entered into partnership with Garsed. In April, 1843, the firm dissolved, Samuel Riddle coming into possession. On August 25, 1840, Peter and George W. Hill deeded the estate to Eli D. Pierce, and on April 1, 1843, the latter sold it to Samuel Riddle. When the property came into Riddle's hands there was on the land a cotton factory 96 by 42 feet and three stories in height; a machine shop, which had formerly been the woolen mill, 60 by 30 feet, a stone drying house, 28 by 18 feet; a stone cotton factory, 50 by 45 feet, two stories in height; six stone tenement houses, and a large mansion house built by George W. Hill in 1829. Samuel Riddle took possession in 1843, and by great good fortune the flood of that year inflicted but little damage upon his property. In 1845 he made extensive improvements and additions to the mill, and in 1872 erected a stone woolen mill 112 by 65 feet, three stories and a basement. In 1881 he built a brick mill 135 by 62 feet, and three years later the Glen Riddle mills contained 14,000 cotton spindles, 2400 woolen spindles, and 360 looms; and employed 380 operatives, producing tickings, cheviots and doeskins.

Samuel Riddle in 1829 moved from Riddle to Chester creek, where Peter Hill had contracted with him for the erection of a cotton mill above the forks of Chester creek. This factory, called the Parkmount mills, he operated until 1841, afterwards leased it to John Dixon and others; finally to the Callaghan Brothers, and was burned during their occupancy in 1863. Three years later Burnley, Gledhill & Company, erected a mill on the same site, 50 by 150 feet, devoting it to the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods. In 1870 the Parkmount Mills Cotton & Woolen Company was organized, with George Molisson, president, John Burnley, secretary and treasurer, and Francis Butter-

worth, superintendent, the mills containing ninety-six looms, five sets of cars, and 1800 spindles.

Subsequent to 1830, Joseph Pennell built a saw mill on Rocky Run, about three-quarters of a mile above the junction of that stream with Chester creek. James Pennell became the owner after 1848, and August 11, 1870, it was carried away in a freshet, never being rebuilt.

On Rocky Run, on land granted December 7, 1741, to Joseph Talbot by his brother Benjamin, a stone mill was erected in 1792. The grant comprised 134 acres, and was part of the estate of the father of Joseph and Benjamin Talbot. Joseph Talbot built a frame grist mill and for many years there followed the miller's trade. On April 21, 1773, Joseph Talbot conveyed 105 acres of land and the grist mill to his son, Joseph Talbot, Jr., who conducted the business until March 12, 1784, when James Emlin purchased 115 acres and the mill. Emlin removed the old mill and erected a new structure on its site in 1792. He died in 1797, and the mill, devised to his heirs, remained in their possession until 1823, although it is not probable that any of the family carried on the business, for in 1799 John Pierce was operator of the mill. Nathan Yearsley purchased the mill May 1, 1823, but since he died before 1826, the mill was rented to Ralph E. Marsh until Humphrey Yearsley, Nathan Yearsley's only son, attained his majority in 1836, when he conducted the business. On the same run, and adjoining this mill seat, was an old saw mill built by John Worrell prior to 1782, and still in his possession in 1826. In 1875 the property was owned by J. C. Evans, but all traces of the race and dam have disappeared.

One of the first mills erected on Ridley creek was a saw mill built in 1800 by John Evans, who was granted the right to boat logs up the Stimmel dam to the Evans mill. The property in 1819 belonged to the Bank of Delaware County, and was sold by it to James Ronaldson, November 4, 1819. A cotton factory was soon after erected, under the charge of Patrick Mulvany, 33 by 56 feet, three stories high, and in 1826 had three carding engines, 662 throstle spindles, and 480 mule spindles, with a weekly output of 700 pounds of cotton yarn. At that time there were nine houses and the mansion house upon the estate. It subsequently was in charge of George Cummins, Jonathan and Jabez Jenkins, respectively. James Ronaldson sold the mills to Hugh Groves, an Irishman, June 26, 1835. In 1841 the mill was 80 by 46 feet, and contained four double cotton cards, two large speeders, two ellipse speeders, one drawing frame with three heads, one with two heads, two mules of 300 spindles each, one of 240 spindles, thirty-six power looms, and seven throstles of 660 spindles, etc. The mills were purchased by Samuel Bancroft in 1842, and run by him until 1866, when he sold them to John Fox, during whose ownership they were burned to the ground.

A long and narrow track extending southwestward from Ridley creek and nearly halfway across the township and to Richard Crosby's property, was surveyed to Joseph Jarvis, March 13, 1701. Here on Ridley creek, Jarvis erected a grist mill which was operated by him in 1704, since at Providence

Friends Meeting, 2nd mo. 24, 1704, complaint was made that "Thomas Jones had unlawfully taken some corn from Jarvis's mill." Jasper Yeates seems to have had an interest in this tract and mill, for on February 27, 1704, Jasper Yeates and Joseph Jarvis conveyed to Richard and John Crosby "a mill and sixty-three acres of land." On March 25, 1705, Richard and John Crosby, in open court, acknowledged a lease to James Cooper for twenty-one years. This may have been James Cooper of Darby, for in 1715 a fulling mill was being operated upon the property. Some legal difficulty must have interrupted the negotiations for the lease was rescinded.

Richard and John Crosby sold, August 26, 1715, "all those water-mill or grist and fullings mills" to Job Harvey, cloth worker, of Darby, or "Stoffer." He was a son-in-law of John Bethel, owner of the Darby mills, one of which, a fulling mill, Job Harvey had operated for some years prior to 1705, as that year he purchased a part interest, remaining at Darby until the purchase of this property. On April 10, 1729, Job Harvey sold the Middletown mills to his son, likewise a cloth worker, the deed describing the land as three tracts, one of fifty-two acres, one of eight and a half acres, and one of three acres—sixty-three and a half acres in all. Josiah Harvey sold the grist mill, fulling mill and the three tracts of land, November 10, 1731, to William Pennell and Frederick Engle. Thomas Pennell, William's son, eventually became owner, as on December 30, 1734, Engle released his share of the property to William, who sold it to Thomas, April 2, 1740. From 1766 to 1774, Caleb Jones was assessed for a grist mill, and on April 25, 1775, he sold property described exactly as that Joseph Harvey sold to Pennell and Engle in 1731, and two more tracts to Isaac Levis, of Upper Darby, part of the land being in Upper Providence. Soon after acquiring the land, Isaac Levis erected upon the estate a saw mill, for which he was assessed until 1790. Between the latter year and his death in 1794, he also erected a paper-mill. In 1798 the mill property passed to Seth Levis, Isaac's oldest son, who sold a one half interest to his brother-in-law, Edward Lewis. These mills were conducted by Levis & Levis until the death of Seth Levis, his interest passing to Edward Lewis about 1825. In 1826 the mill is mentioned as a two vat paper mill. The grist and saw mills were also in operation. In 1843 the paper mill was carried away by the flood and was not again rebuilt. In 1845 Edward Lewis erected at this site a tilt mill, which was rented to William and Thomas Beatty, who there engaged in the manufacture of edge tools until 1850, when they moved to Springfield township, on Crum creek. On April 1, 1861, the mill property was conveyed by William Levis Lewis and Edward Lewis to Lewis Palmer, who sold to Edward A. Price, by whom the property was conveyed December 26, 1871, to the borough of Media. That borough fitted up the property for use as a water works, retaining the grist mill for milling purposes.

Painter's Clover & saw mills, which were destroyed by fire about 1860, were built on Dismal run by Enos Painter, and in 1826 were reported as "old mills." They were in charge of Thomas Chalfant from 1825 to 1831, and after that date Benjamin Robinson ran the Clover mill, which long ago

passed out of existence. The saw mill was run by John Heacock, who made pails, and by Hugh Jones, who made chair backs.

*Newtown Township Mills.*—One of the oldest records of a mill of any kind in Newtown township is of the saw mill and chairmaker's shop owned by John Foulkes in 1799. In the same year Abraham Calvert and Joseph Foulkes each owned a weave shop; saw mills were conducted by Robert Mendenhall and William Vandever, while Ezra Thomas was the owner and manager of a wheelwright shop.

William Crosly erected a woolen factory on 187 acres of land on Darby creek, purchased February 2, 1828, and there for many years conducted a large and profitable establishment. The property was purchased by Dr. Henry Pleasants, February 24, 1861, the mill having been destroyed by fire, who later sold it to Casper C. Garrett, who erected a paper mill, an enterprise in which he was so successful that he later enlarged his field of operations.

Samuel, James and Alexander Moore in 1835, purchased of Adam Litors, eighty acres of land on Darby creek, a little below the Crosley mill, and thereon raised a stone paper mill, 40 by 60 feet, three stories in height, and a one-story stone picker house. For the accommodation of employees, fourteen tenement houses were built, and an extensive and profitable business conducted until 1855, when the larger building was consumed by fire, the same ill fortune overtaking the smaller a few years later. The property was purchased by Dr. Henry Pleasants. A tannery was owned by David Lewis in 1799, in connection with which he kept a general store. In 1815 the tannery was managed by John Pratt, and was situated near Old Newtown Square. It continued in operation until 1832.

One of the best known agricultural implements of the day was the "Pierce Plow," which William Cobourn manufactured in 1843, his foundry being located near Fox Chase Tavern. The plows were fashioned from cast iron, wrought iron, and steel. For this implement, so indispensable to farmers, William Cobourn had the exclusive right of sale, which he exercised to the full, supplying the county for miles around with his product.

Another of the township saw mills, was that which Enos Williamson owned on Crum Creek, but which was unused after 1848. In 1845, Jonathan H. Thomas owned and operated a shingle mill, the only establishment of the kind in the township. On March 22, 1861, it was set on fire and destroyed. The trail of the incendiary was followed through the deep snow, which had recently fallen, to Howellville, Edgemont, where he was arrested and confined.

*Nether Providence Township Mills.*—William Beatty, an edge tool maker, in 1813 contracted with Daniel Sharpless to accept the ground on Providence road, above the bridge, where William and Richard T. Turner later erected their cotton factory, free of rent for seventeen years, in return for building a house, shop, dam, and race there. Here William Beatty built a tilt or blade-mill, a venture in which he was very successful. His report for 1825 was as follows: 1600 cast steel picking axes made, 500 broad axes, 500 drawing

knives, 200 cleavers and choppers; 500 axes steeled, besides the manufacture of many chisels, knives, gauges and other small tools.

William Beatty moved to Springfield, on Crum creek, in 1828, his site being just above J. Howard Lewis' paper mill. The title to his Ridley creek property had passed to Henry Sharpless, who in 1828 changed the tilt mill to a cotton lap factory, renting it to Charles and Ambrose Williams. William and Richard T. Turner purchased the mill and eight acres of adjoining land May 10, 1867, there continuing the manufacture of cotton laps.

Daniel Sharpless in 1764 was assessed for a saw mill on Ridley creek, a site later occupied by the Waterville mills. This was in operation prior to 1755, for the "Recollections of William Worrall," published in 1820, state that in 1755 there was so great a drought throughout the county and the streams were so low that the race at Daniel Sharpless' saw mill was dry, a condition unprecedented at that time of the year. Daniel Sharpless in 1790 built a fulling mill at Waterville, and until 1805 conducted it, in which year it was taken over by Isaac Sharpless. In 1810 the business had again returned to Daniel Sharpless, and five years later, when Daniel Sharpless was operating the fulling and woolen factory, Enos Sharpless erected a grist and saw mill. In 1826 James Schofield held a lease to the Isaac Sharpless factory, manufacturing fine cloths and cassimeres, being succeeded by Daniel Sharpless, who gave place to Antrim Osborne. Osborne moving to the Rose Valley mills in 1863; Robert Hall followed him in the management of the Waterville factory, remaining there until 1871, when he moved to Chester, where he had purchased the Mohawk mills. Joseph Bowers rented the Sharpless factory in 1873, operating it as a shoddy mill until 1877, when he went to Chester. Five years later the building was totally destroyed by fire. Enos Sharpless had erected as early as 1815, a grist mill on Ridley creek, attached to the same race as Isaac Sharpless' mill. In 1826 he owned a grist mill, saw mill and a cotton factory at Waterville, the latter being managed by George Richardson. Richardson engaged in the manufacture of cotton yarn, his machinery consisting of five carding engines, throstles, spindles, and one mule of 180 spindles. Richard Wetherill succeeded George Richardson in 1828, later moving to Manayunk. John M. Sharpless, Laurence Hartshorne and Gideon Smith, on November 15, 1835, formed a partnership for the manufacture of dye stuff, and the grinding of dye woods, a part of the grist mill being equipped with machinery for that purpose. Hartshorne and Smith withdrew from the firm, Hartshorne entirely Smith nominally, but retaining his interest. John Sharpless continued, and November 15, 1845, the mill and die works were partly destroyed by fire. The mills were rebuilt, but April 24, 1846, were once more made the prey of the flames. Once more they were rebuilt, and the business conducted by John Sharpless until his death in 1875, and by his heirs until 1878. In the latter year a company formed under the name of John M. Sharpless & Company purchased a tract in Chester, erected mills, and moved the business to the new site.

In the roll of assessments of 1811-13, Joshua Harlan & Company are

assessed on a slitting and rolling mill on Ridley creek, operated by them until 1821, when Thomas Chandler, a two-third owner, sold his interest to James Cloud, who took possession and personal charge October 20, 1825, also purchasing the third interest held by Samuel Sinclair, of Kennett, Chester county. Here he remained one year, selling to Robert S. Johnson, an iron merchant of Philadelphia, "rolling, slitting and saw mill, and all lands mentioned." Robert's brother, Frederick Johnson, was in charge of the mills for about two years, was succeeded by Nathan Roland, and two years later John Gifford Johnson, a son of Robert, assumed the management, remaining until 1850. In 1827 the mills were running with two shifts of men, night and day, the entire output being sent to Mr. Johnson's store in Philadelphia. The factory report for 1826 gives the annual output of rolled iron and steel as between two hundred and three hundred tons, and that for every ton of output, a ton of Lehigh coal was consumed. Although the mills stood at quite some distance from the stream, they did not escape the great flood of 1843. The main furnace exploded, wrecking the building, two large frame store houses were washed away, and a great deal of general damage was done to machinery and buildings. Robert Johnson continued in the management of the slitting mill until 1850, when Robert Beatty rented the mill, which had been changed into an edge tool factory by Robert's son, John Gifford Johnson. In 1853, J. G. Johnson built a stone grist mill, and the same year John Beatty, brother of Robert, rented the edge tool factory, operating it from 1855 to 1862. In the latter year William E. Johnson purchased the property, conducting both mills until 1870, when he sold it to John Dutton and John Booth.

The property on which was what were later known as the "Todmorden Mills," was leased December 7, 1791, by Jacob Benninghove, a tobacconist of Philadelphia, of Caleb Harrison, and soon after the lease was taken a snuff mill was erected. He owned and operated it until his death, when for a few years James Crowley managed it. From 1816 until her death, Elizabeth, widow of Jacob Benninghove, was in charge. On April 5, 1831, Samuel Bancroft purchased 162 acres of land and the snuff and saw mill then on the property, the land situated in Chester, Middletown and Nether Providence. The following year he erected a stone woolen mill 86 by 46 feet, three stories in height, in which he placed 2400 spindles and thirty looms. Ten years later, William T. Crook became the possessor of the property, who held it twelve years, during which period he built a stone mill 100 by 50 feet, four stories high, installing ten sets of cards for the manufacture of blankets. In 1854 the mills and property were again purchased by Samuel Bancroft, who equipped them with 3000 spindles, thirty-five looms, and seven sets of cards.

In 1789 Nicholas Stimmel erected a snuff mill on property on Ridley creek, purchased from Joseph Dicks, later the site of the "Rose Valley Mills." Nicholas Stimmel's son, a tobacconist of Philadelphia, became proprietor in 1794, and operated it until April 12, 1814, when he conveyed the mill property and fifty-three acres to William Smith, who sold it to John White in 1818. The place was named Rose Valley under his ownership, a title which has al-

ways clung to it. He conducted the snuff mill until 1821, when it was conveyed to William Yardley, a son-in-law, to be held in trust for two of his children, Catherine Fields and John White. Charles Fields was operating the mill at the time, grinding bark to be used in the preparation of fever medicines. The introduction of quinine destroyed the market entirely, and the property was sold to Park Shee, April 4, 1826. The new owner changed the output from ground bark to paper, and erected other buildings, part stone and part frame. Three engines, a drying machine, and other necessary equipment was added for the manufacture of the new product, and the business was continued until 1850. For eleven years the mills were tenantless, and August 27, 1861, Antrim Osborne purchased what were nearly ruins, repaired the dam and race, erected a three-story stone building, 75 by 55 feet, and made all other necessary improvements. Two years later he built a stone building with a picker house adjoining, and in 1864, another stone building, forty feet square, was raised. In 1873, an addition of 75 by 55 feet was made to the main mill, increasing that building to a size of 150 by 55 feet; also a dry house 61 by 40 feet, and picker house 60 by 40 feet were built. The entire equipment at the time was 2300 spindles, 100 looms, and fifteen sets of cards.

Antrim Osborne likewise owned an old unoccupied mill a short distance above the Rose Valley mills, which he used as a store house. Thomas Y. Hutton erected a stone grist mill there in 1840, operating it for five years and selling it September 1, 1845, to Richard Wetherill, who retained it until April 1, 1847, when he sold it to Robert Boyd, who converted it into a turning mill and sand paper factory. Upon the death of Boyd in 1859, James Greer, the administrator of his estate, sold it July 1, 1862, to Edward Borden, from whom Joseph Jackson, a bobbin turner, rented it. The latter purchased it on August 1, 1869, selling it March 1, 1873, to William Pilling, although continuing its management until 1878. Before it became the property of Antrim Osborne, November 25, 1879, it passed through the ownership of Solomon Chorley, John Wildey and Andrew Rankin.

Nathaniel Vernon, in 1764, operated a saw mill on Vernon's run, but discontinued business about 1770. John Fields erected near the site of the old mill a cotton factory, dye-house, and other buildings, both of which were destroyed by fire in April, 1852, the conflagration starting in the dye-house and spreading to the main building. They were rebuilt by Fields, and the business continued under his management until May 25, 1858, when Samuel Bancroft purchased the property, retaining it until October 28, 1865, when he sold the cotton factory and sixteen acres of land to James Jerome. The property later came into the possession of Mrs. Frances M. Jerome, later to Andrew P. Walker, who was the owner at the time of its destruction by fire, March 29, 1884.

Thomas Leiper appears on the assessment roll of Nether Providence in 1779, when he was assessed for a snuff mill on Crum creek, in Nether Providence. In 1790 he is recorded as the owner of two snuff mills and 296 acres of land. In 1800 a dry house was added to his plant, and eleven years later at Avondale he possessed besides the snuff mills a tobacco spinning house known

as the tobacco factory. At the time of his death he was actively engaged in their management, and by his will, dated April 21, 1824, he devised his real estate to his sons, George G., William J. and Samuel M. Leiper. Until 1843 no division of the estate was made, in which year George G. and Samuel M. Leiper gave over their shares to William G. Leiper. A two vat paper mill was erected soon after Thomas Leiper's death, its water power being diverted from Ridley creek by the same race which furnished the snuff mills with their power. In 1826 the paper mill was managed by John Holmes, and in 1829 George G. Leiper was in charge. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1836. The two snuff mills on the land, with eight mills and two cutting machines, were operated until 1845, when business was abandoned and they were made into tenant houses for the accommodation of the employees of the cotton mills. After the paper mills had been destroyed, James Riddle rented the estate and on the east side of the creek, in Springfield township, built a cotton mill, using the walls of the ruins of the paper mill for his tenement houses. On June 8, 1844, fire attacked two of the tenement houses and they were burned to the ground, a total loss. James Riddle afterward rented mills at Strath Haven, and conducted these, as well as his mills at Avondale, until 1846, when Simeon Lord rented them, and in 1851 is recorded as manufacturing fine cassimeres. In 1861 Simeon Lord purchased Thomas Steel's Darby mills and moved thither. In the sheriff's sale of August 24, 1858, William Leiper's property was purchased by Mrs. Helen H. Patterson, the mill property at that time comprising nine acres, a cotton mill, and twenty-two stone tenements. Fire destroyed the large stone factory May 1, 1865, the loss of the machinery falling upon Charles M. Gibberson, the lessee. After the rebuilding of the factory, the property was purchased from Mrs. Helen H. Patterson by Callender J. Leiper, November 1, 1870, who sold it to William J. Leiper in 1872. Leiper leased the property to Callahan & Sharkey, and during their tenancy the mill was destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$13,000 to the lessees, and likewise a heavy loss to Mr. Leiper. The factory was once more rebuilt, and until 1878 was operated by John Greer & Company, and until May 1, 1881, by David Brown, of Haddington, at which date the machinery was removed. From 1882 to 1884 the building was used by the Franklin Artificial Stone Company.

In the summer of 1776, the Committee of Safety had contracted with Dr. Robert Harris for the delivery of one ton of powder to the state government every week, his mill being on Crum creek. No traces of the old mill are discernable now. In 1824 Thomas Leiper erected upon its site a tilt- or blade-mill, with Nahum Keys as operator, and in 1826 his yearly output was 200 dozens of scythes and straw knives. Until 1830, George G. Leiper operated the mill, and on the latter date it was changed to a paper mill and leased to Park Shee. When the Leiper estate was divided in 1843, William J. Leiper received this property, almost immediately renting it to James Riddle, and erecting a cotton factory thereon. Simeon Lord leased the estate, remaining from 1845 to 1861. On March 5, 1859, Mrs. Helen H. Patterson, daughter of Thomas Leiper, purchased the property, consisting of four acres of land, a

stone cotton factory, and five tenement houses. On November 13, 1865, during the tenancy of Mr. Tomlinson, the factory was destroyed, with a loss of \$50,000.

On Crum creek, John Pancoast erected a two vat stone paper mill in 1826, a year after the purchase of the land, June 16, 1825. He operated as well as owned it until April 1, 1833, when he sold it to Elizabeth Lewis, wife of John Lewis, who operated the mill until July 30, 1868, when it was purchased by John Howard Lewis. The mill was destroyed by fire April 9, 1882, and again August 21, 1883. The second conflagration was accompanied by a severe boiler explosion, one man being killed and several others badly lacerated and bruised by flying brick and iron. On March 10, 1884, work was resumed in the new buildings, which were as follows: main mill, two stories, 35 by 125 feet; engine room, 57 by 97 feet, two stories; rotary room, 31 by 54 feet; rag room, 46 by 60 feet, three stories; five engines, and an output of twenty tons of paper per week. The only spool cotton mill in the township was that of J. and J. Hillditch, south of Idlewild.

Mills of an earlier date and of inconsiderable importance later were as follows: John Hinkson owned a saw mill in that township in 1766, which was operated by David Bloomer in 1774, but is absent from the assessment roll after 1780. From 1774 until after 1790, Job Dicks owned a grist and saw mill on Ridley creek, a short distance below Rose Valley mills. William Pennell was on the assessment roll in 1764 for a grist and saw mill in Nether Providence, when he was likewise owner of a grist and saw mill in Middletown.

*Upper Providence Township Mills.*—James Wilcox in 1766 was assessed for a paper mill in Upper Providence township, on Ridley creek. At his death the mill became the property of his son, Mark Wilcox, who April 20, 1785, sold it to John Langren. The latter operated the mill until December 30, 1795, when he conveyed it to William Levis, of Philadelphia, the deed being for the mill and 170 acres of land. From 1799 to 1818, John, a son of William Levis, was manager of the mill. In the latter year the paper mill was changed into a cotton factory, being rented by Wagstaff & Englehorn, who conducted it with remarkable success, for in 1821 John P. Crozer states "Only one cotton factory in Delaware county, that of Wagstaff and Englehorn, continued running, and now appeared to be making money." But Wagstaff was a practical cotton spinner from England, and had a consequent advantage. In 1823 the firm had dissolved, but it is evident from items in the "Post-Boy" that Hugh Wagstaff was operating the factory independently. James Ronaldson, January 28, 1825, purchased the factory and twenty-six acres of land, giving the mill over to the management of James Siddall. The equipment of the building at that time was ten carding engines of thirty inches, two drawing frames of three heads each, two roving frames, one speeder of twenty and one of ten spindles, 600 throttle spindles, 672 mule spindles, one warper and dresser, and fourteen power looms. Since 1827 John Bancroft had been in charge of the machinery and on July 18, 1829, James Ronaldson sold the property to him. He operated it until 1842, when William T. Crook, of New

York, purchased it and conducted it until 1857. Samuel Bancroft was the next owner, and after he had operated it for a few years it was utterly destroyed by fire.

Allen Robinett, about 1685, established a mill on land owned by him on Ridley creek, just above Concord road, and in a deed dated 7th mo. 29, 1687, recorded in Phila., Allen Robinett, of Upper Providence, conveyed to Richard Crosby, of Middletown, a "water mill" in Upper Providence, and about two acres of land, on the southwest side of Ridley creek, and "a little bottom on the northeast side." At the time of the transaction, John and Richard Crosby were operators of a grist-mill and saw mill a short distance down the stream, which they acquired in 1705. There is no mention of the Robinett mill on any assessment roll now on file in Chester county, therefore it must have been abandoned before 1766.

On the west side of Ridley creek, near the junction of the Edgemont and Springfield roads, Stephen Malin, a direct descendant of the settler, Randal Malin, to whom the tract was surveyed, erected a grist mill. In 1770 David Malin & Company were assessed on a saw-mill, after which date the name, in connection with mills, disappears from the assessment roll.

John Edge, Jr., Jacob Edge, and Henry Miller, in 1717 entered into partnership to erect a "water corn-mill" on a twenty-acre tract on Ridley creek, land which had become the property of John Edge Sr., June 14, 1696. In 1718 they built the mill, naming it Providence mills, which later became part of the Scyamore mills. Just before the building of this mill, the firm purchased about three acres of land in Edgemont to obtain the race and dam privileges, each partner contributing £5 2s. 8d. On December 17, 1719, Henry Miller purchased John Edge's third interest in these mills, thus obtaining a two-thirds interest, which he devised to his son George by will dated December 17, 1719. George Miller, December 10, 1740, conveyed to Roger Pugh a one-third interest in the mill property, who, 5 mo. 8, 1746, deeded it to Lawrence Cox. The following is an extract from the "Sketch of Bishop's Mill," by Wilmer W. James, published in the Delaware county paper, June 27, 1877:

"Between May 5, 1746, and April 25, 1752, while Lawrence Cox was the owner of Miller's share, the saw mill was erected, doubtless in 1747, or thirty years after the grist mill, for in the latter part of that year he leased it, excepting one-tenth part, for a term of fourteen years, and at the rate of £2 annually, for a term of fourteen years, to Thomas and John Minshall, of Middletown, both of them at the same time coming in for a fifth share each in the grist mill. They sent their flour to the Barbadoes in 1746, and to Jamaica by the brig "Dolphin" in 1748, in charge of their brother Moses, who was a sea captain, and received sugar in part return. Lawrence Cox was then also part owner of the mills. Thomas Yarnall and John Cox were likewise in partnership with the Minshalls in the saw mill business. There was a curious arrangement made that 'when the grist mill wanted water from the dam, and there was not enough for both, the saw mill was to stand idle,' an excellent contrivance to promote a feud. Cox seemed to have had unlimited faith in his tenants, for in the same year, 1746, he obtained partial possession of the property; he leased one-third of his share to William Hammans for twenty-one years, at an annual rental of £12. In 1757 all the possessions went to his son George."

John Cox, 1 mo. 25, 1752, conveyed the property to his son, John Cox, who February 17, 1753, leased the grist and merchant mill with two pairs of stones and three bottling sheets, to the following: John Williamson, Henry Howard, Henry Caldwell, Lawrence Cox, Edward Farr, James Sill, Nehemiah Baker, Philip Dunn, Robert Register, James Scott, Aaron Baker, Abel Green, Thomas Minshall, John Scott, Jesse Woodward, James Massey, John Baker, Joseph Black, Nathan Lewis, and William Wall. Tradition states that during the seven years that the lease ran, there was no miller in charge of the mill, but that each of the lessees carted his grain thither whenever the opportunity presented itself, and did his own grinding, independent entirely of the others. John Cox, on February 22, 1755, sold to Thomas Bishop his one-third share in the mill, Bishop also leasing the shares of the other owners for a term of ten years. On November 29, 1785, proceedings in partition of the mill property having been completed, the mills were awarded to Thomas Bishop, who after acquiring it built a frame third-story and added an overshot, the eastern end resting on three stone piers. He operated the grist and saw mills until 1802, when Francis Bishop was in charge, although in 1807 Thomas Bishop was once more manager of the grist mill and in 1811 conducted the saw mill, while Amor Bishop had the grist mill. The rolling mill was erected in 1810-1811, a structure 70 feet in length, 50 in width, and one story high. It was four times as large as the building which had previously stood on the site—a plaster mill, torn down in 1810. The product of the rolling mill was boiler plates and sheet iron. The mill was conducted in 1812 by Malin & Bishop. The fuel used in smelting was bituminous Virginia coal, but during the war it was exceedingly difficult to obtain, for vessels loaded therewith were an easy prey for the fast sailing English blockaders, which kept the American ports under strict surveillance. Charcoal was first used to keep the mills running, but its cost was too great, and a sufficient quantity not to be had. The introduction of anthracite coal came to the rescue of the firm, revolutionizing the coal industry and freeing the manufacturers of Pennsylvania from their dependence upon the Virginia coal fields. The first report of the Pottsville Board of Trade notices the incident connected with the introduction of anthracite coal in the following manner:

"In the year 1812, our fellow citizen, Col. George Shoemaker, procured a quantity of coal from a shaft sunk on a tract he had recently purchased on the Norwegian, and now owned by the North American Coal Company, and known as the Centreville mines. With this he loaded nine wagons and proceeded to Philadelphia; much time was spent by him in endeavoring to introduce it to notice, but all his efforts proved unavailing. Those who designed to try it, declared Col. Shoemaker to be an imposter for attempting to impose stone upon them for coal, and were clamorous against him. Not discouraged by the sneers and sarcasms cast upon him, he persisted in the undertaking, and at last succeeded in disposing of two loads of it for the cost of transportation; and the remaining seven he gave to persons who promised to try to use it, and lost all the coal and charges. Messrs. Mellon (Malin) and Bishop, at the earnest solicitation of Col. Shoemaker, were induced to make trial of it in their rolling mill in Delaware county, and finding it to answer fully the character given it by Col. Shoemaker, noticed its usefulness

in the Philadelphia papers, and from that period we may date the triumph of reason, aided by perseverance, over prejudice."

The coal purchased by Malin & Bishop cost \$2 a ton. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction among the employees at the mill, who were confident that stones would burn quite as well as the black material they had been ordered to use. Great was the surprise of the fireman at the intense heat created by the "stones" which he had almost despaired of ever igniting. Thomas Bishop in 1826 owned the entire property, and his son Amor was manager and operator of all the works. The grist mill ground from nearly 10,000 bushels of grain, and about 100 tons of iron were rolled and split in that year. Besides this, the saw mill was in operation frequently, although not continuously. Upon the assessment rolls of 1829 the rolling and slitting mill is recorded as not occupied. In 1856 Amor Bishop conveyed the grist and saw mill to his son, Washington, who sold them to Joseph Veltle, the latter passed the title to William F. Lewis, who operated them as the Sycamore Mills. An interesting fact, in connection with the Sycamore mills is that four times in its existence its dam has been washed away, once in the great flood of 1793, again February 22, 1822, the third time in the ice flood of January 26, 1839, and last in the flood of August 5, 1843.

Just across Ridley creek, above the bridge at Bishop's Mills, was a nail factory, an outgrowth of the rolling mill. The factory was a frame building owned by Jesse Reece, and was rented to David Register, who during 1812-1813 employed several men and made iron-wrought nails by hand. The building was carried away in the flood of August 5, 1843, but had not been used as a factory for many years previous.

There is a tradition in Upper Providence township, to the effect that Jeremiah Collett owned a mill in that township, on the east side of Ridley creek. There is one legal transaction on record which gives weight to this belief, for at the court held October 2, 1685, the grand jury, because "the county treasurer is out of purse," levied a tax to defray pressing obligations, in which document, signed by the grand inquest, the following appears: "Jeremiah Collett, for his estate and calling, £30." In the same paper several persons are named and taxed for their "calling," all of whom were millers, thus giving rise to the conclusion that the calling of Jeremiah Collett was that of a miller.

In 1799 there were only two grist mills in the township, Thomas Bishop's and Jacob Siter's, who that year was assessed for twenty-seven acres of land, a grist-mill, plaster-mill, and a frame smith shop. The exact location of the mill is not known, for on the assessment roll of 1802 his name does not appear in connection with a mill, but it is evident from the fact that he owned forty-seven acres of land in Marple township, that he lived on Crum creek. Abram Jones, March 23, 1801, purchased a dower right in property on Crum creek, and the following year was assessed as owner of a grist-mill in Marple. The remaining right in the mill property he purchased of the executors of William Hunter, January 25, 1812. The report of Delaware county manufacturers,

published 1826, states "On Crum Creek in Upper Providence and Marple, a grist and saw-mill head and fall twelve feet owned and occupied by Abram Jones, capable of grinding 25,000 bushels of grain and sawing 100,000 feet of lumber per annum, but not employed to that extent." In 1834, after continuous ownership and operation, Mr. Jones sold the mills to T. Chalkley Palmer, who devised them to his son, Lewis.

The following mills have been mentioned in the old records of the township, but their location has not been ascertained: From 1764 to 1774, Charles Lynn owned a grist-mill; John Hunter and John Williamson each owned a quarter interest in a saw mill. In 1770, John Calvert owned a saw mill on Crum creek, and in 1788 Samuel Vernon owned a grist mill and a saw mill, and Edward Woodward a grist mill.

*Radnor Township Mills.*—It is believed that the first mill erected in Radnor township was a grist mill built in 1710, on the site later occupied by the mills owned by Tryon Lewis, by William Davis, and in 1712 by Hugh Williams.

The only authentic means of information, regarding the Radnor mills are the assessment rolls of the various years, many of which are missing, others imperfect and incomplete. The best available record follows:

For the year 1766, Thomas Thomas, grist-mill; Joseph Miles, grist and saw-mills; Adam Siter, tan yard. For 1779, George Fetterman, grist-mill; John Evans, saw-mill; Levi Lewis, grist mill; Adam Siter, tan yard. For 1782, William Bailey, fulling-mill; Abram Evans, grist-mill. For 1788, Benjamin Davis, grist-mill; Adam Siter, tan yard; Levi Lewis, grist-mill. For 1790, Benjamin Davis, grist-mill; John Evans, saw-mill; Levi Lewis, grist-mill; Daniel Maule, tan yard; Simeon Matlock, tan yard. For 1802-1803-1804, Jesse Brooke, grist, saw and plaster-mills; David Evans, grist and saw mills; Levi Lewis, saw mill; Daniel Maule, tan yard; John and William Siter, tan-yard, bark and saw mills. For 1807, Jesse Brooke, grist and plaster mills; Levi Lewis, grist and saw-mills; George and Simeon Matlock, tan yard; Daniel Maule, bark and tan yard; John Pugh, bark and tan yard; Edward Siter, tan yard and bark mill; William Siter, saw-mill. For 1809, Samuel Colef, saw-mill; Evan Roberts, grist and saw mills. For 1811-12, Samuel Colef, saw mill; Levi Lewis, grist mill; Evan Roberts, grist mill; Jesse Brooke, grist mill; William Siter, saw-mill. Edward Siter, stone, saw-mill, tan-yard and currying-shop. For 1817-18, Jesse Brooke, grist and saw mill; John and David Evans, grist and saw mill; Hannah Lewis, grist and saw mill; Joseph Pugh, tan yard; Edward Siter, tan yard and currying-shop; William Siter, saw mill. For 1820-21, Jesse Brooke, grist, saw and plaster mills; John and David Evans, grist and saw-mills; Edward Siter and Yocom, tan-yard; William Siter, saw mill.

The official report of 1826, regarding the mills and mill seats of Delaware county, mentions Radnor township as follows:

On Ithan creek in Radnor, a mill seat, on land of the heirs of Andrew Steel, deceased. On Ithan creek, in Radnor, a grist-mill and saw-mill, head and fall about twenty-three feet, owned and occupied by John and David Evans. Near the head of Ithan creek, in Radnor, a grist mill and saw-mill, head and fall about sixteen feet, grinds from eight to ten thousand bushels of grain per annum, and about fifty tons gypsum per annum, saw-mill employed occasionally, owned and occupied by Jesse Brooke. On Darby creek, above Ithan creek, in Radnor, a mill seat, head and fall fourteen or sixteen feet,

owned by Samuel Kelly and others. On a westerly branch of Darby creek, in Radnor, a saw mill, head and fall about eighteen feet, owned and occupied by Levi Lewis. On Darby creek, in Radnor, an old grist mill, head and fall about ten feet, owned by Levi Lewis, occupied by John Weaver, grinds from ten to twelve thousand bushels of grain per annum. On easterly branch of Darby creek, in Radnor, a mill seat, on lands of Levi Lewis. On the same branch, in Radnor, a mill seat, on lands of Elizabeth Matlock and others. On the same branch a clover-mill and a saw mill owned by William Siter, and occupied by William Wilsong, junior.

In 1829-30, the mills and owners were mentioned: Brooke's grist and saw mills; John and David Evans' grist and saw mills; Edward Siter and Yocom's tanyard, and William Siter's saw mill. In 1829 Eber James erected an earthenware pottery kiln on the old Lancaster road, near the 15th mile-stone, operating the same until his death in 1845, when Benjamin Jones became manager of the works, being succeeded by L. G. James, a son of Eber. Isaac Hoopes subsequently conducted the business for several years.

*Thornbury Township Mills.*—Early in 1850 the English Parliament enacted a law "to encourage the importation of pig and bar-iron from his Majesty's Colonies in America, and to prevent the erection of any mill or other engine for the slitting or rolling of iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt hammer, or any furnace for making steel in any of the said Colonies" and instructed the governors in the American colonies to certify the number, as well as "a particular account" of such establishments in the territory under their jurisdiction. In compliance with this act of Parliament, Lieutenant Governor James Hamilton, in his proclamation of August 16, 1750, required the sheriff of the Pennsylvania counties to report by September 25 of that year upon all such places of business "within their several and respective counties." The report of John Owen, sheriff of Chester county, taken from the Pennsylvania Archives, 1st series, volumes 2, page 57:

To the Hon. James Hamilton, Esqr., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pensilvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

I, John Owen, sheriff of the County of Chester, in the said Province, do Certify and make known, That, there is but one mill or engine for slitting and rolling Iron within the County aforesaid, which is situate in Thornbury Township, and was Erected in the Year One thousand Seven Hundred and forty-Six, by John Taylor, the present Proprietor thereof, who, with his Servants and workmen, has ever since, untill the twenty-fourth day of June last, Used and Occupied the Same. And I do hereby further certify that there is not any Platering forge to work with a Tilt-Hammer, nor any furnace for making of Steel within the said County of Chester. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal, this Eighteenth day of September, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand Seven Hundred and fifty.

JOHN OWEN, Sheriff (L. S.)

It is probable that there is an error in this report of the sheriff, for there are almost certain indications that the forge was erected at least three years and probably more prior to 1746. In 1742, John Taylor owned a store on Chester creek, and the following order, found among his business papers, points to the fact that he was using iron at that time:

Son Isaac: Let Sister Mary (Brogdon) have goods to the value of three pounds five shillings being for half a tun of Pig Iron. Charge it to account.

JOHN TAYLOR, July 22, 1742.

The first absolute proof that the forge was erected is the petition of Obadiah Bonsall for license to keep a tavern in Thornbury, dated August 31, 1743, on "the road leading from the French Creek Iron Works to Thornbury Forge," in which he uses as his argument for the erection of the inn at that place the fact that there were "many people resorting to and working at and near to the sd Forge." Another indication that the forge was erected previous to 1746 is that on January 18, 1745, John Taylor made an agreement with Thomas Wills, forgeman and finer, to work in the forge for two years in making anconits at 22s. 6d. per ton. The only way to effect a partial agreement between the statements that John Taylor was an iron worker in 1742 and that the sheriff of Chester county reported that he built the rolling and slitting-mill in 1746, is to assert that his forge was his means of livelihood in 1742 and at that time designated by the sheriff the rolling and slitting mill was erected. James M. Swank, in his volume, "The Manufacture of Iron in all Ages," states that the enterprises conducted by John Taylor

"were upon an extensive and varied scale, and included the manufacture of nails as well as nail rods. The tradition is preserved by his descendants that soon after the erection of the slitting mill, his store-keeper, in making one of his periodical visits to England to replenish his stock, surprised the Liverpool merchants by telling them that he could buy nails at Taylor's mill at lower prices than they quoted,—a revelation which added weight to the clamor then prevailing in England for the suppression of slitting-mills and similar iron establishments in America, and which agitation resulted in the passage in 1750, of an act of Parliament, which prohibited the further erection of such works."

Peter Kalm, the Swedish naturalist, in the fall of 1748 visited Marcus Hook, and stated that "from an iron works, which lies higher up in the county, they carry iron bars to this place (Marcus Hook) and ship them." Acrelius, in his "History of New Sweden," writing of the period 1756, refers to the works as follows: "Sarum belongs to Taylor's heirs, has three stacks, and is in full blast." In that year John Taylor's death occurred, and his son John conducted the business of the plant for some time. It is recorded that in 1766 John Chamberlain operated Sarum Forge, also owning the four acres of land upon which the mill stood. John Thomson succeeded Chamberlain in ownership of the plant, becoming possessor thereof in 1770. Five years later, Anthony Wayne, who had not yet earned his title of "Mad Anthony," but was following his profession of civil engineer, surveyed the property preparatory to a partition among the heirs of John Taylor. On March 13, 1775, a partition deed was given in which Joseph Potts and Ann, his wife, of the first part, James Thomson and Sarah, his wife, Persifor Frazer and Mary, his wife, of the second part, and Thomas Bull, of East Nantmeal, Chester county, of the third part, divided 169 acres and 34 perches, "on which are erected an iron Forge, slitting mill, grist-mill, and saw-mill, with other valuable improvements."

When the survey was made, the slitting mill, grist-mill, saw mill, and forge were on land in Aston township, but by the act of July 30, 1842, annexing part of Aston to Thornbury, it came into Thornbury township. The deed to Joseph Potts shows that the slitting mill was then unused and out of repair, but he was careful to have an insertion giving him the right to rebuild the old slitting mill-dam, a permission of which he later took advantage, as well as repairing the works. From 1770 to 1775 it is probable that Persifer Frazer was in charge, but in the latter year his connection therewith ceased, for he became a soldier in the Revolution, was raised to the rank of colonel, and after the war held political positions until his death. In 1779 the old slitting mill was rebuilt, and that year Morris Jones became its operator, a position he held two years in partnership with Abraham Sharpless. In 1784 Morris Jones had withdrawn from the firm, which continued business as Sharpless & Lloyd, controlling the slitting mill, grist mill and saw-mill, as well as the forge. In 1780 Lloyd and Hill rented the slitting-mill, and ten years later Sharpless & Lloyd operated all the mills at Sarum. On February 14, 1794, Abraham Sharpless purchased of Josiah Potts the slitting-mill, grist, and saw-mill property, and about 1805 the forge and four acres of land. In 1807 Sharpless, in partnership with Francis Wisely, conducted the mill business at the upper seat, from which date the forge disappears from the records, probably being abandoned and falling into decay. From 1810 to April 2, 1836, Abraham Sharpless conducted the rolling and slitting mill, and nearly all that time the grist and saw mills also. On the latter date the mills were sold to Wilcox, changed to paper mills, and became known as the Glen Mills.

Another forge in Thornbury was that of John Edwards, who in 1788 was assessed for 190 acres of land and a forge. It is mentioned in the report of the road commissioner in 1791, when "the road from Edgemont road to the slitting mills on Chester creek was laid out, the road passing between John Edwards' forge and dwelling house." After this, but prior to 1799, John Lewis and Wills Hemphill operated the forge, but Lewis retired from the firm, and in 1807 Wills Hemphill, —— Pennock and Nathan Edwards, were conducting the business. From 1811 to 1816, Nathan Edwards appears to have operated the forge, and at the latter date he owned a saw mill on the premises. The same year he built a slitting mill, and in 1826 his son, John Edwards, a lawyer and politician, owned the works, conducting the business under the name of Edwards & Kelton, at which time the annual product was from eighty to one hundred tons of sheet iron. Until 1829, both the forge and saw mill were in use, but that year the former was changed to a nail factory and the property is mentioned in the assessment roll as a rolling-mill and "one building said to be intended for a nail mill." The manufacture of nails was continued several years, and about 1835 the rolling mill was abandoned and the building entirely demolished in the flood of 1843.

Richard Cheyney in 1766 owned a saw mill on Chester creek, which he operated until he sold it, with eighty acres of adjoining land, to Henry Meyers, May 27, 1794. Meyers later purchased of Eli D. Peirce, agent for the estate of

Col. Persifor Frazer, a large tract of adjoining land where Mrs. Mary Frazer had operated a saw mill during the Revolutionary war, while her husband, Colonel Frazer, was at the front. About 1867 Daniel James purchased the property.

The Brinton family of Thornbury township owned a mill on the west branch of Chester creek, a short distance above the Concord township line, as early as 1770, when William Brinton was owner of the land upon which in 1788 Joseph Brinton had a saw-mill, malt-house, and brewery. In 1802 his son John and his grandson Joseph were operating a grist mill built five years before. In 1815 the grist mill was converted into a woolen factory, and was operated by the same two. William Marshall was operator of the mill in 1826, later purchasing the business and continuing until 1835, when the building was destroyed by fire. The ground upon which it had stood was bought by Caleb Brinton, who erected thereon a stone grist mill. In 1826, under the management of William Marshall, the report of the mill was as follows: one pair of stocks, two carding engines, twenty-four and thirty-six inches, one billy of forty spindles, two jennies, of sixty and seventy spindles, with an output of from four to five hundred yards of satinets per week.

*Springfield Township Mills.*—The connection of the Lewis family with mills in Springfield township begins in 1779, when John Lewis' name appears on the assessment roll as being taxed for a grist mill. Nine years later a saw mill was added to his possessions, and from then until 1817 he was owner of the two. The rolls of 1811 name John Lewis, Jr., as the owner of a paper mill, and in 1817 George Lewis was interested with him in the same business. In 1835 James Ogden rented the establishment, which had that year been changed from a grist mill into a cotton factory, and was succeeded by John Reese and Mordecai Lewis, sons of George Lewis, who operated the mill, likewise changing the old paper mill into a cotton factory. About 1854, John Reese Lewis died, the victim of a dreadful accident in which two children were drowned and his own health severely impaired. The mills were conducted by Mordecai Lewis until his death, October 14, 1870, when the business was continued by his three sons, Isaac, Albert and Reese.

George Lownes in 1779 was operator of a blade mill for the manufacture of small cutlery on Lownes run, a small stream tributary to Crum creek on the Springfield road. Twenty years afterward Curtis Lownes was the possessor of the above property, as well as owner of a stone tilt-mill. The former he discontinued before 1807, operating the latter until after 1812. In 1816 it was changed into a carding-mill, a building 17 feet by 26 feet, and three stories high. Soon after this change, George Bolton Lownes became proprietor, operating it until 1827, when Samuel Riddle rented it, continuing for two years, when he moved to a site on Chester creek, building the Parkmount Mills. In 1835 the property was in the possession of the heirs of George B. Lownes, having been previously converted into a cotton factory. It was disposed of at public sale May 5, 1835, its equipment being advertised as one

picker, two carding-engines, one drawing frame, one ellipse speeder, 700 spindles, two mules of 228 spindles each, and other machinery. In 1849 and later, Edward Lane & Company, Philadelphia carriage makers, occupied the property, and subsequently a Mr. Pilkerton conducted a weaving mill there. After the destruction of the mill by fire, conveyance of the real estate was made to Thomas and Oliver Holt, who erected a three story stone factory. In 1853 an addition was made to the mill, machinery installed, and about fifty persons employed. After the retirement of Oliver Holt from the firm, Thomas Holt continued the business until May 18, 1882, when fire again destroyed the mill. The property passed to Thomas Holt's estate after his death.

Below the Lownes mill, on Lownes or Whiskey run, in 1832, Joseph Gibbons erected on his farm a three-story cotton factory, 45 by 60 feet. Simeon Lord and William Faulkner leased it until 1847, when the former moved to Avondale, dissolving the partnership. Previous to its destruction by fire in 1865, the mill was rented to Thomas and Oliver Holtz, and afterward to George Wood and Joseph Barker.

What came to be known as Fell's mills were situated at the junction of Crum creek and Providence road, where in 1700 William Fell was assessed as half owner of a saw mill, and where in 1799 Edward Fell conducted a "pot-house" (pottery), with William Marshall as potter. Samuel Pancoast purchased the property December 12, 1805, and between 1815 and 1817 erected a grist mill, continuing the operation of the saw mill. These he operated until March 15, 1828, when William Beatty, of Lower Providence, bought four acres of land, the grist and saw mill, and built on the property a blade mill and forge, commencing the manufacture of edge-tools. John C. Beatty, his son, later came into partnership with him. The mill was washed away in the flood of the summer of 1843, was rebuilt, and in 1850 John C. Beatty sold his interest to William P. Beatty and Samuel Ogden, who continued in the business a number of years, William Beatty finally disposing of his interest to the Ogden Brothers. They shortly after conveyed the property to J. Howard Lewis.

Samuel Levis in 1766 was assessed for a grist-mill in Springfield, on Darby creek. By 1790 this mill had disappeared from the assessment rolls, but in 1799 the name again appears, when Thomas Levis owned a saw mill, and John Levis and Thomas Levis Jr., were each assessed as having half interest in a paper mill owned by Thomas Levis Sr. Samuel Levis was operator of the saw mill soon after 1799, conducting the same until April 15, 1825, when Osborn Levis purchased them, placing them under the management of Stephen Pancoast. The mill contained two vats, manufacturing about thirty-three reams of medium and forty-eight reams of printing demy paper a week. It employed twenty-three hands, and accommodations for eight families had been erected. In 1838, Moses Hey, of Haddington, rented the property, displacing Stephen Pancoast and changing the product of the mill from paper to wool. Seven years later he purchased the property, erecting two more mills, as well as other smaller buildings. Upon the retirement of Moses Hey from active business, on April 1, 1857, his son Emanuel succeeded him. The mills

had twelve sets of cords, 100 looms and 4000 spindles, with an annual maximum of production of 500,000 pounds of wool and 100,000 pounds of cotton yarn.

There were three mills in Springfield township which never survived the eighteenth century. One was a saw mill owned by Jacob Dicks, another, Elisha Jones' grist-mill, neither of which were in operation after 1780. John Heacock also owned a grist-mill from 1780 to 1799, but in the latter year it was abandoned and fell into decay.

*Ridley Township Mills.*—A grist-mill had been erected on Crum creek in 1764, near the site upon which the locks of the Leiper canal were subsequently located, and was owned and operated by John McIlvain. This continued in active use until 1794, when a saw-mill was built, and sold in 1827 to George G. Leiper. Jeremiah McIlvain established a tanyard in 1794, which was continued by him until his death, and thereafter by his sons John and Jeremiah until subsequent to 1835. In this year the property and a bark mill which they had erected was purchased by George G. Leiper, who enlarged the bark mill by adding one and a half stories to the old structure, and leased it to James Campbell in 1837. He was very successful in its operation, and in the fall of 1826 the pressing need for room to accommodate the increasing demand for his product compelled him to erect a three-story stone factory, extending along the canal. Thomas M. Smith was at this time operating the saw mill, and was employed in cutting ship timbers under contract with the United States government. On December 8, 1848, the dry-house at Campbell's mill was destroyed by fire, and, after being rebuilt was again destroyed by the same agency, October 23, 1850. James Campbell purchased the old jail in Chester and used it as a cotton mill, continuing to operate it until 1855, when the machinery was removed. In 1848 George G. Leiper erected an axe factory below the saw mill, which William Beatty operated for some time, the canal supplying the tilt mill with power. This was finally sold and the power it used being placed to better advantage at the cotton-mill. Michael Buggy rented the mill after Campbell moved to Chester, and until it was purchased by Daniel Lees, August 2, 1869, from the executors of George G. Leiper, operated it. Daniel Lees conducted it until July 21, 1883, when Frank J. Taylor and Oliver Holt purchased a two-thirds interest. On February 19, 1878, the mill was destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$35,000, and was rebuilt in 1880. The new mill, a stone structure 104 by 50 feet, was once more burned to the ground in 1881, and a third time rebuilt.

Near the Springfield road and Little Crum creek, about a mile to the northward from Leiperville, Isaac Davis had a grist mill in 1774, which became the property of Peter Hill, the flour at the mill and the teams of the miller being impressed for the use of the colonial army, the United States government making full payment after the war by granting a patent for 5000 acres of land in Lee county, Virginia. The mill must have been destroyed by some of the foraging parties which swept Ridley township with much disastrous results, for in 1795 Peter Hill was only taxed for a saw mill, and four years

later was assessed for 330 acres of land, a grist and saw mill. In 1808 the latter was abandoned and fell into decay. The stone grist mill was 48 by 36 feet, and in 1826 was changed into a cotton factory, but was not immediately used as such. In 1842 Henry Burt occupied it as he had done prior to 1826, at which later date the building had been added to, its size being 50 by 38 feet, three and a half stories high. It contained seven carding engines, one drawing frame, 480 wadding frames, 90 cards, 21 Patterson speeder, and other smaller machinery. Henry Effinger was owner in 1844, and rented it to James Campbell, who conducted it as a spinning mill until 1846, when Charles F. and Joseph W. Kenworthy rented it, installing steam power. In 1847 the mill operated 468 throstle spindles, 300 mule spindles, and thirty looms. Thirty hands were employed, manufacturing 4500 yards per week, with ten looms employed on Canton flannel and the remaining twenty on bagging. The engine house was burned December 19, 1848, and the mill narrowly escaped. After the Kenworthy Brothers moved to Bridgewater, the mill was idle for a short time, Samuel Hickman purchasing it and converting it into a grist mill.

The Eddystone Manufacturing Company, limited, was founded in 1844 by William Simpson, at the Falls of the Schuylkill, Philadelphia, and in 1860 the sons of the founder were admitted to the firm, which then took the name William Simpson & Sons. In 1774 the works were moved to Eddystone, and three years later the Eddystone Manufacturing Company, (limited) was incorporated, in which company the members of the old firm were the chief owners of stock. At this latter date the plant was enlarged and the finest machinery obtainable for making colored prints, was obtained. The works included fifteen buildings, consisting of engraving and color-rooms, 202 by 82 feet, one-story high; bleaching-room, 244 by 90 feet, one-story; boiler-house, 112 by 72 feet, one-story; cloth store-house, 112 by 50 feet, one-story; white-rooms, 107 by 84 feet, one-story, with boiler house, 202 by 72 feet, one-story; south dye-house, 202 by 92 feet, one-story; north dye-house, 223 by 93 feet, one-story; finishing-house, 300 by 60 feet, two stories; print works, 300 by 85 feet, three stories; retort-house, 90 feet square, one-story; machine shop, 150 by 60 feet, one-story, planning-mill, 100 by 90 feet, one-story; pumping-house, 60 by 35 feet, one-story; stable, 114 by 92 feet, one-story. The buildings covered nearly five acres of ground, and contained fifty-four engines, with thirty-seven boilers, consuming 25,000 tons of coal per annum. About 500 men, 60 women and girls, and 160 boys were employed, with a weekly production of 30,000 pieces of cloth of forty-eight yards each. About this manufactory as a center, quite a thriving village grew up. Eighty-five brick tenant houses were erected on the property, and many improvements made for the comfort and convenience of the employees. In 1880 the company erected a library building known as the "Eddystone Light-house," with a view to fostering the intellectual welfare of its people, as well as providing physical comfort. There was a play-ground for the use of the children of the little community, and great was its popularity among the little ones. The ideal conditions existing at Eddystone at the time made it a most desirable place to be employed, and

contentment and satisfaction were the keynotes among the workingmen. This company has continued in successful operation until the present, and in its enlarged form has been and is the principal industry of the now borough of Eddystone.

Another large and important addition is the immense works of the Baldwin Locomotive Company, who in recent years have erected works, and now do a great deal of their business at the new plant.

The mills in Ridley township whose location is uncertain, are the saw mill for which John Lewis was assessed in 1766; James Hannum's grist-mill, appearing on the assessment roll of 1779, and the saw mill of Caleb Churchman, taxed in 1817.

*Haverford Township Mills.*—On Cobb's creek, near where the road passes Haverford meeting house, there was a small grist mill as early as 1688, although its original owner is unknown. It is mentioned in the records of 1700 as follows: On 4 mo. 12th, 1700, Richard Hayes, attorney for William Howell, acknowledged a deed to David Lloyd, attorney for Rowland Powell, for 97 acres of land, with a mill called Haverford mill, and all other appurtenances and improvements thereunto belonging. In October, 1703, Daniel Humphrey acquired 241 acres of land, including the mill property, and subsequently his son Charles, a member of the Continental Congress at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, together with his brothers, became owners of the property, which included grist, fulling, and saw-mills. In 1766 Edward Humphrey was recorded as owner of the full-mill, and Charles Humphrey of the grist and saw-mills, the latter in 1782 owning the grist and fulling mills. The property remained in the Humphrey family until 1826, when it was purchased by Dennis Kelly and changed into a cotton and woolen manufactory, named Castle Hill mills.

On 4th mo. 14, 1698, Richard Hayes, the attorney previously mentioned, acquired 160 acres of land on the east side of Darby creek. Here in 1707, he, in partnership with David Morris, and Samuel Lewis, erected a grist-mill which he conducted until his death in 1738. In 1802 this property, as well as a saw mill thereon, was possessed by Maris Worrell, and was owned by him for eighteen years. Elisha Worrell had it in 1826, but it was operated by Thomas Steel. Four years later it had once more changed tenants—Joseph Leedom. In 1875 Maris W. Leedom was its proprietor, and upon his death it passed to his widow. Humphrey Ellis, 10 mo. 2, 1694, purchased 220 acres on the east bank of Darby creek, thereon erecting a fulling mill, which he successfully operated, conveying it to his son Humphrey in 1790. Peter Brown about 1800 became owner and operator of grist and saw mills on the head waters of Cobb's creek. On February 11, 1802, the property consisted of 130 acres, with a grist and saw-mill, and this he sold to William Hill, William White and Miers Fisher, who, July 1, 1807, conveyed the same to Samuel Garriques, house carpenter. He operated them several years, but lack of power caused their abandonment, and they are mentioned in the report of a Delaware county committee on manufactories, submitted in 1826, as "an old

stone grist-mill which has been out of use for several years past." Part of this tract was sold July 26, 1834, to the Haverford School Association, and is now embraced in the Haverford College property.

A saw mill was built about the beginning of the nineteenth century, on the spot probably once occupied by Humphrey Ellis in 1790, and at different times was a possession of Henry Lawrence and his sons, Thomas, Mordecai and William. In 1832 William Lawrence erected a stone grist-mill on Darby creek, a little down stream from the saw-mill, which for many years was a possession of the Lawrence family.

About 1810, Jonathan Miller erected grist and saw mills on Cobb's creek, soon after devoted to the manufacture of gunpowder. In 1827 Samuel Leedom was engaged as manager, and in 1844 purchased the mills and remained until his death, about 1870. Augustus Leedom was the next owner, succeeded by a Mr. Lambert, who, was followed by George Dickinson, who purchased the property in February, 1879.

Mills known as the Nitre Hall mills, devoted to the manufacture of gunpowder, were established in Haverford township just prior to the war of 1812, and were owned and operated by Israel Wheeler and William Rogers Jr., until 1825. From this time until his death in 1840, Rogers conducted the business alone. At this later date Dennis Kelly purchased the property, using the principal building as a woolen and cotton-factory. For the next forty years it was the property of Kelly and his heirs, George Callahan then becoming its owner, employing John and Thomas Burns as managers. About 1814, Dennis Kelly, with borrowed capital, purchased Isaac Ellis' mill-seat on Cobb's creek, erecting a small stone woolen factory named the Clinton mills. The speculation was a great success, and soon after, in partnership with George Wiest, the remainder of Ellis' property was bought and Clinton mills considerably enlarged. Mr. Kelly, however, was soon alone in the business, and under his skillful management it developed rapidly, large quantities of goods being furnished to the United States government for use in the making of army and navy uniforms. In 1826 Joshua Humphrey's grist-mill was purchased and its manufactures changed to cotton and woolen goods, being named Castle Hill Mills. Samuel Rhoads occupied the latter mills for several years, and February 20, 1834, it was utterly destroyed by catching fire from the picker, the \$10,000 insurance being entirely inadequate to cover the loss. After its rebuilding, John Hazlitt, George Burnley, James Howorth, Boyle and Callaghan, were among its leases and operators. John Boyle about 1865 erected a large four-story building above Castle Hill mills, intended for the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods, but the venture was not successful.

Names identified with the milling interests of Haverford township, in connection with fulling-mills, grist-mills, saw-mills, powder-mills, tanneries and paper mills, between 1766 and 1830, and not previously mentioned with a detailed account of the mills, are as follows: Isaac Davis, Elisha Worrall, Francis Lee, John Moore, Philip Sheaff, Thomas Brooke, Joseph Davis, James

Tyson, Enoch Watkins, John Dolen, Joseph Mathews, Francis Goucher, Manuel Eyre, Clermont Lawrence.

#### INDUSTRIES.

*Chester.*—Much of the territory embraced within the present city of Chester was included in the township area of Delaware county, and not until 1866 did it take on the form of a city government, although created a borough in 1703. Many great industries have existed here, and the city is the present seat of many plants of great importance. The census of 1910 gives the number of manufacturing plants as 128, engaging the service of 7867 persons. The metal working industries are the most important. As combined, they reported (census of 1910), one-third of the total value of the city products. Next in importance are the textile industries, particularly cotton, woolen and worsted goods, the total output for the two classes of goods being more than one-fourth of the total value of all manufactured products reported for the city. The slaughtering and meat packing, pottery, terra cotta and fire clay, and leather (tanned, curried and finished) industries, rank in the order named. An abstract from the census report of 1910 shows: Plants, 128; persons engaged, 7867; proprietors and firm members, 102; salaried officers, superintendents and managers, 243; male clerks, 436; female clerks, 100; operatives, 6986, of whom 5262 were males, 1488 females, and of these 236 were under sixteen years of age. The value of the manufactured products was \$19,373,314, of which about \$7,000,000 was in excess of cost of raw materials and expense of manufacturing.

Among the great industries of Chester, now past and gone, was that of shipbuilding, and the greatest of these, The Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Company, commonly known as Roach's Ship Yard. Shipbuilding was begun at that yard in 1859 by Thomas Reaney, a former member of the firm of Reaney & Neafie, of Philadelphia. He established an extensive shipyard in connection with William B. Reaney and Samuel Archbold, the firm name being Reaney, Son & Archbold, the plant being known as the Pennsylvania Iron Works. The first did a large business, erected costly buildings, filled in a large area of river front, and put in a great deal of valuable machinery. During the Civil War they did a great deal of work for the government, building the war vessels "Wateree," "Suwanee" and "Shamokin," double enders; the monitors "Sagamore" and "Lehigh;" the light draught monitor "Tunxis;" and other boats for various purposes, including the river steamboat "Samuel M. Felton." In 1871 the firm made an assignment and the yard was purchased by John Roach. Under the firm name, The Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Company, there was constructed at these yards, many vessels of size and speed, including the first vessels for the new navy begun by the government after the wooden type of war vessel passed away. The steamers for the merchant service included "The City of Peking" and "City of Tokio," the largest vessels ever built in this country up to that date, 1873-1874; the "City of Para," launched April 6, 1878, in the presence of the

President of the United States, hundreds of invited guests from all over the country and thousands of spectators; the "City of San Francisco," "City of New York," "City of Sydney," "San Jose," "San Juan," "San Blas," "City of Panama," and "City of Guatemala." In 1873 the iron-clad sloops-of-war "Alert" and "Alliance" were built for the government; in 1875, the monitor "Miantonomah," and there was begun the then new type of war vessels the cruisers "Boston," "Atlanta," "Chicago," the monitor "Puritan," and the dispatch boat "Dolphin." On May 22, 1877, the steamship "Saratoga" was ready for launching, but before reaching the water, caught several workmen in the timbers underneath, killing seven and wounding others. In 1877 a sectional dry dock was built at the yards for the government, in four sections, this was shipped to Pensacola, Florida, and placed in service there. Great activity existed at the yards under the Roaches, father and son, but its glory has departed, and but little remains to speak of the former greatness.

William Frick and William Wilson, came to Chester in 1860 and established a yard for the building of canal boats. They expended a great deal of money in erecting piers and filling in the low and marshy ground, and did a large business, but eventually failed.

Charles A. Weidner, at the Chester Iron Works, also built several steam-boats and other vessels, including the United States revenue steamer "Manhattan," pronounced by government inspectors the best vessel in the revenue service. Other builders conducted marine building, but nothing beyond the building of pleasure yachts, launches and small crafts is now carried on.

*Chester Mills.*—The Broad Street Mills, at Broad and Crosby streets, for the making of bed ticking, warps and copse, was originally a sash and blind factory, but in 1856 were used by James Campbell for the manufacture of cotton goods. He died in 1862, the mills passing into the hands of Gen. Patterson and were purchased by James Stevens in 1882. The Keokuk Mills were established in 1852 by Benjamin Gartside, who later admitted his sons, James and Amos to partnership. The Arasapha Mills were established in 1854 by Abraham Blakeley for the manufacture of tickings, denims and stripes. The mills after a successful career, are now consolidated with the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company. The Phoenix Cotton and Woolen Mills were built by Spencer McIlvaine and operated by John Green as the Continental Mills, later passing to the ownership of Ashforth and Downey of Philadelphia. The Mohawk Mills, operated by Robert Hall in 1872, was originally a machine shop built by John M. Broomall, and passed through various hands and experiences before becoming a cotton and woolen mill.

The Irving and Leiper Manufacturing Company, still an important Chester enterprise, was founded in 1859 by James and David Irving, in partnership with Thomas I. Leiper, trading as Irving & Leiper. In 1878 the Irving and Leiper Manufacturing Company was incorporated. The Victoria Mill was established by John Gartside in 1860, when the building was erected, four stories in height, and in 1873 was enlarged and later other buildings erected, devoted to the manufacture of woolen cassimers and cloakings. These

mills are now known as the Lenni Mills, manufacturing plush goods. The Chester Dock Mills was founded in 1853 by Phineas Lownes and J. William Lewis, at Knowlton, Middletown township, who continued there until 1864, when they moved to Third and Garfield streets, Chester, to a three-story stone building, they there erected. Later the firm consisted of J. William Lewis and Albert A. Roop, engaged in the manufacture of cloth and yarn. The Patterson Mills were erected in 1866 by Gen. Robert Patterson, and devoted to the manufacture of cotton goods. After the General's death the mills were operated for his estate until sold. The Sunnyside Mills, at the corner of Morton avenue and Ledyard street, were erected in 1865 by Henry McIlvaine and John Hinkson, sold to John Ledyard, who operated them until 1882, when the plant was totally destroyed by fire, but were rebuilt and have passed to other hands. The Algodon Mills were established in 1866 by James Barton Jr., and Simeon Cotton, the latter retiring in 1876, Barton continuing until 1881.

The Yeadon Mills were erected in 1867 by McCrea & Company, of Philadelphia, for the manufacture of denims and tickings, and were known as the Fulton Mills. They were operated by John Brewster, who in May, 1870, saw his mills consumed by fire. The ground was purchased and the mills rebuilt by William Bullock, who changed their name to the Yeadon Mills. In 1870 they were purchased by G. P. Denis and operated for the manufacture of fancy cassimere. The Lilley Manufacturing Company, incorporated January 3, 1880, was founded August 1, 1873, as John Lilley & Son, on Front street, for the manufacture of cotton and woolen cloth and cotton yarn. The Chester City Mills were established in 1877 by Branagan & Lamb, at the corner of Front and Parker streets, for the manufacture of woolen yarn and jeans.

The S. A. Crozer & Son cotton mills, erected in 1880, stand on ground on Edgemont avenue, on which in 1837 Jacob G. Kilts established the first foundry in Delaware county. In his advertisement in the Delaware County Republican of September 29, 1837, he states: "The subscriber having established an iron foundry at Chester, is now ready and prepared to receive orders for iron castings of all kinds and descriptions, such as mill gearing and machinery for flour and paper mills—mills' horse-power for thrashing machines, wheels for railroad cars, axles, etc. All of which will be made and fitted to order." In 1837 Kilts & Kerlin carried on the business and erected the first stationary engine and steam boiler ever erected in Chester. In 1840 they made the second engine and boiler used in Chester, for the William Brobston tannery. In 1841 "Brass and Bell Foundry" was added to their title. Kilts failed in 1844, and the business was carried on by others, and work turned out by the plant was regarded as wonderful and marvelous in that day. In 1880, S. A. Crozer & Son erected their cotton mill, which still continues under the same name as does their plant at Upland.

The Lincoln Manufacturing Company was organized in Chester in 1881, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton yarns in the mill erected for that purpose on Morton avenue. The Stotesbury Mill at Fourteenth street and Edgemont avenue was built in 1874, by J. Lewis Crozer, and the manufacture

of cotton yarn there begun in that year by James M. Stotesbury, who continued until 1883.

In 1873, James Bowers & Son began business in Waterville as manufacturers of shoddy. In 1877 they moved their machinery to a building at the corner of Sixth and Madison streets, Chester, where in 1884 they erected a new building of brick and stone devoted to the manufacture of assorted waste. This business is continued as James Bowers & Sons, limited.

Morton & Black's saw mill and sash factory was established in 1865 at the foot of Morton avenue, by Crosly P. Morton and J. Frank Black.

The Chester Edge Tool Works, operated for the estate of John B. Black, was established in Chester in 1871, by John C., son of William Beatty, and passed into the Black family in April 1875.

The Riverside Dye Wood Mills, now the American Dye Wood Company, is the outgrowth of a business started in 1835 in Waterville by Smith & Hartshorne. In 1878 John M. Sharpless & Company purchased the site of Frick's old shipyard on the Delaware river, adjoining Roach's shipyard, and erected suitable buildings to carry on the business.

The Combination Steel and Iron Company was founded in 1880, with John Roach, president, for the production of bar and angle iron.

The Eureka Cast Steel Company erected buildings and commenced business in 1877, doing a large business in their ample buildings, the first president of the company being John A. Emick.

The firm of Robert Wetherill & Company began in a partnership January 1, 1872, between Robert and Richard Wetherill. Their plant, consisting of foundry machine shops, boiler rooms, located at Sixth, Upland and Seventh streets, is devoted to the manufacture of Corliss engines, boilers, shafting, gearing, etc. The business is large, and conducted under the firm name of Robert Wetherill & Company, (incorporated).

The Chester Steel Casting Company, another of the important industries of Chester, was organized in 1870 and in 1871 erected a foundry at Sixth and Norris streets. Their business, as manufacturers of steel castings, is conducted at Seventh and Broomall.

Ocheltree's Carriage Works were established on Edgemont avenue in 1877. As business increased, new buildings were erected on a site not far removed, where the business is now conducted.

Price's Brick Yard was established in 1854 on the site of the Yeadon Mills, at the corner of Tenth and Upland streets. About 1864 seven acres were purchased on Fifth and Parker streets, and business continued.

The manufacture of paper from straw was carried on in Chester as early as 1829, the mill being one of the first in this country where straw paper was made.

In South Chester borough, now part of the city of Chester, many important industries existed. The Auvergne Mills began business at the foot of Flower street in 1868, but October 3, 1873, was destroyed by fire. The plant was rebuilt, and the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods resumed in 1874.

D. Trainer and Sons began the manufacture of fine yarns in 1872. The Wyoming Mill, devoted to the manufacture of cotton cloth, began business in 1873, being operated for several years by Samuel Montgomery and his sons, finally passing to Joseph Byram. The Continental Mill, established by Simeon Cotton in 1876, was devoted to the manufacture of cotton warp. Cotton yarn was manufactured at the Garfield Mill and oil-cloth at the works on Telgham street.

The Chester Rolling Mills were incorporated March 10, 1875, with John Roach, as president; a large business was transacted for several years. The Chester Pipe and Tube Company, was incorporated in 1877. The Standard Steel Casting Company, was incorporated June 22, 1883. The Chester Oil Company was organized in 1880, and began the refining of oil, shipping their product to all parts of the world. The Seaboard Oil Company (now the Crew Levick Company) was organized in 1881, and became refiners of oil and manufacturers of lubricating oils, parafine oils and wax, gasoline and naptha. They have won a commanding position in the market, and are one of Chester's strong institutions.

The Irvington Mills, at Irvington, are located on an old mill property on which saw and grist mills existed from an early date. In 1843 James Riddle and Henry Lawrence changed them to cotton mills, which they operated until 1845. In that year James and David Irving leased the mills of Pierce Crosby until 1857, when they purchased the property. In 1860 an additional mill was erected; in 1862 David Irving continued business, Washington Irving being admitted January 1, 1866, the firm name becoming James Irving & Son. The latter died the following September, the firm name remaining unchanged. In 1879 another son, William A. Irving, was admitted to an interest. In 1880 the old grist mill was removed and Mill No. 3 erected. The business, wonderfully enlarged, is continued under the firm name James Irving & Son (limited).

The Powhattan Mills in North Chester (Irvington), formerly known as the Pennellton Mills at Bridgewater, were purchased from Patrick Kelly in 1863 by Hugh Shaw and D. Reese Esrey, operating as Shaw & Esrey. They purchased the personal property and machinery of the Pennellton Mills, together with Kelly's interest in the brand of goods known as "Powhattan." In the spring of 1866 they bought lands at Powhattan, near Chester, and erected Powhattan Mill No. 1, fitting it with machinery from the Pennellton Mill and with new woolen cloth manufacturing machinery; Mill No. 2 was erected in 1871, and much additional machinery installed. In 1877 a third mill was erected, devoted to the manufacture of a finer grade of goods. In January, 1878, the firm of Shaw & Esrey was changed under an act of assembly to a limited company, and the firm members then being Hugh Shaw, D. Reese Esrey, John Shaw, H. C. Esrey and William Shaw.

Many other firms and companies have operated in Chester and vicinity, their lines of manufacture covering a wide range. Some have passed away forever, others exist under new names, but all in their day contributed to the upbuilding of what is now a most healthy, prosperous manufacturing city. The

following are the leading present-day manufacturers of Chester: Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, textile fabrics; American Dyewood Company; American Steel Foundries; Arasapha Manufacturing Company, cotton goods; Atlantic Refining Company, refining; Beacon Light Company; W. M. Boulden and Sons, iron rails; Chessauqua Silk Company; Chester Lace Mills; Chester Milling Company; Chester Paper Company, toilet paper; Chester Spinning Mills, cotton yarns; Chester Steel Casting Company, steel castings; Robert E. Clark, thread; Columbia Worsted Company; Consumers Ice Manufacturing Company; George Coyne, chemical works; Levick Crew Company, oils; Crown Smelting Company, brass castings; S. A. Crozer and Sons, cotton goods; Delaware River Steel Company; Duplex Metal Company; Economy Iron Works; Emmott Worsted Spinning Company; Empire Grate Company, foundry castings; Federal Steel Foundry Company; E. Garrett, paper; General Chemical Company; Stacy G. Glauser and Son, lumber and mill-work; Grove Worsted Mills; James M. Hamilton, planing-mill; Harbison-Walker Refractories Company; Harper Manufacturing Company, metallic packings and machinists; George C. Hetzel and Company, worsted goods; Huston Manufacturing Company, comfortables; James Irving and Son (Limited), woolen goods; Irving and Leiper Manufacturing Company, cotton goods; D. B. Kennedy, pattern-maker; Keystern Bitumen Enamel Company; Keystone Cabinet Company, furniture; Keystone Drop Forge Works; Keystone Fibre Company; Keystone Plaster Company; Keystone Steel Castings Company; Keystone Type Foundry; J. B. King and Company, plaster and cement; A. Knabb and Company, barrels; J. K. Lamb Textile Machinery Company; Manufacturers Paraffine Company; William J. Morgan, wall paper and paints; Charles L. Moser, oils and cooperage; Nelson Spinning Company, yarns; New Farson Manufacturing Company, furniture and refrigerators; M. Ochetree, carriages; Paraffine Manufacturing Company; Penn Ice Works, incorporated; Penn Pattern Company; Penn Steel Casting and Machinery Company; Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia Suburban Gas and Electric Company; Plitt and Company, iron and steel; Rawleigh Medical Company; Riverside Machine Company; S. and L. Rubber Company; Scott Paper Company, toilet paper; Seaboard Steel Castings Company; W. T. Seth, paper and twine; Smedley Brothers, paper and metals; Solid Steel Casting Company; South Chester Tube Company; Thompson Worsted Company; Trainer Spinning Company, cotton yarn; A. P. Whitman Company, forgings; Daniel Lees Estate, pluses; Lenni Quarry Company, stone.

Other mills and industries of the county worthy of especial mention: The Pennsylvania Iron Works Company, Eddystone; The Columbia Worsted Company of Wallingford, Wallingford; The Eagan-Rogers Steel & Iron Company, Crum Lynne; O. W. Ketcham Architectural Terra Cotta Company, Crum Lynne; The Providence Worsted Company, Irvington; Protoxide Manufacturing Company, Marcus Hook; Ridley Park Brick Company, Crum Creek; The Sun Oil Company, Marcus Hook; United Roofing and Manufacturing Company, Marcus Hook; I. Wallworth & Sons, cotton and wool manufac-

turers, Upland; The Penn Tapestry Company, Glen Riddle; The Lenni Quarry Company, Lenni; Yorkshire Worsted Mills, Lenni; The Brandywine Summit Kaolin & Feldspar Works, Brandywine Summit; The Griswold Worsted Mills, Darby; Caledonia Woolen Mills, Clifton Heights; Colonial Manufacturing Company, Turkish towels, Clifton Heights; Columbia Worsted Company, Scottdale Road; Crucible Steel Casting Company, South Union avenue and Pennsylvania railroad, Lansdowne; Nelson Kershaw Mills, Turkish toweling, Clifton Heights; Primos Chemical Company, Primos; Media Cold Storage and Ice Company, Media; Schoen-Jackson Company, Rose Valley Road, Moylan; Victoria Plush Mills, Swarthmore; Delaware County Electric Company, Power House, Morton; Essington Machinery and Brass Works, Essington; Essington Ship Building Company (Limited), Essington; Ridley Park Brick Company; H. K. Mulford Company, vaccine and anti-toxine (laboratories South Avenue and Chester Pike), Glen Olden; Roberts Filter Manufacturing Company, Darby; The Dairymen's Supply Company, manufacturers of dairy machinery and supplies, Baltimore Avenue and Pennsylvania railroad, Lansdowne.

#### EARLY TRANSPORTATION AND RAILROADS.

In these days of the twentieth century, when the first requirement of any innovation or invention is that of time saving; when man is progressive along scientific lines at such a rate that his power seems to be almost limitless; when automobiles, steam and electric trains and power driven bicycles think nothing of sixty miles an hour; when steamships breast the mighty Atlantic in four days; when rivers are tunneled under instead of crossed over; when railroads travel for miles under ground to avoid the delay incident to congestion above; and when aeroplanes dip, swerve, and outfly the bird thousands of feet above us, it is almost appalling to think of the methods of travel employed by those hardy pioneers, the John the Baptists of our modern civilization. For then no express train panted and puffed in a magnificent and spacious terminal; it was their lot to saddle the horse, pack food for man and beast, traverse the country road and forest trail, and endure the rigors and hardships of that mode of travel for two or three full days. It was not for them, if a wife or daughter wished to visit a relative, sixty or seventy miles away, to place her in a velvet upholstered parlor car and to commend her to the courteous care of an immaculate conductor for an hour and a half, but a pillion must be strapped behind the husband's or father's saddle, a mounting block placed, and the maid or matron seated behind her escort, there to have her less hardened frame racked for several days by the ceaseless lurching and swaying of the faithful animal as it climbed the hills, descended into the valleys and traversed the plains. To cross an intervening river was not the unimportant feature of the journey it has now become. Then, a ford must needs be found where the horse could wade; or, if he were well trained and capable, and the current not too swift, horse and rider might swim the stream. At best it was an uncomfortable proceeding.

The use of carriages at once presents itself to our later day minds, but the fact is that, in the early days, carriages were remarkably few in number, and as late as 1720 there were none in the Province of Pennsylvania, save that of William Penn's family. If a carriage were to pass through a town and the news were received in advance, the road would be lined with the village people, and the simple farming folk from the country round about, all as delighted and as excited as children. One of the great events of the time was when General Washington would pass through the country with his family in his coach and four, with his postilions in their showy livery, while he followed mounted on a handsome horse which he rode with splendid ease and grace.

In 1725 there were seven gentlemen of the province who owned carriages, one of whom was the governor. Yet their equipages would cause no envy to-day, for the humblest rig in our livery stables would excel them in appearance and usefulness, as they were little more than arm-chairs suspended from two axles by leather straps. They were very light in weight, for the roads were such that a heavy rain made them almost impassable, and the lighter the conveyance the greater the probability of reaching one's destination in safety. The roads in many instances were simply paths made by the following of an Indian trail. Their chief virtue was their directness, for an Indian never believed in a circuitous route. Probably the road, if such it could be called, would lead for miles through a dense forest, and these gloomy recesses were the dread of every traveler, however stouthearted he might be, for desperadoes and highwaymen were common, and the order to "stand and deliver" might come from behind any stalwart oak.

In 1732, a mode of travel was inaugurated which showed great progress in means of passenger transportation,—the stage coach. By this means, by starting at three or four o'clock in the morning and traveling until late at night, one could traverse about forty miles a day. This was providing the roads were in good condition, since in bad weather any progress at all was exceedingly doubtful. On occasions when the coach wheels would become imbedded in a quagmire, the passengers would alight; the ladies were escorted to a safe distance; and the men would put their shoulders to the wheels, the most aristocratic side by side with the humblest, and, knee deep in mud, would push forward the lumbering vehicle. It is of record that on January 10, 1834, the mail coach from Washington, traveling via the Queen's Highway, stuck fast in the mud below Darby and had to be drawn to the village by oxen; and as late as January 9, 1836, a heavy sleigh, impressed into service as an omnibus between Darby and Philadelphia, stuck fast in a snow drift near the former village and was delayed for two days.

The physical discomforts and difficulties were not the only obstacles in the way of free intercourse between people living at a distance, but a statute in the Duke of York's Laws, in effect as early as September 22, 1676, said "that if hereafter any stranger or person unknown shall come to or Travill through any Towne or place within this Government without a Passport or Certificate from whence hee came and wither hee is bound, shall bee lyable to be seized

upon by any Officer of the Towne or Place into which hee comes, or through which hee shall travill, there too bee Licensed untill hee can Cleare himselfe to be a free Man, and shall defray the Charges of his Detention there, by his worke of Labour (if not otherwise able to give satesfaction) in the best way and Manner hee shall bee found capable." This law was so rigidly enforced that it was practically impossible to travel unless having complied with all such various formalities. Ferrymen were forbidden to transport anyone unknown to them, and were placed under bond not to do so, unless he could produce a travelling certificate signed by a magistrate; and hosts of inns and taverns were required to notify an officer immediately upon the arrival of a stranger.

It was as difficult, under the rule of William Penn, to leave the province as to enter it, as his fifty-fifth law required "that every person intending to depart or leave the Province & Territories thereof, shall publish his or her intention in writing, affixed to the door of the County Court, where hee or shee thirty days before his or her Departure, and shall have a pass under the County Seal." Like laws were enacted in 1700 and 1705, and captains of vessels were not only ordered not to carry any persons on their ships not provided with such a pass, but were held responsible for any damage done by the departure of the passengers, as, for instance, the assumption of the liabilities of an absconding bank cashier.

In reference to a stage line between Philadelphia and Baltimore, Martin, in his "History of Chester," gives the substance of an advertisement which appeared in the Independent Gazette or the Chronicle of Freedom, of Philadelphia, January 2, 1788. The firm of Greeshorn, Johnson and Co., proprietors of the "Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Eastern Shore Line of Post Coach Carriages," state that from Fourth street, nearly opposite the old Indian Queen Tavern, carriages will start on Mondays and Thursdays of every week during the winter, at ten o'clock in the morning, and arrive in Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays "in good season for dining." The first stopping point south of Philadelphia was the Queen of France Inn, twenty-two miles south of the city. The line running in competition with the one above mentioned, was that of G. P. Vanhorne, Kerlin & Co., whose advertisement appeared in the Pennsylvania Packet for March 11, 1790:

"**PUBLIC STAGES**—The well established Mail Stages between the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore continue their regular Tours respectively from each place by way of the Susquehannah, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Returning on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. To facilitate the dispatch and arrival of the Public Mails is an obligation indispensable, and every exertion to accommodate engages the duty and interest of the proprietors. The passengers are therefore requested to be early in their preparations for the stages starting, as the most assiduous efforts are requisite and will be practiced, to render general and complete satisfaction.

"G. P. VANHORNE, KERLIN & Co.

"N. B.—Regulations to be seen in the stage office at the George Inn."

Between 1800 and 1830 there were several rival lines of stages connecting Philadelphia and Baltimore, Reeside, Stockton and Stokes, Murdock and

Nasp, and Janviers. They made their stops and headquarters at the various hostleries along the way, where horses were changed, man and beast fed, and slight rest secured from the wearisome bumping and tossing.

After the completion of the Baltimore, Philadelphia & New London turnpike, lines of stages began operation thereon, and in 1807 there were several lines on the Lancaster road, passing through Haverford and Radnor, which Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, reported to the United States Senate as "the first extensive turnpike that was completed in the United States, the first link of the great western communication from Philadelphia." Chester in 1789 attained the prominence of having a line of Sunday coaches running between there and Philadelphia. The former place seems to have been somewhat of a favorite as Sunday resort. Week-day travel, however, between the two places was very uncertain. Persons living on the King's Highway, below Chester, and the Queen's Highway, above that town, were never certain of a seat, and often several stages would pass before the belated traveler was placed and carried to his destination. To remedy this, John Pucians started a line of stages between the two places, but the enterprise failed because of the excellent service being rendered at that time by the steamboat lines on the Delaware.

The Delaware river did its full share in providing a highway for transportation, and its broad surface was early marked by the transverse paths of ferries as early as the last decade of the seventeenth century. Some of the earliest boats were the "Perseverance," a passenger and freight steamer, between Philadelphia, Trenton, Chester and Wilmington, during the summer of 1790, seventeen years before Robert Fulton's famous New York to Albany voyage in the "Clermont;" the "Chester Planter," a shallop that carried flour from the Chester mills to Philadelphia, as well as a few passengers; the "John Wall," a passenger and freight boat between Chester and Philadelphia; the "Mary and Louisa," a Chester-Philadelphia packet; the "Jonas Preston;" the "Mary J.;" and William T. Crook's packets operating between Philadelphia and Chester. These were the vessels whose names were household words and whose every whim and crank was known the length of their run. In later days the larger lines ran more boats, and old-time steamers were relegated to the junk heap, carrying with them all the old traditions and well-known sailors' tales. In modern days, the Delaware is black with the many freighters, coasters and fruit boats that dock along her banks, and with the opening of the Panama canal it is possible that, with Philadelphia as the main port, the river will become the scene of the greatest shipping activity in the world, so vast will be the trade diverted to her bosom.

The first railroad in Delaware county was the Columbia railroad, laid at the expense of the state of Pennsylvania, and passing diagonally through Radnor township as well as through a part of Haverford. It was not completed until 1834, when a schedule went into effect between Columbia and Philadelphia, a distance of eighty-two miles. The cars resembled greatly the old stage coaches and were drawn by horses, requiring nine for the trip, horses chang-

ing every twelve miles. On Wednesday, February 28, 1834, the first steam drawn train of cars traversed the distance in eight and a half hours, drawn by an engine named the "Black Hawk." So successful was the experiment that the passing of the horse for that duty was an accomplished fact, and in 1837 forty engines were owned and used by the road.

When the Pennsylvania railroad, on December 25, 1833, opened an extension to West Chester, great rivalry in Chester and the desire for an extension from the city to intersect with the new road at West Chester, sprang into life. The law of April 11, 1835, incorporated the Delaware County Branch Railroad Company, which immediately began work. At a meeting held at the Black Horse Hotel in November, 1833, it was estimated that there was \$1,000,000 capital invested in various mills and factories along the proposed route, and that the freight from these industries would justify the building of the spur, eighteen miles long, to cost \$20,000 per mile, or, \$360,000 as a total. After a survey was made and stakes driven, the project died out because of a lack of stock subscriptions, but was revived in 1848, only to fall into retirement until, in 1869, ably championed by Samuel M. Felton, the work was pushed to completion.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, on April 2, 1831, incorporated the Philadelphia & Delaware County Railroad Company, a charter which was unused until 1835, when the company was organized and an election of directors held; and on January 18, 1832, the legislature of Delaware chartered the Wilmington & Susquehanna Railroad Company, with rights to build a road from the Pennsylvania line to the Maryland state line, through Wilmington, towards the Susquehanna river. On March 5, 1832, the Maryland legislature incorporated the Baltimore & Port Deposit Railroad Company, with the same rights as the Wilmington & Susquehanna Railroad Company, and nine days later incorporated the Delaware & Maryland railroad to build a road from a point on the Maryland and Delaware state line to Port Deposit, or any other terminus on the Susquehanna. In January, 1836, after the organization of these companies, the Philadelphia & Delaware County railroad was granted the right to increase its capital, and changed its name to the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad. This company entered into successful negotiations with the Delaware & Maryland railroad, obtaining the right of way from the Delaware state line to Wilmington. On December 20, 1837, the road was completely laid from Wilmington to Chester, and on January 15 of the following year it was open for travel from Philadelphia to Wilmington. After the completion of the road, the company's first report showed that the cost of construction had been \$2,000,000 more than the capital, and dividends were impossible for several years. Many of the subscribers were farmers of modest means who had believed that their opportunity for sudden wealth was at hand, and had invested their two or more hundred dollars in the stock, expecting immediate and rapid returns. Great was their chagrin when the looked-for heavy dividends did not materialize, and their uncertain faith could not stand the long wait, so block by block their stock appeared on the market, and was

purchased by eastern financiers. Samuel Felton was elected president of the road in 1851, and under his judicious administration the property was improved, rolling stock renewed, and track relaid. His management so increased the value of the stock that its appearance in the market was a rarity, and the large dividends it paid would have satisfied even the most avaricious first investor.

Isaac Hinkley was Mr. Felton's successor, and during his term an improved line of railway was laid from Gray's Ferry, passing through Darby, Sharon Hill, Prospect Park, Norwood, Ridley Park, and numerous other stations which had been located along the new road, on which ground was broken on November 11, 1870, and first used in 1873. Many wealthy Philadelphia business men have their homes along this line, commuting daily, and the region contains some of the handsomest estates in Pennsylvania. In 1881, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad was absorbed by the Pennsylvania railroad, H. F. Kenney, the superintendent of the former road, being retained in charge of the Delaware & Southern division of the Pennsylvania railroad, including the old Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, the Chester Creek, the Baltimore Central, and the Philadelphia & West Chester railroads, as well as other Delaware roads.

On January 17, 1852, the Pennsylvania legislature incorporated the West Chester & Philadelphia railroad, and on January 17, 1852, Gonder, Clark & Co., contracted for \$500,000, to build the road complete, except laying the rails, \$300,000 to be paid in cash, and road stock to be accepted for the remaining \$200,000. In the autumn of 1855, trains were running as far as Media; in another year travel was extended from Rockdale to Lenni, and by January 1, 1857, to Grubb's bridge (Wawa). The work was completed in 1858, the first train reaching West Chester by the direct road, arriving November 11, 1859, and was granted a warm reception. In May, 1860, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company purchased the West Chester & Philadelphia railroad, and when the former was transferred to the Pennsylvania Central, the West Chester road was also. The Philadelphia & Baltimore Central railroad was incorporated March 17, 1853, and was authorized to unite with a Maryland chartered road by an act of April 6, 1854. Ground was broken therefor on January 3, 1855, in Birmingham, Delaware county, by Dr. Frank Taylor, president of the road, and on Monday, June 1, 1857, track laying began. In 1858 it was completed from Grubb's Bridge (Wawa) to Chadd's Ford, the road later becoming a part of the Pennsylvania Central railroad, after its amalgamation with the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore.

In 1872, the Chester & Delaware railroad was incorporated under the free railroad law of Pennsylvania, with terminal points at Thurlow and Ridley Creek, a distance of approximately four miles. The incorporators were John M. Broomall, William Ward, William A. Todd, Samuel Archibald, Amos Gartside, James A. Williamson, James Kirkman, William H. Green, and Samuel H. Stephenson. Prior to incorporation, Broomall and Ward had run

a spur from below Thurlow Station of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad to the bridge works in South Chester to facilitate the shipping from these factories, the rails and cross ties being furnished by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad at an annual rental. Other firms were granted the same privilege until finally the company had a spur running up into South Chester and Chester City. In 1872 the Philadelphia & Reading railroad leased the old bed of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore from Gray's Ferry to Ridley Creek, and the company, being the owners of a large tract of river land near Marcus Hook, assumed control of the branch of the Chester & Delaware River railroad which had been run up Front street, connecting it with the branch purchased from the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company.

Another important railroad crossing Delaware county is the Baltimore & Ohio, which entered the county with its permanent survey in August, 1883. That line enters in South Chichester township, passes through Chester city, Ridley and Darby, entering Philadelphia, where in connection with the Philadelphia & Reading it forms part of a great highway joining Philadelphia, New York and New England with Baltimore, Washington and the South. The other lines mentioned form a part of the great Pennsylvania railroad system, and of another great means of communication between the Eastern cities and states with the national capital and the South.

*The Trolleys.*—With the introduction of electricity as a motive power came the trolley car to Delaware county. This brought the people of the county into closer relations, and has resulted in the upbuilding of many new communities, peopled by city workers. The lines were at first constructed along public highways, but, with the great increase in suburban population, better service was demanded. The last additions to the trolley lines—the Philadelphia & Western and the Media Short Line,—have been built over private rights of way, the tracts brought as nearly to a level as possible, curves also eliminated where feasible, streams crossed on substantial bridges, while over the smooth stone ballasted tracks, cars glide with almost express train speed making connection in a commodius terminal at 69th street, Philadelphia, with the elevated trains of the Philadelphia Transit Company. Many new villages and boroughs have sprung up along these lines, while the older centres of population in the county have greatly benefitted by the ease and speed with which they may be reached. The population of these towns are workers, mainly in Philadelphia establishments, who have bought suburban homes, but continue their regular city business. To no one thing can the increase of population during the last decade be so properly attributed, as to that now familiar mode of transit we know as the trolleys.

Chester is connected with Philadelphia by the lines of the Philadelphia Transit Company, passing through Darby, and by the lines of the Media, Middletown, Aston & Chester Electric railway, with cars between Darby and Chester every twenty minutes during the day and evening. Cars running every twenty minutes connect Darby and Media, Darby and Lansdowne, and every

thirty minutes cars leave Darby for Wilmington, Delaware, passing through Chester. Two lines connect Chester with Media, while the Chester Traction Company operate their service through the streets of Chester and to suburban points. The Philadelphia & West Chester Traction operate from 69th street, Philadelphia, fifteen minute cars on their Collingdale division, thirty-minute cars on the Media Short Line, thirty-minute cars to West Chester, and fifteen minute cars on their Ardmore division. The Philadelphia & Western railway operates a high speed electric service from 69th street, Philadelphia, to Norristown, at short intervals, passing through Haverford, Bryn Mawr, Rosemont and Villanova, with branches to Ardmore, Radnor, St. Davids, Wayne and Stratford. By these roads the greater part of the county is quickly connected with each other and with Philadelphia, making Delaware county a most desirable abode, joining as it does, all the beauties of country with the benefits of nearness to a great city.

With the improvement in inter-town transportation, the county public roads have kept pace. Few localities but what have macadam roads, turnpikes, or modernly built roads of some description, the value of such to any community having become slowly but surely impressed upon the farmer; good roads and well paved streets existing as a rule in all parts of the county, comparing favorably with the best of modern communities. In fact, in every mode or means of transportation, Delaware county is well supplied.



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PENNSYLVANIA  
AND ITS PEOPLE

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*VOLUME II*

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## CHURCHES OF DELAWARE COUNTY

From the beginning of creation there has been no force which has played a greater part in the lives of nations and the history of races than the supernatural, and no religious rites or practices whose work has been grander or more sublime than that effected by Christianity. The causes for settlement of most of the American colonies were religious, many people in the old countries of Europe being willing, nay, glad, to face the hardships of new lands and the cruelties of hostile tribes, rather than suffer the noble and lofty principles for which they stood to be scorned and mocked by those of different belief. Herbert, the celebrated English writer of religious works and poems, wrote in his poem, "The Church Militant:"

"Religion stands on tip-toe in our land,  
Ready to pass to the American strand,"

and no more prophetic words were ever spoken, for immediately thereafter persecution drove the Puritans from their native land, and the flight of religion to America had begun.

To the Society of Friends belongs the honor of erecting the first house of worship in (now) Delaware county—the old Friends meeting house in Haverford township, built in 1688-89. Here Governor William Penn preached soon after its erection, and often attended worship. For years it has been a landmark in the county, a monument to the staid, simple folk who therein worshipped their Creator according to the unpretentious tenets of their belief. To this sedate and pious sect the county, and, indeed, the state, owes much of its strength and stability, which was drawn from their very selves and incorporated into the laws of the communities which they founded, making them strong and firm to withstand the ravages of time and the abuses which it brings. Their faith was their life, by it they ordered their existence. To live in peaceful quiet and to have honorable dealings with their fellow-men, was to them assurance of a blessed hereafter.

Education was a large factor in the life of the Friends, that being one of the forms of pleasure which they exercised to the fullest. With them learning was not a duty, it was a privilege; and, since it meant self-improvement, was necessary to all men. Therefore, their efforts were early directed to the dissemination of useful knowledge, these efforts later resulting in Haverford and Swarthmore colleges, institutions of great value, fully treated elsewhere in this work.

The second church erected in Delaware county was an Episcopal house of worship, "Old Radnor," in Newtown township, known as St. David's. It was erected previous to 1700, and around it have grown up traditions that have lived through the decades. One is that Rev. David Jones, the Baptist preacher of the Great Valley Church, in Chester county, holding a service there during the Revolution, was so incensed by the sight of several able-bodied and active young men sitting comfortably in their pews that he disregarded his

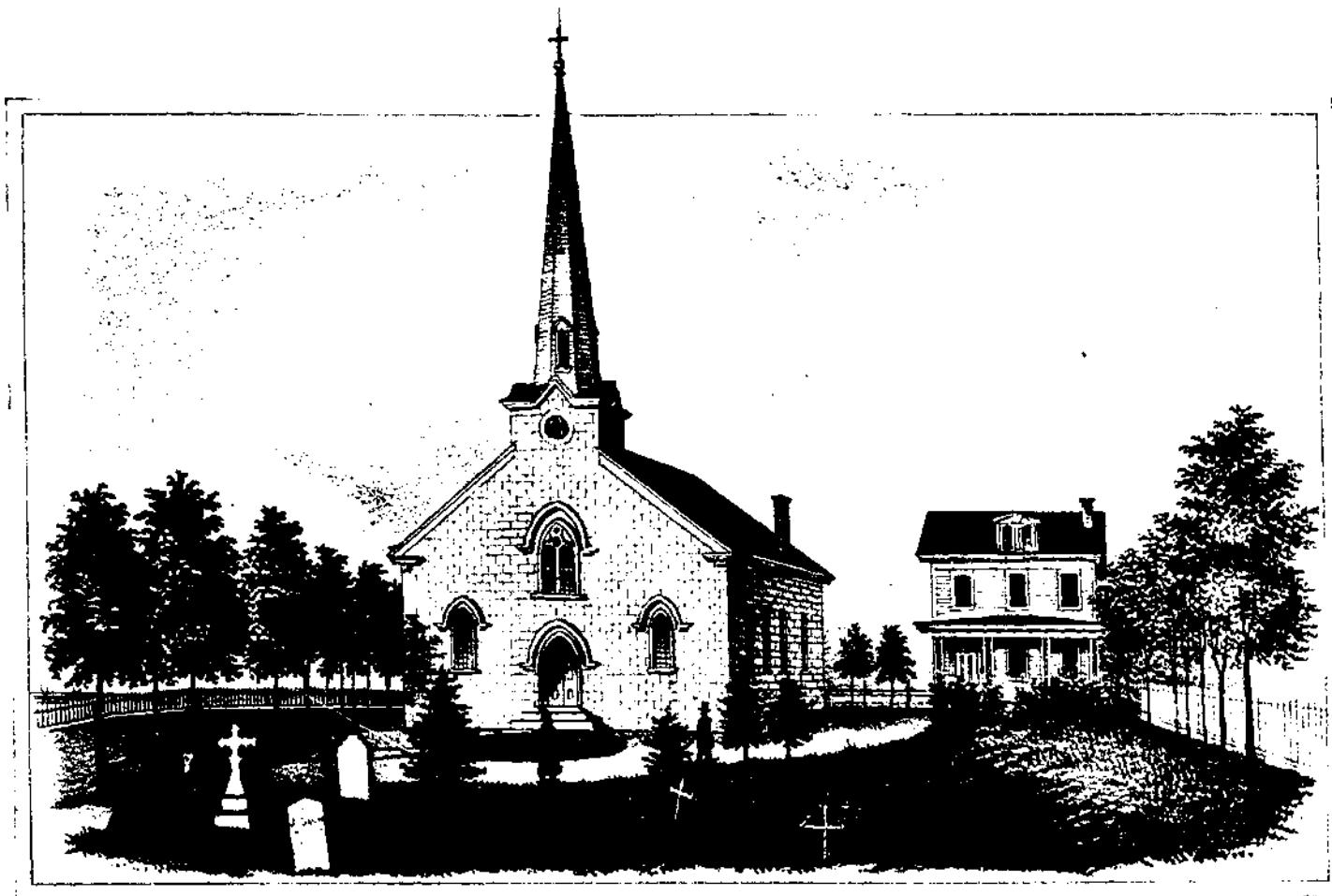
sermon entirely, threw back a heavy cloak he wore, disclosed himself in an American uniform, and launched a terrific philippic at their indolence and lack of patriotism, demanding to know why they were not in the American army. The old man himself later entered the army as chaplain. The poet Longfellow, during the national centennial, visited the old church and was so impressed by the beauty and dignity of the edifice, with its arched windows and ivy-covered walls, sheltered protectingly on all sides by overhanging trees and surrounded by tombstones marking the graves of its former members, that he immortalized the sanctuary in a short poem entitled "Old St. David's at Radnor," characterizing it as "an image of peace and rest."

The Roman Catholic church had its first mission in what is now Delaware county, about 1730, in Concord township, at the home of the Wilcox family, the congregation later building St. Thomas' Church. The followers of this religion have become more numerous in past years, and one of the county's large educational institutions, Villanova College, was founded by the Catholic church.

The causes for mentioning the above churches in more detail than the others, are not because they are more important than those of other denominations, but because of their priority of erection and the interest which is naturally attached to them as land-marks. Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist churches are numerous throughout the county, owning many large and pretentious houses of worship. Another of the county's educational institutions, Crozer Theological Seminary, is of Baptist origin, mentioned elsewhere in this work.

The first organized church to exist in (now) Delaware county, was the Swedish Lutheran, founded by the Swedes, who settled on the Delaware in 1637 and 1642. While Lutheran was a term at first applied to all Protestants believing in the doctrines taught by Martin Luther, it had become the established state religion of Sweden, and was adhered to by the early settlers of that race, who made early settlement. After them came the English Friends, and members of the Established Church of England. With the Scotch-Irish came Presbyterianism, then Catholicism—all of which religions took strong root in the county and have prospered. At a later day the Methodists and Baptists entered the field, and have borne an active part in the religious development of the county. Other religious sects have also established in the county and have aided in the upbuilding of a strong religious community. There has been no persecution on account of religious faith. The early settlers, fleeing from intolerant conditions, did not in Pennsylvania emulate the example set by the Puritans of New England, but gave every man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Common sense and freedom have gone hand in hand, resulting in a religious history in which there is nothing to conceal, and in the upbuilding of a strong Christian sentiment in all parts of the county.

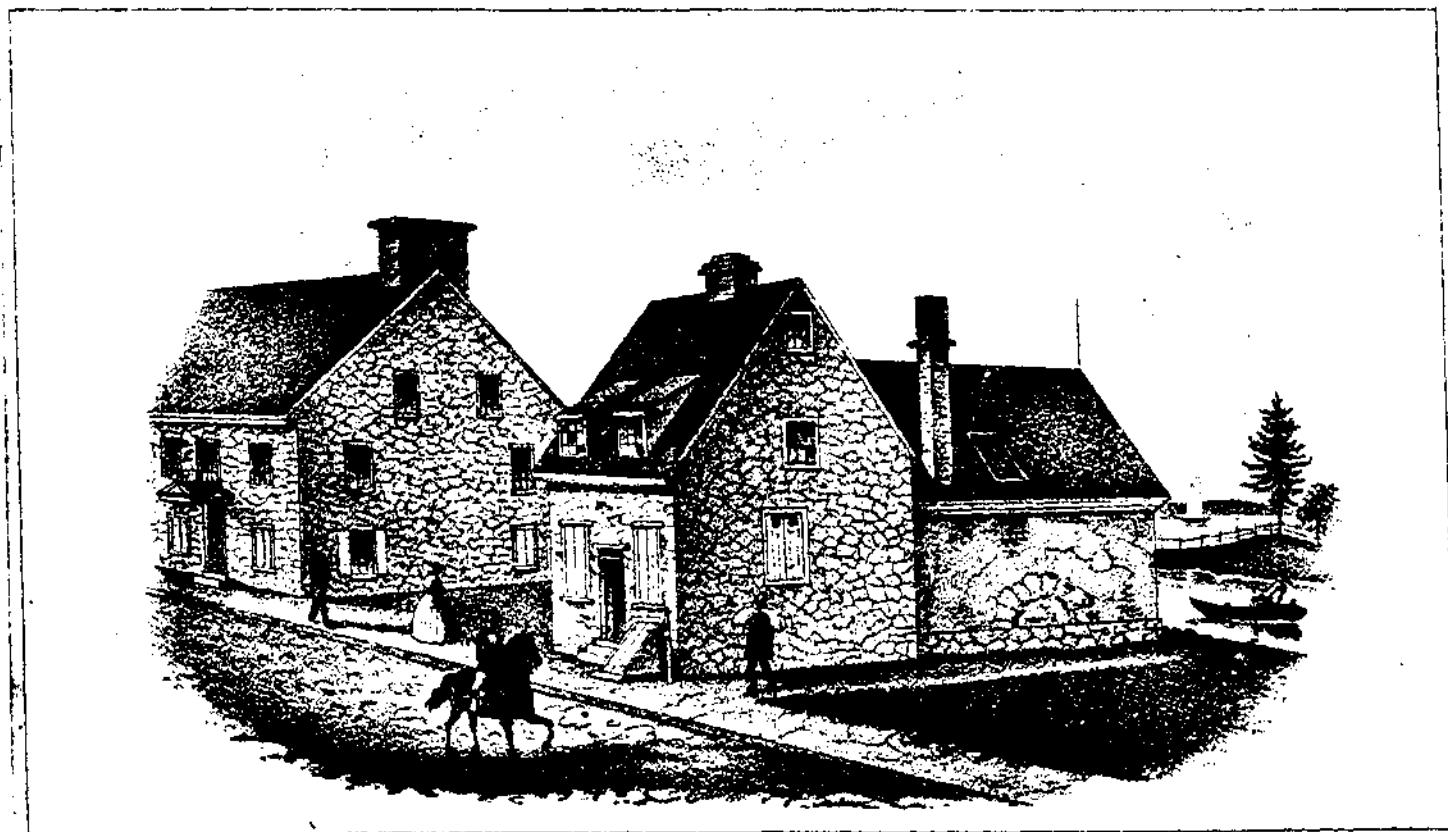
One of the first efforts to Christianize the American Indian was made by Rev. John Campanius, in the little log Lutheran church at Tinicum, over which he officiated until May, 1648. In order to be able to give the best of



Drawn by C.P.Tholey.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST THOMAS, IVY MILLS, ASTON.

Bowen & Co. lith. Philada.



Drawn by C.P. Tholey.

FIRST MEETING HOUSE OF FRIENDS AT CHESTER.

Bowen & Colby Philadelphia.

himself in his work, he undertook the study of their language and mastered it sufficiently to make a translation of the Lutheran Cathechism into the dialect of the Lenni Lenape family of the great Algonquin tribe. He was the first person to translate a book into the Indian language, although his work was not published until 1696, when, by command of royalty at Stockholm, it was printed; nevertheless, his efforts were made a few years previous to Eliot's Indian translation of the Bible, made in New England, and published thirty years before the former work.

Joseph H. Lewis, in his "History of Chester County," relates how the Swedes in those early days used to attend church at Tinicum "to which they came in canoes from New Castle and other places along the Delaware, both above and below the Island." The church was on land belonging to Armegat Printz, a proud and haughty woman who had inherited it from her father. In her pride and arrogance she had great contempt for those of poorer station, and to show her disregard for the humble Swedes who worshipped on her property, she sold the church bell by which they had formerly been called to worship, but the devout and earnest congregation repurchased the bell, paying therefor "two days' labor in harvest time."

The old Birmingham Friends meeting house which stood in old Birmingham township before its site in that political division was made part of Chester county, was erected in 1722, on grounds donated for that purpose by Elizabeth Webb, and about its ivy-covered walls tradition has woven many a thread of fanciful history. One of the stories connected with the ancient edifice is linked with the battle of Brandywine, in which conflict the American riflemen used the stone-walls surrounding the burial-ground, for breastworks. The dark blots on the oaken floor were said to have been made by the blood of wounded soldiers, as the building was used as a hospital for nearly a week, until the British army marched to the Boot Tavern. Another story asserted that a young British gentleman, a close relative of the Duke of Northumberland, was killed near the meeting house, a report which was later denied by relatives in England.

*Friends' Meeting Houses.*—The first recorded meeting of Friends in the Province of Pennsylvania was at the house of Robert Wade, at Upland, in 1675, when William Edmundson, an eminent minister from England, then on a religious visit to America, was present. Previous to the coming of Penn, at a monthly meeting held 11 mo. 7, 1681, it was agreed: "A meeting shall be held for ye service and worship of God every First Day at ye Court House in Upland." In the old meeting house erected by Chester Monthly Meeting, William Penn often spoke, and services were held therein for forty-three years until 1736, when a larger building was erected. The Friends meeting house at Shoemakerville, was built in 1828, on land donated by Enos Sharpless.

The Friends meeting house in Birmingham township was first erected in 1722, of cedar logs. About 1763 a stone building was erected, to which later additions were made. When Delaware county was erected, the ground on

which the old church stood fell to Chester county, but for nearly two centuries Friends of Lower Birmingham have there worshipped.

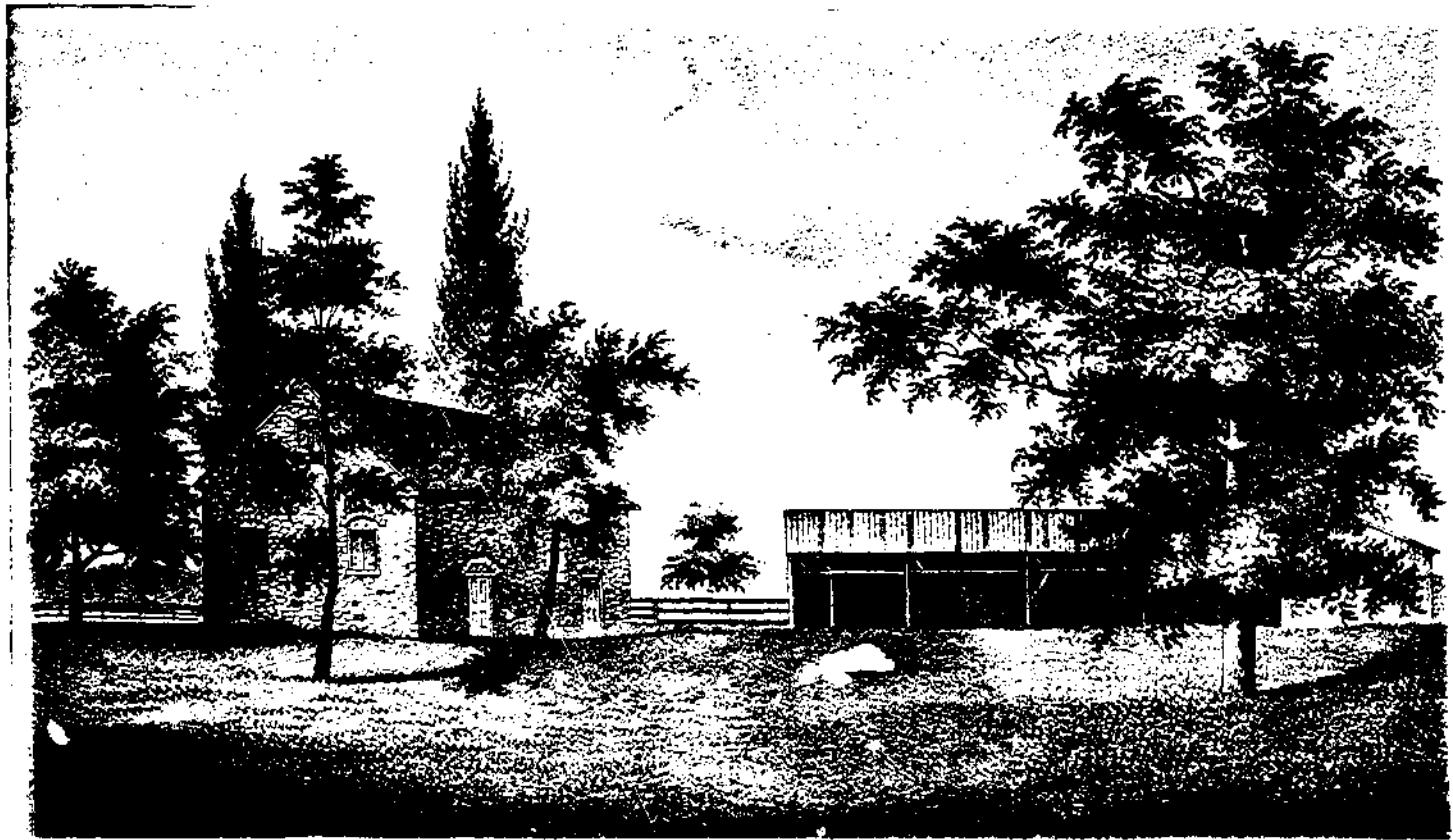
Concord Friends meeting house is erected on land leased to trustees in 1697. At a monthly meeting held at the house of George Pearce, 4 mo. 10 1697, it was agreed to build and subscriptions taken. The building, however, was not completed until 1710. In 1728 the modern structure gave way to one of brick, which in 1788 was destroyed by fire. The walls, however, were left intact, and were used in the new and larger building at once erected. The question of human slavery was often discussed in the old meeting, but not until 1800 was it possible to make the announcement that Concord Quarterly Meeting was "clear of importing, disposing or holding mankind as slaves."

The records of Darby Meeting, begin 2, 5 mo. 1684, but "there is some evidence that the business of a monthly meeting had been transacted at Darby a short time prior to the date of the first regular minute." The meetings were held in private homes until 1687, when John Blunston acknowledged in court a deed "for one acre of ground in the township of Darby to build a meeting-house thereon." The first building, presumably of logs, was replaced by a more substantial structure begun in 1699, but not completed until 1701. This building stood for a full century, then gave way to a stone structure completed in 1805. The first marriage in Darby Meeting was that of Samuel Sellers and Anna Gibbons, in 1684; the first marriage in the first meeting house was that of John Marshall and Sarah Smith. The first marriage in the third meeting house was that of Hugh McIlvain, of Philadelphia, and Hannah Hunt, of Darby.

In Haverford township, Friends erected the first place of worship in now Delaware county, about 1688 or 1689. The first marriage solemnized therein was that of Lewis David to Florence Jones, 20, 1st mo., 1690. An addition was erected in 1700, and the older structure replaced by another in 1800. In 1700 William Penn preached in the new building, but as Welsh was principally spoken by the members, many could not understand him. A Friends meeting house is also located on the grounds of Haverford College.

Media Monthly Meeting was founded in 1875 by Friends who were residents there, withdrawing from other meetings. They erected a stone church on Third street, wherein they worship. In an iron safe in this building, the records of Chester Meeting are preserved. Providence meeting house (Hicksite) is also located in Media. The old house of worship was torn down in 1812 and replaced by the structure now in use.

In Middletown township, a Friends meeting was authorized by Chester Quarterly Meeting, held 3, 3 mo. 1686. Early in 1700 the appointed committee reported that they had decided upon the burial lot in Middletown as the site for a meeting house, a building being erected that was finished in 1702. This was followed many years later by another that is still used as a house of worship. After the division in the society in 1828, the Orthodox branch of Middletown meeting held their meetings in a school house until the completion of their meeting house in 1835.



Drawn by B.H. Smith.

FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, HAVERFORD, BUILT 1700, REBUILT 1800.

Bower & Co. Ltd. Philada.

The earliest mention of a Friends' meeting in Newtown township is found in the records of Haverford Monthly Meeting under date of 14-11 mo. 1696. This record states that "William Lewis and some friends having proposed to this meeting to settle a meeting at Newtown they were left to their freedom therein." The meeting was established, services being held at the residence of members, but under the control of Chester, and later Providence monthly meetings. On the 30th day, 8 mo., 1710, "Newtown meeting laid before the meeting their intentions of building a meeting house by Friends "burial yard in Newtown," which met with the approval of Providence meeting. In 1711 the building was completed, replaced in 1791 by the structure now in use.

Providence Friends meeting was authorized by Chester Quarterly Meeting, 3 mo., 1696, the minutes stating that it was agreed to settle a meeting "At Thomas Minshall's every First and Fourth day." On 9 mo. 4, 1700, the first day and week day meeting was ordered to be removed from Thomas Minshall's to the meeting house, and on 12 mo. 12, 1700, the meeting at Randall Vernon's was also "removed to the new meeting house." The building of logs erected in Nether Providence township was improved by a stone addition in 1727. In 1753 the remains of the original structure were removed and a stone addition erected in its place.

While Radnor Friends did not commence to build their first meeting house until 1693, there was as early as 1686 a sufficient number of Friends in the township to establish an independent meeting. The early meetings were held at the home of John Jerman, a Quaker minister, and at the residence of John Evans, where the first marriage was solemnized, 2, 3 mo. 1686, between Richard Ormes, of Philadelphia, and Mary Tyder, of Radnor. In 1693 the Radnor Friends built their first meeting house, and in 1718 began the erection of a new building which was not completed until after 1721, a later addition being erected for school purposes.

The first Friends' meeting house in Springfield township was erected in 1700 at Friends' graveyard, at the junction of the Springfield and Darby roads, on the line between Springfield and Marple townships. Friends in the township had, however, held meetings at the homes of Francis Stafford and Bartholomew Coppock as early as 3d mo., 1686, under authority granted by Chester Quarterly Meeting. The first meeting house was destroyed by fire in 1737, the erection of a second building beginning the following year. This second building was of stone, with a date stone bearing the inscription "Rebuilt 1738." After serving for one hundred and thirteen years, it was torn down and a third structure erected, yet used by the Springfield meeting. In the second building, tradition states the future of Benjamin West, the great painter, then a boy, was discussed. He was a birth-right member of the Society, and the painter's art was not sanctioned by them. It was, however, agreed that young West, in view of the great talent he displayed, should be given the sanction of the meeting, strong friends pleading his cause. A private meeting was appointed at the house of his father, which was largely attended. After addresses had been delivered in a strain of extraordinary eloquence, "the

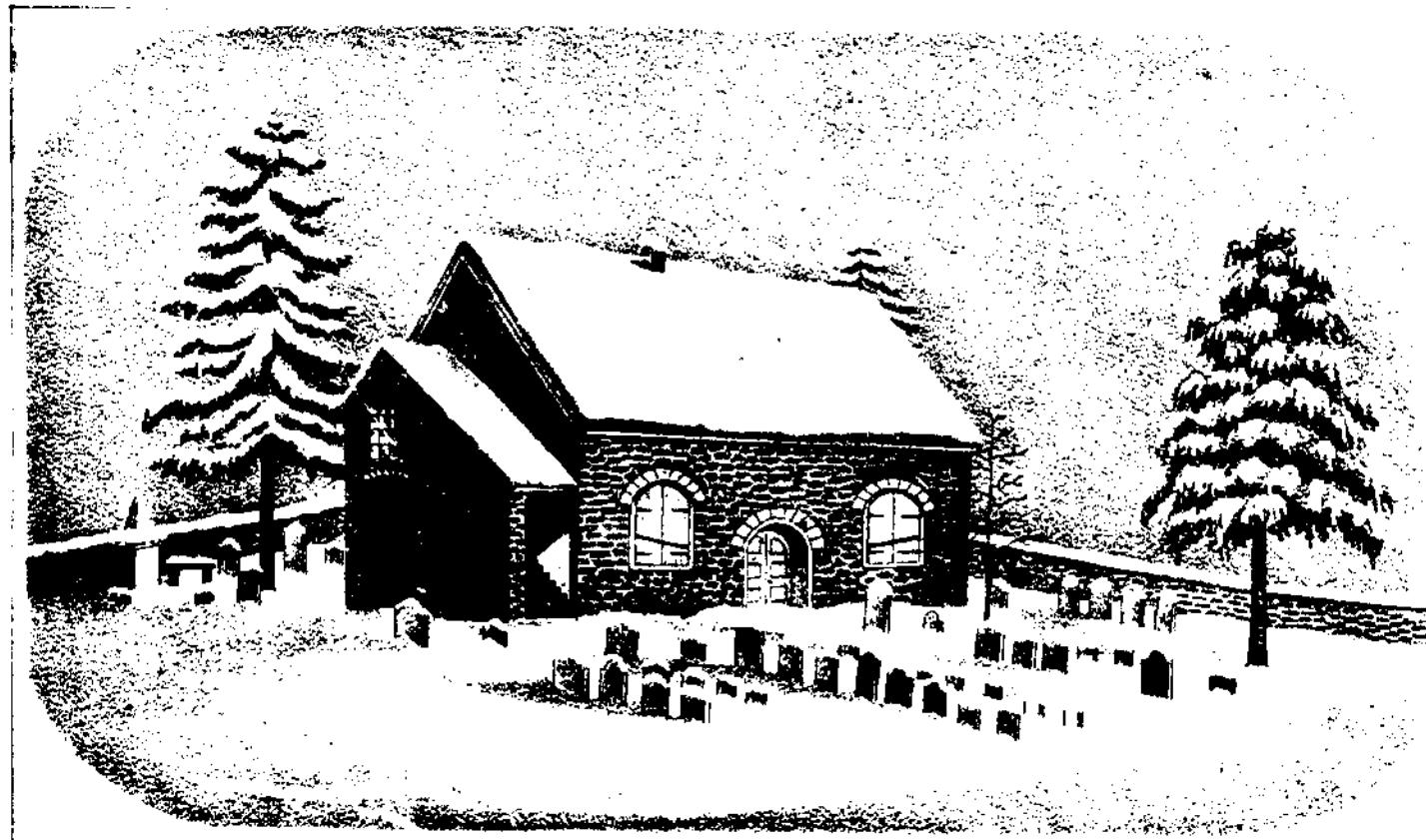
women arose and kissed the young artist, and the men one by one laid their hands on his head and prayed that the Lord might verify in his life the value of the gifts which had induced them, in spite of their religious tenets, to allow him to cultivate the faculties of his genius." The after career of this great artist must have been in some measure the result of this solemn meeting of the simple, earnest Friends of Springfield meeting.

In Ridley township, Friends were authorized to hold meetings at the house of John Sianock, by Chester Monthly Meeting, held 7 mo. 11, 1682. The meeting was later changed to "Walter Faucet's house on Ridley creek." Friends never erected a public meeting house in Ridley, nor were the meetings at Faucet's house continued after the erection of the Chester meeting house.

*Protestant Episcopal Churches.*—St. David's Episcopal Church at Radnor, Newtown township, in point of age ranks second in Delaware county, Haverford Friends meeting house being the oldest. The exact date at which a church organization was effected in Radnor is not known, but it was prior to 1700. A certificate given by the church wardens of Radnor, dated July 28, 1719, Rev. Evan Evans, states, "that the Rev. Dr. Evans has preached the Gospel at Radnor at the home of Mr. William Davis, one of the subscribers, once a fortnight from November in the year 1700, all the time he was resident in Philadelphia, without any reward from us; and since his return from England, which was on the 22nd day of March, 1716-17, until the latter end of June past, he preached at St. David's Church at Radnor." Rev. Evan Evans, in a letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, London, England, states that he "preached in Welsh once a fortnight for four years, till the arrival of Mr. Nicholas, minister, to Chester in 1704." He recommends: "Could a sober and discreet man be procured to undertake that mission, he might be capable by the blessing of God to bring in a plentiful harvest of Welsh Quakers." This resulted in the appointment of John Chubb, a Welshman, who had been a schoolmaster in Philadelphia. He had occasionally conducted services at the church prior to 1714, when he was appointed missionary to the Radnor and Oxford churches, he being in the latter year in England. He reached Philadelphia in August of that year and reported to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (who sent him out) that the "people of Radnor" had met him "unanimously and heartily engaged to build a handsome Stone Church." The laying of the corner stone is described by Acerlius:

"The Laying of a Corner Stone—But something peculiar is to be seen among the English at the laying of the foundation of a church. On the 9th of May 1715, Pastor Sandel was invited to attend the laying of the foundation of Radnor Church sixteen miles from Philadelphia. First, a service with preaching was held in a private house; then they went in procession to the place where the church was to be built—There a prayer was made: Clergymen laid a stone according to the direction of the Master Mason."

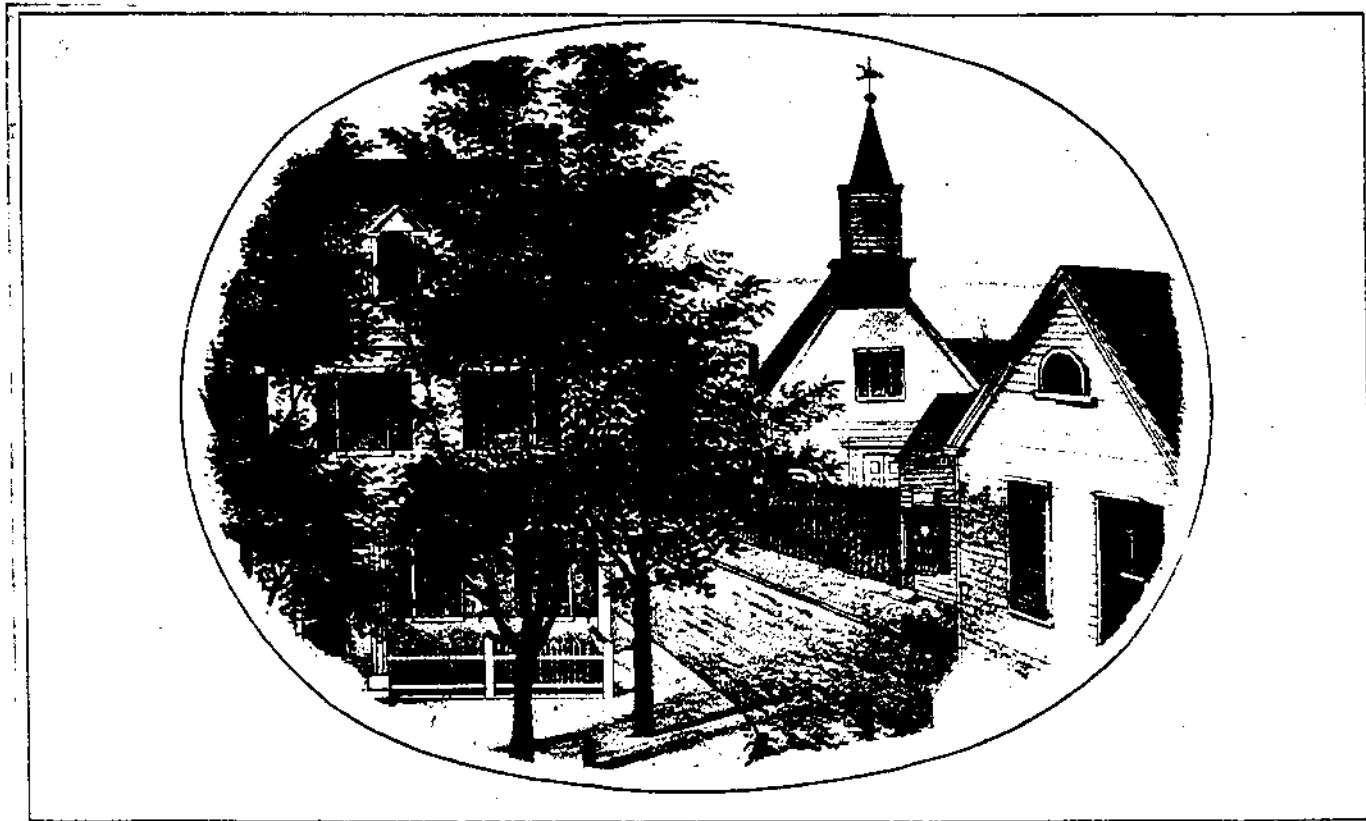
For over a half century after the church was built, no floor was laid, and no pews, the worshipers being seated on benches, at first furnished by the



Drawn by C.L. Smith, Feby 4<sup>th</sup> 1862

ST DAVID'S CHURCH, BUILT 1717.

Bowen & Co lith Philada.



From a Daguerreotype.

**VIEW OF ST PAUL'S CHURCH, CHESTER, BUILT 1703.**

Bowen & Co. lith. Philada.

occupant, but later placed there by the vestry and leased to the congregation. The old record states: "William Evans and Hugh Jones are to have ye upper bench above ye door for two pounds." Later pews were introduced, the custom being to sell the ground, the purchaser to make the improvements, thus: "At a vestry held December 5, 1763, the vestry granted to Robert Jones the privilege to build a pew on a piece of ground in St. David's Church, adjoining Wayne's and Hunter's pugh, he paying for ye ground four pounds ten Shillings." In 1765 the church was floored; in 1767, a vestry house built on the site of the later Sunday school, and in 1771 a gallery was added. Captain Isaac, father of "Mad" Anthony Wayne, was the chief mover in the latter improvement, and under his direction it was built. The church suffered greatly during the Revolution, and seldom during that contest were religious services held within the building. In 1783 Rev. William Currie again took charge, and collected funds to repair the old church building and graveyard wall. In 1786 the church was admitted to membership in the Diocesan Convention of Philadelphia. In August, 1792, while Rev. Slaytor Clay was rector, the church was incorporated, and during his incumbency the body of Gen. Anthony Wayne was removed from Presque Isle to Radnor churchyard, by his son, Col. Isaac Wayne. On July 4, 1809, a plain marble monument was erected at his grave by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, although the body was placed there at a later date. On July 30, 1820, the first confirmation ever held in St. David's was conducted by Bishop White, sixteen persons being admitted to membership. In 1824 the Sunday school was organized, and about 1830 that part of the old gallery which passed over the front door was taken down, the highbacked old fashioned pews taken out, the pulpit enlarged, and the sounding board removed. In 1844 the present rectory was built. There is a tradition that Queen Anne presented the Radnor church with a communion service. This service was taken by a marauding party of soldiers during the Revolution and was never recovered. In 1861 the corporation of St. David's purchased an acre of land and enlarged the graveyard. In 1871 the church was repaired and a new vestry-room erected. In 1876 the poet Longfellow visited Old Radnor Church, and was so impressed that he wrote his poem entitled "Old St. David's at Radnor." In 1881 he said in an interview, relating the story of his poem:

"I was stopping at Rosemont and one day drove over to Radnor. Old St. David's Church with its charming and picturesque surroundings attracted my attention. Its diminutive size, peculiar architecture, the little rectory in the grove, the quaint Church-yard, where Mad Anthony Wayne is buried, the great tree which stands at the gateway and the pile of gray stone, which makes the old Church and is almost hidden by the climbing ivy, all combine to make it a gem for a fancy picture."

Old St. Paul's Church, in Chester, was built in 1702, on land on the south side of Third street, east of Market Square, the land having been first donated to the Swedish church early in the history of the settlement of Upland. Where the first St. Paul's Church was erected, there was previously a burying place for the Swedes in Upland. This is established by the report of Mr. Ross to

the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in 1714. The foundation of the ancient structure was laid in July, 1702, and January 24 of the following year, St. Paul's Day, Rev. John Talbot preached the first sermon delivered therein. The church was of stone, twenty-five feet in height, with a wooden steeple containing the bell. In 1835 extensive repairs were made, the number of pews was increased, the large pews subdivided, the old fashioned highbacks lowered, a gallery built in the west end, and under it a large main entrance made. In 1850 agitation was started among the congregation for an entirely new church structure, preparations were made, and the corner stone was laid July 25, 1859, on the north side of Third street, addresses being made by Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., Bishop of Delaware, and Rev. Charles W. Quick. The building was built of pointed stone, in Gothic style, with a spire one hundred and twenty-four feet high. In 1872, the building was once more remodeled, later suffering two accidents, being struck by lightning on June 3, 1777, and catching fire on March 9, 1884.

Calvary Episcopal Church was organized by Richard S. Smith, in an upper room of his nail factory at Rockdale, Aston township. There was no other Episcopal church within five miles, so the mission was well attended. A Sunday school was all that was attempted at first, Mr. Smith acting as superintendent, and his wife and daughters fulfilling the duties of teachers. Soon it was resolved to form a church congregation. Bishop Onderdonk authorized Kingston Goddard, a student of Divinity, to fill the offices of lay-reader at Rockdale, and, the field being promising, the Rev. Marmaduke Hurst was detailed as missionary, under the auspices of the Advancement Society, the church receiving the name of Calvary, and being admitted to representation in the Episcopal Convention. On August 18, 1836, Bishop Onderdonk laid the corner stone for a building, a movement which Mr. Smith had labored diligently to further. The basement was pushed to completion, and here church and Sunday school services were held until sufficient funds could be raised to finish the entire work. In 1868 the church was enlarged and in other ways improved, the whole being "as a thank-offering for the blessings of peace."

Rev. J. Coupland, rector of St. John's Church, Concord, held services at Chadds Ford, according to the Episcopal church ritual, at irregular intervals, as did his successor, Rev. J. J. Sleeper, but it was not until 1884 that St. Luke's Church was organized. J. M. Baker was largely instrumental in the erection of the church, the corner-stone of which was laid June 11, 1883, by Rev. W. H. Graff, of Philadelphia, and which was first used for divine service on May 1, 1884.

Another church dedicated to St. Luke was organized in Chester, November 28, 1868, and was at first in the parish of St. Paul's Church. Rev. Henry Brown had charge of the chapel, for such it was at first intended to be. The congregation began worship in the uncompleted building, as the construction funds had been exhausted. Thomas R. List, a student at the Philadelphia Divinity School, discharged the duties of lay-reader from May 8, 1870, to June

19, 1873, when he was ordained as rector. In 1880 the entire debt of the church was paid, and work begun afresh on an unencumbered basis.

The ground upon which St. Martin's Episcopal Church of Birmingham township was later erected was given to the adherents of the Church of England by Walter Martin, a Friend of Upper Chichester, who had become embittered against his sect because of being "dealt with" according to the customs of that society. In 1702 the few believers of that faith purchased a rude frame building, formerly a blacksmith shop, from John and Tobias Hendrickson, for the sum of £5, which they moved to the ground granted them by Walter Martin. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts established it as a missionary station, in connection with St. Paul's of Chester and the church at Concord. In 1745 the old frame structure becoming insufficient, a fund was raised and a small brick church erected, the old sanctuary coming into use as a school-house. In 1845, one hundred years later, the building had fallen into such dilapidation that it was determined to build a new edifice, which was accordingly done, making the third building occupied by the congregation. In 1822, St. Martin's separated itself from St. Paul's parish, and has since continued as an independent organization. John Larkin Jr., in 1879 presented the church with a tract of two acres adjoining the old church-yard of St. Martin's, which had been crowded with the bodies of those who had fallen under the scythe of the Grim Reaper.

The Rev. Evan Evans first mentions what later became St. John's Episcopal Church of Concord, in a letter dated London, September 18, 1707, in which he writes on "the state of the church in Pennsylvania, most humbly offered to the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." In 1702 John Hannum donated a plot of ground at the northwest corner of his tract, on which to erect a church, and a log structure was built that year. In 1769 part of the proceeds of a lottery held in the province was assigned to St. John's, and with this sum a brick end was added to the church in 1773, and in 1790 a stone end was erected adjoining the brick section on the site of the frame building. Another addition was made in 1837, but on June 15, 1844, a new building was begun, since the scope of the church work had been so enlarged and widened that this step was made necessary. In this building was placed a large chancel window, a memorial to Bishop Onderdonk, whose long service had endeared him to the members of the church of which he was so sturdy a pillar.

On May 5, 1872, Rev. James S. Brooke, rector of St. George's Church, West End, officiated at the first services of St. Stephen's Church in Upper Darby, held in the village school-house, and on October 27 that year communion was administered for the first time, fourteen persons uniting. In May of the following year a Sunday school was organized, and led a prosperous existence. The congregation was composed mainly of the mill-workers and their families, and although their slender incomes were not sufficient to support the mission in a pretentious manner, nevertheless, their earnest efforts were bent toward the realization of a church of their own. Oborn Levis

donated several lots on the Baltimore turnpike, and enough money was raised to warrant the erection of a church, even with the handicap of a sum of money lost in the failure of the Franklin Savings Fund of Philadelphia. The corner stone was laid October 12, 1878, and on Sunday morning, March 16, of the following year, the house of worship was dedicated by Bishop Stevens, and, owing to the generous subscription, was able to begin its existence free from any hampering debt. The building was of pressed brick, stone trimmed, ornamented with colored brick design, and finished inside with hard stained wood. On October 9, 1880, the corner stone of a Sunday-school and parish building was laid, with impressive exercises. The structure was the gift of Thomas A. Scott, then president of the Pennsylvania railroad. A brass tablet on its walls bears this inscription: "Erected in memory of Thomas A. Scott, Jr., who died Ascension Day, 1879. Of such is the Kingdom of God." Ground adjoining the church vestry was received by gift of Dr. R. A. Given and Thomas A. Scott, and thereon, in the fall of 1882, the erection of a rectory begun and the building completed the following year. The church grew rapidly, and in the midst of the rapid increase in the population of Clifton Heights has been expanding its activities and has offered a church home to many who have accepted its offer of Christian fellowship, always carrying out its mission as an active instrument for good.

The first religious services in Media under the Episcopalian ritual, were held in the court house during the summer of 1853, the congregation later erecting Christ Church. From that time until the erection of a church edifice, services were held in the courthouse, and the Methodist church. Letters of incorporation were granted by the court of Delaware county, August 28, 1854, and the cornerstone of the church laid July 5, 1858, Right Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., Bishop of Delaware, officiating. Consecration was made June 21, 1860, by Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, Right Rev. Alfred Lee assisting. During the rectorship of Rev. Edward Lounsherry, formerly of the diocese of Iowa, a tower was built upon the church, and a pipe-organ installed. The young ladies of Brooke Hall made presentation of a chancel-rail and marble font. To meet the needs of the younger members of the parish, a Sunday school was organized, an institution which has grown steadily and prospered exceedingly from its inception.

Prior to the organization of the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Radnor township, the congregation frequently held divine service at Woodfield, while Sunday school was conducted at the house of Mrs. Supplee, in Radnor township. At a meeting held in Wayne Hall, July 7, 1869, the parish was organized and services were begun there in July, 1869, Rev. H. P. Hay, D. D., being elected rector in the fall of that year, all former services having been conducted by supply clergymen. The corner-stone of the church was laid July 25, 1871, Bishop Stevens conducting the services. Mission services had been held in the public school-house, near Radnor station since 1869, but on July 25, 1880, Bishop Stevens officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, which was completed the next year. A parish building

and rectory have also been built on ground adjoining the Church of the Good Shepherd, the former in 1888, the latter, 1884. Various institutions have sprung up about this church, not the least important of which was the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, opened formally by Bishop Stevens, on June 11, 1874, with accommodations for twelve children, to whose use the building is restricted. As proof of the need and usefulness of this hospital, two children were entered as soon as the institution was opened.

Christ Church of Media holds supervision over the Church of the Atonement, an Episcopal church erected in 1880. The early meetings were held at the home of Miss Sue Pearce, later in a cottage belonging to J. H. Irwin, who donated the lot upon which the church was built.

*Presbyterian Churches.*—Presbyterianism is the contribution of those sturdy settlers of Scotch-Irish descent to the religious life of this country. The denomination is widespread in its influence, embraces all sections of the land, and has as permanent, as extensive and as efficient an organization as any religious sect in the United States. The founding of this church in Chester county dates from shortly after 1718, as in that year the Scotch-Irish began their settlement, and it was characteristic of the people that the establishing of the church followed soon after or simultaneous with that of the home. The earliest church records have been destroyed, but it is highly probable that the church was founded in 1728 or early in 1729, as on April 1, 1729, the New Castle Presbytery, responding to the request of the people of Newtown to be permitted to build a church, acceded thereto, with the condition that the members would continue "a united congregation with Brandywine." In 1729 a log church was built in Middletown, although the land was not conveyed to the trustees until 1751, when the building is mentioned in the deed. It has been incontrovertibly established that a full organization of the church was effected and a meeting-house built in 1735, in which year Dr. Isaac Watts presented the "Protestant Dissenters" with a folio copy of one of Baxter's works. There was no regular pastor until 1770, and until that date services were held on an average of once a month. The congregation was widely scattered, many journeying ten or twelve miles to hear the two sermons preached on a Sunday, which, if the specimens which have been preserved to us intact are fair examples, were not of the best. On May 10, 1762, Robert McClellan, one of the congregation, conveyed to William Lindsay, Hugh Linn, James Lindsay, John McMinn, James Black, Charles Linn, Joseph Black, James Hemphill, and Thomas Trimble, three-quarters of an acre of land for the use of a Presbyterian church, which was erected soon after. In 1770 Rev. James Anderson, a young man of twenty-one years of age, was called to the pulpit, spending almost all the years of his manhood in that service, until his death in 1793. In 1846 the ancient building was so out of repair that it was entirely rebuilt, and was used until 1879, when it was burned to the ground.

The Lower Brandywine Presbyterian Church was established in Birmingham township in 1720, the first house of worship being a log structure. After the Revolution the site of the church home was moved to Centreville, Dela-

ware, where services were held at the "old log meeting," as often as a speaker could be procured. June 3, 1878, a church was dedicated at Dilworthtown, and a short time afterward Sunday school work was begun.

Previous to 1850, the Presbyterian residents of Chester had been compelled to attend divine service conducted after the ritual of some other denomination than their own, since there was no Presbyterian church in the city. But in the fall of that year, Rev. James W. Dale began to hold services according to the Presbyterian formula in the court house, every Sunday afternoon, continuing for over a year, when, largely through the generosity of I. E. Cochran Sr., and Joseph H. Hinkson, a church was erected on ground donated by Mr. Cochran. The sanctuary has been considerably enlarged and remodeled since its erection.

The founding of the Chester City Presbyterian Church was a direct outgrowth from the establishment of a Sunday school in the western end of the city, designed to meet the necessity for religious instruction among the children of that neighborhood. On December 14, 1862, the school was organized in the Academy building, and so rapid was its growth that it was determined to enlarge the works so as to include the adult population. To this end, Thomas Reaney, of the firm of Reaney, Son & Archbold, erected a building and tendered it to the congregation as his contribution, the expense of the furnishing being borne jointly by Mr. Reaney and Mr. Perkins. Until the completion of the church proper, worship was held in the lecture room, after organization had been effected under the direction of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The first pastor was the Rev. Martin P. Jones, who was called in 1866.

The Third Presbyterian Church of Chester was organized as a result of division in the First Presbyterian Church, the organization first named holding their early services in a Sunday school mission erected by the latter body. The congregation in 1873 enlarged and rebuilt the structure at a cost of \$15,000 and dedicated it October 5 that year.

The Presbyterian Church of Darby Borough was organized by the congregation of the mission conducted by the Darby or Knowle's Presbyterian Church of Darby, during the pastorate of Rev. J. Addison Whittaker. Services were first held in the public school house, and in January, 1854, a fund had been raised for the erection of a church building. In 1858 the edifice was completed and ready for use. In 1862 a parsonage was built on a lot adjoining the church. In the course of all this improvement and advancement, the church had contracted a heavy debt, the dissipation of which in 1873 was marked by a joyous jubilee meeting. There is a large Sunday school connected with the church, which, under excellent management, has been a force of inestimable potency in the preparation of the younger generations for the assumption of the duties and responsibilities of church work. Charles O. Baird, son of Matthew Baird, erected a handsome stone chapel in the spring of 1881 as a monument to the honored memory of his father and mother. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Cattell, of Princeton.

The first services of what later grew into the Presbyterian Church of Media, were held in a room over John C. Beatty's store, the Rev. Dale, pastor of the Middletown Presbyterian Church, officiating. Soon after, before a church was built, a Sunday school was organized, with Mr. Beatty's home as a meeting place. The corner-stone of the church was laid July 4, 1854, on a site of one acre donated by Mr. Beatty, who was the moving spirit. On October 11, 1855, the church, of Doric design, was dedicated amid most impressive ceremonies. Since then the church has prospered, and its value to the community is inestimable. With its increasing financial prosperity, a parsonage was erected adjoining the church.

One of the church structures erected about the middle of the 19th century, to which more than usual interest was attached, was that built at Todmorden, by William T. Crook, for the benefit of the employees of his mills. The building was erected to serve not only as a church, but was provided with reading, school, and lecture rooms. It was dedicated September 30, 1850, and marked a new epoch in the relations between employer and men which boded well for peaceful and profitable business, as well as inspiring and helpful social and religious work.

From public services held in Wayne Hall, beginning Sunday, June 5, 1870, and the organization of a Sunday school on June 19, of the same year, grew what came to be known as the Wayne Presbyterian Church of Radnor township. On June 21, 1870, a meeting preliminary to church organization was held in Wayne Hall, and commissioners appointed by the Presbytery met in the same place three days later, organizing the Wayne Presbyterian Church, with a membership of nine. A call was extended to Rev. S. P. Linn to become pastor, which he accepted, and was duly installed on July 5, 1870. Until the completion of the church edifice, for which ground was broken March 21, 1870, meetings were held each Sabbath morning in Wayne Hall. The laying of the corner-stone was performed by Rev. John Chambers, Rev. R. H. Allen, D. D., Rev. John McLeod and Rev. T. J. Aiken, assisting. At the dedication services on December 8, 1870, the sermon was preached by Rev. Charles Wadsworth, D. D. The building and ground was the gift of J. Henry Askin, Esq., whose deep and heartfelt interest in the church life found its outlet in the presentation of this handsome sanctuary. A parsonage was likewise the gift of Mr. Askin, a building which was recently sold and another, more spacious than the first, erected. The various departments of church work, foreign and home missionary, guild, and Christian Endeavor societies, as well as a large Sunday school, are in excellent and efficient working order, producing remarkable results.

Before the erection of the Ridley Park Presbyterian Church in 1876, two attempts had been made to establish there a church of that denomination, but both had failed, the first by Rev. Ewing, in 1873, when he held Sunday afternoon services in the depot; and the second, by Rev. J. E. Alexander, in 1874. In the latter year Mr. Smith, superintendent of Ridley Park, tendered the use of the hotel dining room for Sunday school services during the win-

ter, an offer which was gratefully accepted. The next year, after securing the services of Dr. Grier for a year, a movement was inaugurated for a church organization. A stone church of Gothic architecture was erected, Rev. Dr. M. Grier and Rev. Mowry, of Chester, conducting the services.

*Baptist Churches.*—Delaware county boasts of the third Baptist church erected in Pennsylvania a log structure built in 1718, when the church organization, formed in 1715, had outgrown the homes of its various members as meeting places. It is said that religious services were held on the same ground in Birmingham township twenty-five years previous to the erection of the church, but this is merely tradition. In 1770 the primitive building was razed and a stone structure erected on its site, which did duty until 1876, when the third church home of the congregation was dedicated. Several of the pastors have been graduates of the county's Baptist educational institution, Crozer Theological Seminary, their endeavors and labors casting a worthy reflection upon their *alma mater*.

A church erected in the interests of Methodism, May 17, 1860, later becoming a Church of England mission, was purchased by Mrs. Sarah K. Crozer, and for ten years was conducted as a mission by the Crozer Theological Seminary, the students of the seminary filling the pulpit. In 1881 it was released from its dependency and became a separate church, Rev. Miller Jones being the first pastor, and has since flourished exceedingly well.

A mission under the control of the Upland Baptist Church was established at Bridgewater in 1874, on a lot purchased from Samuel Haigh & Company. The services are held by students from Crozer Theological Seminary, an arrangement satisfactory to both parties, as the cost of maintenance of the church is considerably lessened by this plan, and the students acquire practical speaking experience.

The first services held in Chester by Baptist clergymen were conducted by itinerant ministers at irregular intervals, and it was not until 1854 that services were had at regularly stated times, when Rev. William Wilder, of the Upland Baptist Church, established worship in the court house, this continuing as a meeting place for four years. In 1858 John P. Crozer donated land which he had kept idle until the time should come when it could be used for a Baptist church. In the summer of that same year Benjamin Gartside built a chapel for temporary use, at his own expense, and herein worship was held every Sunday afternoon. In the spring of 1863 an effort was made to have a building erected, unsuccessful because of the excitement attendant upon the invasion of the north by Lee's army, but in the fall of that year, September 24, the chapel was dedicated as the First Baptist Church of Chester, and Rev. Levi G. Beck was called as its first pastor, May 24, 1864. In the same year a sufficient sum of money was pledged for the building of a house of worship, proceedings were begun, and July 2, 1864, the corner stone was laid. By fall the structure was so far advanced that the lecture room was put into immediate use, and in the fall following the entire building was ready for occupancy, but as the congregation had decided that the main part of the church

should not be used while it was under a debt of any kind, the large auditorium remained unused for several weeks, when the debt of \$16,000 was paid in full. On December 28, 1865, amid great rejoicing, the dedication services were held, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., officiating.

John P. Crozer, prominent in Baptist enterprises and institutions, and founder of Crozer Theological Seminary, in 1851 began the erection of a Baptist church in Upland borough, a locality which had previously been dependent upon the chance of a Baptist clergyman being in the vicinity to conduct worship. In March, 1852, the edifice was dedicated, and November 17, 1852, when it was fully completed, prominent Baptist church dignitaries publicly recognized it as a house of worship, Rev. John Duncan occupying the pulpit as the first pastor. In 1860 and 1873 extensive additions and alterations were made to the original building, and not only did the church grow and prosper at home, but caused its influence to be felt abroad by the establishment of four missions,—at Leiperville, Bridgewater, Village Green and South Chester.

At a meeting held at the home of James Irving, in North Chester borough, a few representative Baptists of the locality decided upon the erection of a church. This was later done, the sanctuary being the gift of James Irving. The dedication services were held in June of 1873.

The Baptist Church of Marcus Hook was organized May 3, 1789, with seventeen members, the funds for the church edifice being raised by popular subscription. The cost of the building was £164 16s. ½d. The church was admitted into the Philadelphia Baptist Association, October 6, 1789. When the original building had outlived its usefulness, a new one was erected, the corner-stone of which was laid September 10, 1853. The evening of the day of the corner-stone laying, the box deposited in the stone was broken open and despoiled of its contents.

In October, 1832, several Baptist residents of Newtown township and the neighboring region met at the residence of Deacon Samuel Davis, in Haverford, to discuss the organization of a Baptist church. Meetings had been held in the locality by H. G. Jones, Joseph H. Kennard, William S. Hall, and others, before the existence of the Newtown Baptist Church, but this was the first concerted effort at organization. At a meeting held November 10, 1832, at Dr. Gardiner's residence, the church was organized. Letters of dismissal from various churches were read, a church covenant and articles of faith were agreed to and signed, and, on behalf of the church, Dr. Gardiner was given the right hand of fellowship. Before a church was erected, meetings were held in the upper part of Dr. Gardiner's carriage house, while his daughters organized a Sunday school, using the house as a place of meeting. Immediately after his ordination in 1834, Rev. Samuel J. Creswell was installed as pastor, and August 30 that year a house of worship was dedicated, Rev. H. G. Jones, of Lower Merion, officiating.

The Radnor Baptist Church originated in the days of the slavery agitation, in the Great Valley Baptist Church. Members of the latter church, strongly opposed to slavery, were desirous of forming an organization where there

would be no dissension or argument over this issue, and obtained letters to form a new church. This took the name of the Radnor Baptist Church, and worship was conducted in a hall originally known as the Radnor Scientific and Musical Hall, where formerly meetings of an atheistical character had been held. The first pastor was Rev. J. Newton Hobart.

The first Baptist organization perfected in Ridley township was the Ridley Park Baptist Church, founded in 1832, a stone house on the Lazaretto road doing service as a sanctuary. In 1872 a new church building was erected and the old structure used as a Sunday school. On December 11, 1837, the trustees purchased one hundred and seventeen square perches of land adjoining the old church lot for burial purposes, reserving the right to dam a run near by for a space of twenty-four hours for baptismal purposes. The members of the Ridley Park Baptist church, not to be left in the rear by the onward march of progress, determined to build a new church at the time when the Ridley Park Association began work on improving what is now Ridley Park. The town of Ridley Park was chosen as a good central location, the Ridley Park Company donating the lot upon which the edifice, whose cornerstone was laid July 3, 1873, was erected. The church and all its departments have flourished, and the organization yields a mighty influence for good.

*Methodist Episcopal Churches.*—The oldest Methodist Episcopal church in Delaware county is the Radnor church, whose record extends far back into the history of Methodism and touches upon the lives of many of the most illustrious pioneers of that faith in this continent. Soon after the Revolutionary war, Radnor became a regular preaching place and was supplied by circuit preachers, the house of worship then being the home of the James family, "The Mansion House." When this little group was first organized, Radnor was included in the Philadelphia circuit, the preachers being John Cooper and George Main. In 1873 the name of the circuit became Chester, it having once before been changed from Philadelphia to Pennsylvania circuit, and October 20th of the same year Evan Jones and his wife Margaret go on record as having recorded with Justice Thomas Lewis that for the sum of seven shillings they sold one-half an acre of land "on which a meeting house was to be built for Francis Asbury and his assistants, in which the doctrines of John Wesley, as set forth in his four volumes of 'Sermons' and his 'Notes on the New Testament,' were to be preached, and no other." Work on the church was immediately begun and after seemingly unsurmountable difficulties had been overcome, the project was pushed to completion. By 1833 the congregation had so increased that it was necessary to erect a new church, and while the same was in process of construction, open-air services were held under the trees in front of the building. Because of the necessity of having the house of worship completed before winter set in, the work was rushed to the utmost, and in the fall of the year it was begun, Rev. (afterwards Bishop) E. L. James, preached the dedicatory sermon, soon after which the building was ready for occupancy. In 1822 considerable inside alteration and repair work was done,

and in the following year Radnor Church, which had previously been affiliated with the Bryn Mawr and Bethesda churches, was made a separate station.

The Mount Hope Methodist Church was erected over a century ago, on land in Aston township, donated by Aaron Mattson, a noted paper-manufacturer of the day, whose body rests in the old churchyard. In the deed to Powell Clayton, Edward Carter, Daniel Carter, Robert Johnson, John Little, George Sneath, and Peter Longaere, it states that the lot shall be held "forever in trust, that they shall erect and build thereon a house or place of worship for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, only those preachers appointed by the general conference, and none others, to preach and expound God's Holy word therein." The church was built of stone, and was plainly furnished. For many years the church was dependent upon the services of a circuit preacher, and in his absence the local minister led the congregation. In the early struggles of the church, valuable and timely aid was lent by a visit from Rev. James Caughey, a famous revivalist from England, whose preaching at the Mount Hope Church was heard by the people for miles around, greatly stimulating the pulse of interest in the institution, whose life and vitality had become exceedingly low. From then on, the number of its members steadily increased, a strong independent congregation being the result. In 1851 the church was part of Mount Hope Station, and the following year became Village Green Circuit.

In the autumn of 1851 a number of the members of the Mount Hope Circuit, residing in or near Rockdale, actuated by the belief that the erection of a church at Rockdale would be of great benefit, met at the home of Rev. John B. Maddox, near Village Green. After deliberation, trustees were elected, and a committee on building appointed. At the first meeting of the trustees, held in the Parkmount school house, November 18, 1851, John P. Crozer donated a lot and subscribed a generous amount to the building fund. In 1852, although no structure had been erected, a petition was presented at the Philadelphia Conference, urging that body to separate the Rockdale church from Mount Hope, and establish it as a regular station. Upon the favorable consideration of this request, Rev. George W. McLaughlin was appointed the first pastor, holding his initial services in Temperance Hall at Taylortown, later known as Lenni. In the meanwhile the construction of the church building had been pushed forward at a rapid rate, and June 27, 1852, Rev. Dr. William Ryan, of Philadelphia, preached the dedicatory sermon, and conducted the contributory service, at which nearly \$750 was realized. A resolution was presented at the Quarterly Conference, held February 19, 1853, that, as a recognition of the generosity and favors extended to the society by Mr. Crozer, the name of the church be changed from Rockdale to Crozerville, an order which was made, and under that title incorporation papers were granted in December, 1860. Attendance and membership increased rapidly, and by the indefatigable efforts of the trustees the congregation was entirely free from debt in 1866. Ten years later a parsonage was erected near the church, and a few years later the church was completely renovated and remodeled.

An association of Methodists in 1872 purchased a farm in Aston township, on the Baltimore Central railroad, and was incorporated as the Chester Heights Camp Meeting Association. The tract purchased contained about 162 acres, of which sixty was woodland, and was inclosed with a fence seven feet in height. Within is a large building, 70 by 120 feet, a portion of which was two stories in height, and was used as lodging rooms, while the remainder was one-story, open at the sides, so constructed that in bad weather it could be used for religious services. In front of this structure were backed benches with a seating capacity of about 3500. The use of these grounds was not confined to camp meetings, but any organization renting them for any purpose whatsoever was required to conform with the discipline of the Methodist Church.

The Siloam Methodist Church is a branch of the Bethel Church of Delaware, and was organized in 1852. Ground for a church in Bethel township was donated by Samuel Hanby and Samuel Hance, and thereon was erected a stone edifice. The basement was in condition to be used before the main body of the church was completed, and services were held there until September 24, 1854, when Rev. Hurey and Rev. Andrew Manship, of Philadelphia, conducted the dedication services. The cost of the building was \$4,500, of which sum one-half had been raised from time to time, when the edifice was in the course of construction; the remaining half being made up by subscriptions on dedication day. The church was embraced in the Mount Lebanon circuit, and the first pastor was Rev. William H. Burrell. The growth and expansion of the church led to the establishment of a mission at Chelsea, in a chapel originally built by Dr. Phineas Price, which was purchased by the congregation and dedicated July 22, 1871.

The Union African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Chester by a freed slave, Robert Morris. An humble beginning was made in a room of a house occupied by a colored family, named Williams, the attendance and interest gradually increasing, until in 1831 a lot was purchased and a frame house of worship erected thereon. Rev. Samuel Smith was the first local preacher. During the second pastorate of Rev. Benjamin Jefferson, the stone structure, which had been built during his first ministry, was rebuilt Union Church became a strong institution, and established a mission church at Media, which has likewise prospered.

Rev. Stephen Smith, of Philadelphia, was the founder of the Asbury African Methodist Episcopal Church, which he organized on October 26, 1845. In this same year church property was purchased and a building erected, the pulpit being filled at first by circuit preachers, although later local clergymen conducted the services. The first regular pastor was Rev. Henry Davis, appointed in 1849. During the ministry of Rev. Jeremiah Young, who came to Chester in 1863, the church was rebuilt, and on November 25, 1867, the Asbury African Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated. While Rev. C. C. Felts was pastor, a parsonage was purchased on Madison street. The church conducted

the William Murphy church as a mission for a time, the Rev. M. F. Slubey being installed as its first pastor in 1883.

The South Chester Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in South Chester, under the direction of Rev. S. W. Gehrett, in 1870, and in this year a chapel was erected as a mission chapel of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church of Chester, and was dedicated in November, 1871, Rev. Uriel, of Wilmington, preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The Madison Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Chester had its beginning in meetings conducted by John Kelley, in 1818. Mr. Kelley had formerly been a preacher in St. George's Church, Philadelphia, and through his influence a class was formed and the conference prevailed upon to make the place a regular station on the circuit preacher's route. For many years services were held in the court house, where it is said the noted Bishop Asbury preached on several occasions. The congregation grew rapidly, but all efforts for the erection of a house of worship were futile until 1830, when a stone church was erected on Second street, largely through the efforts of David Abbott, and was named Asbury Chapel, in honor of the bishop. In 1845 the congregation had become so large that it was freed from dependency upon the circuit preachers, and was established as a regular station, with Rev. Isaac R. Merrill as the first pastor. In May, 1846, the church was incorporated, and the erection of a second stone meeting-house was begun, Rev. Dr. Hodgson, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Kennedy, of Wilmington, assisting the pastor in the laying of the corner-stone. From 1847 to 1872, thirteen pastors occupied the church pulpit as duly appointed preachers, and in 1872, the old building being inadequate, the corner-stone of a new edifice was laid by the pastor, Rev. James Cunningham, Rev. Henry Brown, rector, of St. Paul's, and Rev. A. W. Sproull, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, assisting. The church was constructed of green serpentine stone, trimmed with granite, and having corner-blocks of the same material.

For the convenience of the Methodist residents in the South Ward of Chester, the Quarterly Conference decided to effect a church organization in that section of the city, in consequence of which services were held in Crozer Academy, on Second street, while on June 26, 1865, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated, and August 25 of that year the court granted an amended charter. In the summer of that year, under the leadership of Rev. Twiggs, the erection of a building began, but the structure had been barely roofed in, when, in October of 1865, a terrific northeast storm sweeping through the city, entirely demolishing the whole work, heaping it in the cellar, a mass of ruin and debris. In this condition affairs remained until the following year, when a chapel was erected on the ground to the west, a Sunday school built, and work recommenced on the main building. In the fall of 1866 the chapel was completed and dedicated, \$5000 of the \$20,000 debt which the congregation had incurred, being raised on the occasion. During the pastorate of Rev. George W. F. Graft, the main church was completed, and at the dedication services Bishop Simpson received subscriptions amounting to \$5000.

By 1875 the entire debt was paid, and the church was free from any obligation for the first time in ten years. Even during this period of adversity, the missionary spirit had been alive, and a mission chapel was supported, which has since grown into the South Chester Methodist Episcopal Church.

St. Daniel's Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in South Chester, with Rev. Henson, officiating as the first pastor.

The African Methodist Episcopal Bethel Church was organized in the old school house on the public grounds in South Chester. A lot was purchased for the consideration of one dollar (a gift) from John M. Broomall, and by the efforts of William Murphy sufficient money was subscribed for the erection of a brick edifice which was dedicated June 6, 1872, and Rev. G. T. Waters installed as pastor.

In 1835 the organization of St. George's Methodist Church was effected, the indirect cause of which was the visit of Rev. Brooke Eyre to Marcus Hook. He preached a sermon in a shoemaker's shop, and succeeded in arousing such interest that immediately after his departure subscriptions were taken and a plain wooden structure erected on Discord Lane, William McLaughlin selling the land upon which it was built for a small consideration. The congregation was poor and depended entirely upon circuit preachers for regular services, but what it lacked in wealth it made up in interest and earnestness of purpose. On February 20, 1839, Lewis Massey and wife made a deed of a house and lot on Broad street in Marcus Hook, as a parsonage for the minister of the Chester circuit, which was held by the Wilmington Conference until St. George's Church became a station in 1870. At that date the trustees petitioned the court to be empowered to convey to the trustees of Marcus Hook Methodist Church one hundred feet on Broad street and extending in depth the whole length of the lot, to be used for the erection of a church thereon, and to sell the remaining part of the lot to John A. Stevenson for \$2500, which sum was to be used in the purchase of another parsonage, the house in Marcus Hook, then dilapidated, being six miles distant from the place where the clergyman of Chester circuit was appointed to preach. The court authorized the trustees, in November, 1873, to make the deed to Stevenson in fee-simple, and discharged from all the trusts mentioned in the deed of trust. On Saturday, July 8, 1871, the cornerstone of a new building was laid, as the old church, in thirty-five years of constant use, had begun to show the ravages of time and was fast becoming too small. The new edifice was a large and imposing structure, a worthy instrument for a holy use.

The Hebron African Methodist Church was organized about 1837, the first meetings being held in a little log house on the road from Dutton's cross roads to Upper Chichester cross roads, in Lower Chichester township. A lot was purchased from John Mustin in 1844, and a frame church erected during the pastorate of Rev. Abraham C. Crippin. The first pastor was Rev. Israel Geott.

In 1842 the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Darby township was

organized, a frame church being erected on Horntown road, which was replaced in 1854 by a brick edifice. The first pastor was Rev. J. W. Davis.

The nucleus of Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in 1807, when about twenty believers in the Methodist faith residing near Darby, formed a class for divine worship. At some time subsequent to that date, Dr. Phineas Price purchased a lot on the Springfield road from Joseph Wood, and erected thereon a stone church. Upon the death of Dr. Price, who had held title during his lifetime, Mary, Ann M. and Henry Price conveyed the building and ground to Samuel Levis, Charles Levis, Samuel Sungren, David Dunbar and Jonas Morton, trustees of the church. When the congregation decided to move the church seat to Darby, a lot in the borough was purchased and a brick church costing \$9400 was erected, and the dedication services held by Bishop Matthew Simpson.

A society of Methodists in Upper Darby township, who held meetings for worship at the homes of the various members from 1834 to 1837, resolved to erect a place of worship, and June 27 of the latter year laid the corner-stone of the Methodist Episcopal church at Pleasant Hill, Rev. M. Coomer officiating. The church was under the care of the Philadelphia Conference, and after the organization of the Clifton Methodist Church, in 1871, the older organization was placed under that charge.

The Clifton Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1871, and that year the building of a brick sanctuary was begun, the funds being furnished largely by Richard Young, of Springfield. The corner-stone was laid August 10, 1871, Rev. F. A. Fernley and other clergymen prominent in the denomination, assisting the pastor, Rev. M. H. Sisty. A Sunday school also sprang from the main body of the church, and is both well supported and enthusiastically attended. In 1884 a parsonage was built on a lot adjoining the church property.

In 1831 an organization was formed in Haverford township under the name of the Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church, with Rev. William Crider as its first pastor. The following year a building for worship was erected in the southwest quarter of the township, which was enlarged and remodeled in 1871.

The Methodists hold the honor of being the pioneers in organized religious work of any kind in Media, for in 1851 Rev. John B. Maddox, pastor of the Village Green Church, preached in the Media Temperance Hall, after which a class of five members was organized, of which John Hardcastle was the leader. During the winter, prayer and class meetings were held in the home of Joseph Iliff, and in August, 1851, a lot was purchased, with the idea of erecting a house of worship as soon as possible. Until 1854 meetings were held under the apple tree in the lot in summer; in the winter, in the court house and an upper room in Mark Packard's barn. Rev. Ignatius Cooper, who had charge of the circuit, published an appeal for aid in the "Delaware County Republican." By August 7, 1854, the \$2000 necessary to complete the fund of \$3500 had been raised, and on that date Rev. Dr. H. G. King and Rev. J. S. Lane

conducted services at the laying of the corner-stone. In the spring of 1858 the entire structure was completed and an excellent and impressive dedication service was preached by Rev. Franklin Moore, D. D., the church becoming an independent station the following year. During the pastorate of the Rev. G. T. Hurlock, extensive repairs and alterations were made to the church and a parsonage erected.

In 1833, William L. Fox, Eleanor Fox, James Permer, John Pyle and four other persons, organized a Methodist society at Lima, in Middletown township, with James Riddle, a local preacher, in charge. For about six months services were held in the dwelling of Mr. Fox; later the school house was rented for the purpose, and services conducted there by the circuit preacher. On August 19, 1835, in consideration of \$75, John Rattew conveyed to Henry Permer, Charles McCally, John Pyle, Lewis M. Pike, John Daniels, Seth Rigby, William L. Fox of Middletown, Caleb G. Archer of Aston, and Joshua Smith, of Edgemont, trustees, an acre of land "forever, in trust, that they shall erect and build or cause to be built thereon a house of worship for Methodist Episcopal church of United States of America." On this site was built a stone meeting house which in 1873 was rebuilt and enlarged. The dedication services of the new building were held Sunday, April 6, 1873, and March 23, 1873, the court of Delaware county incorporated the Lima Methodist Episcopal Church. A Sunday school has also been formed, its advancement being steady from the date of organization.

The Honeycomb Methodist Episcopal Church was formed by a number of colored people of Middletown in 1872, and a building erected near the Bishop Hollow road.

The Union Methodist Episcopal Church of Nether Providence township grew from a class organized in Hinkson's Corners, about 1812, composed of residents of Nether Providence and neighborhood. On January 28, 1813, the trustees, William Palmer of Aston, Edward Levis and William Coffman, of Springfield, Joseph Dicks, Caspar Coffman and John Esray of Nether Providence, Christopher Snyder and Rudolph Temple, of Springfield, and William Morris of Upper Providence, purchased a lot of eighty square perches of land from Benjamin Houlston, for \$110. Hereon a stone church was erected, which was enlarged and repaired about 1878. The church was under the same charge as the Mount Hope church, both being in Village Green Circuit.

The organization of the Stony Bank Methodist Church was effected in 1810, the first meetings being held in the Stony Bank schoolhouse while a place of worship was being erected. This was finished in 1812, a stone structure, that was used until 1870, when work was commenced on a new edifice, the cornerstone being laid on July 28 of that year. Dedication services were held May 27, 1871.

The Bethlehem Methodist Episcopal Church of Thornbury was not incorporated until November 26, 1860, but the class from which it grew was organized in 1845, and March 26 of the following year Albin Pyle conveyed a lot at Thornton to the trustees to be used for the erection of a church building,

as well as for a burial ground. Soon after a meeting house was built, remaining under the charge of the Chester circuit for many years, and being dependent upon that body for ministers to conduct services. In 1871 the building was repaired throughout and reopened on Sunday, November 19, 1871, with elaborate services at which Revs. Hughes, Wallace, Alcorn, and Watson spoke, \$500 being raised to defray the cost of renovation.

The Thornbury African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized from a class formed for worship, and used the old frame schoolhouse on the Westtown road as a place of meeting.

The Kedron Methodist Episcopal Church of Springfield township was organized with about forty-five members in 1859, who, until the erection of their church, held meetings in the drawing-room of John S. Morton's mansion, later in a wind-mill back of the mansion, and for a time in a chapel built on the church lot. The lot was donated by Thomas T. Tasker, and the cornerstone of the building was laid September 6, 1860. The dedication services were held June 19, 1862, conducted by Bishop Levi Scott.

In April, 1878, a class of Methodists purchased a lot in Ridley township, and obtaining a charter August 1, 1878, erected a brick structure named the Prospect Methodist Episcopal Church, which was dedicated June 1, 1879, by Bishop Matthew Simpson. Rev. J. H. Pike was the first pastor.

*Catholic Churches.*—Although in the localities where they have placed their missions and churches the Roman Catholic church has been a potent factor in the development of the religious life of that community, in Delaware county the churches of that denomination are not numerous. The first Catholic church in this county was St. Denis', founded in 1825. Dennis Kelly, a woolen and cotton manufacturer, donated the ground and the burial lot, also subscribing largely to the building fund. The direct cause of its erection was for the accommodation of those of Catholic faith employed in Kelly's mills on Cobb's creek.

For many years the Catholic residents of Aston township attended worship at St. Mary's Church, the noted mansion of the Willcox family at Ivy Mills, Concord township, but eventually the congregation became so large that a place of worship for those living in Rockdale, was necessary. A tract of land was purchased from Nicholas F. Walter, the deed being dated August 26, 1852, and made to Right Rev. J. N. Newman, bishop of the diocese of Philadelphia, the ground to be held in trust for the congregation of Ivy Mills. On Sunday, August 29, 1852, the Rev. Sourin, of Philadelphia, conducted services at the laying of the cornerstone of the church of St. Thomas, the Apostle, an edifice which was completed in 1856, on October 20 of which year Rev. Charles Joseph Maugin was appointed the first pastor. In 1858 a frame parsonage was erected, which on Tuesday night, February 4, 1873, was entirely destroyed by fire, the church building, which stood in close proximity, being saved from a like fate only by the most strenuous exertions on the part of the fire-fighters.

The history of the church of St. Michael the Archangel dates back to 1842, when a number of Catholics in the city and vicinity determined to erect

a place of worship, the nearest sanctuary of that denomination being ten miles distant. Upon application to Right Rev. Francis Patrick Kendrick, Bishop of Philadelphia, Rev. Philip Sheridan was assigned to the parish. On July 12, 1842, a site was purchased on the Edgemont road, and September 29 the same year the cornerstone was laid by Bishop Kendrick. On June 25, 1843, Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty preached the sermon, dedicating the church under the patronage of St. Michael the Archangel. Until 1850 no regular pastor was assigned, although occasional visits were made by Fathers Sheridan, Lane, Sourin, Walsh, Amat, and Dr. O'Hara, but that year Rev. Arthur P. Haviland, who had been ordained the month previous, was appointed to the charge. His ardent and earnest labors soon increased the number of communicants to such an extent that the building became insufficient for the needs of the worshippers, so the congregation was divided, and the Church of the Immaculate Heart established in the South Ward. Notwithstanding this temporary relief from the overcrowded condition, the necessity for a new church was plainly evident, and on November 1, 1874, Right Rev. Bishop Wood laid the corner stone of the new sanctuary, a building of Leiperville granite, trimmed with polished granite and columns from Maine. The church is handsomely decorated within, wonderful frescoes adorning the walls, and matchless work in carved marble, filling one with amazed admiration. On October 3, 1880, Archbishop Wood performed the solemn and impressive ceremony of blessing the cross surmounting the center tower of the church, in the presence of two thousand people.

The Church of the Immaculate Heart was, as before stated, an outgrowth of the Church of St. Michael the Archangel. The parish was organized in 1873, with Rev. John B. Kelly as pastor. A frame chapel was first erected as a meeting place, and September 23, 1874, Right Rev. Bishop Wood officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of the new church, which was dedicated on Rosary Sunday, October 1, 1876, by Most Rev. James F. Wood, D. D., Archbishop of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. A. J. McEconomy, chancellor of the arch-diocese, with Revs. E. F. Pendergast, Francis P. O'Neill, A. J. Gallagher, T. J. Barry, James Timmins, and Thomas J. McGlynn, assisting.

Several years previous to 1849, a Catholic mission was established at Kellyville, Upper Darby township, which later became the Church of St. Charles Borromeo. The ground for the church structure was donated by Charles Kelly, the building being erected and dedication services held Sunday, October 13, 1850, Very Rev. F. X. Gartland, V. G., conducting the ceremony, and Rev. Dr. Moriarty preaching the dedicatory sermon.

*Undenominational Churches.*—Other churches have sprung up in the county, which, either because of their irregular origin or because of their scarcity, could not be treated under separate denominational heads. The story of these churches follows:

In the early part of the nineteenth century a few residents of Ridley township organized a Free Christian Church, and erected on a lot conveyed, December 29, 1818, by Isaac Culin, to John L. Morton, John Price, Abraham Wood,

Jonathan Bond, and Samuel Tibbetts, trustees, a stone house of worship, Rev. Frederick Plummer, of Philadelphia, becoming its pastor. At his death the organization weakened and finally dissolved, the last meeting being held about 1865.

In 1832, George Bolton Lownes, of Springfield, who seems to have had the true essence of religion in his heart, set apart a tract of land on his farm for church and burial purposes. He erected a church building, dedicated to no denomination, but free to the use of any which cared to hold services therein. Services were held by Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian ministers, and at times members of the Society of Friends have made it their meeting house.

The Wayside Church, erected by a society of Protestants of different faiths, organized in 1871, was intended for much the same purpose that the Free Church was erected, with this difference, that the Free Church was for the use of all faiths, while the latter confined its invitation to all of Protestant faiths. The lot upon which the church was built was donated by William H. Erwin, the building being dedicated May 3, 1874, by Rev. Dr. Speer, an Episcopal divine of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. George W. Gaul, of the Methodist church, Rev. Abel C. Thomas, of the Universalist church, Rev. Lynn, of the Presbyterian church, Rev. Worrell, of the Baptist church, and Darlington Hoopes, a Friend.

James Lindsay about 1818 erected on the Logtown road, in Aston township, a church building which was always known as the Blue Church, and which on March 1, 1822, he conveyed to William Glenn, James McMullen, and Samuel Hunter, trustees of the First Branch of the United Presbyterian Congregation of Aston, Providence and Springfield, "for and in consideration of the love of God and promotion of Religion, and also in consideration of the sum of one dollar."

Rev. John Smith was the first and only pastor of the Mount Gilead Church, as he named it. The church later fell into disuse.

In August, 1878, the organization of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church was effected under the charge of Rev. J. T. Boyer, and in May, 1879, a meeting house, formerly the property of the Methodists, was purchased from George H. Crozer. The church was consecrated Sunday, May 18, 1879, by Rev. Dr. C. Shaeffer, president of the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, A. T. Geissenheimer, of Philadelphia, and J. Lewberger, of New Jersey. The building was remodeled throughout, and July 10, 1879, was dedicated by the pastor. The services are held in the German language.

Prior to 1830, James Robinson, who had been a lay preacher of the Swedenborgian Church in England before emigrating to America, began the teaching of that faith in Upper Darby, holding services in the picker room of the factory now owned by the Thomas Kent Manufacturing Company, and in the academy building at Haddington. At the laying of the corner stone for a church of the denomination Mr. Robinson explained the principles of the New Jerusalem faith. The Rev. Carl, of Philadelphia, also spoke, stating that "they had laid the corner-stone of that church in the name of Jehovah, one

God, and that Jesus Christ was that God," expressing the hope "that the church erected thereon might never be appropriated to the worship of a Trinity, or more than one God, as distinct and separate beings." The church was built on land owned by Frederick and Edward Levis, and it was not until July 31, 1833, that the ground was conveyed to Morris W. Heston and George G. Trites, church trustees. Incorporation papers were obtained September 2, 1861, under the name of the New Jerusalem Society of Edenfield, Delaware county.

#### DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS.

*Methodist Episcopal.*—Delaware County Methodist Episcopal churches, with the twenty-three churches in Philadelphia, and a few others in Chester county, form the South District of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Joseph F. Berry, president. From the minutes of the Annual Conference held in 1913, the following statistics are taken:

Churches.	Pastor of	Value of church property.
Madison street	William H. Shafer	\$52,000
Providence Avenue	F. J. Andrews	11,000
South Chester	Geo. W. Sheetz	35,000
Trinity	Samuel McWilliams	25,000
Clifton	J. W. Perkingpine	28,000
Crozierville	G. E. Archer	10,000
Darby	J. W. Bennett	20,000
East Lansdowne	W. S. Housman	9,000
Eddystone	H. F. Hamer	30,000
Elam and Bethlehem	C. J. Benjamin	\$3,000 and 8,000
Glen Mills and Stony Bank	Geo. R. Tompkins	6,500
Gradyville	R. J. Knox	3,000
Lansdowne	N. B. Masters	21,000
Lima	A. B. Peterson	6,300
Llanerch and Bethesda	J. H. Royer	21,000
Marcus Hook	J. R. McDade	10,000
Media (First Church)	H. S. Noon	13,000
Morton	F. W. Z. Barnett	12,000
Mt. Hope	J. G. Smith	16,000
Norwood	R. H. Kiser	12,000
Ridley Park	Bertram Shay	16,000
Sharon Hill	S. W. Purvis	15,000
Siloam	J. S. Tomlinson	5,000
Swarthmore	W. L. McKinney	12,000
Trainer	T. W. Bare	10,000
Union and South Media	John Stringer	6,000
Upland	A. A. Thompson	5,000

*Baptist.*—Delaware County Baptist Churches form a part of the Delaware Union Association of the Pennsylvania Baptist General Convention. From the minutes of that convention the following statistics are taken:

Churches are located as follows:

Brandywine Church, Chadds Ford, organized 1715; pastor, J. L. Foreman; membership, 172; value of church property, \$16,000; seating capacity, 600.

Chester:—six churches. First church, organized 1863; pastor, Frank MacDonald; membership, 540; value of church property, \$53,900; seating capacity, 900. Calvary, organized 1903; A. R. Robinson, pastor; membership, 660; value church property, \$10,400. Emmanuel, organized 1899; H. J. Lane, pastor; membership, 258; value of church property, \$25,000; seating capacity, 450. North Chester, organized 1873; pastor, M. M. Lewis; membership, 86; value church property, \$12,500; seating capacity, 450. South Chester, organized 1873; pastor, R. A. Rook; value of church property, \$11,500; seating capacity, 1400; membership, 268. Union, organized 1902; pastor, J. W. Brown; membership, 50.

Crum Lynne, organized 1879; pastor, C. J. Dauphin; membership, 46; value church property, \$24,500; seating capacity, 300.

Marcus Hook, organized 1878; pastor, W. H. Van Toor; membership, 137; value church property, \$13,000; seating capacity, 350.

Media, First Church, organized 1832; pastor, W. S. Staub; membership, 313; value church property, \$40,000; seating capacity, 450.

Moores, Prospect Hill, organized 1889; pastor, W. R. McNutt; membership, 206; value church property, \$28,500; seating capacity, 500.

Ridley Park, organized 1830; membership, 78; value of church property, \$20,000; seating capacity, 400.

Village Green, organized 1880; pastor, Alfred Lawrence; membership, 46; value of church property, \$9,000; seating capacity, 250.

Churches of Delaware county belonging to the Philadelphia Association:

Media, Second Baptist, organized 1894; membership, 163; value of church property, \$6,000; seating capacity, 250.

Moores, Second Church, organized 1908; pastor, G. E. Chambers; membership, 30.

Newtown Square, organized 1832; pastor, G. H. Dooley; membership, 183; church property value, \$14,000; seating capacity, 500.

Lansdowne, organized 1898; pastor, C. M. Phillips; membership, 136; value of church property, \$14,000; capacity, 300.

Garrettford, organized 1908; pastor, J. C. Drake; membership, 61; value of church property, \$12,000; seating capacity, 250.

Collingdale, organized 1888; pastor, F. P. Langhorne; membership, 128; church property value, \$15,000; seating capacity, 250.

Upland, organized 1852; pastor, R. D. Stelle; membership, 625.

Churches of Delaware county, belonging to the Central Union Association:

Wayne, First Church, organized 1841; pastor, W. O. Beazley; membership, 75.

Second Church, organized 1897; pastor, George Washington; membership, 105.

Central Church, organized 1897; pastor, P. E. Wilmot; membership, 126.

The church at Yeadon was organized in 1912 with twenty-one members, the church having a seating capacity of 150.

*Presbyterian Churches.*—The Presbyterian churches of Delaware county are part of the Chester Presbytery of the Pennsylvania Synod. The churches follow:

Bethany church, of Chester, organized 1890. Egidius Kellmayer, pastor; Chambers Memorial of Riddle, organized 1889, George L. Van Alen, pastor; First Church of Chester, organized 1852, P. H. Mowry, D. D., pastor, membership 258; Second Church of Chester, organized 1866, Harvey W. Koehler, pastor, membership 316; Third Church of Chester, organized 1872, Abraham L. Latham, Ph. D., pastor, membership 902; Fifth Church of Chester, organized 1899, Thomas M. Thomas, pastor; First Italian Church

of Chester, organized 1911; Memorial Church of Chichester, organized 1886, Josiah L. Estlin, D. D., pastor, membership 65; First Church of Clifton Heights, organized 1887, William R. Huston, pastor, membership 123; Church of Darby Borough, organized 1855, James R. Kerr, pastor, membership 521; Church of Dilworthtown, organized 1878, Martin L. Ross, D. D., pastor, membership 70; First Church of Glenolden, organized 1840, David Winters, LL.D., pastor, membership 204; Glen Riddle, organized 1880, vacant; First Church of Lansdowne, organized 1887, William Boyd, pastor, membership 536; Leiper Memorial, G. A. Marr, stated supply; Llanerch, organized 1909, Charles S. Richardson, D. D., pastor; Marple, organized 1834, Ralph A. Garrison, pastor, membership 132; Media, organized 1866, S. Harper Leeper, pastor, membership 256; Middletown, organized 1720, William Tenton Kruse, pastor; Radnor, of Wayne, organized 1906, Frank C. Putnam, pastor, membership 176; Ridley Park, organized 1875, Samuel T. Linton, pastor, membership 335; Sharon Hill, organized 1908, Alexander Mackie, pastor; Swarthmore, organized 1895, William M. Woodfin, pastor; Wallingford, organized 1891, Edwin E. Riley, pastor, membership 107; Wayne, organized 1870, W. A. Patton, D. D., pastor.

*Protestant Episcopal Church.*—The Protestant Episcopal Church of Delaware county is a part of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, the officials of which follow: Bishop of the Diocese, Right Rev. Philip Mercer Rhinelander, D. D., LL.D., D. C. L.; Bishop Suffragan of the Diocese, Right Rev. Thomas James Garland, D. D., D. C. L.; secretary to the Bishop and of the Diocesan Committees, Rev. W. Arthur Warner; Treasurer of the Diocese, Mr. Ewing L. Miller. The churches of the county, as listed in the report of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, for 1912, are as follows:

St. Luke's, of Chadds Ford; St. Luke's of Chester, admitted to the diocese 1874, rector, Rev. Henry J. Beagen, membership 115, aggregate value of church property, \$19,000; St. Paul's of Chester, admitted to diocese 1786, Rev. Francis M. Taitt, rector, membership 684; St. Stephen's of Clifton, admitted to diocese 1879, no rector, value parish property \$25,000, membership 120, (at direction of Bishop of the Diocese, Rev. H. M. G. Huff assumed duties of minister in charge until appointment of minister in charge); Trinity Mission of Collingdale, Rev. Charles A. Ricksecker, missionary, (this mission, February 15, 1912, established Darby Mission); St. John's of Concord, admitted to diocese 1786, Rev. Thomas L. Josephs, rector, membership 35, value of parish property \$8,000; Darby Mission, Rev. Charles A. Ricksecker, missionary, membership 100, value parish property, \$8,500; St. David's of Devon, admitted to diocese 1786, Rev. James Hart Lamb, rector, membership 169, value parish property \$16,500, endowment fund, \$10,000; St. John the Evangelist Mission of Essington, Rev. Gilbert Pember, B. D., rector, membership 38; St. John the Evangelist of Lansdowne, admitted to diocese 1897, Rev. Crosswell McBee, rector, membership 529, value parish property, \$45,000; St. Martin's of Marcus Hook, admitted to diocese 1786, Rev. R. M. Doherty, rector, membership, 85; Christ's of Media, admitted to diocese 1888, Rev. Harry Ransome, rector, membership 381, value parish property, \$25,000; Church of the Atonement of Morton, admitted to diocese 1886, no rector, membership 95, value parish property, \$12,000; St. Stephen's of Norwood, admitted to diocese 1908, Rev. H. Bakewell Green, rector, membership 114, value parish property, \$8,800; St. James Mission of Prospect Park, Rev. William Howard Davis, missionary, membership 43, value parish property \$8,000; St. Martin's of Radnor, admitted to diocese 1887, Rev. George Warrington Lamb, M. D., rector, membership 129, value parish property, \$40,000; Christ's of Ridley Park, admitted to diocese 1881, Rev. Gilbert Pember, B. D., rector, membership 200, value parish property \$26,000; Calvary of Rockdale, admitted to diocese 1835, Rev. J. Frederic Weinmarm, rector,

membership 153; Trinity of Swarthmore, Rev. Walter A. Matos, priest-in-charge, membership 77, value parish property, \$9,000; St. Mary's Memorial of Wayne, admitted to diocese 1889, Rev. C. M. Armstrong, rector, membership 350, value parish property, \$105,000.

*Society of Friends.*—The Meetings of the Orthodox Branch of the Society of Friends in Delaware county, are as follows:

Chester, held 1st and 4th days, 10 o'clock; Middletown, 1st and 5th days, 10 o'clock; Media, 1st and 4th days, 10 o'clock, 4th day meetings are omitted in weeks of quarterly and monthly meetings; Lansdowne, 1st and 5th days, 10.30 o'clock; Concordville, 1st day at 10 o'clock, and 4th day at same hour, except monthly meeting, which is on 3d day, at 9.30.

#### Friends Meetings (Hicksite):

Darby, founded 1684, meeting house at Darby; Lansdowne, at Lansdowne; Chester Monthly Meeting, founded 1681, preparative meetings at Providence, Middletown and Chester; Concord Monthly Meeting, founded 1684, preparative meetings at Concord and Chichester; Swarthmore, founded 1893, meeting house at Swarthmore; Birmingham, founded 1815, set off from Concord, preparative Meeting at Birmingham; Newton, at Newtown Square.

*Catholic Churches.*—The Roman Catholic church in Delaware county is embodied in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, with Most Rev. Edmond F. Prendergast, D. D., as Archbishop. The Archdiocese of Philadelphia contains a Catholic population of approximately 605,000, and to it are assigned one Archbishop, two Bishops and 654 priests. In it are contained 271 churches, 3 colleges, and 149 parochial schools, the latter having an attendance of 65,912. The various Catholic churches in Delaware county, are enumerated below:

Chester, six churches:—St. Michael's, Rev. Joseph F. Timmins, rector; Rev. Joseph V. Sweeney, assistant rector; school-sisters of the Holy Child. Immaculate Heart of Mary, Rev. Peter J. Ryan, rector; Revs. John J. McMahon and Francis P. McGinn, assistant rectors; school-sisters of Immaculate Heart of Mary. St. Hedwigs (Polish), Rev. Leon Wierzynski, rector, *pro tem.*; school-sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth. Holy Ghost (Rutherfordian), Rev. Lucas Bilansky, rector. Chapel of St. Anthony of Padua (Italian), Rev. Antonio Garritano. Church of the Resurrection, Rev. August L. Ganister, rector.

Clifton—Sacred Heart (Polish), Rev. A. Kulawy, rector *pro tem.*; mission, Our Lady of Czestechowa B. V. M. Eddystone—St. Rose of Lima; Rev. Thomas F. Ryan, rector; Rev. Patrick D. Houston, assistant. Ivy Mills—St. Thomas the Apostle, Rev. Daniel A. Dever, D. D., rector; Rev. James J. Devine, assistant. Mission, Kaolin, first Sunday each month, station, Glen Mills, House of Refuge every Sunday. Kellyville—St. Charles Borromeo, Rev. Michael G. Scully, rector; Rev. John J. Cunniff, assistant; school-sisters of Immaculate Heart of Mary. Lansdowne—St. Philomena's, Rev. F. J. Markee, rector; Rev. John J. Toohey; school-sisters of Immaculate Heart of Mary. Lenni—St. Francis de Sales, Rev. William C. Farrell, rector; Rev. Joseph J. Conway, assistant; school-sisters of St. Francis; station, Delaware County House of Refuge for Girls. Media—Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary; Rev. Francis A. Brady, rector; school-sisters of St. Francis. Morton—Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Rev. James J. Wilson, rector. Norwood—St. Gabriel's, attended from Ridley Park. Ridley Park—St. Made-

## DELAWARE COUNTY

lives, Rev. William J. McCallen, Ph. D., rector. Sharon Hill—Holy Spirit, Rev. Joseph Paul Monville, rector; Rev. Francis E. Higgins, assistant; school-sisters of the Holy Child; Chapel, Convent of Sisters of Holy Child. Villanova—St. Thomas of Villanova, Rev. H. A. Gallagher, O. S. A., rector; Rev. A. J. Viger, O. S. A., and Augustinian Father assistant; school-sisters of Mercy; chapel, Augustinian Monastery, Reverend Augustinian Fathers; St. Rita's in St. Rita's Hall. Wayne—St. Katherine of Sienna, Very Rev. Joseph F. O'Keefe, V. F., rector.

There are churches of other denominations than those mentioned in the foregoing chronicle, whose work for the advancement of the cause of Christianity and the uplift of the community in which they have been placed, has been just as productive of good as have the efforts of the churches of the more numerous denominations, to whom more space has been granted.





Drawn by Ch.P. Thooley.

**THE BURD ORPHAN ASYLUM OF ST STEPHEN'S CHURCH.**

Bowen & Co. Philada.

## EDUCATION\*

With the first settlement of the territory now known as Delaware county, began the fight for educational advantages, now so marked a feature of the progress and enlightenment of the county. From 1684, when the first employment of a teacher is noted, the advance along educational lines has been rapid, until now no locality is without its public school, no borough without its high school; many private schools flourish, while three great institutions of national fame are located within the borders of Delaware county—Swarthmore College, Haverford College, and Pennsylvania Military Institute, all of which will have further and extended mention.

The first public utterance on the question of education for the people at large, is found in the general laws enacted by the second General Assembly, held at Philadelphia, March 10, 1683, over which William Penn presided. Chapter CXII, general laws provided:

"And to the End that Poor as well as Rich may be instructed in good and commendable learning, Which is to be preferred before Wealth be it, etc. That all persons in this Province and Territories thereof, having Children and all the Guardians or Trustees of Orphans, shall cause such to be instructed in Reading and writing; so that they may be able to read the Scriptures and to write by that time they attain to twelve years of age. And that they may be taught some useful trade or skill that the poor may work to live and the rich if they become poor may not want. Of which every county court shall take care: And if such parents, guardians or overseer, shall be found deficient in this respect every such parent, guardian or overseer shall pay for every such Child, five pounds. Except there should appear an incapacity in body or understanding to hinder it."

This law was in force for ten years; it was repealed when William and Mary took the government of the Province out of the hands of Penn and commissioned Benjamin Fletcher, the Governor of New York to be Captain General of Pennsylvania and the territories annexed. However, in the laws made that year the one numbered 25, entitled "The law about education of youth," the same law was reenacted with some changes—that part applying to guardians and trustees of orphan children, their obligation to have such minors taught to read and write depending upon their wards having, "sufficient estate and ability to do so." Neither of these acts, however, can be considered as meaning free public instruction, as no public funds were set apart to pay even the slight cost of education in the branches named, reading and writing. Free public education did not come for many years thereafter, and only then after a fierce fight.

The first schools were established by the Society of Friends, Christopher Taylor, a classical scholar, and prominent in the public life of the first decade, had a school on the island of Tinicum about which little is known. It was the first school of high grade in Pennsylvania. It was ordered by the Monthly Meeting, held at Darby, September 7, 1693, "that Benjamin Clift is to teach

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\*For much of the material of this chapter we are indebted to the excellent "History of Delaware County" of Henry Graham Ashmead.

schoole," his term to begin "ye 12th of ye 7 mo." and to continue "One whole yeare except two weeks." The annual salary was £12, but board was probably included. These Friends schools have always been a feature of the educational system of Delaware county. Teachers that had the proper qualifications were few, therefore progress was slow, but each monthly meeting maintained a committee on education which had oversight of those schools established. In 1788, Concord Meeting had three schools, and the report of the committee was that they believed there were no Friends' children "but what received a sufficiency of learning to fit them in a good degree for the business they are designed for." There were also schools at Darby, Radnor, Haverford, Middletown, Springfield and Upper Chichester and in connection with almost every Friends Meeting throughout the county. These schools, although established for the benefit of the Friends, were open to every denomination and being superior to any other schools of that day were well patronized. Many, indeed, were of so high a character that when the general system of free public education was finally established, there were many who doubted whether any benefit would result from the change. It must also be set down to the credit of the Friends that the proper education of the colored population claimed a share of their attention.

In 1777, while the British troops were scouring the territory, the Friends Yearly Meeting recommended that each local meeting should buy ground sufficient for a school house and a house, garden and cow pasture for the teacher. The idea was to secure a permanent teacher for each neighborhood of Friends. This plan practically covered Delaware County.

The education of the youth of Delaware county, outside these Friends schools, during the early years, was largely through a system of subscription schools established in the several townships. The subscriptions were voluntary, but when once made could be collected by law. This practice had become quite general by 1750 and many townships had school houses built and schools maintained through this system of voluntary contribution. The school houses were usually built of logs, with desks and seats of pine slabs. The teachers, some of whom were men of learning, were as a rule hardfisted failures in life, who ruled as despots in their little kingdoms. They were often itinerant, mostly poorly paid, and had difficulty in collecting their dues. A few were perfect Godsend to their children. But the quality of the teachers improved as the population increased, better text books came into use and better facilities were afforded the boys and girls. Yet, from these rude schools, boys and girls were turned out who went forward and rose to heights of prominence in both state and church.

The Delaware county superintendent in describing these schools in 1877, says: "There was no system of public instruction but the education of children was almost wholly a matter of private concern. The family school was succeeded by the neighborhood school. . . . Township lines were disregarded. Certain persons were made trustees, who had charge of the property and mostly appointed the teachers. The teachers were paid by their patrons

at the rate of two or three dollars a quarter for each child and sometimes something additional for wood and ink."

The pay of the early teacher averaged about \$25 monthly, the terms varying in length from three to seven months. The old subscription and Quaker paved the way to the public schools and only gave way before that great advance in educational methods. They did a great work in the training of the children of the early settlers, and, it must be remembered, trained and launched upon the seas of every vocation, craft and profession, many men and women who became famous, many who became noted, and many, many thousands who filled the humbler walks of life faithfully and well. They furnished the only opportunity for general education during the long period between 1700 and the public schools of 1834, and were, next to the churches, the greatest force for good in the new world.

All through these years of "subscription" schools, however, there had been the great idea of a "free school for every child," and in the constitution of 1776 there was a clause which provided that "A school or schools shall be established in each county by the legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the teachers paid by the public as may enable them to instruct youth at low prices." This did not, however, bring the free school into existence, and in the constitution of 1790 another effort was made by the friends of education to reach the goal of free education. The seventh clause of the new constitution provided that "The legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." But friends were arising who made valiant effort. In 1794, Dr. William Martin, of Chester, advocated in a lengthy article in the "Aurora" (published in Philadelphia), the necessity of establishing public seminaries of learning, and on April 4, 1809, the legislature passed a law that the children of parents too poor to provide for their child's education, should be properly instructed at the public cost, and directed the manner in which this expense should be defrayed.

All effort along the line of public education had been in behalf of the poor child, and was not regarded at all as a duty the state owed its citizens. However, by the passage of the act of April 3, 1831, a real start was made and means provided for the cost of maintaining public schools. This act provided that all money due the State by holders of patented land, and all fees received by the land office, should be invested until the interest annually would amount to \$100,000, after which time the interest was to apply to the support of the public schools throughout the commonwealth. When the act of April 1, 1834, providing for a system of general public education was passed, about \$500,000 had been received from the sources named, and the many opponents of the act contended that the legislature had violated the law of 1831 in providing for the support of the public school by direct taxation, instead of waiting until the fund set apart by that law had reached the sum of \$2,000,000, when the interest thereon would have been available for the support of the schools. The act of 1834 was violently opposed not by the illiterate, but by great numbers of the

ablest and best men of the State, who should have been loudest in its favor. Dr. George Smith and Samuel Anderson, senator and representative from Delaware county, were both warm friends of the law establishing public schools, Dr. Smith being particularly active in its support. When the act was submitted to the various townships of Delaware county, the canvass showed fourteen townships in its favor and seven opposed to the adoption of the law. The opponents of public schools in Delaware county held a meeting October 30, 1834, at the public house of Isaac Hall, in Nether Providence, that was presided over by so influential a man as Benjamin Pearson, Jonas P. Yarnall acting as secretary. This meeting adopted unanimously the following resolution: "Resolved, That we disapprove of the law passed at the last session of the legislature as a system of general education, believing that it is unjust and impolitic. That it was never intended by our constitution that the education of those children, whose parents were able to educate them, should be educated at the public expense."

The meeting also appointed Dr. Joseph Wilson, Joseph Gibson, James S. Peters, George Lewis and Benjamin Pearson, a committee to draft a memorial to the General Assembly, which, while it did not disapprove of the constitution of 1790 providing for the education of the poor, gratis, declared the law of 1834 was oppressive, because it: "imposed a disproportionate and unreasonable burden on the middle class of the community, who can partake but little of its benefits." The memorial also objected that the authority of the school directors, under the provisions of the new law, was unlimited, having power to tax the citizens to any extent, and "being responsible to nobody"; that the assessments for state and county purposes were sufficiently oppressive "without any addition to carry into operation an experiment of doubtful efficacy," and for these reasons they petitioned for the repeal of the law. Captain James Serrill and Joseph Bunting were appointed a committee to have the memorial printed, and a committee of sixty-four persons was appointed to circulate printed copies for signatures and return them to the chairman by November 1<sup>st</sup> following.

In the meantime, friends of the act creating a public school system were equally active. On November 4, 1834, the school delegates from all the townships except Aston and Concord met with the county commissioners in the court house at Chester, in accordance with the provisions of the act. George C. Leiper was chairman, and Homer Eachus secretary. The proceedings were stormy, but by a vote of thirteen to nine it was ordered that \$2500 should be appropriated for school purposes, and a meeting of the citizens at the usual place of election in each township was called to be held November 20<sup>th</sup> following, to ratify or reject the action of the delegates and commissioners. A meeting of those favoring the appropriation was held at Hall's Tavern, in Nether Providence, November 13, William Martin acting as president, J. Walker Jr. and I. E. Bonsall vice-presidents; J. S. White and A. D. Williamson, secretaries. The following resolution was adopted:

"That the tax levied by the commissioners and delegates ought to be extended to bonds, mortgages, stocks, etc., in the same proportion as on real estate, and that in order to raise an additional tax for the support of common schools, that the directors in the several districts shall meet as directed in the seventh section and determine whether there shall be an additional tax, and, if they decide in the affirmative, then the clerk of the board shall notify the directors, who shall determine the amount and be authorized to levy and collect such tax on bonds, mortgages and profitable occupations, as well as real estate, and the proper officers of the townships constitute a court of appeals in case any person may think himself aggrieved in the amount of tax so levied by said directors."

The same meeting adopted second and third resolutions. The second endorsed the course of Governor Wolf in the matter of public education, as also that of the members of the assembly who had voted for the measure; the third resolution appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to be presented to the legislature. This memorial declared that the signers were "deeply impressed with the importance of a proper system of education by common schools throughout the State. They have examined the last act passed at the last session of the legislature for that purpose, and are of the opinion that the objects contemplated by the law would be greatly promoted by an alteration in the mode of raising the money necessary to support public schools. So far as the law bears equally on all they cheerfully acquiesce in it, but some of its provisions they deem burdensome and unequal in their operations on a portion of their fellow citizens. The landed interest, as the law now exists, pays nearly the whole expense of the system, while many that are proper objects of taxation, contribute but a very small proportion." The memorial, after suggesting the taxation of bonds, mortgages and money at interest and the method of collecting from the townships concludes: "Your memorialists remonstrate against a repeal of the law, and are only desirous that the matter may have your deliberate consideration; sensible that such amendments will be adopted as you may deem most beneficial and just, tending to equalize the operations of the law, the effects of which will strengthen the system, disseminate knowledge among the people, the only sure means of perpetuating the principles of national liberty."

This memorial, with twelve other petitions against repeal, signed by 873 names, was presented to the legislature from Delaware county, a number three times greater than from any other county. Thirty-three petitions, for repeal signed by 1024 names was also presented. The law was never repealed, but formed the basis of all following legislation under which the public school system of the State has been built up.

It was not wholly a mercenary motive which induced the opposition to the law. The religious denominations had grown up with the idea that education was a part of religion and could not be properly severed from it. With this idea they had at considerable sacrifice formed a school system which they feared, and as shown, justly feared, could not be continued in competition with a state supported scheme. It is a matter rather of surprise that so many Friends were willing to join with their neighbors, on the ground of the common good in supporting the new system of free schools. Dr. George Smith

one of their number was head of the committee on education in the Senate and much of the labor of passing the bill in the early critical days devolved on him.

The eleven townships of Delaware county that accepted the law on November 24, 1834, were: Chester, Haverford, Lower Chichester, Marple, Nether Providence, Radnor, Ridley, Upper Darby and Upper Chichester, but soon afterward it was accepted by all and placed in operation. The report of James Findlay, secretary of the commonwealth, dated March 2, 1835, states that in Delaware county all the school districts had accepted the law, that the State appropriation was \$1070.93, and that \$2200 had been voted to be raised in the county by tax. From that time each township has operated under the State law which determines the powers of school boards in school districts, and plainly outlines the course to be followed. Under this law Delaware county has built up a strong system of public schools; the buildings in which they are housed are creditable; the personnel of the teaching corps is as high as present salaries will allow. The county is divided into forty-four school districts, each township being supreme in its power over the districts within its borders. In 1912 the value of school property within the county outside the independent districts of Chester, Radnor and Darby, was \$1,143,663.11; the average monthly salary paid men was \$114, and women \$53. High schools where students can prepare for college are maintained in eight districts, while in six schools a course of manual training is part of the curriculum. The county has been fortunate in its selection of superintendents of public instruction, they having been uniformly men in full sympathy with the cause of public education, each striving to place the schools upon a higher plane of efficiency.

A great number of parochial schools and those of higher grade have always been maintained by the Roman Catholic Church for the education of their youth, and at present, schools, seminaries and academies adequate in scope, with a sufficient corps of experienced teachers, flourish within the borders of Delaware county. No other strictly denominational schools are now maintained in the county, others being open to all religious bodies.

#### TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS.

*Aston.*—That schools existed in Aston prior to 1777 is proven by the testimony of Thomas Dutton, a centenarian, who related that on the day the battle of Brandywine was fought, he, then a lad of nine years, heard the aged school master, James Rigby, say, on hearing booming of the cannon at Chadd's Ford, but a few miles away: "Go home, children; I can't keep school to-day." There was, however, no school building, so far as known, until 1802, when on May 11 of that year Samuel Hewes, of Aston, conveyed to William Pennell and Thomas Dutton "for the use of a school, a house thereon to be built," a lot of land comprising an acre. The lot was to be held "in trust and for the use of a school, a house to be built thereon for the use, benefit and behoof of the subscribers towards building said house." The building thus erected was known as the Octagon building, at Village Green, and therein, about 1820, James McMullen was the teacher. In 1836, when the public school act had gone into ef-

fect and the board of directors for Aston township was organized, the old school house passed into the possession of the township, and on September 30, 1836, a school was opened there with Nicholas F. Walker as teacher of the lower room, at a salary of \$25 monthly, and Mrs. Moore was appointed teacher of the upper room. The Stony Bank school was next opened; Martins school-house next, later known as the "Logtown" school, that name giving way in 1880 to its present name—Chester Heights school. Rockdale followed with temporary quarters until 1853, when the Aston public school was built at Rockdale. The township now employs eight teachers, the schools being kept open nine months in the year. The salaries of teachers range from \$40 to \$50 monthly, and the estimated value of school property in the township is \$20,800.

*Bethel.*—About the year 1800, Caesar Paschal, a colored servant of Mark Wilcox, sold a tract of ground to a committee, on which a log school house was erected which was used but a short time. Twenty years prior, in 1780, a subscription school house of stone was erected on the corner of Kirk road, where in later years Thomas Booth had his shops. This building was torn down in 1825, having ceased to be used for school purposes several years earlier. In 1824 a school was opened in a stone building erected on a lot purchased from John Larkin, on the Bethel road, east of Booth's Corner, that was later known as public school No. 1, having prior to the act of 1834 been a subscription school. This building was torn down in 1868 to make way for a new school house costing \$1600. In 1839 a one-story octagon house was erected at Booth's Corner that was used as a school until it was destroyed by fire several years later. It was at once replaced by a new building that was used until 1870, when it was torn down and a building erected, known as public school No. 2. School No. 3 was erected in 1860 on the Bethel road, a short distance west of Chelsea. The township now employs three teachers for a term of nine months, at salaries of \$40 to \$50 monthly. The value of school property is \$7,700.

*Birmingham.*—The first school house in this township was built on a lot conveyed by John Burgess, April 30, 1806, "for the use of a school, but for no other purpose whatever," Burgess reserving the timber growing on the lot. A stone school house was built thereon, the cost being defrayed by the neighboring residents. The building was located in the southeastern part of the township, and was known for many years as Mount Racket. In 1825 Eli Harvey gave the use of an old hipped roof house, built before the Revolution, it is said, for school purposes. In addition to the free use of this house, Mr. Harvey also furnished firewood grates. About 1826 Joseph Russell lived at the Baptist church, and taught school in the shed adjoining his dwelling. About 1828-30, Milcena Gilpin taught a subscription school in the dwelling house near the old Butcher mill, the property then being owned by her father, Isaac G. Gilpin. Near Dilworthtown, on Thomas Williamson's property was a frame school house which Williamson sold for one dollar. This school was discontinued in 1841. There was also an octagon shaped building, erected near the residence of Squire Robert Frame, that was known as the "Frame school house"; another

er near Robert Bullock's, called the Bullock school house. All these buildings, after the public school law was accepted, became the property of the township. The township at the present time is divided into three school districts, and employs three teachers, receiving salaries from \$40 to \$50 monthly. The estimated value of school property in the district is \$6550, and the schools are open for a term of nine months.

*Upper Chichester.*—In 1793 the Society of Friends established a school in Upper Chichester which was maintained by the Society until the public school system was introduced. There was also, previous to 1825, a subscription school maintained in a brick house built for the purpose on the site of the present public school building No. 1, within a short distance of the village known successively as Chichester Cross Road, McCaysville and Chichester. After the adoption of the public law this building became the property of the township and was continued for school purposes until 1867, when it was torn down and replaced with a two-story building at a cost of \$2500, for the lower story, the second story being paid for by subscriptions of citizens of the township, in order that they might have a room for Sunday school purposes and for public meetings. John Talbot was the first teacher under the new law, but, being unable to maintain discipline, the school was closed until the directors could secure a more efficient teacher, he appearing in the person of Joseph Henderson.

The Dutton school house, on the road leading from Aston to Marcus Hook, was built many years prior to the adoption of the free school system, and was known as the Stone, or White school house. After the schools became free, this school passed under the control of the township, and an addition was added in 1838. In May, 1837, Elizabeth Harvey began teaching there, but December 18 of the same year John Lloyd was teacher. In 1870 the school directors purchased land adjoining the school lot, the ancient stone building was removed, and a modern school building erected. By 1842 these two schools became so overcrowded that an additional school was opened December 9, in a house of Salkeld Larkin on the Chichester and Concord road, Luke Pennell being the first teacher. This school, known as No. 3, was kept at the Larkin house until 1859, when the Larkin school house was erected; school continued in the building until 1874, then was discontinued, but again opened and continued until June, 1876, when the school was finally closed. The township now contains four school districts, and employs four teachers, for a term of nine months, at salaries varying from \$45 to \$65 monthly; value of school property, \$5500.

*Lower Chichester.*—The first school of which there is record in Lower Chichester was conducted under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and was held in the frame house of worship on St. Martin's lot, after the first brick church was erected in 1745, and continued for nearly sixty years. In 1801 a brick school house was erected on the church lot, the cost being borne by members of the parish. Here all public meetings of the township were held it would appear, but certainly so after 1805. The old church house was torn down in 1860 by William Trainer, who

gave \$100 for the materials. About 1854 the Cedar Grove school house, near the Baptist graveyard, was erected, and old St. Martin's school, after sixty years of usefulness, was discontinued. After the passage of the school law of 1834, the directors erected a school house near Linwood Station, on land donated by John D. White, one of the directors. The building was so poorly constructed that it was torn down, and in 1844 another school house was built at Rocky Hill. In 1880 a modern school building was erected on the Southern post road at Trainer's Station. In 1860 and for some time thereafter, the Misses Emanuel conducted a private educational institution in Lower Chichester, known as Linwood Seminary. The township now comprises seven school districts, employing seven teachers, for a term of nine months. The value of school property in the township is estimated at \$15,000.

*Concord.*—The first schools known in Concord were conducted by the Society of Friends. In 1827 a two-story school house was erected, and in it there was a separation of the children into grades. In the following year the Friends division came, and henceforth Orthodox and Hicksite children were educated in separate schools. The first board of directors, under the act of 1836, met and arrived at a decision, best expressed in the following notice posted throughout the township:

"Notice: At a meeting, Concord, September 2, 1836. To all concerned: The directors of the district of Concord have resolved to open three schools in said district, viz: At Millers or Lower school and Union school near Newlin's store and Upper school, Concord Hill, on Second Day, the 12th inst., for the reception of all children over four years old, for tuition and instruction. By order of the Board, Reece Pyle, Secretary."

The first teachers employed were Neal Duffee, at Mattson's; Jesse Green, for the Elam school; and Alexander McKeever for Concord. In 1853 the school houses in the township were Hatton's No. 1; Mattson's No. 2; Gamble's, No. 3; and Sharpless No. 4.

The first school house erected in the township, except that of the Friends, was upon land donated for the purpose by Levi Mattson. It was a one-story stone building, the lot containing half an acre, located on the north side of the great road from Concord to Chester. The cost of the building was borne by subscriptions from those living near by, and school was held therein and is the school mentioned in the foregoing notice as Miller's, or Lower School. From 1812 to 1815, John McClugen whose Saturday night libations at the Cross Keys Tavern often incapacitated him from Monday morning appearance at school, was the teacher. In 1859 another stone school house was erected on the lot at a cost of \$944. A school house was also built on the road leading from Naaman's creek to Concord road in 1827, which under the public school act became in 1836 public school No. 3, and so continued until 1856, when a new school house was erected at Johnson's Corners, and the old property sold. In 1837 a school was established at the house of Matthew Ash, in the vicinity of Concord Friends' meeting house, in which a public school was maintained for a long time. The first agitation for a school house in Concordville was

made in 1860, but nothing was accomplished until 1873-74, when a commodious two-story brick building was erected at a cost of \$4000, located on the State road at the western end of the village.

On June 15, 1847, the directors purchased land of Caspar Sharpless and erected a stone school house which was opened May 15, 1848, with Sarah C. Walton as the first teacher. In 1870 the lot was exchanged with Fairman Rogers for one in close proximity to Markham Station, on which a building forty by forty feet was erected. The Spring Valley school house was erected in 1852, and was in use for school purposes until 1870, when it was abandoned, the district being combined with Concordville and McCartney districts. The McCartney lot was purchased about 1878, and a school house erected, now known as No. 5, situated in the southern part of the township, below Smith's Crossing. The Concord township was the home for years of Maplewood Institute, founded in 1862, by Prof. Joseph Shortlidge; and of Ward Academy, founded in 1882, both now passed out of existence. The township employs six teachers, at salaries varying from \$45 to \$65 monthly, who teach nine months each year. School property in the district is valued at \$20,560.

*Darby.*—On September 25, 1837, the school directors of the western school district purchased a lot from the administrator of the estate of John Shaw Jr., on which they erected a one-story building which was used until 1874, then replaced by a modern brick school building. The Southern school, located on Calcon Hook, has existed since 1850, when the first school house was built, but replaced in 1871 by the present building. African school is located on the Horntown road. The first school building was of frame, and stood on a lot originally owned by George G. Knowles until 1875, when it was replaced by the present brick structure. The schools of Darby borough will appear elsewhere. Darby township is now divided into seven districts, and employs seven teachers, for a term of nine months, at salaries varying from \$45 to \$55; value of school property \$69,000.

*Upper Darby.*—The first official record of land being set apart for school purposes in Upper Darby is in a deed made in 1779, conveying twenty-four perches of ground on the Darby and Haverford road, near the residence of Isaac Garrett. On this lot a school house was erected, that is distinctly shown on John Hill's "Map of Philadelphia and its Environs," published in 1807. In that school Isaac Garrett was one time a teacher, and William and John Sellers pupils. Formerly under control of a board of trustees, it was transferred to the township school directors after the passage of the public school act of 1836. On February 18, 1833, a lot was granted, and later a school house erected and a school maintained there, known as the Union school. On this site the present stone school house near the William Walker grist mill was erected, the Union school being transferred by its trustees to the township, after the passage of the act of 1836.

On the Springfield road, west of Clifton, is a building which for many years was used as a school house, continuing as such until 1871. On March 23, 1871, a lot was purchased and the present two-story brick school house

erected at a cost of nearly \$6000, the old school house and lot being sold for \$1000. The Central school house above Garrettsford was erected in 1838, and in 1873 another school house was built on the same lot, and schools have since been conducted in both buildings. In 1851 a school house was built at Kelleyville, and used until 1871, when the school was discontinued.

On June 6, 1873, the residents of Pattonville (now Fernwood) petitioned for a school, which was granted, and the old Methodist church was leased for a schoolroom and used until 1875, when the present two-story brick building was erected. In 1869 the brick building used for the parochial school of St. Charles Borromeo Church at Kelleyville was erected, and is under the control of the Catholic church. Upper Darby now employs the services of twenty teachers, for a term of ten months. Value of school property, \$80,000. The township maintains a high school with five teachers, also for a term of ten months, the course covering four years of study. A special course in music is also included in the course. The building is a two-story brick, on Lansdowne Drive; Henderson M. Mendenhall, principal.

*Edgmont.*—One of the first school houses in Edgmont of which there is record, was built about 1760, in the eastern part of the township, near the line of Upper Providence. This house was of stone, the mortar used, a composition of clay and straw. Thomas Hammer was a teacher there, and also taught in Upper Providence, but in 1799 was a shot keeper in Edgmont. This old school house was not in use in 1800, and about 1860 was torn down. What was later the Central District, was known as Big Edgmont. There a stone school house was erected in 1749, and in 1809 a new stone building was erected upon its site, which remained in use until 1870, when the present school house was erected. Isaac Wood was the first teacher in the second house. In 1841 the school directors purchased a lot in the southern part of the township, on which they erected a stone school house, that was abandoned after being in use about ten years. The stone school house in the western district, known as No. 1, was built in 1867. A stone school house erected in the southern district in 1843, known as No. 3, was in use until 1875, when a lot was purchased from Jesse Green and Isaac Sharpless, about three hundred yards from the old building, and a new stone school building erected.

A private school building known as Edgmont Central Seminary was erected in 1809, and a school maintained for several years. This building erected of stone was torn down in 1870. Edgmont now employs three teachers, for a term of nine months, at salaries from \$40 to \$50; value of school property, \$6500.

*Haverford.*—While doubtless schools were maintained from a much earlier date, the first recorded purchase of land for school purposes was on October 28, 1799, when a lot was bought in the southwestern part of the township, near the present school building, "for the purpose of erecting a school house thereon, and for no other purpose or use." A stone building was erected which was used for school purposes until 1883, when it was abandoned, a substantial stone building having been erected to take its place.

On the Townsend Cooper property, formerly owned by Levi Lukes, a stone school house was built about 1814. It was torn down about 1835, not having been used as a school house for several years prior to that date. About 1830 another school house was built on the lands of Jonathan Miller, near the Dickinson grist mill, on Cobb's creek. John Moore was a teacher there for several years. On a corner of the Darby road and a road leading from the West Chester road to Clifton mills, a stone school house was built about 1874, on a lot purchased from William Davis. Another school house was built near the Montgomery county line, on Mrs. Sarah O'Connor's property, east of Cobb's Creek. In Haverford township is also located that prosperous and useful institution—Haverford College, that will have extended mention elsewhere. Haverford township employs twenty-two teachers, for a term of nine and a half months, at salaries varying from \$40 to \$160 monthly. A two-story stone high school building has recently been completed at Oakmont, within which five teachers give instruction in a four years course of study, with special teachers in drawing and music. School property in the township is valued at \$122,800; while \$178,000 has been voted for school buildings not yet completed. Principal of high school, Joseph W. Huff.

*Marple*.—The first school of record in Marple was established in 1785. On May 31, 1791, Enoch Taylor and wife conveyed a quarter of an acre of ground on the west side of the Marple road, in trust, for use of a school to be kept under the direction of the Chester Meeting of Friends. On December 20 of the same year, David Hall and wife conveyed a lot adjoining for the same purpose. On these lots a school house was erected and used until about 1836, when it was abandoned. On December 24, 1836, the school directors purchased land on which they erected a school house to succeed the first mentioned one. In 1857 the second school house was sold to Nathan W. Latcher, and a new building erected on the site which was used until 1877. In the latter year the present brick school house, known as No. 2, was erected. On August 28, 1877, the court authorized the Chester Friends Meeting to sell the old lot, and it became the property of Malachi Stone, he paying \$1000 for the property. On March 21, 1818, John Craig, in consideration of one dollar and that a school house should be built thereon, conveyed a piece of ground near Broomall, on which a stone school house was erected. This school was under the care of trustees until the school law of 1836 went into effect, when it was transferred to directors. The house of 1818 was used until 1855, when it was removed and a two-story building erected in its place. On February 22, 1837, a lot was bought from Benjamin Garrett and a stone building erected. This lot was conveyed in "consideration of promoting the education and literary instruction of the youth, resident in or belonging to the township of Marple." That building was used until the present stone building was erected in 1877, on the same lot but nearer the road. This is known as the Cedar Grove school house. Marple school district employs four teachers, at salaries of \$50 to \$55 monthly; value of school property \$6500.

*Middletown*.—Documents are extant that show that as early as 1740 a

school of considerable importance existed in Middletown, the building in which it was located having been donated by Thomas Yarnall and Thomas Minshall. This school was at one time in charge of George Deeble, a one-armed Englishman, a very capable instructor. On May 16, 1749, a plot near the Presbyterian Church, on the Edgemont road, was conveyed to trustees for school purposes. On this lot a stone school house was built, which was standing in 1835, as in that year it was mentioned by the school directors as "near Middletown Meeting House" and designated as school No. 3. As early as 1783, Friends of Middletown established a school at their meeting house, the old stone building in which it was held now standing unused on the church lot. The society maintained this school until 1827, when the separation into two bodies placed it under the control of the Hicksite branch, who continued it for several years. Three well known teachers—John Hutton, Jacob Haines and Jehu Broomall—taught in this school during the period 1815-20. James Emlen, at the time the Friends separated, was teaching a private school in a house near the old Emlen mill. At the same house the Orthodox Friends held their meetings and kept their school until 1836. After completing their meeting house, about that year, they erected a stone school house upon the same lot that has been used as a school building until a recent date.

In 1813 a school house is mentioned in the road docket as "William Smedley's school house," which was used as a house in 1808. It was located at the forks of the Rose Tree and Middletown roads; was accepted by the school directors in 1835; designated school No. 2 and discontinued in 1839. In 1837 a half-acre of land was bought from Nicholas Fairlamb and a school house was erected. At a meeting of the school directors in November of that year, it was determined that the Fairlamb school house "lately erected, shall be called No. 1; the school house near William Smedley, No. 2; the school house at the Middletown Meeting House, No. 3; and the school house lately erected near Riddle factory, No. 4." On December 1, 1837, the directors decided these schools should open December 19 that year. Public notice was given that four teachers would be employed, but five were examined and employed for a term of three months, the fifth school being located in a house near the Pitts farm, where later a school house was erected.

In 1839 a school house was built in the western part of the township, on land purchased from Joshua Sharpless. In 1841 another school house was built at what is known as the "Barrens," which was used until 1868, when it was replaced by a much larger and better building, known as No. 8. The building known as No. 5 was completed in June, 1840. The report of the directors, dated July 16, 1849, show that in the township at that time there were six schools open seven months of the year, employing four male and two female teachers, instructing 192 male and 228 female pupils. The average number attending each school was 70; the amount of tax collected \$1015.43; cost of instruction, \$1008. School No. 7 was built near Knowlton in 1850, and at the same time a hall was rented at Spring Hill for school purposes. In 1858 Samuel Riddle's offer to furnish a room for school purposes was accepted, and

the school was known as Glen Riddle school. This was later abandoned and the Knowlton lot sold in 1869. In 1861 the present No. 7 school was built at Lima. In 1864 a school house was built on land secured from Samuel Riddle and school opened there November 28, 1864. The old buildings becoming aged and inadequate, were in the following years replaced with ones more modern and changes made in the numbering. The township employs nine teachers, at salaries varying from \$45 to \$65; value of school property, \$11,100.

*Newtown.*—One of the earliest schools in Delaware county was maintained at old Newtown Square, early in the last century. It was used as early as 1750, for Benjamin West, the famous painter, then a lad of twelve years, attended school there that year. It was built of logs, the rude desks being fastened to the sides of the building. The log house was removed in 1815 and a similar building erected which was used until 1820. No trace of it now remains. For many years a copybook was preserved in which young West, "while at school in Newtown Square, had drawn numerous pictures of various animals, etc., and there is a tradition that these were made as compensation for assistance given him in arithmetic by another schoolboy named Williamson, the owner of the book, the youthful artist not having much taste for figures."

In 1749, a stone school house was erected on a knoll in front of St. David's Church, in which school was kept until 1820. This building was removed in comparatively recent years. About 1815, the Friends of Newtown Meeting erected a one-story octagon shaped school house on the meeting house lot. This school was maintained by subscription, as was usual in the early days, and on the death of Dr. Jonas Preston, in 1836, by his will, his estate was charged with the annual payment of \$200 towards the support of this school. This fund for a great many years paid the salary of the teacher. After the law of 1834 became operative there being no school houses in the township except this one, application was made by the school directors to the Society for its use, but the request was denied. On August 11, 1836, a stone octagonal shaped school house was erected on the West Chester road, above Newtown Square, which was continued in use for many years, until the stone building known as Chestnut Grove Seminary was built to take its place. On July 23, 1839, a piece of land was bought from Isaac Thomas, located on the road leading from Berwyn to St. David's post office, and was erected thereon a stone school house which continued in use until 1870, when a lot was purchased on the Leopard road, at St. David's post office, and a stone house erected in the same year, the old building then being abandoned for school purposes. In 1841 a lot located on the west side of the West Chester road, east of Newtown Square, was donated for school purposes by Isaac Foulk, the deed providing that in case the ground ceased to be used for school purposes it should revert to his heirs. A stone school house was erected thereon by the directors and used for about twenty-five years, then was abandoned. There are now employed five teachers, for a nine months term, at salaries of \$53 to \$73. A high

school is maintained in the township, giving a two years course. M. Adele Caley, teacher; value of school property, \$13,500.

*Nether Providence.*—On February 10, 1810, a lot was purchased and later a stone school house erected at what is now Hinkson's Corners. A school was there maintained, known as a Union school until April 26, 1841, when it was transferred by the trustees to the school directors. In January, 1861, it was transferred of the school district, which at the same time purchased land adjoining. In June, 1866, the old house was torn down and the present structure erected, and in 1881 an addition was built. One of the early teachers was Caleb Pierce, a noted pedagogue, who taught there in 1821. In 1812 the Friends near what is now the borough of Media built a school house on their land, in which school was kept until 1840, when a school house was built in what is now the borough of Media. When the borough schools were organized in 1856, this school was used jointly by borough and township for a time, then became the property of the borough, then sold and converted into a dwelling house. In 1857 the township being without a school in that section, erected the present brick school house at Briggsville.

In 1840 a lot was purchased at Pleasant Hill, and a stone school house was erected at a cost of \$3000. The Todmorton school was first kept in the lower story of the Presbyterian church, erected by William T. Cook, at his mills. This is in Crookville school district, over which there were legal proceedings necessary in order to establish their right to be a separate school district and maintain a school. The school at Avondale Mills was built in 1840 of stone, one-story high. This was used until after 1861, when it was abandoned and became a ruin. Although Nether Providence at first refused to recognize the validity of the public school act of 1834, they later came into line, and the cause of education is there warmly supported. There are ten teachers now employed in the township, for a term of nine and a half months, at salaries ranging from \$58 to \$90 monthly. A high school is also maintained, giving a two years course. This school, known as Wallingford High School, is housed in a two-story stone building, employs two regular teachers, with special teachers in vocal music and drawing; value of school property, \$22,500.

*Upper Providence.*—The present Blue Hill school house stands on the site of one of the ancient school buildings of the county. When the first building was erected is not known, but in 1877 a school was in existence there. Some of the early teachers of this school were Jesse Haines, Martha Cromwell, Thomas Hammer, Samuel Brown, Thomas Megarge, Elizabeth Passmore, John Hammer and W. Lightfoot. The first building was evidently of logs, but prior to 1797 a stone school house was built by subscription. George Miller, by will dated January 12, 1794, probated 1797, devised to Jacob Minshall one acre, two square perches, of land, "with all buildings thereon," in trust, for the "Society of Protestants, commonly called Quakers," of Chester Monthly Meeting, for "the use of a school to be kept thereon" under the care of Friends. School was kept there under the direction of the Chester Meet-

ing until 1837, when the old Blue Hill school passed to the school directors of the township. In 1872 the old school house was rebuilt.

Sandy Bank school No. 2 was established on the Providence road below Rose Tree in 1837, and school maintained in the original building until 1870, when a brick building was erected on a lot adjoining. Prior to 1872 a school had been maintained in a house belonging to Samuel Bancroft, near the Burnt Mills (Manchester Mills), the present brick building known as district No. 1, having been erected in 1872. Upper Providence now employs six teachers for a term of nine months, at salaries varying from \$50 to \$65 monthly; value of school property, \$15,500.

*Radnor*.—Prior to the adoption of the public school law of 1834, schools had been maintained in the township from its early settlement. They were subscription schools, mainly kept open only in the winter and for periods of varying length. The first court record of schools is in 1825, when it is known school trustees ("school men") were elected. In 1827 it is recorded that land was purchased by the "school men" of Mordecai Lewis, on which to erect a Union school.

In 1837 the first purchase of land by school directors under the new act was made. In 1855 another purchase was made, and others have continued as necessity required. Suitable buildings have at all times been provided, and in public education Radnor compares favorably with other townships. In this township Villanova College, belonging to the Catholic Brotherhood of St. Augustine, is located. This college, an offshoot of St. Augustine's, of Philadelphia, was founded by Rev. John Possidius O'Dwyer. The first building was the two and a half story stone house, the former residence of John Rudolf, from whom the property was purchased. Building after building has been added on a large scale until now the college comprises a convent with novitiate and study house for members of the order; a college for the education of the laity of the church, in the classics, arts and sciences; church, chapel and all the varied buildings attached to a complete monastic and educational institution of this class. The grounds are extensive, the buildings costly, stately and beautiful, wholly adapted to their intended uses.

Radnor township is an independent school district, of the third class, employing thirty-six teachers for a term of nine and a half months, at salaries varying from \$45 to \$168 monthly. This includes all grades from primary to high school inclusive.

*Tinicum*.—From the earliest settlement of the island of Tinicum in the Delaware, schools in form not differing from those of other townships of Delaware county, have been maintained. Public schools have existed since their creation by the act of 1834, and the township now employs five teachers for a term of nine months, at salaries ranging from \$50 to \$60 monthly. School property in the township is valued at \$19,000, including the new school building dedicated to educational purposes, November 11, 1911. The building contains four large well lighted rooms, with suitable furniture, light and heat.

*Thornbury*.—In 1715 a deed was made for a lot located near the Chester

county line, on the road leading from Concord to Dilworthtown, and there at about the same time a school house was built that was destroyed by fire in 1810 and rebuilt. The lot was transferred to the school directors of the township in 1837, and school was kept in the second building until December, 1842, when that building also was destroyed by fire. A third stone house was built on the site and used until 1872, when it was removed and the present brick building erected, now known as Western District school house. In the ancient deed the right to a foot path three feet wide to a spring not far distant, was granted. This right granted in 1715 was taken advantage of by the pupils until 1880, when a water supply was furnished much nearer the school house.

The Eastern District school house, erected in 1863, was substituted in that year for a stone school house built in 1839, a half mile south of the present building. The first school house in the Central District of Thornbury was built in 1820, located on ground belonging to Nathan Hunt, who taught school in a frame house built by himself. Here in 1840 the school directors built a stone school house that existed until 1863, when the present brick building was erected.

A school district exists in the northwestern part of the township, which is formed from a part of Westtown township, Chester county, the school house for this district lying in Westtown township. This district, created by act of legislature, May 1, 1852, is known as the Westtown and Thornbury School District. In 1861 the residents living east of the district just named also petitioned for the erection of an independent and separate school district. This was granted by act of April 1, 1861, and the district was enlarged by act of April 9, 1873—the district known as Union School District of Chester and Delaware counties. Thornbury employs five teachers, at salaries of \$45 to \$55 monthly; value of school property, \$13,300.

*Springfield.*—A school was maintained in Springfield as early as 1793, under the care of the Society of Friends. The Yellow school house was erected prior to 1800, on land lying along the Springfield and Darby road, at its intersection by the road from the Rhoads farm to the Chester and Springfield road. One of the early teachers was an Englishman named McCue, who taught for several years, but at last fell a victim to his intemperate habits, being found dead in a haymow. The Yellow school house was used until 1852, when the present Central school house was built. About 1822 a stone school house was built near the line of Ridley township, one mile south of Oakdale post office, that was used until 1857, when the Oakdale school house, called Oakdale Seminary, was built, and the old school house near Ridley abandoned. In 1855 the school house on Darby creek, near Hey's mill, was erected, and is still standing. In 1830 a school house was erected by trustees, that was in use from 1836 to 1857 by the township as a public school. On April 1, 1857, Seth Pancoast, the surviving trustee, sold the lot to the school directors, who erected the present two-story stone building, the upper story being used for a hall, the expense of its construction having been defrayed by subscription.

The present two-story brick house at Morton was erected in 1875, at a

cost of \$3500. The lower part was built by the township, the upper story by a stock company, the township having the right to take it for school purposes, should necessity require, by paying the stockholders \$2000. The lot on which it is built was donated by Alexander Young. The township now employs five teachers, at salaries of \$50 to \$60 monthly; value of school property, \$14,294.

Springfield township is also the home of Swarthmore College, founded in 1866, that is the subject of a separate article. Swarthmore Preparatory School is a flourishing school for boys, near the college. During its whole history it has been under the efficient control and ownership of Arthur H. Tomlinson.

*Ridley.*—In 1800 a school house was erected by subscription on land donated by Caleb Davis, located on the north side of the great road. The first teacher was Jacob Fenton, a graduate of Dartmouth College. An agreement made with him is of interest. It provided he should "teach a regular day school, subject to the direction of the trustees of said school, in the rudiments of the English language, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, and either or every branch of the mathematics, at the rate of \$2 a quarter, for every scholar subscribed for the term of three months to commence on the twentieth day of tenth month 1800; and the undersigned subscribers to said school agree to pay the said Fenton, or order, \$2 for every scholar subscribed, together with a reasonable charge for wood and ink." Before the winter had passed, Fenton was in financial difficulties. He sent his bills before they were due, refused to allow for time lost by absence, and at the end of his term bade the trustees defiance and kept possession of the school. The trustees resolved to eject him. The following brief entry, January, 1801, is significant: "On the morning of the 23rd, the foregoing resolution of the trustees was carried into effect."

On August 20, 1800, a school lot was conveyed, lying on the Lazaretto between the Southern post road and Moore's Station. The donor was Lewis Morey, the land to be used "to build a school house thereon, and for no other purpose." The school house was built at once, as it appears on Hill's maps; was under the charge of trustees, then passed to the control of the school directors of the township, who maintained a school there until 1879, when the Norwood school house was built. The old house was then abandoned and sold. In 1819, Thomas Leiper erected a stone school house on the Leiper church lot, which was in use until the Thomas Leiper school house was erected in 1870 by the school directors, just across from the old building that has long been in ruins.

The Kedron school house, a one story structure, was built in 1862, on the road from Morton to Norwood Station. In 1870 the two-story brick school house on the south side of the Southern post road, a short distance south of Crum Lynne, was erected, and in 1873 enlarged. In 1876 the building at the northwest corner of Lexington and second street, Eddystone, was built, and in 1879 the directors erected the two-story brick school house at Norwood. Ridley is now employing twelve teachers, for a term of nine months, at salaries \$45 to \$65 monthly; value of school property, \$26,000.

Borough schools, in addition to the foregoing have been built and maintained; these will be treated separately, as will the schools of Chester, the only city in Delaware county.

#### CHESTER CITY.

*Chester City Schools.*—There is abundant evidence that in the early days the youth of the locality, now known as the city of Chester, were educated in the rudiments at least, in subscription schools, or by the ministers of the Church of England sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was a part of the duties of these ministers to give instruction in reading and writing, but the records are silent concerning the establishment of schools prior to 1770.

Joseph Hoskins, in his will, dated 12 mo. 31 day, 1769, devised a lot of land for school purposes. He did not die until 1773, but so secure were his neighbors, that the ground had been so devised, that in 1770 they built a school house on the lot, their only security being his word that the land would come to the trustees at his death, which it did and more with it. He allowed more land to be taken than was at first intended, so that an ample play ground was provided. In his will he further directed that £30, then a large sum, should be paid to John Eyre and James Barton, to be applied "for the schooling and educating of such poor children belonging to the inhabitants of the borough and township of Chester, as the said Preparative Meeting for the time being shall think fit to order and direct." The school house was built of bricks, laid in Flemish bond, the ends of the headers being burnt black, a style much in vogue at that time. In the south gable large numerals, 1770, were inserted in the wall, the figures being formed by the black ends of the headers. This was the beginning of free public instruction in Chester, and the important part played therein by Mr. Hoskins has been recognized in the naming of the new building erected at the corner of Fifth and Welsh streets, in 1882, the Joseph Hoskins school. One of the noted pupils who attended the first Welsh street school was the future Admiral Farragut, then living in the family of Commodore Porter. From 1824 to 1830, William Neal was in charge of the school, at which time it was known as Chester academy.

The first private school of record in the borough was taught by Mrs. Irvin, and restricted to primary pupils. The following years Miss Eliza Finch kept a school in the old Logan house, on Second street, near Edgmont. Among her pupils was the future Admiral David D. Porter and his brothers. She retired from teaching in 1830, and was followed by Caleb Pierce, who in a summer house in the rear of the Columbia instructed in his select school the youths of Chester whose parents would not allow them to attend the Welsh street school, which was classified under the act of 1802 as a "charity school." In 1834, James Campbell, a graduate of Union College, New York, taught the Chester Academy, and the same year a Mr. Jones was principal of the Chester High School.

In 1840, the public school system having been generally accepted, Caleb Pierce discontinued his "select" school and accepted a position as teacher in the Old Welsh street school. In 1843 that school was enlarged, James Ridgle was appointed principal, and four women teachers appointed. In that year Mrs. Frances Biddle established a day school for young ladies in the Sunday school room of St. Paul's Church. In 1845, James Dawson had a private school in one of the rooms of the school building, the public demand not requiring the use of all rooms in that building. In 1850, however, the school was so taxed for room that the Franklin street school in the south ward was built in 1853, and the Eleventh street school in the north ward erected in 1858. The pressure became so great on the schools that in 1864 schools were established in Crozer Academy on Second street; in 1864 and 1867 primary schools were opened in the Baptist chapel on Penn street, and in the basement of the African Methodist church on Second street, the latter exclusively for colored pupils. At this date a school for advanced colored scholars was maintained by the directors in a frame house on Second street. In 1867 the high school building was erected, in 1870 the Morton avenue building, and in 1871 the Patterson street school house was built and set aside as a colored school. In 1874 the Eleventh street house was enlarged and remodeled. In 1875 the old school building on Welsh street was taken down, and a large brick school house built. In 1878 the Howell street school house was erected, and in 1882 the Joseph Hoskins school building was dedicated, followed in 1883 by the purchase of the lot at the corner of Eleventh and Madison streets, formerly occupied by the Larkintown Sunday school, and a large building erected there in 1885.

Other school buildings have been added as needed, until Chester, a school district of the second class, has a public school system of which a larger city might justly be proud. In December, 1912, the total number of scholars enrolled in all grades was 5068, distributed among the twenty-two named schools of the city as follows:

High school . . . . .	488	Lincoln . . . . .	467
Dr. Starr . . . . .	299	Howell . . . . .	245
Harvey . . . . .	115	Dewey Grammar . . . . .	296
Morton . . . . .	251	Horace Mann . . . . .	320
Larkin Grammar . . . . .	570	Thurlow . . . . .	248
Graham . . . . .	240	Clayton . . . . .	156
Martin . . . . .	301	McCay . . . . .	27
Powell . . . . .	142	John A. Watts . . . . .	369
John Wetherill . . . . .	20	Harrison . . . . .	48
Gartside . . . . .	322	George Jones . . . . .	55
Patterson . . . . .	171	Ungraded school . . . . .	18

These twenty-two schools employ, for a school year of nine and a half months, the services of 156 teachers, under the management of a board of directors of nine persons, who appoint a city superintendent, and four supervisors in primary work, drawing, music and penmanship. A system of medical



HIGH SCHOOL, CHESTER.

inspection by four physicians safeguards the health of the pupils and teachers. The assessed valuation of school real estate on June 30, 1912, was \$562,352, and of school personal property, \$30,000. The financial condition of the school district of Chester city was shown on the same date to be most satisfactory, assets over liabilities being \$391,250. There was paid in teachers' salaries during the year, \$91,000, and for other salaries, \$5620. The city superintendent receives a salary of \$2500 per year, with a secretary's service at \$1000. In the department of supervision, the supervisor of primary grades receives a salary of \$80 monthly; the supervisors of writing, drawing and music, \$75 monthly; attendance officer, \$20 weekly. Principals' salaries are graded from \$210.52 per month down to \$52.50, the principal of the high school receiving the higher amount, principals of two room buildings, the latter. Teachers in the high school receive salaries graded from \$60 to \$110 monthly; those in the Larkin and Dewey Grammar schools, \$6.75 per month; teachers holding permanent certificates, \$55 per month; teachers having two years experience and holding professional certificates, \$50 per month; teachers with less than two years, experience, or not having a professional certificate, \$40 monthly. A Teachers' retirement fund has been established and a savings fund for the pupils. This latter fund, established February 24, 1890, showed for the year ending June 30, 1891, a total amount deposited of \$12,315.87, and a balance on hand of \$8055.83. For the year ending June 30, 1912, deposits were \$17,597.26, with a balance on hand of \$36,224.67.

The course of study in the high school covers four years, and four free scholarships in Swarthmore College are among the prizes for which graduates may strive. The city superintendent of schools, Thomas S. Cole, is a man well fitted by education and experience for the responsible position he occupies. The principal of the high school, Joseph G. E. Smedley, A. B., is an educator of high standing, while the principals of the grammar, intermediate and primary schools have been selected for their peculiar fitness. The teachers in the various schools are chosen as far as practicable from those holding diplomas from the city normal school, and it is hoped that soon holders of these diplomas will be placed upon a level with graduates of state normal schools.

#### BOROUGH SCHOOLS.

*Aldan*.—Employs four teachers for a term of ten months, at salaries ranging from \$55 to \$65. School property is valued at \$16,250.

*Clifton Heights*.—The borough employs ten teachers for a term of ten months, at salaries ranging from \$40 to \$90 monthly. School property is valued at \$37,000.

*Collingdale*.—Collingdale school property is valued at \$28,800; employs nine teachers for a term of nine and a half months; salaries paid vary from \$45 to \$75 monthly.

*Colewyn*.—Eight teachers are employed in Colewyn schools for a term of ten months, at salaries of \$40 to \$70 monthly; value of school property, \$9800.

*Eddystone*.—Schools in Eddystone are open for a term of nine and a

half months, six teachers being employed at salaries of \$40 to \$65; school property valued at \$20,800.

*Darby.*—The first record of a school within the limits of what is now Darby borough is found in the minutes of Darby Monthly Meeting, 7 mo. 7 day, 1692. This record relates to the engagement of Benjamin Clift to teach school beginning 7 mo. 12 day, 1692, to continue one year, except two weeks. He was also hired for the next year at a salary of £12. It is supposed this school was kept in Friends' Meeting House. This school in Darby was supported by Friends Society all through the years up to 1803. Michael Blunston, who died there in 1736, bequeathed "£50 in trust to school the children of poor Friends in Darby Monthly Meeting." Mention is also made of Friends Meeting in 1788, and in 1793 the Friends Society had seven schools in Delaware county, one located at Darby. Friends' schools have regularly kept since that date, and since 1820 women have been members of school committees. The law providing for free public education gradually superseded Friends' schools, although as late as 1854 John H. Bunting, of Darby, gave the sum of \$10,000, the interest to be used to support schools maintained by the Society. Such of these schools as yet remain are of an elementary character, but excellent results are obtained from them.

Prior to 1735, Davis Thomas of Darby, granted a lot on which to build a school house. The building was erected, another school was kept in a one-story brick house which stood until 1843 on part of the site of Mt. Zion burial ground. In this old building, on June 6, 1818, a meeting of citizens of Darby and adjoining townships was held, when it was resolved "that we will discourage the use of ardent spirits as an article of drink; we will not procure, use or give it to others as such in the time of gathering our hay and harvest, at the raising of buildings or on other public or social occasions." In 1841 the directors erected a stone school house in the village of Darby, which was used until 1855, when it was abandoned on the completion of the "Yellow" school house. The borough of Darby was incorporated in 1853 and became an independent school district. The old school house built in 1841, was sold to the borough and later was used as a jail. After the creation of the borough, a two-story stone building was erected, to which a two-story brick addition was built and rooms for six grades provided. In 1878 a one-story brick school house was built at Sharon Hill. After the population of Darby as a borough had reached the required number, 5000, application was made for the creation of an independent school district of the third class, under which classification the borough schools now exist. The governing body is a board of seven school directors, elected for a term of six years. The management of the schools is under a superintendent who is responsible to the board and appointed by them. Two buildings, known as the Walnut and Ridge Avenue buildings, are in use, the former being the home of the high school. Thirty-four regular teachers are employed, and three substitutes for a school year of ten months. In the high school, five teachers are employed, including Ellen S. Boustein, principal. In the same building the grammar school employs

six teachers and the primary grades eight teachers. A special department of manual training and a drawing department, with one teacher each, is also maintained in the Walnut street building.

The Ridge Avenue school, Elizabeth A. Hemphill, principal, employs four teachers in the grammar school grades, eight in the primary grades, and a special teacher in drawing. The high school course covers four years of study in two courses:—Latin, scientific and commercial. The minimum salary in the high school is \$500 yearly, with an annual increase of \$25 until a maximum salary of \$700 is reached. Grammer and primary teachers receive a minimum salary of \$400 yearly, with an annual increase of \$25 until a maximum salary of \$600 is reached. The Walnut street building, built in 1896, was enlarged to its present size in 1907. In it are located the high school, grammar and primary schools, also the high school auditorium, with a seating capacity of 600. Here also the superintendent has his office. The Ridge Avenue building, erected in 1903, contains fifteen rooms, accommodating grammar and primary departments, also a room used by the board of school directors for the meetings. The real estate of the borough was valued at \$110,000; furniture, apparatus and books, \$15,000. A later assessment increases the total valuation to \$135,000. For the year ending July 11, 1911, 1286 pupils were enrolled, with an average daily attendance of 911. For the year 1911 these figures were slightly increased. For the same year, 117 high school scholars were enrolled, with an average daily attendance of 89.

Charles P. Sweeney, borough superintendent of public instruction, is an educator of forty-five years experience. He began teaching at the age of eighteen years, in Delaware county, New York; taught one year in Ohio, several years in New York, nine years in Cape May county, New Jersey, then taught in the Classical Institute on Thirteenth street, Philadelphia; was principal of Lykens borough school, Pennsylvania; principal of Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania; principal of Slatington schools, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania; then in 1898 came to the Darby schools. He was principal of the Lykens and of the Orwigsburg schools when the first classes were graduated, and of Darby high school when the first class graduated from that institution. In 1913 he will complete his fifteen years of successful educational work in Darby Borough.

*Glenolden*.—Schools in Glenolden are open nine months in the year; seven teachers are employed at salaries varying from \$50 to \$75 monthly; value of school property, \$27,500.

*East Lansdowne*.—This newly created borough had no school buildings at the time of its erection. Ground, however, was at once secured, and in 1913 a handsome new building was completed. Three teachers are employed for a term of ten months, at salaries of \$45 to \$60 monthly.

*Lansdowne*.—This borough employs 26 teachers in its various schools, including ten in the high school, one in the department of manual training, one in physical culture classes, and two in kindergarten work. A gymnasium is connected with the high school, and a special course in art and music is pro-

vided. A playground owned by the borough is used for organized play work, with teachers specially fitted for that position. School property in the borough was valued at \$130,000 at the close of the school year of 1912. The high school course covers four years of study; Principal, Walter L. Phillips.

*Marcus Hook*.—Six teachers are employed in Marcus Hook schools, for a term of nine months, at salaries varying from \$50 to \$85; school property is valued at \$17,000.

*Media*.—Sixteen teachers are employed in Media schools for a term of nine and a half months, salaries ranging from \$65 to \$180 dollars. Six teachers are employed in the high school and ten in the grades below. The high school course covers four years of study, including a special course in art and music, also a commercial course for those electing that branch. The high school is presided over by W. C. Joslin, Ph.D. School property in the borough is valued at \$50,500, and a bond issue of \$75,000 has recently been authorized for the erection of a new high school building.

*Morton*.—In Morton the school term is nine months, and four teachers are employed at salaries of \$50 to \$75 monthly. School property is valued at \$4800.

*Norwood*.—This borough has school property valued at \$15,500, and employs for a term of nine months nine teachers, at salaries of \$55 to \$80 monthly.

*Prospect Park*.—Thirteen teachers are employed in Prospect Park schools for a term of nine months. This includes five teachers employed in the high school, the course covering a period of three years. A commercial course is also provided for those desiring it. Salaries varying from \$50 to \$140 monthly. Value of school property, \$26,000. Principal of high school, Owen E. Batt.

*Ridley Falls*.—This is an independent school district, employing one teacher at a salary of \$40 monthly, for a nine months term. The school property is valued at \$2500.

*Ridley Park*.—Thirteen teachers are employed in Ridley Park schools, five in the high school and eight in the grades below. The high school course covers four years of study, and includes a course in domestic science; also a course in music. Salaries range from \$60 to \$180 monthly, the school term being nine and a half months. Principal of high school, J. Fred Parsons. Value of school property, \$49,000.

*Rutledge*.—Rutledge employs five teachers for a term of nine months, at salaries of \$50 to \$75 monthly; value of school property, \$8000.

*Sharon Hill*.—Sharon Hill has school property valued at \$26,000. Six teachers are employed for a term of nine and a half months, at salaries varying from \$60 to \$80 monthly.

*Swarthmore*.—Swarthmore employs sixteen teachers in its various schools, seven being assigned to the high school, B. Holmes Wallace, principal. The high school building was completed in 1912 at a cost of \$60,000, on ground costing \$13,000. The course covers a period of four years, and regular instruction is given in manual training, art, domestic science and music. The high school building contains twenty-one class-rooms, board room and

library, principal's room, manual training room, art room, domestic science room, gymnasium, lunch room, and an auditorium seating 400, all of which are suitably furnished and equipped for their intended purposes. Value of school property in the borough, \$92,300. Length of school term, nine months; salaries paid vary from \$72 to \$244 monthly.

*Upland*.—The schools of Upland are presided over by eight teachers, drawing salaries ranging from \$56 to \$85 monthly, for a school term of nine and a half months. School property is valued at \$21,500.

*Yeadon*.—On September 16, 1911, Yeadon school board, teachers and scholars celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of public schools at that place. The printed programme contained pictures of the new school building, and of the old building that only gave way to the new after a continuous service of seventy-six years. Many who attended the old school forty and fifty-eight years ago gave interesting reminiscence of the "olden times." The borough now employs teachers for a term of nine and a half months, at salaries of \$55 to \$67 monthly. School property is valued at \$16,525.

*Milbourne*.—This borough as yet has no school property, it being so situated that it is deemed advisable to pay for the tuition of the children of the borough in neighboring schools.

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

A great number of private schools have existed in addition to the early "subscription" and Quaker schools. During the war of 1812, Joseph Neef, a Frenchman, attempted to establish a school at Village Green, wherein pupils should be taught according to the system employed by Pestalozzi, but prior to 1820 the school was closed.

About 1845, Rev. Benjamin S. Huntington established a seminary for young ladies at Aston Ridge, which flourished greatly, his scholars being drawn largely from the southern states. Rev. Huntington, however, was so constantly enlarging his building that he became bankrupt. About 1857, J. Harvey Barton established a seminary at Aston Ridge in a large brick building on the Rockdale road, near the Baptist church. Both sexes were received, a fine corps of instructors employed, the school attaining high rank and flourishing until 1866, when it passed out of existence.

The city of Chester, aside from its most excellent public schools, is also the home of the Pennsylvania Military Academy (see special article), and Chester Academy, founded in 1862, by Charles W. Deans, at one time superintendent of public instruction for Delaware county. It was first known as the Chester Academy and Normal School. In 1865, Professor George Gilbert, then of Philadelphia, purchased Mr. Deans' interest, reorganized the institution, enlarged the building, thoroughly revised and advanced the course of study and employed additional teachers. This school has had a successful career, has doubled in size, and affords facilities for students preparing for college, for the teacher's profession, or for a business career.

In 1793 the Friends established a school in Upper Chichester, which was continued by the meeting until the public school system was accepted, when it was discontinued.

In Lower Chichester the first school of mention was conducted under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and was continued for sixty years. In 1801 a new brick school house was erected on the church lot, the expense being borne by subscription by the members of the parish.

A noted school of the long ago was located in Darby, at Sharon Hill, known as Sharon Hill Academy. John Jackson, a noted Friend of Darby, after his marriage to Rachel T. Tyson, a highly educated woman, in 1834 determined to establish a female boarding school, and about 1835, after the death of his father, Halliday Jackson, located at Sharon Hill, the family estate. The school soon became famous and was at one time one of the most noted of female educational institutions in the middle states. John Jackson died in 1855, his widow continuing the school until 1858, after which it was conducted by Israel J. Graham and Jane P. Graham. About 1870 the school was purchased by the Rev. C. J. H. Carter, a Catholic priest, and has since been conducted as a church school for females.

In Haverford township is located Haverford College, founded in 1832 by prominent members of the Society of Friends in the middle states, principally, however, from Philadelphia. This valuable institution, now presided over by Dr. Isaac Sharpless, will have special mention elsewhere.

The borough of Media long had its Brooke Hall Female Seminary. The buildings were erected in 1856 by H. Jones Brooke, after whom the school is named, a warm friend of education, and one of Delaware county's honored citizens. In the fall of 1856 the school was opened as a seminary for young ladies by Miss M. L. Eastman, and had a long career of usefulness. Brooke Hall, conducted under the influence of the Episcopal church, became widely known as one of the best seminaries of its class in the state.

In 1874 Swithin C. Shortridge removed his school for boys from West Chester to Media, opening in the building formerly known as the Haldeman House. This was enlarged until it contained fifty-five lodging rooms, with study, class and dining rooms, and near the main structure a well equipped gymnasium. A large corps of teachers was employed and the school for many years enjoyed great popularity, but is now closed.

Joseph Shortridge in 1862 established at Concordville, Maplewood Institute, a school for both sexes, incorporated in 1870, that was well conducted and popular and was continued under the care of his son, Chauncey Shortridge.

In the fall of 1872, Miss Anna M. Walter, for several years a teacher in the grammar school, established a private school that later was known as Media Academy. This school prospered until 1884, when it was closed, Miss Walter accepting a position in Friends' school at Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

In Middletown township, is located the Pennsylvania Training School for



THE PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Feeble Minded Children, the third institution of its kind erected in the United States.

In Radnor township is located Villa Nova College, belonging to the Catholic brotherhood of St. Augustine, established as a branch of the parent house in Philadelphia in 1842. In 1848 the college was empowered by the legislature of Pennsylvania to confer degrees. The buildings are ample and the college ranks as one of the leading colleges of the church.

In Springfield township the Friends have another educational institution that has acquired a national reputation—Swarthmore College, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1866. This institution, now presided over by Dr. Joseph Swain, will have more extended notice elsewhere.

The first man elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in Delaware county was Dr. George Smith, elected in June, 1854, serving until September, 1855, when he resigned. He was followed by Charles W. Deans, appointed in September, 1855, to fill out Dr. Smith's unexpired term, then was elected, serving until June, 1863. James W. McCracken, the next superintendent, served from June, 1863, until December, 1868, when he resigned. James W. Baker, appointed to fill out Mr. McCracken's term, was elected later, and served until June, 1878. He was followed by Albert B. Stewart, who served from June, 1878, to June, 1887. The sixth superintendent, A. G. C. Smith, assumed the duties of the office in June, 1887, and has been continuously in office until the present date, 1913. Beginning with 1914, the term of county superintendent will be four years instead of three, as heretofore. All teachers are examined for fitness by the county superintendent, except State Normal graduates, holders of permanent certificates and holders of professional certificates, the holders of such certificates being greater in proportion in Delaware county than in other counties of the state.

In 1887 Delaware county contained twenty-eight school districts, twenty-one townships, six boroughs, and one independent district. Two boroughs, North Chester and South Chester, have been annexed to the city of Chester. There was but one high school in the county—that at Media. One hundred and seventy-one teachers were employed, of whom twelve were males; of these, forty-four held normal diplomas. The average wages then paid was: male teachers, \$47.95; female teachers, \$42.57. The highest salary was \$100 per month, paid in Media, to a female teacher. The highest salary paid a male teacher was \$60 paid in Lower Chichester.

In 1911 there were forty-one school districts, twenty townships, twenty boroughs and one independent district under the care of the County Superintendent. Besides these Chester, Darby and Radnor have their own organizations. There were ninety school houses in the county, against ninety-seven in 1887, ten having been taken from the county by the annexation of North and South Chester boroughs to the city of Chester; seven by the creation of Radnor township into an independent district, and two in Darby borough, the latter two having superintendents of their own, and not included in county figures. At the close of the school year, June, 1911, after twenty-five years under Sup-

erintendent Smith's administration, there were 286 teachers employed in the county, under his jurisdiction, the number now being 309. Of these 286 teachers in 1911, 159 were normal graduates, 52 had permanent certificates, 27 had professional certificates, and 28 were college graduates. But 18 of the teachers were males. It is further to be noted that North Chester, South Chester, Radnor and Darby, which employ about one hundred teachers, that were under the supervision of the county superintendent in 1887, are no longer so. The average salary paid for the year ending June, 1910, for male teachers, was \$114.21, the highest being paid in Lansdowne, \$250. The average salary paid female teachers for the same year was \$53.27, the highest being \$100, paid by Radnor and Swarthmore.

During most of the time since 1887, Delaware county has stood at the head of the list of counties in the state for average length of school term and average wages paid for teachers, both male and female. Allegheny county is the only county in the state that challenges Delaware in average salaries paid, and this comes from the fact that Pittsburgh, where higher salaries are paid, is included in the report. In 1910, Lackawanna county led in average length of school term, with 9.46 months, Delaware county second, with 9.44 months.

In 1887 the cost per pupil was \$1.23 and in 1910 \$2.16 per pupil. This means better salaries, and more free text books furnished. While Delaware county leads in average salary paid male and female teachers and in average length of school term, the tax rate for school purposes and building purposes, 5.80 mills in 1910, was three mills less than the average school tax for the state. The directors of Swarthmore organized a manual training department in their public schools in 1894, Lansdowne and Colwyn following later. Lansdowne has maintained a Kindergarten department since 1894, two teachers now being regularly employed. Nether Providence also has a Kindergarten department. Special instruction in drawing and music has for several years been given in the schools of Darby, Lansdowne, Media, Radnor, Haverford, Nether Providence and Swarthmore. Special instruction in music is also given in Aldan, Clifton Heights, Collingdale, Colwyn, Glenolden, Upper Darby and other districts. Yeadon has special instruction in drawing; Colwyn in sewing. In several districts one of the regular teachers gives special instruction in music or drawing. Ridley Park and Swarthmore maintain domestic science departments. A well equipped playground has been established in Ridley Park, to be kept open all the summer months in charge of a specially instructed playground teacher. Lansdowne also has acquired a suitable piece of ground for organized playground work, and in Colwyn and Collingdale one or more of the regular teachers have taken courses of study in organized playground work and supervise the children's play during recess periods, when the schools are open. Medical inspection is required in Colwyn, Lansdowne and Media.

In 1897 Radnor township elected their supervising principal, township superintendent, which resulted in bringing the schools under closer supervision and greatly increasing their efficiency. In December, 1908, Darby borough followed the example of Radnor, with the same good results.



HAVERFORD UNION--ROBERTS HALL AND BARCLAY HALL.



FOUNDERS' HALL, HAVERFORD COLLEGE

In 1888 the school directors of the county formed a Directors Association, which has held two meetings annually ever since, one in connection with the Teachers' Institute, the other in February. Representatives from the association assisted in forming the State School Directors Association, and regularly appointed delegates to attend the annual meeting of the State Association.

In 1888, a committee from the Directors Association, acting with County Superintendent Smith, prepared a course of study for the rural schools. It provided for a county diploma to be given those who could pass a satisfactory examination in specified studies. This plan has been the means of keeping the children in the rural schools two or three years longer and making the attendance more regular. At present the superintendent, assisted by six teachers, conducts the examinations at seven different centers, the same day. The next day they meet, examine the papers, and announce the results. From eighty to one hundred scholars have presented themselves annually for several years, and from sixty to seventy-five of them have been successful. The school directors are required by law to send the successful ones to the nearest high school and pay their tuition. This becomes an additional incentive to more regular attendance, and the plan as carried out has been very beneficial to the school interests of the county.

A Teachers' Institute is held in the county each year, at which every teacher in the county, outside of the city of Chester, must be present, unless satisfactory reason for absence is given the county superintendent. Three dollars daily is allowed the teachers for attendance at the institute, and a like amount deducted from salaries for non-attendance.

In conclusion it must be noted that, all through the county, good school buildings is the rule. The furniture and equipment of the schools is of the best modern type; ventilation, light and heat is carefully considered in all new buildings; and ample playgrounds surround each school. The teaching ability of the instructors is high. Salaries, if not always adequate, are the highest in the state outside of a few cities, and there is a "free school for every child," as contemplated by the fathers of the public school system. While all concerned in bringing about these most excellent results are deserving of high praise, too much cannot be said of the results accomplished under the present and for twenty-six years past, Superintendent A. G. C. Smith.

#### HIGHER INSTITUTIONS.

*Haverford College.*—Although there is no documentary evidence to the effect that the founding of Friends' Central School, afterward Haverford School and Haverford College, was due to the great schism which in 1827 rent asunder the Society of Friends in America, the coincidence of time points to that supposition. At the yearly meeting of Friends held in Philadelphia in 1830, a committee was appointed consisting of five Friends from each Quarterly Meeting, to "enter fully into a consideration in all its parts, of the deeply interesting subject of the right education of our youth." That there was

great feeling on the subject of a school exclusively for Friends is evidenced by the following extract from an article which appeared in a Friends' publication of the day: "It is a fact which, although painful, ought to be known to our members, that many children of Friends are placed at the colleges of other religious societies, such as Yale, Princeton, Muhlenberg's on Long Island, and at the Roman Catholic College in Maryland. The latter has frequently had as many as six or eight at once."

A corporation which was independent of the Yearly Meeting was formed for the proposed institution, which met on the 30th day, 12mo, 1830, and effected the first organization for the management of the school, as follows: Secretary, Henry Cope; treasurer, Benjamin H. Warder; managers—Samuel Bettle, Thomas P. Cope, Thomas C. James, John Paul, Isaac Davis, Abraham L. Pennock, John G. Hoskins, Thomas Evans, Daniel B. Smith, Thomas Kimber, Charles Yarnall, George Stewardson, Isaac Collins, Samuel B. Morris, Bartholomew Wistar, John Gummere, Thomas Cock, Samuel Parsons, Lindley Murray, Samuel F. Mott, John Griscom, Gerard T. Hopkins, Joseph King Jr., and Benjamin W. Ladd. The new managers were authorized to select a site and to purchase ground for the school, which, after extensive investigation and deliberation, they finally did—"an oblong tract of one hundred and ninety-eight and a half acres, lying on both sides of the Haverford road, near the ten-mile stone, and extending from that road to the Pennsylvania railroad, being nearly south of the eight-mile stone on the Lancaster turnpike."

After the incorporation of the organization as the Haverford School Association, the selection of a head and a corps of instructors for the infant institution was considered seriously, the final choice for superintendent falling upon Samuel Hilles, of Wilmington, Delaware, a man of singular gentleness and sweetness of character. Affiliated with him as the faculty were Dr. Joseph Thomas, the distinguished author of Thomas' "Biographical Dictionary" and Lippincott's "Pronouncing Gazeteer of the World," instructor in Latin and Greek; John Gummere, instructor in mathematics; and Daniel B. Smith. The latter was one of the best loved of the host of noble men who have graced Haverford College as members of the faculty. His genial companionable spirit made him a favorite of the students, a regard which continued no less in the class room than in recreation hours, and made the lesson periods more endurable and the lessons more understandable.

One of the principles which characterized the early days of the school was the enforcement upon the students of an adherence to the "doctrines and testimonies of the Society of Friends." Early in its history it held a position as merely a Friends' boarding school, later, as it broadened its course of study, enlarged its enrollment capacity and was incorporated as a college in 1856, it gradually grew into the Haverford College of to-day, historic, strong in vitality and usefulness, an educational center from which an ever-widening stream of graduates goes forth yearly.

To give a detailed history of Haverford College through all the stages of its development would require a volume the size of the one containing this.

sketch. It is therefore necessary to touch but lightly upon the advancement of the school, its steady increase in size and influence until overcome by disaster in 1845, when lack of funds compelled the managers to close its doors. The dark years from 1845 to 1848, when the ultimate fate of the institution was in grave doubt, must be passed over with only a mention of the valiant efforts of those who labored so desperately for its revival. In 1848 the school was reopened, with Lindley Murray Moore as superintendent, and once more the institution entered upon what promised to be a prosperous career, a promise that has been more than fulfilled.

One phase of the college life at Haverford that has probably done more than any one thing towards making the Haverford man what is commonly known as "well-read," that is, truly well-educated, has been the society life. The large number of literary and debating societies that have been organized at Haverford since the founding of the school is eloquent testimony to the effect that the students were quite as interested in their mental improvement and the acquirement of culture as the most zealous of their professors. Of the societies of this nature the one first organized was the Loganian, founded 1st month 21, 1834, and reorganized 5th month 29, 1848. This was a literary society of high rank, composed of the college men whose ambitions were above mere pleasure seeking, and who were banded together for the sake of common fellowship and improvement. The society was the owner of a rather extensive library, and many a member confessed to a love of good literature acquired from the numerous volumes which lined the walls of the library.

The Penn Literary Society existed about 1840. The purpose of its organization was the promotion of the declamatory art, debating being their chief exercise. The Haverford Literary Society existed contemporaneously with the Penn Literary Society, its object being much the same. Other minor societies, whose term of life was shorter and whose activities were more fitful were the Franklin Literary Society, the Historical, the Rhetorical, and a society which, because of its cumbersome title, was universally known as the C. F. D. D., its full name being *Circulus Familiariter Disputando Delectandoque*.

The Haverford Lyceum was a literary society organized 10th month 25, 1853, which soon disintegrated, its chief distinction being that it was the parent institution of the Athenaeum Society. Another organization which led but a brief career was the Henry Society formed in 1854. A society whose purpose should have insured it a longer existence was in the Euethean Society. Its object was the promotion of good morals among the student body, its motto being "*Mens sibi conscientia recti.*" The society was in reality the forerunner of College Y. M. C. A. work, and with a stronger backing would have endured until supplanted by that association.

The most famous of Haverford's societies were the Athenaeum and the Everett. The former of these was established 12th month 17, 1855, by twelve students—George M. Tatum, James E. Carmalt, Thomas C. Steele, Stephen Underhill, Theodore H. Morris, James W. Cromwell, Walter G. Hopkins, Edwin Tomlinson, Roberts Vaux, John S. Witmer, George Wood, and Wil-

liam H. Wood. In the preamble of the constitution it was stated that "Being sensible of the influence of sound learning in disciplining the mind and maturing the understanding, and also being desirous of cultivating in themselves a correct taste for literature and a love for scientific pursuits, do hereby associate themselves together for these purposes." The organization acquired a large membership and flourished from the start. Great rivalry was felt between it and the Everett Society, and for years there was great competition in regard to membership, first one and then the other forging ahead in the race. At length, because of the increasing activites of the college, it was deemed expedient to effect a consolidation of the two, which was accordingly done.

The grounds of the college have been increased until they now cover two hundred and twenty-five acres, some of which is woodland, although, under the direction of a skillful landscape gardener, sixty acres were laid out in a level, smoothly rolling lawn, intersected by walks shaded by century-old trees, and plentifully dotted with shrubs and low-growing trees, making a campus unexcelled by any in the country. Here and there upon the grounds one comes upon a quaint old building, a relic of former days, standing proudly beside its fellow of a later day, the old mingling with the new and giving the whole an historical and almost a classical appearance. The various buildings which have been occupied by the college are as follows: Founders Hall, erected in 1833; the Observatory, built in 1852 and enlarged in 1883; Alumni Hall, established in 1863 and enlarged to meet the growing needs of the library; Barclay Hall, a dormitory, erected in 1877 by friends of the college; the Mechanical Laboratory, built in 1884, supplanted by a new building in 1890 which was burned in 1896 and whose place was taken by Whitall Hall, a building of three stories; the Biological Laboratory, established in 1886; the Physical Laboratory, built in 1888; Chase Hall, for recitations and lectures, erected in 1888; and the Cricket Shed, built in 1893. In later years, through the lively interest and hearty cooperation of the Alumni Association building operations have been progressing at a rapid rate and the college is being supplied with an equipment of which it may justly be proud. The augmenting of Haverford's natural beauties with architecture fitting gives an ideal result, and with the thousand memories and attachments connected with each spot, it is small wonder that the wandering steps of the alumnus ever bring him back to the place he came to know and love so well. Haverford's spell, once woven, is never broken, and the charm of the historic school begins to wind itself about the new student even while he is in the throes of his first homesickness, so that the final parting with the college in which he has spent four such joyous years is to him far more sad and cheerless than the leaving of his home upon matriculation.

The buildings which have been erected in recent years are Lloyd Hall, a dormitory built in 1899; the large and finely equipped gymnasium, completed in 1900; Roberts Hall, the gift of Lucy Branson Roberts, with college offices and a large auditorium, erected in 1902; Merion Hall, a dormitory remodeled in 1903 from the old Haverford Grammar School Building; a wing added to

the Founders Hall in 1905 for dining-rooms and a kitchen: a heating and lighting plant, installed in 1906; an enlargement of Merion Hall in 1907; Haverford Union, a building erected in 1909, presented to the college by Alfred Percival Smith, of the class of 1884; the Chemical Laboratory, built in 1910; and the Infirmary, completed in 1912, the gift of John T. Morris, of the class of 1867, and a new section of Lloyd Hall the gift of the Strawbridge family in 1913. In addition to these buildings there are a number of residences on the campus, occupied mainly by professors, thus making quite a college community.

Haverford College has had the prominent place it has held in the world of athletics, not always because it has turned out championship teams, but for the spirit and enthusiasm that has ever characterized her representatives. No team could ever be sure of a victory over Haverford, no matter how strong its line-up, for in the joy of contest and the glory of battle Haverford teams often became the possessors of prowess to which, on paper, they had absolutely no right. For many years cricket was chiefly indulged at the college, and in this sport the college ranked high. In due time foot-ball and soccer found their places in the recreation of the students, and at the present time the college is represented by many teams.

Previous mention has been made of the societies which have at different times existed in the college. Of these only one remains, the Loganian Society, whose chief object is for instruction and practice in debating. The Classical Club is an organization for the study of the life and literature of the Greeks and Romans. Membership is held by both faculty and students. There is also a chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, an honor fraternity. The Campus Club is an association for the study and preservation of trees, shrubs, birds, and wild animals found on the campus and in the vicinity. Another college organization is the Haverford Union, open to alumni and students, whose aim is the promotion of social fellowship at the college. It is housed in a large and handsome building, the gift of Alfred Percival Smith, '84, and has a library, comfortable lounging rooms, and sleeping accommodations.

The periodicals of the institution are the Haverford College Bulletin, published eight times a year by the college; "The Haverfordian" issued monthly by the students; and the "College Weekly," also edited by the students.

Haverford College has real estate worth \$1,500,000, and a productive endowment of \$1,800,000. It owns a library of 60,000 volumes and many thousand pamphlets, and an excellent equipment in Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry and Physics. Its students nearly all reside in dormitories on the College grounds and take their meals in a common dining room. Picked by Entrance Examinations, and kept to their work by the stimulus of close association with the Professors and the necessity for a good record, they hold a high place at graduation. They are received at Harvard and other universities on equal standing with their own graduates, in advanced scholarly or technical work.

The College has given its energies to general cultural studies rather than professional. All of its courses embrace languages, literature, science and the

other essentials of a liberal education, and it is in this field that it has earned its laurels.

The curriculum of the college permits it to award degrees in three courses, arts, science, and engineering. The faculty is large and efficient for the number of students, and in 1913 is as follows: Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL.D., L. H. D., president and professor of ethics; Allen Clapp Thomas, A. M., librarian and professor emeritus of history; Lyman Beecher Hall, Ph.D., John Farnum, professor of chemistry; Francis Barton Gummere, Ph.D., LL. D., Litt. D., professor of English literature; Henry Sherring Pratt, Ph.D., David Scull, professor of biology; James Addison Babbitt, A. M., M. D., professor of hygiene and physical education; Rufus Matthew Jones, A. M., Litt. D., professor of philosophy; Oscar Marshall Chase, S. M., registrar and instructor in drawing; Albert Sidney Bolles, Ph.D., LL. D., lecturer on commercial law and banking; Don Carlos Barrett, Ph.D., professor of economics; Albert Elmer Hancock, Ph.D., professor of English; Legh Wilber Reid, Ph.D., professor of mathematics; William Wilson Baker, Ph.D., associate professor of Greek; Frederic Palmer, Jr., Ph.D., dean and associate professor of physics; Leon Hawley Rittenhouse, M. E., associate professor of mechanics and electricity; Richard Mott Gummere, Ph.D., associate professor of Latin; Thomas Kite Brown, Jr., A. M., instructor in German; Alexander Guy Holborn Spiers, Ph.D., associate professor of romance languages; Rayner Wickershamb Kelsey, Ph.D., associate professor of history; Albert Harris Wilson, Ph.D., associate professor of mathematics; Henry Joel Cadbury, Ph.D., instructor in Biblical literature; Edward Eugen Krauss, instructor in physical training; Victor Oscar Freeburg, A. M., instructor in English; William Otis Sawtelle, A. M., instructor in physics; William Henry Collins, A. M., superintendent of grounds and buildings; Helen Sharpless, assistant librarian; Charles Otis Young, S. B., assistant in chemical laboratory; Paul W. Weaver, assistant in engineering.

The corporation governing Haverford College has as its officers T. Wistar Brown, president; J. Stogdell Stokes, secretary; and Asa S. Wing, treasurer. There is also a board of managers of twenty-four members, of which the president of the corporation is president, *ex officio*.

The present president of the college, Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL.D., L.H. D., has held that position of honor, trust, and responsibility for twenty-six years. He was born 12th month 16, 1848, and attended the Friends' Boarding School at Westtown, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated in 1867, and where he taught for the four years following his graduation. In 1873 he was graduated S. B. from the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard, and two years later his connection with Haverford began, when he was called to fill the chair of Mathematics at the college. In 1879 he became professor of astronomy, a subject upon which he is a well-known authority. In 1884 he was made dean of the college, and on May 17, 1887, his formal inauguration as president was held.

Doctor Sharpless is the author of several scientific works, and in connec-



**SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.**

tion with Professor Phillips, of West Chester State Normal School, has published treatises upon astronomy and physics. In early recognition of his scientific researches the University of Pennsylvania, in 1883, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

He is also the author of a volume on "English Education," and of several treatises on Pennsylvania History—"A Quaker Experiment in Government," "Quakerism and Politics" and "Two Centuries of Pennsylvania History."

In the quarter of a century that Dr. Sharpless has been at the head of Haverford College, the institution has had an era of unprecedented growth and expansion, due to the loyal support of many friends.

*Swarthmore College.*—The Society of Friends, finding its immediate impulse in the Puritan Revolution, shared the sympathy of the Puritans in a widespread and thorough-going system of education. Throughout the subsequent history of the society it has laid especial stress upon the importance of education, not merely for the sake of a better understanding of the Bible afforded thereby, but because it has recognized as man's highest duty the cultivation of every means by which the Inner Light may be best comprehended, and the voice of the Christ Within may be distinctly heard and most effectually obeyed. The founders of the Society emphasized the value of education as the handmaid of religion, and when the Friends, very early in their history, turned their faces towards America, they brought with them this belief as the palladium of their intellectual and civil liberty.

It was not so much the meeting-house and the block-house, as in New England, nor the church and the courthouse, as in Virginia, as it was the meeting-house and the school which served as the bulwark of Quakerism in the wilds of the New World. The materializing influences of the Colonial struggle for existence were counteracted by the ideals of a common-school education; and when, in the first half of the nineteenth century, the more insidious influences of commercialism, following in the wake of the industrial revolution, asserted themselves so powerfully in America, the Friends came to appreciate the higher education as an idealizing force in sustaining the spiritual life. It is noteworthy that this conviction was first definitely expressed by Friends who dwelt in that part of America where the doctrine that "Cotton is King" had led to the enthronement of human slavery as well.

Benjamin Hallowell, of Alexandria, Virginia, and Martha Tyson, of Baltimore, Maryland, in the dark days just before the Civil War, made so earnest an appeal to their fellow-Friends in Baltimore that the Yearly meeting of that city appointed a committee to promote their plan of establishing a Friendly institution of higher education. This committee issued in the first year of the war an address to the Friends in the Middle States and Maryland urging "the establishment of a boarding-school for Friends' children and for the education of teachers," and it began the collection of \$150,000, the sum of money deemed necessary for the purpose. During the four years of the Great Struggle which solved the problem of slavery for America, the Friends furthered their educational project, and in 1864 a charter was secured from the General Assembly

and Governor of Pennsylvania incorporating Swarthmore College. This name was derived from Swarthmore Hall, the Northern England home of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends. Its first suggestion for the college is ascribed to Benjamin Hallowell's wife Margaret, although Martha Tyson suggested and advocated it at the meeting in which the name was chosen.

The second section of the charter states thus succinctly the purposes of the corporation: "That the said corporation be authorized to establish and maintain a school and college, for the purpose of imparting to persons of both sexes knowledge in the various branches of science, literature and the arts; and the board of managers shall have power to confer upon the graduates of the said College, and upon others, when, by their proficiency in learning they may be entitled thereto, such degrees as are conferred by other colleges or universities in the United States."

The site chosen for the college, and purchased in 1864, combined the virtues of country environments with easy access to a great city. It was a large tract (now comprising over two hundred acres) of beautiful lawn and woodland, about ten miles west of Philadelphia and overlooking the Delaware river and its valley, all of which are so rich in historic memorials of the Quaker Founders of Pennsylvania. The United States postal authorities had given to the post office standing on the edge of the college tract the name of Westdale, in commemoration of the fact that Benjamin West, the first great American artist and president of the Royal Academy, had been born in a house still standing on the college campus—and had there given the first crude expression to the forms of beauty which his eye perceived amid the modest environments of his parents' Quaker home.

The selection of a site was followed in the same year by the appointment of a president. The choice of the managers for this important position fell upon Edward Parrish, of Philadelphia, who was at the time professor of materia medica in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and president of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Retiring from his arduous duties in the middle of the second year after the college opened its doors to students, Dr. Parrish was appointed soon afterward by President Grant to undertake a friendly mission to the Indians, and in the course of its performance he died, September 9, 1872, at Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

It was not until the second year after President Parrish's appointment that the corner-stone of the first college building was laid (May 10, 1866), and three years more elapsed before its doors were opened to students (November 8, 1869). The delay in commencing and completing the erection of the first building was due to the fact that the requisite sum of money (\$304,000) had come in slowly, and to the determination that the college should not enter on its career burdened by a load of debt. To this first and largest building has been given the name of Parrish Hall, in commemoration of the services of the first president.

Twelve years after its completion (September 25, 1881), Parrish Hall was almost completely destroyed by fire, only the solid stone wall and one sec-

tion containing the Friends' Historical Library being left standing. This misfortune, instead of being fatal to the young and struggling institution, only served to rally its friends the more enthusiastically to its aid, and by June of the following year the commencement exercises were held as usual in the rebuilt though still unplastered assembly hall; and in the following October the students were again installed in the resurrected building. During the interval of rebuilding, the college had taken up its abode in two large boarding-houses in the borough of Media three miles distant, where, with the loss of only a fortnight and of three students, it held its own against cramped quarters and inadequate equipments. The magazine published by the students for the past thirty-one years has borne the name of *The Phoenix*, in commemoration of the conflagration and the swift and complete rejuvenation which followed.

The students who first came to Swarthmore numbered 170, and comprised 82 girls and 88 boys. This approximate equality has been preserved to the present day, and has facilitated the maintenance of co-education. When Swarthmore was founded, co-education had been adopted by three colleges and one State University (Indiana) in the west, but it was still looked upon with doubt or disfavor in the eastern states. The theory and practice of the Society of Friends in home and church determined them, however, in their organization of school and college as well; and throughout the forty-four years of Swarthmore's history their faith in co-education—in "college life in a home setting"—has been justified and strengthened.

In order to encourage, and, when necessary, to make possible post-graduate study, especially on the part of those desirous of teaching, five fellowships of from \$400 to \$525, each, have been established.

More than seventy scholarships varying in sums from \$25 to \$350 are awarded annually by the college and individuals to undergraduate students of bright promise and limited means.

The completion of Parrish Hall in 1869 has been followed by the erection of 20 other college buildings. Most of these are built of Delaware county's famous building stone, and they form a group which dominate the Borough and serve as a land-mark for many miles around.

By 1871 the collection of books, which had commenced before the college opened, had become large enough to justify the appointment of a librarian; and ten years later there were 3600 volumes in the general library. These were all destroyed in the fire of 1881; but the friends of the college speedily repaired this disaster, and the number of bound volumes has grown to over 40,000. The Friends' Historical Library, founded in 1871 by Anson Lapham, of Skaneateles, New York, contains over 6,000 books and pamphlets, which, together with photographs and manuscripts, form one of the most valuable collections extant of materials relating to the history of the Society of Friends.

The five scientific departments have been equipped with adequate laboratory facilities, the expense and labor of whose collection and arrangement have been borne by many individuals. Perhaps the name which stands out

most prominently is that of Dr. Joseph Leidy, who for eleven years before the fire, and for four years after that disaster destroyed the first fruits of his labor, devoted himself with peculiar assiduity and success to building up the biological and geological museums and laboratories.

Commencing in 1869 with 170 students, the number rose to 289 in 1883. The gradual cutting-off of the preparatory school began soon afterwards and the number declined until, in 1897-8, five years after the abolition of the preparatory classes, it reached 162. From that time the number slowly increased to 207 in 1901; and beginning with the new era of 1902 the number has risen more rapidly to 420 in 1913-14. The present number comprises college students only, and as such represents a gain of more than 1500 per cent. over the 26 college students of the year the college opened 44 years ago. Although the great majority of the students have always come from the four Middle States and Maryland, they have come to represent in the present year twenty-five states of the Union, extending from Maine to Hawaii, and from Florida to Montana.

The first class graduated in 1873 and the 41st in 1913. The total number of graduates is 1265, of whom 27 women and 36 men have died; 33 women and 84 men have received second degrees at Swarthmore, with 4 as the smallest in 1885, and 83 as the largest in 1913. The twenty classes graduated before 1892, when the preparatory school was discontinued averaged 15; the twenty-one classes graduated since that time have averaged 43. A number of the children of alumni have entered the college, and several of these have also graduated from the college.

Although one of the younger colleges, with a comparatively small number of alumni, Swarthmore is justly proud of the useful and distinguished record of her sons and daughters; and one of her chief causes of gratitude as well as one of her most marked characteristics, is the enthusiastic loyalty and self-sacrificing devotion with which her alumni have encircled her spirit, even as the ivies planted by departing classes have enveloped her walls.

Commencing in 1869 with fourteen instructors, the number has grown to 44; at first there were three resident professors, now there are 15; then there were four separate departments, now there are 18. This increase not so much in the number of instructors as in the number of full professorships and departments of study, is an emphatic evidence of the growth of the institution into full college rank. For example, the subjects of ethics, chemistry and natural science were first taught by an instructor, who acted also as president of the college; at present there are 5 departments in languages and literature, 5 in science, 7 in history, economics, philosophy, law, art, political science, and education, and the department of physical training.

In accordance with the catalog of 1912-13 the 44 instructors have been students in 24 colleges and universities; 12 have studied in 16 universities in Europe; they have received degrees from 35 colleges and universities; 10 are Swarthmore graduates; 7 have taught at Swarthmore for more than 10 years each.

Among the historically prominent names are those of Dr. Joseph Leidy, who gave weekly lectures in natural history from 1870 to 1886; Dr. Joseph Thomas, who gave weekly lectures in English literature from 1873 to 1887; Professor Eugene Paulin, who filled the chair of French from 1872 to 1888; Arthur Beardsley, professor of engineering from 1872 to 1898, and the organizer and care-taker of the Friends' Historical Library from its establishment to the present time; Susan J. Cunningham, who had charge of the department of mathematics and astronomy from the opening of the college until 1906; and Dean Elizabeth Powell Bond, who for twenty years (1886-1906) infused into the social relations of the college those elements of sweetness and light which have done so much to realize Swarthmore's ideal of "a college life in a home setting." An important source of scholarly and moral impulse in the college has been lectures delivered each year by men and women of high character and distinction; among these have been Goldwin Smith, Thomas Hughes, Matthew Arnold, Mary A. Livermore, Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, William Goodyear, David Starr Jordan, Charles Wagner, Baroness von Suttner, John W. Foster, Jacob A. Riis, Andrew D. White, Woodrow Wilson, William J. Bryan and Horace Howard Furness.

During the year and a half of Dr. Parrish's tenure of the presidency after college opened, Edward H. Magill, was professor of Latin and French and principal of the Preparatory School. When Dr. Parrish resigned in the middle of the year 1870-71, the president's duties devolved upon Dr. Magill, who was formally inaugurated president in June 1872 and continued to fill that office until June 1889. After one year spent abroad, Dr. Magill returned to assume the professorship of French, whose duties devolved upon him alone from 1890 to 1900; in the latter year an assistant professor was appointed, and from 1902 to 1907 Dr. Magill was emeritus professor, lecturing occasionally on French and other themes. Thus it is seen that Dr. Magill's name and services link the earliest days of the college with the recent past, and form a golden chain bright with achievements and lustrous with the affections of an entire generation of college students. Among his more important services to the college should be mentioned three things which were due in a large measure to him: the recovery from the great fire, the abolition of the preparatory school, the collection of a sum of money for the endowment of a professorship which led immediately to the endowment of three more. To the teaching of French he contributed a grammar and readings, and the system of international correspondence; and to the cause of education in general he contributed the foundation of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland.

William Hyde Appleton, professor of Greek from 1872 to 1905, and of German and English for fifteen year periods each, was acting president in 1889-1890, and president in 1890-91. Preeminently a teacher, and finding his chief happiness in filling his students' minds with an abiding enthusiasm for the good, the true, and the beautiful in the literature of ancient Greece, of Ger-

many, and of England, Professor Appleton reluctantly accepted the office of president, and gladly returned as soon as possible to his professor's chair. Although the diplomas of twenty-four graduates bear his signature as president, he is best known to a thousand other Swarthmore students as the gentleman and scholar who first inspired them with a discriminating appreciation of the best things in the world's literature.

Charles De Garmo, at present the head of Cornell University's School of Pedagogy, came to Swarthmore as president in 1891, and for seven years devoted himself to its varied interests. His own chief interest and his chief success at Swarthmore lay in developing and organizing the course of study. The members of his class in pedagogy realized his logical strength and keenness as a teacher, and his colleagues in the faculty profited by the stimulus of his scholarship.

William W. Birdsall was elected Swarthmore's fifth president in 1898, and served a four years' term in that capacity. Having been engaged in the work of secondary schools during the twenty years since his graduation from college in 1878, President Birdsall was anxious to strengthen the relations between the college and its natural constituents, the Friends' preparatory schools, and he devoted himself largely to that task, resigning the presidency in 1902.

Joseph Swain coming to Swarthmore as president in 1902, at the end of the first generation of the college's career, commenced a new era in its history. Having found a most successful and congenial field of usefulness as president of Indiana University, with which as a student, professor and president he had been associated for twenty-one years, it was with great difficulty that he was persuaded to accept Swarthmore's leadership. One of the conditions of his acceptance was that the college should be placed upon a solid financial basis within three years by increasing its endowment from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000; this condition was fulfilled before the Commencement of 1905. The introduction of the system of prescribed, major, and elective studies, which Dr. Swain had helped to inaugurate and administer in Leland Stanford Junior and Indiana Universities; the strengthening of the faculty and the endowment of professorships; the erection of thirteen buildings; a closer relationship between the college and the public school system, with which he has been prominently identified in the West; a marked increase in the number of students; and the introduction of regular and frequent means of publicity, have followed his inauguration eleven years ago.

*Crozer Theological Seminary.*—A direct result of the deep interest in the cause of education displayed by John P. Crozer during his lifetime, this institution for the preparation of men for a holy calling stands not only as a monument to his memory, but also as a testimony to the public spirit and the generosity of his widow, sons, and daughters. The location is a beautiful elevation overlooking the Delaware river, at Upland, selected by Mr. Crozer, on which he erected a substantial stone building that was opened as a secular school in 1858. Many causes contributed to the non-success of this school, which only continued a few years under Mr. Crozer's patron-



**CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.**

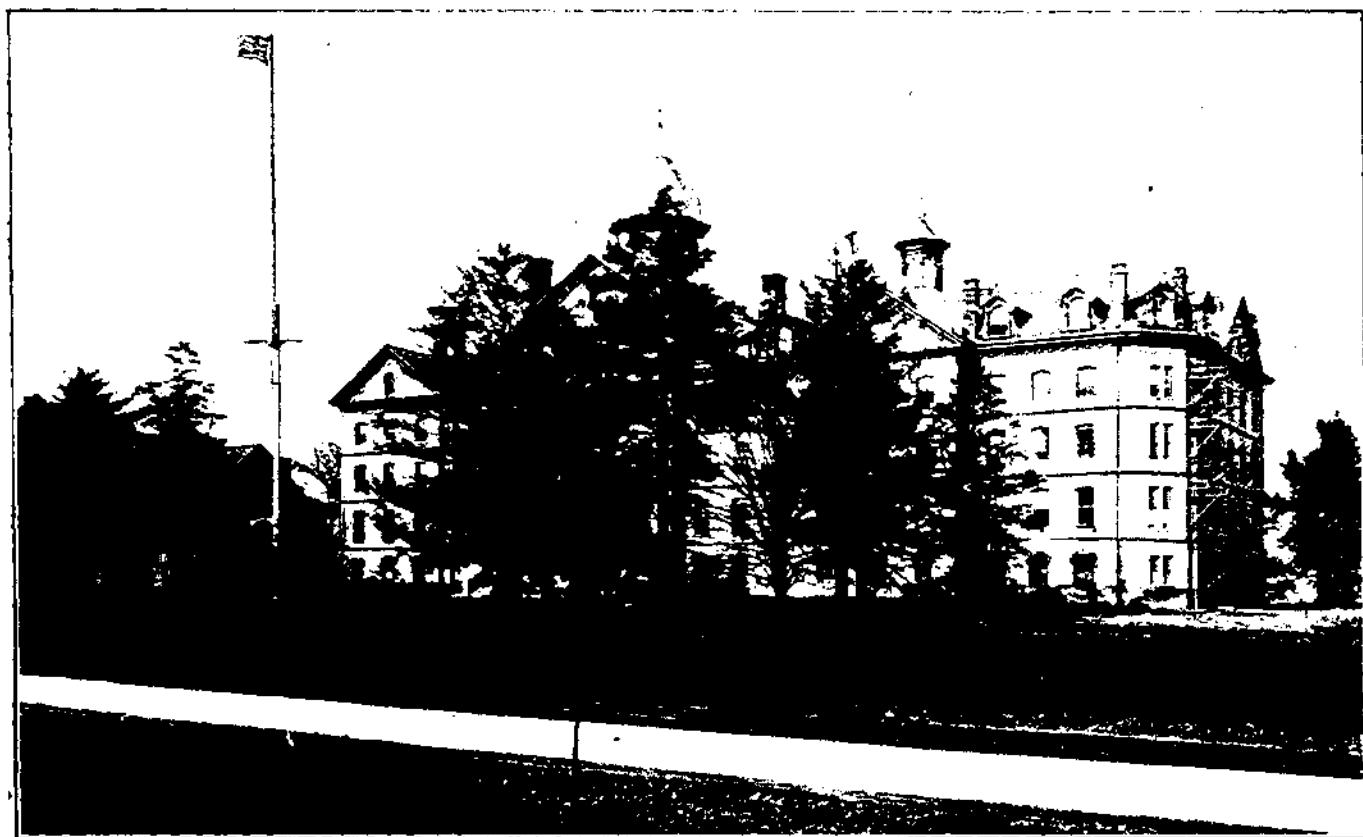
age. After his death, his children and widow, desiring that the property might in some way be used for the purpose intended, were favorably disposed toward a proposition made by one of their number that a school for the preparation of young men for the ministry of the Baptist church be therein established. Leading Baptists finally removed all objections by securing the consent of the officials of Lewisburg University for the removal of their theological department to the new institution, when it should be ready. Accordingly, on November 20, 1866, the Crozer heirs jointly endowed the new seminary with land, buildings, and invested funds, amounting in value to \$275,000, "a princely gift." On April 4, 1867, the legislature of Pennsylvania incorporated the board of trustees of Crozer Theological Seminary, with Samuel A. Crozer as president of the board. The first president of the seminary was Henry G. Weston, D. D., LL.D., a minister of the Baptist church, a man of learning, piety, tact, and great organizing ability. The first faculty consisted of Rev. G. D. B. Pepper, D. D., a graduate of Amherst, professor of Christian Theology, and Rev. Howard Osgood, D. D., a graduate of Harvard, professor of Hebrew and Church History. The first annual catalogue contained the names of twenty students, and at the first commencement exercises, in June, 1870, a class of eight was graduated. As the school prospered, new chairs were established: Biblical Interpretation, a separate chair of Church History, Systematic Theology, Old Testament Exegesis, Biblical Theology; and in 1900 a chair for the Interpretation of the English New Testament. Courses of study have been revised several times, the general plan now including three distinct courses—the regular course, including the study of the Scriptures in both Hebrew and Greek, and two years in Systematic Theology; the Greek course, identical with the regular, except that English is substituted for Hebrew in the study of the Old Testament; the English course, in which the English Bible only is studied, and a shorter course of one year in Systematic Theology. The first president of the institution, Dr. Weston, continued its honored head for forty-two years, then was succeeded in 1909 by Professor Milton G. Evans, D. D. The number of students steadily increased from 20 to 56 in 1886, then in 1895 to 103, the last annual catalogue (1913) containing the names of 83 students.

The founders have at various times made substantial additions to the original endowment fund, including \$50,000 given by the children of Mrs. John P. Crozer after her death to endow in her name the chair of Preaching and Pastoral Duties. The seminary campus contains twenty-five acres, heavily wooded with drives, shrubbery, and flower beds, making, with the handsome buildings, grounds unsurpassed, if equalled, among the theological schools of the United States. The buildings consist of a main building, two hundred feet front, in substantial colonial architecture; Pearl Hall; and residences for faculty members. Pearl Hall is a large fire-proof library building, the gift of William Bucknell in memory of his wife, Margaret, who was a daughter of John P. Crozer. In addition to the cost of the hall, \$30,000, he gave \$25,000 for the immediate purchase of books, and \$10,000 for an endowment fund.

The present faculty consists of Milton G. Evans, president, and Mrs. John P. Crozer, professor of Comparative Theology; Barnard C. Taylor, professor of Old Testament Literature and Exegesis; Henry C. Vedder, professor of Church History; Alvah S. Hobart, professor of Interpretation of the English New Testament, and secretary of the Faculty; Eugene E. Ayres, professor of New Testament Literature and Exegesis; Edward B. Pollard, professor of Homiletics; Spenser B. Meeser, professor of Systematic Theology; Frank G. Lewis, librarian and instructor in Hebrew. The following are the instructors appointed by the faculty: Eli S. Reinhold, instructor in rhetoric and logic; \_\_\_\_\_, instructor in elementary Greek; Silas S. Neff, instructor in public speaking and reading; Frank S. Dobbins, instructor in missions; Edward M. Stephenson, instructor in Sunday school method and pedagogy; Carlton B. Sanford, director of physical training; Eli S. Reinhold, registrar and director of correspondence courses; Edith M. West, assistant librarian. The officers of the present board of trustees are: George K. Crozer, president; Francis E. Weston, secretary; Robert H. Crozer, treasurer.

Inseparably linked with Crozer Theological Seminary, and bound to that institution with the associations of over forty years of continuous service, is the memory of Henry G. Weston. Beginning his connection with the seminary soon after its incorporation, as its first president, his tactful handling of all the school's problems brought it safely through a stormy infancy and into its full inheritance as an instrument for the preparation of men for the execution of the Great Commission.

He was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, September 11, 1820, son of Rev. John E. Weston, who founded the first Baptist weekly publication in America, "The Christian Watchman," now known as "The Watchman." He prepared for college in Lynn Academy, graduating from Brown University in 1840. He at once began study in the Newton Theological Institution, but hereditary weakness of the lungs compelled him to abandon his studies before the end of his second year. To offset his physical weakness he began the practice of deep breathing out of doors for an hour or an hour and a half daily. Compelled to seek a more favorable climate, he went to Kentucky, and was ordained at Frankfort in 1843, spending the next three years as a missionary in Illinois. For thirteen years he was pastor of a Baptist church in Peoria, and from 1859 to 1868 occupied the pulpit of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York City. The fruits of his pastorates were bountiful, his breath of human sympathy and lovable nature adding force to the doctrines he expounded from the Book he knew so well. A noble power was added to the educational world when Dr. Weston became president of Crozer Theological Seminary. Nature had intended him for a great preacher, had favored him with an impressive presence, a kindly bearing, and a voice powerful in volume and sympathetic in tone; but his qualifications and gifts as a teacher were no less abundant. His knowledge of human nature, his friendly aspect, his ready understanding and as ready humor, his loftiness of spirit and faith in mankind, all contributed to make him the honored and revered head of the seminary, the confidant of the



PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE

students, the "big brother" of the graduates, and the vital moving spirit of the entire institution. His magnetic personality was felt by all with whom he came into contact, and his absence from his accustomed place in morning chapel caused a void that persisted, whatever the occasion. When a delegation from a graduating class waited upon him to consider a change in the commencement program, he remarked, "You do not seem to be afraid of me, gentlemen," and in answer one of the committee, said, more in earnest than in jest, "You know, Doctor, that perfect love casteth out fear." His death, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years, was deeply and sincerely mourned by the wide circle of friends he had bound to him in spirit during the forty-one years of his connection with Crozer Theological Seminary. After his long life of labor and usefulness in the cause of the Master, his life with Him is surely one of perfect peace and happiness, confirmed and ratified by the Divine "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

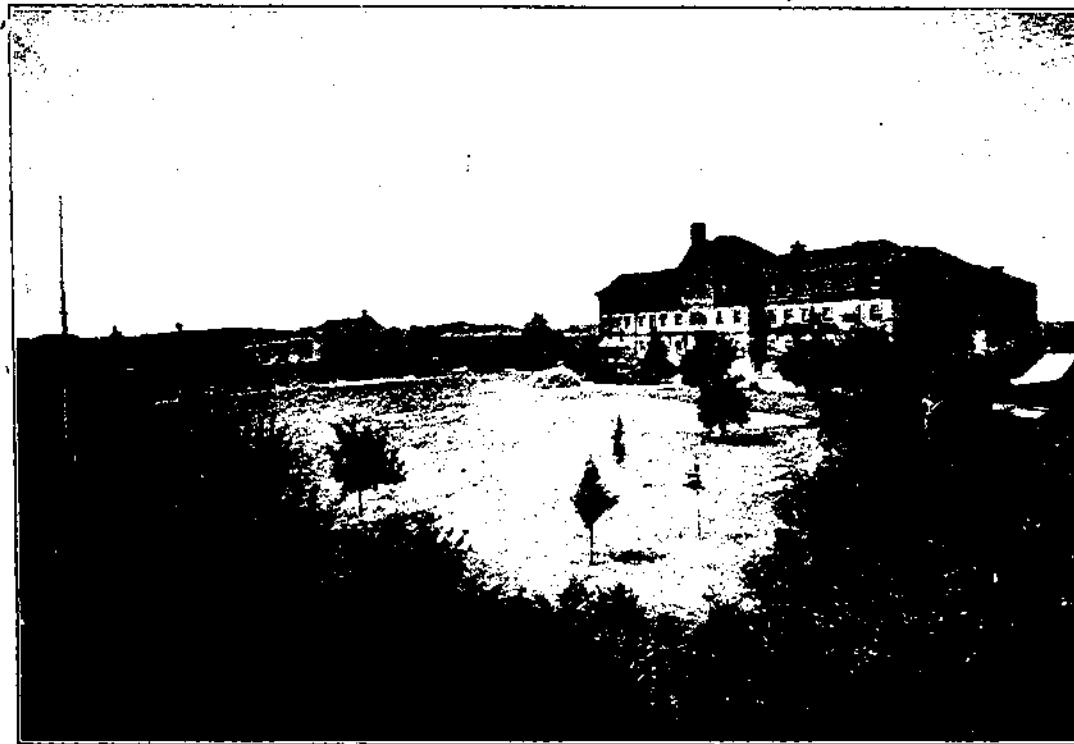
*Pennsylvania Military College.*—By act of Assembly, April 8, 1862, the Pennsylvania Military Academy was incorporated as a university under the title, Chester County Military Academy, which the court of common pleas of Chester county, on application for the board of trustees, immediately changed to Pennsylvania Military Academy, a name it held until the organization of a collegiate department, when the word "college" was substituted for "academy." Its first location was at West Chester, and as a military institution it was at once brought into the public eye by the enlistment of several of its students in the Union army. For the first few years of its life the academy specialized in military instruction rather to the neglect of academic and scholarly pursuits, but peace between the states turned it again to the original purpose, and a high educational standard was set up which, through the six decades since its inception, has never fallen, increasing, on the contrary, in scope and efficiency. At the close of the war, the buildings of the Crozer Normal School, which had been utilized by the United States government for hospitals but were then vacant, were procured by the officials of the academy, and the school was moved there in 1865. Three years later, the facilities at this site having been outgrown, a more spacious site was sought and found in its present location in Chester, northeast of the city, and an imposing group of buildings was here erected. The main edifice burned to the ground on the afternoon of February 16, 1882, the fire originating in the laboratory from an unknown cause. Although the school organization was somewhat demoralized by this accident, twenty days later the regular routine of the institution was being followed in temporary quarters at Ridley Park. After the necessary adjustment of the losses by the insurance companies, plans were submitted and work begun upon a new building, of pretentious size and ornate architecture. Besides the main hall and laboratory, a large drill hall and a gymnasium were built, both fitting to perfection the purposes for which they were designed. The present grounds are upwards of twenty acres in extent, including cadet limits, dotted with the following college buildings: the College building, accommodating one hundred and fifty cadets, together with the resident members of the faculty and mili-

tary staff—the Chemical Laboratory; the Theodore Hyatt Memorial Observatory; the Hospital building; the Drill Hall, and Cannon House; the Gymnasium, and the Riding Hall.

The courses of study include preparatory courses, courses in languages, and the collegiate—courses in civil engineering, chemistry and arts. The military department has an especially thorough course in military science, theoretical and practical. The faculty is composed of college graduates of high standing in the educational world, well fitted to carry on the work of an institution of such high scholastic standing. The combination of military and ordinary college life puts forth graduates of graceful carriage and vigorous powers of body, with habits of neatness, system, and punctuality, trained both to command and to obey, results obtained nowhere but in a military school. Believing that physical well being is essential to the best mental effort, athletics are given a prominent place in the curriculum of the Pennsylvania Military College. All indoor sports are encouraged, while the outdoor games are indulged in by almost the entire body of students. The teams representing the college have gained a wide reputation for both the cleanliness and excellence of their play, and the generous manner in which they accept victory, as well as the sportsmanlike reception they accord defeat. The optional cavalry drill is another department of the routine which properly comes under the head of athletics, and is wonderfully popular with the students. The character of the drill gives it a peculiar value to an educational system, inasmuch as it develops alertness of mind and the prompt and vigorous response of body, together with a continuous demand for self-control under varying and trying conditions.

The faculty and instructors of the college are as follows: Charles E. Hyatt, C. E., LL. D., president; Milo C. Burt, A. M., Ph.D., vice-president, professor of geology; Carl H. Müller (graduate United States Military Academy), professor of military science and tactics; Levi P. Wyman, A. M., Ph.D., secretary and professor of chemistry; Herbert J. Wild, C. E. (member American Society of Civil Engineering), professor of engineering; Henry B. Sachs, A. M., Ph.D., professor of modern languages; Garton S. Greene, A. M., professor of English language and literature; Frank K. Hyatt, B. S., professor of mathematics; Edward Brautigam, C. E., assistant professor of mathematics and instructor in military science and tactics; Harold C. Bird, C. E., assistant professor of engineering; Albert Blohm, A. M., assistant professor of Latin and English; F. Otis Bryant, M. D., instructor in anatomy and physiology; Stanley F. Brown, A. B., instructor in chemistry; Frank R. Thomas, Jr., C. E., instructor in mathematics and engineering field work; Carleton B. Sanford, instructor in gymnastics. The board of trustees has the following officers: Hon. John Wanamaker, president; Hon. William N. Ashman, vice-president; Oliver B. Dickinson, secretary.

*Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades.*—This school illustrates to the complete satisfaction of its friends the great value of vocational institutions of such character. When modern trade unionism closed the doors of many



WILLIAMSON FREE SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL TRADES.

trades to all but a few apprentices, hundreds of American youths were deprived of an opportunity to learn useful occupations that otherwise would have remained open to them. To reopen the closed doors is the mission of the vocational school. While not by any means the only trade school, nor the largest, it is apparent that under the apprenticeship system practiced at the Williamson School, has been found the ideal way to develop high-grade efficient workmen in the five trades there taught by instructional methods. Although the first class was not received until 1891, 965 pupils were graduated as follows up to the year 1913; Bricklayers, 223; carpenters, 210; stationary engineers, 95; machinists, 254; and pattern makers, 183. These graduates had not only pursued the three year courses as apprentices and had become intelligent, skillful journeymen mechanics, but the scientific and thorough methods of the courses had prepared them to embrace readily any opportunity for advancement in their respective trades, and a large number of them have reached positions of special responsibility, while others have entered into business for themselves as contractors, builders, etc.

The school was founded December 1, 1888, by Isaiah V. Williamson, a wealthy merchant and philanthropist of Philadelphia, for the purpose of giving poor and deserving boys a good education, for training them in habits of morality, economy, and industry, and for teaching them trades. Professional schools abounded but places were few where a knowledge of useful trades was taught and the boys provided for during their apprenticeship years. Himself a poor boy and the architect of his own fortunes, Mr. Williamson was desirous of using his wealth to aid other boys along life's pathway and chose as one method the founding of this vocational school. He outlined the plan in his deed and gave a generous sum for endowing the school that bears his name.

The school property consists of forty buildings located on two hundred and thirty acres of ground in the beautiful hill section of Delaware county, near Media, sixteen miles from Philadelphia, on the Central division of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington railroad, and is also reached by trolley from Philadelphia, via Media. After suitable buildings were erected, pupils were received, but it was not until 1891 that all was in readiness for the first class. Admission is made in April of each year, none being received who are under sixteen or over eighteen years of age. Candidates are required to pass scholastic, moral, and physical examinations, after which a selection is made of the number the school can accommodate. Other things being equal, preference in admission is made in the following order: To those born in the city of Philadelphia; to those born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; to those born in Montgomery and Delaware counties, Pennsylvania; to those born elsewhere in Pennsylvania; to those born in New Jersey. Only natives of the United States are eligible to admission and none are admitted save those who intend to follow for a livelihood the trades there taught them, and only those are accepted who are able-bodied, moral, intelligent, and possessed of a natural aptitude for mechanical pursuits. The candidates who are accepted are given a preliminary trial. Those acquitted themselves creditably are indentured for a term of

three years as apprentices to the trustees, each apprentice taking but one of the six courses, the assignment to the same being made at the time of admission. These courses or trades are: agriculture, including a practical and scientific course in dairying, horticulture, general farming, and poultry raising, carpentering; bricklaying, including range, furnace, and boiler setting; the machinists trade in all its usual branches; operating engineering, including care of steam and electrical appliances, steam-fitting, etc., and pattern making. The course for several years included only the five trades, agriculture having been recently added.

The school is in session eight hours daily on five days of the week, and three hours on Saturday, each apprentice spending about one half of the time in the shops during the first year, the proportion gradually increasing until the last few months of the senior year, when it includes the entire day. During the last year of the course there is evening instruction three days in the week in strength of materials, higher mathematics, and theory of the steam engine. The branches taught in the academic department are reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physical and political geography, United States history, English literature, physical science, physiology and hygiene, civil government, chemistry, elementary vocal music, theory of the steam engine, strength of materials, building construction, mechanical and freehand drawing, and estimating. The instruction in drawing pertains directly to the apprentice's particular trade. The school is not a factory and nothing is made for sale, its sole object being the benefit of its apprentices. The school is open all the year but regular exercises are suspended during the month of August, when such students as desire it are given a vacation.

The domestic life of the school is that of good family government. The students are divided into families of twenty-four, each having its own matron and its own cottage, cared for by the occupants. The cottages contain no kitchens, dining-rooms, or laundries, these being located in other buildings. The central building is a larger stone and brick three story structure called the Administration building, although one family of twenty-four is located therein. Otherwise it is used for offices, class, and instruction rooms. By the terms of Mr. Williamson's deed of endowment, the benefits of the school are entirely free. This includes board, clothing and instruction during the entire course. The school is non-sectarian, but each student is required to name the church of his choice and thereafter attend its service regularly at its place of worship in the neighborhood.

The graduates' record is excellent. Ninety-five per cent. enter at once on trade work at wages of sixty to one hundred per cent. of full journeyman's pay, nearly all receiving the latter within twelve months, some within three, and not a few begin on full pay. Experience has proved the value of the instructional methods of the Williamson School, employers reporting that graduates are as an average more valuable and proficient than shop apprentices. The management of the school is in the hands of a board of trustees consisting of seven members, a president and superintendent. The board as now constituted con-

sists of Isaac H. Clothier, Lincoln Godfrey, Alfred C. Harrison, John Story Jenks, George H. McFadden, John M. Shrigley, John Wanamaker. The president is Harry S. Bitting.

If there were any doubts as to the efficacy and practicality of the methods pursued at Williamson School, a visit would dispel them all. To see the air of interest, industry, and activity that prevails everywhere, the well-disciplined and orderly groups of boys eagerly absorbing information and instruction from an expert mechanic or a professor, would prove to the most skeptical observer that, with the spirit that is present, Williamson School must needs be a success. The most desirable result obtained by the course of training at the school is not that it sends forth mechanics superior to those taught in the old method, but that it is graduating young men who are well equipped to consider the various questions of the day and to act upon their own judgment and not the advice of some one else; that tastes in literature and culture have been developed that will not be content with daily labor and drudgery, but will reach outward and upward for the better things of life; and that its graduates are men who in the coming days will make less plain the line of demarcation between the man of trade and the man of business or profession, and will raise the one to the level which it should occupy, upon the same plane as the other.

The founder, Isaiah V. Williamson, was born in Falsington, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1803, son of Mahlon and Charity (Vansant) Williamson, and fifth in line of descent from Duncan Williamson, a Scotchman, who came to Pennsylvania about 1661, twenty or more years prior to the coming of William Penn. Isaiah V. Williamson obtained a limited education in the public schools, and at the age of thirteen years became a clerk in Harvey Gillingham's store in Falsington, continuing until he was of legal age. During that period of his life he formed those strict habits of economy as to personal expenditure, and the careful investment and reinvestment of any surplus means, which continued throughout his long and useful life. In 1825 he opened a retail dry goods store on Second, near Pine street, Philadelphia, but after a few months formed a partnership with William Burton and moved his place of business to Second street and Coombe's alley. One year later the firm dissolved, Mr. Williamson purchasing the store of John S. Newlin, at 9 North Second street. In 1834 he formed a partnership with H. Nelson Burroughs, his clerk, which continued until 1837, when he retired from active business as a merchant but retaining an interest as special partner in the firm of Williamson, Burroughs & Clark. Thereafter he engaged in a variety of public enterprises, investing his means wisely, and at the age of seventy years was reputed to be worth about \$4,000,000. He then yielded to the impulse of his naturally kindly sympathetic nature, and began a system of wise, judicious, and liberal distribution of his fortune. He gave in a broad, catholic spirit, both money and property to hospitals, schools, homes, and similar charitable and educational institutions. He gave away in the years from the age of seventy to eighty-six, about \$5,000,000, yet so wisely had he administered his investments that he was far richer than when he began. He left at his death an estate valued at \$10,-

000,000, one-tenth of which was also used for charitable purposes. The par value of the securities given as a building and endowment fund to the Williamson Free School was \$1,596,000, having an appraised value at the then market price of \$2,119,250.

In founding his Free School for Mechanical Trades, Mr. Williamson profited by the failure of other philanthropists to have their wishes carried out after their deaths, and avoided hostile litigation by doing it during his lifetime. The trustees selected by himself in the foundation deed selected the present site, and but a few days before his last illness Mr. Williamson visited it and expressed in warm terms not only his satisfaction but his pleasure in the choice, this approval being the last business act of his life. Just before the closing of his long, honorable, and useful life on March 7, 1889, he sank into unconsciousness, from which he never rallied. He was eighty-six years of age at his death, but so correct had been his life and so regular his habits that he enjoyed uniformly good health. His physical activity was undiminished and his mental faculties unimpaired almost to the last, his death being due to the debility attending old age rather than to any acute disease. He lived a life of integrity, self-denial, and industry, regarding himself as only a steward of the vast fortune he had acquired. He carefully thought out his plan for the Free School and in his Foundation Deed outlined the method of procedure and operation to the minutest detail, the school being conducted at the present time upon practically the same lines laid down by the founder.

*Institute for Colored Youth.*—This institution had its origin in a bequest of \$10,000 made by Richard Humphreys in 1827, the object of which was defined as "the benevolent design of instructing descendants of the African race in school learning, in the various branches of the mechanic arts and trades, and in agriculture, in order to prepare, fit and qualify them to act as teachers." The following will show how thoroughly the terms of the bequest have been followed, and with what highly gratifying results.

In 1837 the Institute was established upon a farm on the York road, and in 1842 a charter was procured from the Pennsylvania legislature. In 1851 the work was located on Lombard street, Philadelphia, and in 1866 was moved to Tenth and Bainbridge streets. There, in 1885, an industrial department was added, and the school was continued with an enrollment of about 350 in the academic department, and 300 in the industrial department, until 1903. In this year the resignation of the principal, Fannie Jackson Coppin, was accepted, and the work was reorganized. In order to best carry out the wishes of the founder, the managers decided to move the school to the country, and to there concentrate the resources of the Institute upon the development of a high grade normal school for negro pupils. This was accordingly done, and the success of the school for the past ten years has more than vindicated the judgment of the managers and the wisdom of their decision. The school, located at Cheyney, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, consists of the three buildings originally erected—Humphreys Hall, Emlen Hall, and the principal's house—together with the Carnegie Library building, the Cassandra Smith cot-

tage, the Susanna Brinton cottage, and barns and other buildings for the accommodation of the live stock owned by the Institute. A new dormitory costing \$30,000 is in the process of construction, the nucleus of the building fund, \$5000, having been donated by Joshua L. Baily, on the condition that the other \$25,000 be raised before Sixth month 30, 1912.

The Institute offers to the negro who has the true welfare of his race at heart, an education that will prepare him to enter upon a work in behalf of his people which will be of inestimable value to the negroes in raising them to a plane where they will be able to become useful members of American communities. Instruction is given in English, drawing, physiology, hygiene, gymnastics, wood-working, domestic science, domestic art, iron working, and agriculture, and the graduates are sent as teachers to colored schools in all parts of the country. Because of the increasing importance of all agricultural matters today, especial stress is laid upon this branch of the curriculum in training young men and women to be able to inspire negro rural communities with the worth and dignity of farm life. The agricultural department has charge of the garden from which much of the produce used in the Institute is procured. Although many of the graduates accept positions in the north, where they were born and reared, by far the greater number take up their work in the former slave states, where the need for their services is greater because of the lowly state of the negro in those places, caused by the degrading effects of his previous condition of servitude. All of the graduate teachers keep in constant touch with the Institute, writing for advice on particularly knotty problems in their schools, and receiving helpful suggestions in return. The Institute often offers aid in a much more substantial manner, in many cases sending discarded tools and other apparatus and appliances which have outlived their usefulness at the home institution.

The record of the Institute since moved from Philadelphia to Cheyney has been full of encouragement. In the ten years which have elapsed there have been sixty-nine graduates sent out from the Institute, now engaged in the occupations enumerated below: Teachers, fifty-one; secretarial work, three; teaching in private institutions, thirty-three; teaching in public institutions, eighteen; pursuing advanced studies, three; scientific embalmer, one; cabinet-maker, one; postal clerks, two; and dressmaker, one. Thirty-one of these are teaching in the former slave states, of whom thirteen were born and lived in the north.

Too much credit for this great and good work cannot be given to the Society of Friends, under whose direction the board of managers has constantly acted. The board of managers, always guided by the advice and counsel of an advisory educational board, consisting of men of well-known reputation in the educational world of to-day. That the work may have a prosperous continuance, that the teachings of the Institute at Cheyney may be world-wide in their effect, and that Divine guidance may direct the efforts of the graduates to the best possible good of the race, is the prayer that should rise from every hearth-

stone. The task is hard and the road rough, but the goal worthy of all the hardship and toil.

The board of managers consists of George M. Warner, Philadelphia, secretary; George S. Hutton, Philadelphia, treasurer; George Vaux, George Vaux Jr., and Walter Smedley, Philadelphia; Walter P. Stokes, Moorestown, New Jersey; James G. Biddle, Wallingford, Pennsylvania; J. Henry Bartlett, Tuckerton, New Jersey; Davis H. Forsythe, West Grove, Pennsylvania; Alfred C. Elkinton, Moylan, Pennsylvania; David G. Yarnall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; John L. Balderston, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania; Edward Brinton, West Chester, Pennsylvania; Thomas C. Potts, Philadelphia; Stanley R. Yarnall, Philadelphia, secretary of the board of managers. The Advisory Educational Committee has as its members President Isaac Sharpless, of Haverford College, Pennsylvania; Principal Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute; Dean James E. Russell, Teachers' College, New York City; Professor John Dewey, Teachers' College, New York City; President Joseph Swain, Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania. The members of the faculty of the Cheyney Institute for Colored Youth are (1912): Hugh M. Browne, principal, applied physics and general methods; Evangeline R. Hall, English and education; Naomi B. Spencer; Laura Wheeler, drawing; Clayda J. Williams, physiology, hygiene, and gymnastics; George K. Conway, iron-working; Lewis W. S. Comegys, wood-working; R. Mabel Moorman, domestic art; Julia Phillips, domestic science; Harriet M. Hodge, applied domestic science; William M. Berry, agriculture; Louise P. Walton, matron; Lottie N. Conway, secretary; Thomas L. Harrison, applied domestic science, and assistant secretary.

*Convent of the Holy Child.*—Sharon, now the Convent of the Holy Child, was once the Sharon Boarding School founded by John Jackson, Quaker minister, in 1837. The mutual interest which Mr. Jackson and his wife took in the subject of education led him to institute a school in which the usual course of instruction should be combined with a religious training. His own varied knowledge, his eloquence and governing powers fitted him for the task and his wife's accomplishments and refinement helped the project to its fulfilment. From a little volume, "A Brief Memoir of John Jackson," printed in 1856, after his death, these extracts are taken, proving the sincerity of the man and the deep seriousness which he brought to bear upon his mission:

"*In mo. 1837.* The religious instruction of children has often been to my mind a subject of deep interest and concern. To direct the young mind to the influence of those principles of action which should govern the whole course of human conduct, is, in my view, one of the most effectual and powerful means of preserving them from the temptations of the world. And the improper indulgence of those feelings and propensities which are invariably followed by misery and unhappiness. The command which was given to the Israelites to teach diligently the law which God had given them, is, no doubt, a perpetual obligation binding upon all generations of men. The minds of children should be directed to principles, not to opinions. The soul by obedience advances in righteousness, and is prepared to receive new disclosures of the Divine Will. As the minds of children are directed to the important truths of religion, they learn to cultivate an acquaintance

with themselves, and understand their relation, as accountable creatures, to the Author of their being." "It was his aim," his Memoir tells us, "not only to cultivate and expand the intellect, but also to imbue the tender minds of the children with the necessity of a life of daily self-denial, in order to enjoy that peace which the world cannot give nor destroy."

It was a worthy object he had in view; it was a high ideal that he set before himself, and imparted to his pupils. That they respected him, and responded to his teaching, their own words prove. One of them, in writing of the influence of Mr. Jackson, said: "I can never tell what I owe to his instruction. How many and what pleasant memories come with his name! I feel that it was no ordinary privilege to be taught by him. I never went with a question to him without having it answered fully, plainly; there was always time, there was always a smile with which to answer every inquiry. And now I cannot look at a pebble, or go in imagination to the farthest extremity of the universe, but I feel that he has led the way, and I follow dimly and afar off, where he has gone shedding light on mystery. Truly can I say that I always felt in those Sharon days that worship was exalted when he mingled in it. Social life was purified when in his presence, and that as a teacher, he led and guided us with fatherly love and care."

Reference is made in this extract to his love of scientific studies. He considered a knowledge of natural science indispensable. "Every page of the great volume of nature," he said, "is full of living and instructive truth. There is a beautiful relation between mind and matter, between the works of God and our capacity to contemplate them. Our intellectual nature is as much a gift of God as the gift of grace, and we are as responsible for the culture and improvement of one as for the other. I have no idea that so noble a talent is to be buried in the earth, that it is to be employed merely in procuring food and raiment for these frail temples which are so soon to moulder into dust. Far otherwise! Placed in the midst of a beautiful creation, we are invited to meditate on the workmanship of its Author. Such an exercise of intellect is profitable to us, for it leads to humility, and while it makes manifest the feebleness of man, and our comparative nothingness amidst the immensity of Creation, it exalts our view of the wisdom, goodness, and power of the Creator."

Mr. Jackson was also an eminent astronomer, and had an observatory fitted up for his own use and that of his pupils, with a Fraunhofer equatorial telescope, at that time the largest in America. He had a fine collection of fossils and minerals, and an extensive library which was open to all who cared to use it. He was a botanist, and his conservatory contained plants and exotics of different countries. Even to-day the Sharon grounds show, in their rare trees and shrubs, the results of his labor in this direction. Besides being a member of the Delaware County Institute of Science, John Jackson was continually in communication with the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, and his observations and services were an acknowledged help to the Coast Survey Department of the Government.

It was natural that girls brought up under the care and direction of such a man should develop sterling qualities of mind and heart, and should go forth stamped with the hall mark of genuineness. Still Sharon life in those days was not without its escapades, its small breaches of discipline, its youthful reactionary rashness, its irrepressible mirth, and all the wild, windy outbursts which attend the "equinoctial gales of youth." Many old Quaker ladies, who come back from time to time to review the scenes of their school-days shake their heads in reminiscent enjoyment over "scrapes" and "pickles" which once called

forth the stern rebuke of "Uncle John" and the mild reproach of "Aunt Rebecca" Jackson. After all, these Quakeresses were not so demure and immovable as we once supposed!

In 1863 the Jackson school was purchased by Father Carter. For the work of Catholic education, he gave it to the Sisters of the Holy Child, and here the convent was established on the sixteenth of July, 1864.

The first days at Sharon were memorable ones for all. The quaint Quaker buildings with its peaceful aloofness, seemed to wield an attractive influence upon their children, who ever remain devotedly attached to their *alma mater*. The atmosphere seemed in every way suitable to the work undertaken, and the school soon became known, not alone for the thoroughness of the education imparted, but for the stamp of refinement and cultured life upon its pupils, and this in its measure may be claimed as a special characteristic of the work of the society wherever its schools have been established.

The old Jackson house was a three storied building, but the needs of the school, in a few years outgrew these limits. An addition became imperative and a mansard roof was planned. The quaint Quaker house submitted to this first innovation in 1870. In 1877, a chapel was built, which in its turn, was replaced by the beautiful little Gothic Church in 1899. The Holy Child's School was partially erected in 1890 and used in its unfinished state until 1900 when it was completed.

## COURTS AND LAWYERS.

Crude as were the statutes administered, there is no doubt that at Tinicum, in the present county of Delaware, justice was first dispensed in the state of Pennsylvania, and there is little doubt that there was held the first court in the entire Delaware river territory. The Swedish Governor Printz was required, in obedience to instructions given him, to "decide all controversies according to the laws, customs and usages of Sweden." This was a difficult task to impose upon a military man, as the codification of all the Swedish statutes, manners and customs had then but recently been made. There were, fortunately for the peace of mind of the well meaning governor in 1647, but one hundred and thirty-eight souls living under his jurisdiction, yet he often found difficulty in adjusting nice points of law, often also under the embarrassment of acting in the dual capacity of plaintiff and judge. The governor thus describes his own plight: "Again, I have several times solicited a learned and able man to administer justice and attend to the law business, sometimes very intricate cases occurring, in which it is difficult, and never ought to be, that one and the same person appear in the court as plaintiff as well as judge." Governor Printz was clothed with both civil and criminal jurisdiction; he was especially directed to enforce obedience and order, and could punish great offenders, not only with imprisonment, but even with death, "according to the crime," but all must be done under legal forms and in accordance with the ordinance. The records of this Swedish court are very indistinct, and little can be learned of this period, while the Dutch records that follow are hardly more explicit on the subject of early tribunals among the early settlers on the Delaware prior to the English conquest.

Jean Paul Jacquet, who was appointed vice-director, November 29, 1655, was instructed to "administer law and justice to citizens as well as soldiers," while Andrew Hudde, the secretary, was "to book all matters, complaints, defaults, arrests, with the reasons there," also "all judgments, sentences and decisions." The court, where branches of the ordinances were to be tried, was a meeting of the council, which was to be called only by order of the vice-director, and all cases pending before that body to be decided by a "majority of votes," but, in case of a tie, the vice-director was to have a double vote. This tribunal seems to have exercised legislative as well as judicial powers, as there are ordinances regulating various practices, as early as February 13, 1656, and several arrests for their violation are recorded. Jacob Alrichs, vice-director of the city's colony on the Delaware (part of the Delaware territory from Christiana river to Bombay Hook had been transferred to the city of Amsterdam by the Dutch West Indian Company for moneys advanced) in the latter part of April, 1657, arrived at New Castle. That there then was a court held on the river is proven from the prayer of the Swedish inhabitants that a court messenger and provost might be appointed for them, which was done. This court evidently was not in accordance with Director Alrich's ideas of what a court of justice should be, as on March 30, 1658, he writes Governor Stuyvesant,

complaining of its crudities. But there was a court, and at least one practicing attorney, as, under the same date, he mentions paying certain sums to the "Attorney Schelluyn." On May 8, 1658, the Swedish magistrates at Tinicum presented a petition to Governor Stuyvesant, who was then visiting the Dutch settlements on the Delaware, requesting that they might be properly instructed in the discharge of their duties, and that a court messenger or officer should be appointed to serve summons, make arrests and enforce sentences of the courts. From a letter written April 28, 1660, to Governor Stuyvesant by William Beekman, vice-director, a great deal of information is gleaned concerning the customs of the magistrate and something of the people they governed. This letter relates to the present Delaware county, all the persons mentioned having resided within the limits of the present county, and is interesting as being conclusive that, at that time, no other court existed within the territory belonging to the present state of Pennsylvania.

When Sir Robert Carr, in command of the English forces, subjugated the Dutch Provinces on the Delaware, the articles of capitulation dated October, 1684, stipulated that "the schout, the burgomaster, sheriff, and other inferior magistrates, shall use and exercise their customary Power in Adminis'ton of justice within their precincts, or until his Ma'ties pleasure is further known."

Under the terms of this agreement the Dutch magistrates continued in office until April 21, 1668, when Governor Lovelace commissioned Sir Robert Carre schout, and Hans Block, Israel Helme, Peter Rambo, Peter Cock, Peter Alricks, or any two of them, as councillors, "to advise, hear and determine, by the major vote, what is just, equitable and necessary in the case or cases in question." Steadily but slowly, Governor Lovelace from that time began bringing the judicial system of England into use, but so gradually that no radical change would be made, and at the same time do no violence to the colony, by unsettling quickly the whole body of ordinances, manners and customs with which the people had grown familiar. The attempted rebellion of the Long Finn in the summer of 1669 afforded the governor an opportunity to make some sweeping changes in criminal procedure, and that case will ever be memorable in county annals, inasmuch that for the first time there is undoubtedly record of a trial on the Delaware wherein the defendant was formally indicted, and a jury of twelve men impaneled, who were subject to challenge on the part of the prisoner, and charged after the testimony was concluded, by the commissioners, to find "the matter of fact according to the evidence." Governor Lovelace, knowing well the power of pomp and display, hedged the bench with all the pomp and circumstance necessary to impress the citizen of that day with the importance and dignity of the judicial office. In 1671 he instructed Captain Carre, on the Delaware, to set up the King's arms in the court house, and to have the same insignia of majesty borne on the staffs carried by the officers in attendance. The records show a town court was established at New Castle, May 17, 1672, to be presided over by a bailiff and six assistants, to have jurisdiction over all cases of debt and damage not to exceed ten pounds, and there is inferential evidence that a similar court was established at Upland, August

8, 1672. Certain it is, however, that when the English standard was lowered and the Dutch again became masters on the Delaware, the Dutch council at New York, July 30, 1673, established "one court of justice for the inhabitants of Upland, to which provisionally shall resort the inhabitants both on the east and west banks of Kristina Kill and upwards toward the head of the river." At the same time council instructed the inhabitants of the Delaware river territory, "for the maintenance of good order, police, etc., to nominate eight persons in each of the judicial districts as magistrates, and from the names thus submitted council would select and appoint these officers. These courts were of limited jurisdiction, council ordering that all important cases be sent for trial before the governor general and council. Yet they had legislative powers that made them of considerable importance in the government. The same document from the council instructed how persons should be elected to the higher offices, a system that was adopted by the British after the territory again passed under their rule, and was maintained in a large measure even after Pennsylvania had in turn cast off the English yoke. By the terms of the treaty between Great Britain and Holland, the Dutch authority ceased on February 9, 1674, but as Major Edmund Andross, the representative of the Duke of York, to whom the King had reconfirmed the province after it became an English dependency, did not take formal control until the 31st of October following, it is to be presumed that judicial matters up to that time were conducted according to the Dutch form of procedure. Two days thereafter the governor ordered that the old magistrates on the Delaware, excepting Peter Alricks, who were in office when the Dutch captured the province in July, 1673, should be "established for the space of six months, or further orders." On November 4, Captain Edward Cantwell, who had been the former sheriff under the English rule, was reappointed to the same office. The magistrates thus reappointed were: Peter Cock, Peter Rambo, Israel Helme, Lars Andriesen, Wolle Swain: and William Tom was appointed clerk.

The jurisdiction of the several courts on the Delaware river seems not to have been extended so as to give them cognizance of the higher grade of crimes. Hence a special commission was issued by Governor Andross, February 21, 1675, for holding a court of oyer and terminer at New Castle for the trial of several prisoners charged with rape, which commission was addressed to five justices of New Castle court, and Justices Cock, Rambo, Helme, Andriesen and Swain, of Upland court, requiring any seven or more of them, as soon as conveniently may be, "to sitt one or more times during the space of one week, if occasion require, for the hearing, trying, giving judgment, and causing the same to be put in execution according to law."

A celebrated case of the period was the trial of James Sandelands, of Upland, for the death of an Indian forcibly ejected from his house. The case was tried at New Castle, at a special court held May 13, 1675, Governor Sir Edmund Andross presiding in person, assisted by three commissioners—one each from New Castle, from Upland and Whore Kill. "The bench," old documents state, was "called over and placed on the governor's left hand; Governor

Philip Carteret, of New Jersey, on the right of Mr. Samuel Edsall; Mr. Thomas Wandall, Mr. Joseph Smith, Mr. John Jackson, Mr. William Osborne." The jury, as provided by the Duke of York's laws, which had not yet, however, been extended to the Delaware river settlement, consisted of seven free-men. The verdict of the jury: "They find the prisoner not to be Guilty. Hee is ordered to be cleared by Proclamation."

On September 22, 1676, Governor Andross promulgated an ordinance introducing the Duke of York's laws and establishing courts of justice on the Delaware in conformity therewith. One of the tribunals was located at Upland, and was to consist of justices of the peace, three of whom would constitute a quorum, the oldest justice presiding, having the powers of a court of sessions, with jurisdiction over all matters under twenty pounds in civil cases, and in criminal cases, excepting where the punishment extended to life imprisonment or banishment, when appeals were to be allowed to the court assizes. The sessions were to be held quarterly, beginning on the second Tuesday of the month, and rules governing practice, unless repugnant to the laws of the government, could be made by the court and were to continue for one year. A record of all proceedings was to be kept in the English language, to which every person should have free access "at due or seasonable times," and for that purpose a clerk was appointed by the governor on the recommendation of the court. In pursuance of the ordinance, on November 14, 1676, the first court under the code of laws was convened at Upland, where Captain John Collier and Captain Edmund Cantwell, specially authorized by Governor Andross, administered the oath of office to the newly commissioned justices—Peter Cock, Peter Rambo, Israel Helme, Lace Andriesen, Wole Swainson and Otto Ernest Cook. Ephraim Herman was appointed clerk. (From this date to the second Tuesday of September the original records of the Upland court are in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and in 1860 were published by the Society with copious notes and an introduction by Edward Armstrong.)

One act of that court was the appointment of Jan Jansen and Morton Mortensen as guardians for the heirs of Hendrick Johnson, deceased, it being represented to the court that the estate of the minors was being wasted. This is the first instance of record in this state of such appointment, and, while the guardians were instructed to prepare an inventory of the estate, they do not seem to have been required to give bond for the faithful performance of the trust.

At a court of quarter sessions held June 13, 1677, the most important case was one of assault and battery committed on Justice Helme by Ole Oelsen. The dignity of the court was upheld, and Justice Helme secured the verdict, which he afterward remitted as the "saide Ole was a poore man." The court established by Governor Lovelace and administering the Duke of York's laws continued with little change until the coming of William Penn, and even then there was little attempt made at change for several years. Trial by jury was uncommon, there being but two instances of a jury being impaneled in the en-

tire period covered by the record of the Upland court. The first case above cited was tried on November 12, 1678; the second, October 13, 1680.

Although after Penn came he advocated radical change in the criminal and civil code, removing much of the severity of the former, he continued the courts already established and did not confuse the people with new judicial procedure. The changes that were made were authorized by legislative bodies, and, by enlarging the responsibilities of the individual, increased the intelligence of the masses. The law enacted December 7, 1682, requiring all persons who were not by birth subjects of Great Britain, to declare within three months their intentions to become "freemen," resulted in retiring for the time being all the Swedish judges. At the February session of the court, held 1682-1683, John Simcock, a newly appointed justice, presided, but at the June term of 1683, when Penn personally presided, the familiar figure of Justice Cock again was seen on the bench.

To this court, held June 27, 1683, the first grand jury of record in the civil court of Pennsylvania was summoned, the grand inquest consisting of seventeen persons. While the powers of the court at this period covered many points and details not now considered judicial subjects, their jurisdiction was restricted so far as the higher grade of crimes were concerned, until the constitution of 1790 gave the judges of the court of common pleas, in each county the right to act as justice of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offences.

A feature of the act of March 10, 1683, now unknown, were the "peacemakers,"—three persons in every precinct, chosen yearly, to whom dispute could be referred in writing, and the decision of these "peacemakers" was as conclusive as that of the court. The act of March 10, 1683, also directed the justices of each county to sit twice a year "to inspect and take care of estates, usage and employment of orphans," this constituting the first orphans' court in the province. The first court under this title was held at Chester on the "3rd day in ye 1st week of ye 8th month, 1687."

Previous to the act of May 10, 1684, there was no high appellant court in the province other than the governor and council, but on that date a provincial court was created, consisting of five judges, which was ordered to sit twice a year at Philadelphia, (and two members of the court, at least every fall and spring, were directed to "goe their circuit into everie respective county in the province) to hold a court of appeals, as well as to try all criminal cases of a high grade, questions of title and all other causes over which the county court had no jurisdiction. The following year the assembly took away their right to try cases which involved title to real estate and reduced the number of judges to three, but later the original number was restored.

A little over a year after Penn first came to the province, no provincial court having then been established, he was called to preside over a witchcraft case, eight years before the cruel craze attacked North Carolina. The verdict was "guilty of having the common fame of a witch, but not guilty in manner and form as she stands indicted." Some of the acts of Penn, and those of Colonel

Benjamin, who was appointed governor of Pennsylvania by the King, October 20, 1693, aroused the wrath of David Lloyd, the first lawyer of whom there is record in the county. He was the leader of the battle for popular liberty, and dared to oppose Penn when his plans were thought to be in opposition to the general welfare. He was a member of the assembly from Chester county in 1693, and as speaker of the house the following year bore the full brunt of the anger of Governor Fletcher. This brave Quaker lawyer was the father of the bar of Pennsylvania, and that bar to-day is benefitted by his battle for the rights of the people waged over two centuries ago.

By the act of October 27, 1701, county courts were required to be held in Chester on the third day of the last week in February, May, August and November, their practice to conform as nearly as possible to that of the common pleas of England, "all fictions and color in pleadings to be avoided." They had equity powers, and all matters of maritime disputes not cognizable in the court of admiralty were to be heard.

The judges of the supreme provincial court were to go on circuit twice in each year, the acts requiring such court to be held in Chester on the "2nd day of eighth month," "and on the 18th day of second month," for the trials of all felonies, and to have appeals in civil cases, but, by the act of February 10, 1710, the supreme court justices were not required to go on semi-annual circuits to counties outside Philadelphia unless cases were pending there for trial, and commissions of oyer and terminer were issued by the governor.

The act of 1710 was repealed in 1713 by Queen Anne, and on July 20, 1714, Lieutenant Governor Gookins, following the precedent of Governor Evans, published an ordinance of like tenor establishing the several courts in the province. The courts of common pleas in the several counties continued to exercise in the main the jurisdiction conferred by the act of 1701, but all through the colonial period all the courts were subject to legislative enactments, and prolonged controversy arose between the assembly and the governors representing the crown. The courts of quarter sessions, as distinctive from the county courts, created by Governor Evans' ordinance, in 1707 were directed to be held in Chester on the last Tuesdays of February, May, August and November, and their powers defined. By an act of September 29, 1759, the justices of the court of quarter sessions were forbidden from being commissioned justices of the common pleas. The last court held at Chester before the erection of Delaware county was on August 29, 1786, and continued by adjournment until August 31, when the session ended.

The first court held after the erection of Delaware county was on November 9, 1789, Justice John Pearson presiding. There being no bar, William Tilghman, afterward chief justice of Pennsylvania, addressed the court and moved his own admission. After he had been sworn in, Mr. Tilghman moved the admission of William L. Blair and others, eight lawyers qualifying that day as members of the Delaware county bar. Under the judicial redistricting caused by the adoption of the constitution of 1790, Delaware county, together with the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery, formed the first ju-

dicial district. James Biddle was commissioned president judge of the district, continuing until June 19, 1797, when he was succeeded by John D. Coxe, he being succeeded in 1805 by William Tilghman.

The first president judge, and the only one prior to the constitution, was Henry Hale Graham, who died January 23, 1790, while attending the constitutional convention as a delegate. John Pearson, who presided over the first court for one day, was appointed president judge to fill out Judge Graham's term, serving until the appointment of Judge Biddle under the constitution of 1790.

On February 24, 1806, the State was redistricted, Delaware county with Chester, Montgomery and Bucks, forming the seventh judicial district. In April, 1806, Governor McKean appointed Bird Wilson president judge, he serving until 1817, when he resigned.

On January 28, 1818, Governor Findlay appointed John Ross, of Easton, president judge of the seventh judicial district, he then being a member of congress. By the act of March 12, 1812, the fifteenth judicial district was created, comprising the counties of Delaware and Chester, and on May 22, 1821, Governor Heister appointed Isaac Darlington president judge of the new district. Judge Darlington held his first court under this appointment in the old court house at Chester, October 23, 1821, being then forty years of age, and served until his death in April, 1839.

On May 16, 1839, Governor Porter appointed Thomas S. Bell to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Darlington, who served until his promotion to the supreme bench, December 18, 1846. Governor Shunk appointed John M. Forster, of Harrisburg, to succeed Judge Bell, but he failed of a confirmation by the senate. The governor then appointed James Nill, of Chambersburg, who also was rejected. The March term was presided over by Associate Judges Engle and Leiper, but by the next term the governor had appointed his son-in-law, Harry Chapman of Middletown, who was confirmed and served with great acceptance until November 26, 1851, when an amendment to the constitution changed the office of president judge from an appointive to an elective one. During Judge Chapman's incumbency the county seat was moved to Media, the last court being held in the old court house in Chester, May 26, 1851, adjourning Friday, May 30, following. Judge Chapman declining the nomination, Townsend Haines, of West Chester, was elected the first president judge of the courts under the new law, retiring on the last day of the November term, 1861. Judge Haines was succeeded by William Butler, elected October, 1861, presiding until 1874, when a vacancy was caused by the erection of the thirty-second judicial district. This vacancy was filled in April, 1874, by Governor Hartranft appointing as president judge John M. Broomall, whose family had been prominent in Delaware and Chester counties for two hundred years. Judge Broomall was succeeded by Judge Thomas J. Clayton, as the first elective president judge under the constitution of 1873. His ancestry also traces to the earliest days, his ancestor settling at Marcus Hook prior to the granting of the royal charter to Penn.

The following is a list of all associate justices and judges of the courts of Delaware county from its erection until the constitution of 1874 (which abolished the office) with date of commission:

William R. Atlee	September 28, 1789	George Smith	December 28, 1836
Richard Hill Morris	October 12, 1789	Joseph Engle	January 26, 1842
Thomas Lewis	" 12, 1789	Joseph Engle	March 11, 1847
John Pearson	" 12, 1789	George C. Leiper	February 25, 1843
George Pearce	" 12, 1789		Admitted
Elisha Price	March 16, 1790	George G. Leiper	February 16, 1848
Joel Willis	July 15, 1790	James Andrews	November 10, 1851
John Sellers	September 17, 1791	Sketchley Morton	" 10, 1851
Richard Riley	" 17, 1791	Frederick J. Hinkson	" 12, 1856
Mark Wilcox	" 17, 1791	James Andrews	" 12, 1856
Hugh Lloyd	April 24, 1792	Chas. R. Williamson	January 10, 1860
Benjamin Brannon	June 5, 1794	George Smith	November 23, 1861
John Crosby	April 26, 1799	James Andrews	" 23, 1861
John Pierce	January 5, 1823	Thomas Reese	" 8, 1866
William Anderson	" 5, 1826	Bartine Smith	" 8, 1866
Joseph Engle	" 5, 1827	Thomas Reese	" 17, 1871
Henry Meyer	December 27, 1833	Bartine Smith	" 17, 1871

#### CHARACTER SKETCHES OF PRESIDENT JUDGES AND OTHERS.

Henry Hall Graham, the first president judge, was born in London, England, July 1, 1731, son of William Graham, who came to Pennsylvania in 1733, settling finally in Chester. Judge Graham studied law under Joseph Parker, then deputy register of Pennsylvania for the county of Chester, and on his death in 1766, Mr. Graham was appointed to the vacant position, then including the duties of prothonotary, register and recorder. He had been commissioned one of the justices of the county in 1761, and again was honored in 1765. He was neutral during the Revolution, his leanings being toward the mother country. For this reason he was not reappointed in 1777. After the Revolution he was practicing attorney in the Chester courts. On November 7, 1789, he was appointed president judge of Delaware county, but, not being at the time a justice of the peace, could not act as president of the court of quarter sessions and orphans' court, hence the court of common pleas was opened and presided over the first day by justice William Richardson Atlee, holder of the oldest commission among the justices constituting the bench. On November 9, 1789, Governor Mifflin commissioned him justice of the peace, and the next day, November 10, appointed him president judge, he at once assuming the duties of that office. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention of 1789-90, and died in Philadelphia, January 23, 1790, while attending the meetings of that body.

James Biddle was the second president judge of Delaware county, and the first under the constitution of 1790 that placed Delaware county in the first district with Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery counties. He served until July 19, 1797. He was succeeded on that date by John S. Coxe, who on April 6 of that year had been appointed one of the judges of the high court of errors

and appeals, but resigned that office to accept the office of president judge of Philadelphia and the courts of the first judicial district. Both Judges Biddle and Coxe were learned in the law, and jurists of a high order.

When Delaware county was created under the act of September 26th, 1789, naturally there was no bar, and, through an error, no president judge of common pleas, quarter sessions or orphans' court. The latter difficulty was overcome, and then William Tilghman arose and addressed the bench setting forth the peculiar circumstances and moving his own admission. The court saw in this the best solution of the difficulty, and William Tilghman was sworn, becoming the first member of the Delaware county bar. Fifteen years later, on July 31, 1805, he was appointed by Governor McKean president judge of Delaware county courts. Judge Tilghman, one of the most conspicuous figures of his time, was a native of Talbot county, Maryland, and began reading law in 1772, when sixteen years of age, under the preceptorship of Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia. In 1783, after eleven years of study, he was admitted to the Maryland bar. In 1789 he moved to Philadelphia, where he rapidly rose to the front rank in his profession. In 1801 he was appointed chief judge of the circuit court of the United States, but the act under which this court was constituted was repealed the next year and the judge returned to private practice. He only held the office of president judge of Delaware county seven months, when he was appointed chief justice of Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Shippen. Judge Tilghman died in 1827.

When the act of February 24, 1806, creating the seventh judicial district, became operative, the government in April of that year appointed Bird Wilson president judge of the new district. He was a son of James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and for eleven years presided over the courts of Delaware county, sitting for the last time at the October term of 1817. He then resigned and became a minister of the Episcopal church, for which he had prepared while still a judge, studying under Bishop William White, whose biography he wrote. Judge Wilson also edited Bacon's "Abridgement of the Law," first published in seven volumes.

The next president judge of the seventh district, John Ross, of Easton, was appointed by Governor Findlay, January 28, 1818. He had served in the eleventh, fourteenth and fifteenth congresses, resigning office to accept the appointment as judge. He presided for the first time over Delaware county courts April 13, 1818, and at this session the first conviction for murder was secured since the erection of the county twenty-nine years earlier. When the act of 1821 divided the seventh judicial district Judge Ross continued to preside over the counties of Bucks and Montgomery until April, 1830, when he was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

By the act of May 21, 1821, Chester and Delaware counties became the fifteenth judicial district, and on May 22, 1830, Governor Heister appointed Isaac Darlington to be president judge of the new district. He first presided at the old Chester court house, October 23, 1821. Judge Darlington had previously served two terms in the Pennsylvania legislature and one term in con-

gress, declining a renomination. He made an excellent judge, serving until his death, April 27, 1839. At the suggestion of the bars of Delaware and Chester counties in December, 1838, Judge Darlington resigned before the constitution of 1838 went into effect, although having two more years to serve. He was reappointed by Governor Ritner for another full term of ten years, but Governor Porter, who was inaugurated in January, 1839, regarded this as a trick to deprive him of the appointment. He directed Attorney General Douglass to sue out a writ of *quo warranto* to test the validity of Judge Darlington's commission, but, two days before the case was to be argued before the supreme court, the judge had passed away from all scenes of contention and strife. When his death was announced to the supreme court, Chief Justice Gibson dismissed the proceedings, at the same time eulogizing the character and learning of the dead jurist.

Thomas S. Bell, appointed May 16, 1839, by Governor Porter to fill out the unexpired term of Isaac Darlington, was president judge from May, 1839, until August, 1846. He was a scholarly gentleman, refined in manner, and a brilliant lawyer of the Chester county bar. He had been a member of the constitutional convention of 1837, and in 1838 was state senator, but in January following was unseated. He was highly esteemed in Delaware county, and was raised to a seat on the supreme court bench by Governor Shunk in December, 1846, his term not having expired. He was an able jurist; his opinions were clear and learned, and were confidently relied on by the best lawyers of the country.

After two appointments to fill the office of president judge made vacant by the appointment of Judge Bell to the supreme bench, and the holding of the March term of 1848 by Associate Judges Engle and Leiper, Governor Shunk appointed Henry Chapman, of Doylestown, as president judge. He presided over the last court held in the court house at Chester, May 26, 1851, and over the first court held in Media, November 24, 1851, and, although offered an unopposed nomination by the unanimous bar of both counties, refused an election for the term, only serving until his successor was commissioned in the same year.

The act of assembly which took effect in 1852 made the office of president judge elective, and, at the preceding October election, Townsend Haines, of West Chester, was chosen as the first elected judge of the Chester, Delaware district, known as the fifteenth judicial district. He had been a member of the Pennsylvania House of Assembly and secretary of the commonwealth, serving until February, 1850, when he was appointed by President Taylor treasurer of the United States, an office he resigned when elected judge of the fifteenth district. He first presided in Delaware county at the February term in 1852, the county seat then being located at Media. Judge Haines had a well trained mind, and in the writing of a charge was a paragon of caution and care, few of his decisions ever being reversed. As a lawyer and advocate he was most eloquent, giving to his speeches a depth of feeling most effective on jury and

audience. He presided over the courts of Delaware county until the November sessions of 1861, and then declined re-election on account of his years.

At the October election of 1861, William Butler, of West Chester, was elected president judge of the district embracing Chester and Delaware counties. He had been a successful lawyer of Chester county for sixteen years, and in 1856 had been elected district attorney, holding that office until 1859. He was commissioned judge November 30, 1861, presiding in Delaware county for the first time at the February term in 1862. He was an able, upright and learned judge, and attained high rank as a jurist. He presided at the Udder-zook trial, which was one of the first cases in the United States where murder was committed to secure large life insurance. Judge Butler's charge to the jury in that case is still cited as a model of a clear comprehensive charge to a jury. He was elected president judge in 1871, but, Delaware county being set off in 1874 as a separate judicial district, Judge Butler presided from that date over the Chester county courts only. On February 12, 1879, he was appointed by President Hayes judge of the United States district court for the Eastern district of Pennslyv., which vacancy was caused by the death of Judge John Cadwallader. Judge Butler held his honorable position with dignity and great credit for twenty-five years, resigning in 1904, at the age of eighty-two years. He died in West Chester in 1908. His son, William Butler, junior, is now a judge in Chester county.

Delaware county is now the thirty-second judicial district. The vacancy which that change made on the bench was filled in April, 1874, by Governor Hartranft appointing John M. Broomall president judge to serve until the following election and qualification of the judge, then elected.

John M. Broomall was born in Upper Chichester, Delaware county, January 19, 1816. He was a highly educated man, learned in the law, of pronounced literary and scientific tastes, and a strong well balanced lawyer. He was admitted August 24, 1840, and in 1848 was appointed deputy attorney general for Delaware county by Attorney General Cooper, but resigned, prosecuting all state cases before the courts at the November term of that year. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1851 and 1852, being appointed in 1854 a member of the State Revenue Board. He was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1860, and, when Maryland was invaded in 1862, was captain of Company C, 16th Regiment State Militia. In the elections of 1862 he was chosen to represent his district in congress, and while in office took the field in 1863 as captain of Company C, 29th Regiment Emergency Men, serving in the Gettysburg campaign. He followed his service in the Thirty-eighth Congress by returning to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. In 1872 he was presidential elector, and in 1873 was a member of the constitutional convention. He served under appointment as president judge of the newly created Thirty-second judicial district; and was nominated by the Republican party to succeed himself, but was defeated by Thomas Clayton, running as an independent Republican with a Democratic endorsement. Judge Broomall died June 3, 1894.

Thomas J. Clayton, the first elected president judge of the Delaware county courts, was born in Bethel, June 20, 1826. He read law in Wilmington, and was admitted to the Delaware county bar November 24, 1851. He located in Philadelphia, was admitted to that bar January 7, 1852, and for twenty-four years practiced in that city, residing, however, most of that period near Thurlow, now a part of the city of Chester. He was an adroit politician, although until his election as judge, never held an office. He built up a strong political machine in Delaware county that in 1874 elected him judge over the much abler lawyer and jurist, Judge John M. Broomall. He served a full term of ten years, and was re-elected in 1894, when he was nearly seventy years of age, holding until his death, January 30, 1900. He was an energetic and successful lawyer, had a bright retentive mind, and was able as a judge.

The present judge, Isaac Johnson, was appointed in January, 1900, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Clayton. At the November election he was chosen to serve a full term of ten years and in 1910 was again elected to the same high position. He was born in Ridley, studied law, and has the distinction of being the only member of the Delaware county bar admitted without an examination. Judge Clayton admitted him on motion of ex-Judge John M. Broomall, who stated that his qualifications were such as to render examination unnecessary. He was very successful as a lawyer, a popular orator, and as a jurist has displayed great wisdom and legal acumen. He served as captain in the Civil War, and previous to his elevation to the bench had for twelve years held the office of prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Delaware county.

In 1907 the growth of the county so increased the work of the courts that a bill was passed by the legislature granting Delaware county an additional law judge. On March 17, 1907, Governor Stuart appointed William B. Broomall to that position, and at the November election of that year he was elected for a full term of ten years.

Judge William B. Broomall, son of Judge John M. Broomall, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1843; was graduated from Haverford College in 1861, and then began the study of law. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, 124th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; was in hard active service in the Antietam and Chancellorsville campaigns, and at the close of his term of enlistment received honorable discharge. He then returned to legal study, and in 1864 was admitted to the Delaware county bar. He rose rapidly in his profession, appearing in almost every case of importance, and became a recognized leader of the county bar. As a judge he has worthily upheld the traditions of this one of the strongest bars in Pennsylvania.

#### ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF NOTE.

William Richardson Atlee was commissioned one of the justices of the court of common pleas of Delaware county two days after the act of September 28, 1789, erecting the county, became a law. He was also appointed the same day prothonotary and clerk of the quarter sessions and orphans'

court. On September 4, 1791, he was reappointed by Governor Mifflin to the office of prothonotary, and again on March 16, 1792. He was indicted for excessive fee charges, but was acquitted. He held office until April 6, 1796, and the 26th of July following was admitted to the county bar.

Richard Hill Morris was commissioned October 12, 1789, having previously been a justice of quarter sessions of Chester county. George Pearce, of Aston, was commissioned the same day, also having been a justice in Chester county. He held the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Third Battalion of Militia during the Revolution. John Pearson, also commissioned on the same day, was a resident of Darby and a Revolutionary soldier, first lieutenant of the Pennsylvania line, promoted captain September 7, 1777, and active all through the war.

Thomas Lewis, commissioned the same day with Justices Morris, Pearce and Pearson, was also a Revolutionary soldier, ranking as captain. He held many offices in Chester county, and in 1799 was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 65th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia.

In 1791 Richard Riley was appointed associate judge. He was born in Marcus Hook, of English parents. He was county assessor, a justice of the county, and member of the legislature prior to his appointment as judge. He was an ardent patriot during the Revolution, a member of the Chester county committee of correspondence, delegate to the first and second Provincial convention, member of the committee of safety of Chester county, and inspector of arms. He died August 27, 1820, aged eighty-five years.

Mark Wilcox, commissioned September 17, 1791, was a son of Thomas Wilcox, who about 1727 built on the west branch of Chester creek the second paper mill in the United States—the Ivy Mills. Judge Wilcox was a member of the assembly from Chester county in 1799, lieutenant-colonel of the 110th Regiment, and for thirty years associate judge of Delaware county. He died in 1827, aged eighty-four years.

Hugh Lloyd served as associate judge of Delaware county courts a third of a century, the longest term in the judicial history of the county. Born in 1742, he took active part in the war for independence, and serving two terms in the Pennsylvania Assembly; he was a man of usefulness, and lived to the great age of ninety-three years.

Benjamin Brannon, of Upper Darby, was an ardent patriot, and in 1776 was appointed to instruct the people of Chester county in the mode of making saltpetre for the state powder mills. In 1777 he was one of the sub-lieutenants of the county; was county commissioner in 1779; member of the Assembly from Chester county 1782; and commissioned associate judge June 5, 1794.

John Crosby, appointed April 26, 1799, was a first lieutenant of the First Battalion Pennsylvania Militia, saw service, was captured at his home in Ridley, taken to New York, and confined on the British ship "Falmouth." He served as associate judge until 1826.

William Anderson, a Virginian, joined the Continental army when fifteen years of age; was present at the siege of Yorktown and witnessed the

surrender of Cornwallis. He settled in Chester, and in 1796 purchased the Columbia House. He was a member of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Fifteenth Congresses; made the address to Lafayette in response to the sentiment, "The Nation's Guest," in the State House at Philadelphia, September 29, 1824. He resigned as associate judge to accept a position in the Philadelphia custom house. He held the military rank of major, and died December 16, 1829, aged sixty-seven years.

Joseph Engle, born 1770, was thirty-six years of age before attaining any office of prominence in the county. In 1806 he was appointed commissioner, and on May 24, 1809, was commissioned prothonotary, recorder, register and clerk of the courts, commissioned January 14, 1812, and again December 20, 1814. He was well acquainted with judicial procedure from his years of experience with the courts, and frequently during Judge Darlington's term as president judge, was called to preside, charging the grand jury and trying cases. Associate Judge Engle died October 18, 1857, in his eighty-eighth year.

Henry Myers was prothonotary, recorder, register and clerk of Delaware county courts for three terms prior to being commissioned associate judge, December 27, 1833. In 1826 he was elected state senator, serving four years, retiring from public life at the expiration of his term. He left his home on February 23, 1855, a bitter cold day, and was found frozen near Cobb's Creek the following day.

Dr. George Smith, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, 1820, practiced in Darby five years, then coming into a fortune he retired from his profession. From 1832 to 1836 he was state senator, and as chairman of the committee on education drafted a bill in the interest of the public schools, the first practical enactment respecting free public education secured in the state. Governor Ritner appointed Dr. Smith associate judge of Delaware county in 1836, and in 1840 he was elected for a second term. He was superintendent of public instruction in the county for several years, and president of the school board for Upper Darby. In September, 1833, with four others, he founded the Delaware County Institute of Science, and for nearly fifty years he was its president. In 1862 he published his "History of Delaware County," a much quoted authority on history of the county. He died February 24, 1884, full of years and honors.

George Gray Leiper was appointed associate judge by Governor Porter. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, 1803, at the age of seventeen years, and settled after his marriage on the Leiper estate in Ridley township. In 1811 he established the first Sunday school in the county. He served in the war of 1812 as lieutenant of the Delaware County Fencibles. In 1818 he built at his own expense the Ridley Presbyterian Church. In 1822-1823 he was a member of the legislature, and so strongly urged state aid for the maintenance of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Philadelphia that he was chosen a director of that institution, continuing as such until his death. In 1828 he was elected a member of the Twenty-first Congress, but declining a

renomination. In 1843 he was appointed associate judge, continuing on the bench until the office was made elective. He died November 18, 1868, in his eighty-third year.

James Andrews and Sketchley Morton were the first two associate judges of Delaware county elected by the people. They were elected November 10, 1851, Judge Andrew being re-elected in 1856; and in 1861, at the expiration of his term, being then seventy years of age, he retired. Judge Morton served but one term, and was more the merchant than the public man, although he served a term in the legislature. He was president of the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company from 1852 until October, 1878, when he resigned. He died February 9, 1878, aged sixty-seven years.

Frederick J. Hinkson Sr. was elected in 1856. He was born November 8, 1803, in Upper Providence, and learned the tailor's trade, obtaining later an education, and taught school. He entered the employ of the Bank of Delaware County in Chester, 1828, and as clerk, cashier and president was connected with that institution until 1864, when he resigned. He was for twenty years treasurer of the borough of Chester, was treasurer of the first building and loan association in the borough, and held many offices of trust. He resigned his office of associate judge before his term expired.

#### THE BAR.

Beginning with William Tilghman, who moved his own admission to the bar of Delaware county, the opening day of the first court ever held in Delaware county, the following is a list of the attorneys of Delaware county, with the date of their admission:

William Tilghman	November 9, 1789	Nicholas Diehl	May 10, 1791
William Blair	" 9, 1789	Robert H. Dunkin	" 10, 1791
Joseph Thomas	" 9, 1789	John C. Willis	" 10, 1791
Thomas Ross	" 9, 1789	Isaac Telfall	August 10, 1791
William Graham	" 9, 1789	Seth Chapman	November 9, 1791
Benjamin Morgan	" 9, 1789	Thomas Armstrong	December 2, 1791
Anthony Morris	1789	Robert Fraser	July 30, 1792
John Todd	1789	John Ross	" 31, 1792
Alexander Wilcox	February 9, 1790	Thomas W. Tallman	January 3, 1793
Wm. Bradford, Jr.	" 9, 1790	John D. Cox	April 30, 1793
Jacob Bankson	" 9, 1790	Joseph Hemphill	October 1793
Elisha Price	" 9, 1790	John Horn	January 29, 1795
Robert Porter	" 9, 1790	Caleb Pierce	" 29, 1795
Thomas B. Dick	" 9, 1790	William Sergeant	April 27, 1795
Moses Levy	" 9, 1790	James Hunter	October 1795
William Rawle	" 9, 1790	David Moore	January 23, 1796
Benjamin Morgan	" 9, 1790	William Martin	April 1796
Anthony Morris	" 9, 1790	William R. Atlee	July 26, 1796
Sampson Levy	May 11, 1790	Michael Kepple	" 26, 1796
Matthias Baldwin	" 11, 1790	Alex. James Dallas	November 1, 1796
J. D. Sergeant	November 9, 1790	Bird Wilson	April 7, 1797
George Campbell	" 9, 1790	William Ewing	October 30, 1797
John Thompson	" 9, 1790	W. L. Hamm	April 1798

## DELAWARE COUNTY

Joseph Reed	May 2, 1798	Matthew Morris	April 14, 1817
Jonathan T. Haight	January 28, 1799	John Kentzing Kane	" 14, 1817
Charles Chaucey	" 28, 1799	James C. Biddle	" 14, 1817
John Sergeant	July 30, 1799	Samuel Rush	October 19, 1818
John Taylor	April 1800	Charles Sidney Cox	" 19, 1818
William Hemphill	July 1800	John J. Richards	January 19, 1819
Nich. G. Williamson	January 1801	Joseph P. Norbury	July 16, 1819
Jonathan W. Condey	April 1801	Nathan R. Potts	" 16, 1819
Rich. Peters, junior	" 1801	David Paul Brown	" 16, 1819
Richard Rush	" 1801	Wm. Wilmor, junior	" 16, 1819
John Ewing, junior	July 20, 1801	John Duer	August 18, 1819
W. Robinson, junior	" 25, 1802	Arthur Middleton	" 18, 1819
Isaac Darlington	" 25, 1802	Richard C. Wood	" 18, 1819
Thomas Bradford	" 25, 1802	Robert R. Beale	October 17, 1820
James D. Barnard	April 30, 1804	William Williamson	January 17, 1821
Peter Arrell Brown	May 1, 1804	Edward Darlington	April 9, 1821
Charles F. Frazer	October 30, 1804	William Martin	April 27, 1821
Charles Kissellman	" 30, 1804	Aquilla A. Brown	January 21, 1822
Rich. Bache, junior	May 1, 1805	John P. Owens	April 8, 1822
Samuel Edwards	April 30, 1805	John M. Reed	June 19, 1822
Joseph Barnes	October 23, 1806	William S. Haines	July 22, 1822
Benjamin Shober	January 21, 1807	Thomas S. Bell	April 14, 1823
Jno. Edwards, junior	October 19, 1807	Thomas F. Gordon	" 14, 1823
B. Newcomb, junior	" 19, 1807	Bond Valentine	" 14, 1823
William H. Todd	April 17, 1809	Edward Richards	July 28, 1823
Thomas R. Ross	" 17, 1809	Thomas A. Budd	" 28, 1823
Ziba Pyle	July 17, 1809	A. Marshall, junior	" 28, 1823
Samuel H. Jacobs	January 21, 1811	Thomas Dumlaph	October 23, 1823
Jonathan Dunker	July 24, 1811	Francis E. Brewster	" 23, 1823
Edward Ingersoll	January 20, 1812	Nathaniel Vernon	April 13, 1824
Randall Hutchinson	" 20, 1812	William Kimber	" 13, 1825
Thos. D. Anderson	" 23, 1812	John P. Griffiths	" 13, 1825
Clymer Ross	April 13, 1812	Mordecai Taylor	July 27, 1825
Charles Harland	" 13, 1812	Daniel Buckwalter	January 26, 1826
James M. Porter	July 26, 1813	John S. Newbold	" 26, 1826
Michael W. Ash	" 26, 1813	William Darlington	July 24, 1826
Charles J. Cox	" 26, 1813	Samuel Chew	" 24, 1826
Charles Catlin	January 17, 1814	H. H. Van Aminge	" 24, 1826
William Bowen	April 12, 1814	William T. Smith	" 24, 1826
Wm. A. Dillingham	" 12, 1814	Lewis G. Pierce	" 24, 1826
Thos. F. Pheasants	" 12, 1814	John Cadwalader	January 16, 1827
James Henderson	July 28, 1814	Joseph J. Lewis	April 9, 1827
Jonathan Hampden	" 28, 1814	Joseph S. Cohen	" 9, 1827
John Kerlin	" 28, 1814	John K. Zeillin	August 10, 1827
Robert H. Smith	January 16, 1815	Owen Stoever	October 15, 1827
Benjamin Chew	April 10, 1815	David H. Hoope	" 16, 1827
Isaac D. Barnard	January 16, 1816	F. A. Reybold	January 22, 1828
Archibald T. Dick	" 16, 1816	John W. Ashmead	April 14, 1828
Samuel I. Withy	April 8, 1816	John H. Bradley	October 20, 1828
Matthias R. Sayres	July 22, 1816	William C. Brown	" 20, 1828
Henry C. Byrne	August 26, 1816	David J. Desmond	January 22, 1829
Edward D. Cox	October 22, 1816	James A. Donath	April 15, 1829
Thomas Kitts	January 20, 1817	Levi Hollingsworth	" 15, 1829
Henry G. Freeman	" 20, 1817	Robert E. Hannum	July 27, 1829

## DELAWARE COUNTY

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P. Frazer Smith	November 22, 1829	Thos. H. Speakman	August 20, 1844
John C. Daniel	January 18, 1830	Jesse M. Griffith	November 5, 1845
Peter Hill Engle	April 13, 1830	Ashbel Green	February 24, 1845
Andrew T. Smith	" 14, 1830	Constant Guillou	" 24, 1845
John C. Nipper	March 2, 1831	Robert Frazer	" 24, 1845
George L. Ashmead	April 11, 1831	Wm. W. Hubbel	May 6, 1845
Charles C. Rawn	November 28, 1831	R. Rundel Smith	August 25, 1845
John Rutter	" 28, 1831	James B. Everhart	" 25, 1845
Thomas W. Morris	" 30, 1831	Joseph P. Wilson	November 24, 1845
Robert R. Dodson	November 27, 1832	Samuel B. Thomas	February 26, 1846
Thomas R. Newbold	August 27, 1832	John A. Gilmore	" 26, 1846
John Swift	April 22, 1833	Nathaniel B. Brown	May 25, 1846
David H. Mulvany	February 25, 1834	R. C. McMurtrie	" 25, 1846
J. Hemphill, junior	May 30, 1834	William F. Boon	" 25, 1846
Horatio Hubbell	August 23, 1835	Robert M. Lea	August 24, 1846
Samuel F. Reed	November 24, 1835	Nathaniel B. Holland	" 24, 1846
Daniel McLaughlin	August 22, 1836	Marshall Sprogell	" 24, 1846
Joseph Williams	" 27, 1836	Samuel A. Black	November 23, 1846
Horatio G. Worrall	February 27, 1837	Robert McCay	February 22, 1847
Wm. M. Tilghman	" 28, 1837	George Palmer	" 22, 1847
James Hanna	May 22, 1837	Wash. Townsend	August 23, 1847
Wm. H. Keating	August 28, 1837	James H. Hackleton	" 23, 1847
Wm. M. Meredith	" 28, 1837	Henry B. Edwards	November 22, 1847
Henry J. Williams	" 28, 1837	George W. Ormsby	February 27, 1848
John Freedley	" 30, 1837	John Banks	May 22, 1848
Thomas M. Jolly	" 30, 1837	Joseph R. Morris	August 28, 1848
John B. Sterigere	June 4, 1838	William Butler	" 28, 1848
William E. Whitman	" 7, 1838	Gilbert R. Fox	" 28, 1848
John D. Pierce	November 27, 1838	Henry Freedley	" 28, 1848
Saunder Lewis	" 27, 1838	Enoch Taylor	" 28, 1848
Frederick E. Hayes	May 25, 1840	Harlan Ingram	November 27, 1848
Elihue D. Farr	" 26, 1840	Thomas H. Maddock	" 27, 1848
John M. Broomall	August 24, 1840	Charles D. Manley	February 26, 1849
U. V. Penmepacker	" 26, 1840	Ezra Levis	May 28, 1849
Christopher Fallon	November 24, 1840	Paschall Woodward	" 28, 1849
B. Franklin Pyle	August 23, 1841	Wm. Hollingshead	" 28, 1849
Charles B. Heacock	" 24, 1841	John Markland	August 27, 1849
Isaac S. Serrill	" 25, 1841	Robert Alsop	February 25, 1849
Addison May	November 25, 1841	John F. Roberts	" 25, 1849
Garrick Mallory	" 25, 1841	Thomas Greenback	May 27, 1850
Paul Beck Carter	May 23, 1842	Jesse Bishop	" 27, 1850
William D. Kelley	" 23, 1842	John H. Robb	" 27, 1850
James Mason	August 23, 1842	John Titus	August 26, 1850
Lewis Allain Scott	November 30, 1842	Joseph R. Dickinson	November 25, 1850
Mortimer R. Talbot	" 30, 1842	Thomas Leiper	May 26, 1851
William P. Foulike	May 22, 1843	George Norton	" 28, 1851
John M. Simmes	" 22, 1843	Thomas J. Clayton	November 24, 1851
Ben. C. Tilghman	" 22, 1843	Francis Darlington	February 23, 1852
Henry Chester	" 27, 1843	James M. Goodman	" 26, 1852
Wm. R. Dickerson	August 28, 1843	William B. Waddell	May 24, 1852
Matthew A. Sanley	November 27, 1843	Benjamin A. Mitchell	August 23, 1852
John Smith Futhey	" 27, 1843	A. Lewis Smith	October 15, 1853
Edward Hopper	" 30, 1843	Edward Olmstead	March 6, 1854
Samuel Hood	March 1, 1844	J. Williams Biddle	" 6, 1854

## DELAWARE COUNTY

William Vodges	May 22, 1854	William F. Judson	May 27, 1867
Robert S. Paschall	" 24, 1854	Weneel Hartman	February 25, 1868
Edward A. Price	February 25, 1856	George M. Pardoe	March 24, 1868
George E. Darlington	May 26, 1856	A. S. Letchworth	September 28, 1868
William Nicholson	June 6, 1856	James Parsons	" 28, 1868
Robert D. Chalfant	" 6, 1856	A. P. Reid	" 28, 1868
John W. Stokes	November 24, 1856	John C. Bullitt	" 28, 1868
James Otterson	August 24, 1857	Alex. Reed	" 28, 1868
Andrew Zane	February 22, 1857	Wm. H. Dickinson	November 8, 1868
Peter Wychoff	May 24, 1857	Orlando Harvey	" 25, 1868
John Hibberd	" 24, 1857	James Ross Snowden	February 22, 1869
Samuel Simpson	" 24, 1857	Geo. H. Armstrong	" 22, 1869
M. J. Mitcheson	August 28, 1857	Thomas J. Diehl	" 22, 1869
Francis C. Hooton	November 23, 1857	William J. Harvey	September 27, 1869
Aaron Thompson	May 23, 1859	Henry C. Howard	November 23, 1869
John K. Valentine	" 23, 1859	P. M. Washabaugh	" 23, 1869
Jacob F. Brynes	" 23, 1859	Charles Eyre	" 24, 1869
John P. O'Neal	" 23, 1859	Christian Kneass	February 28, 1870
William Ward	August 22, 1859	W. W. Montgomery	March 2, 1870
Joseph R. T. Coates	" 22, 1859	W. W. Wistar	" 2, 1870
O. Flagg Bullard	" 22, 1859	Samuel Emlen	November 28, 1870
Frank M. Brooke	October 17, 1859	W. McGeorge, Junior	February 27, 1871
H. Ryland Warriner	December 29, 1859	Edward C. Diehl	May 25, 1871
John S. Newlin	June 4, 1860	J. L. Farren	February 29, 1872
Richard P. White	August 25, 1860	Rees Davis	March 4, 1872
Nathan S. Sharpless	September 3, 1860	Morton P. Henry	" 26, 1872
John C. Laycock	October 15, 1860	Carroll S. Tyson	" 26, 1872
J. Alex. Simpson	November 26, 1860	V. Gilpin Robinson	August 26, 1872
John H. Brinton	" 27, 1860	James O. Bowman	" 29, 1872
John Eyre Shaw	January 25, 1861	James V. McGinn	September 21, 1872
A. V. Parsons	September 21, 1861	Wesley Talbot	November 25, 1872
T. Passmore Hanbest	September 21, 1861	Abram H. Jones	" 25, 1872
William T. Haines	March 30, 1862	John B. Thayer	" 25, 1872
David M. Johnson	June 21, 1862	John R. Reed	" 25, 1872
M. J. Mitcheson	August 27, 1862	George M. Rupert	December 23, 1872
William O'Neill	November 26, 1862	Paul M. Elsasser	" 23, 1872
James Doyle	November 26, 1862	J. V. McGeoghegan	June 23, 1873
Wayne McVeagh	May 26, 1863	I. Newton Brown	August 24, 1873
John B. Hinkson	August 24, 1863	Edward H. Hall	November 24, 1873
James Barton, Junior	November 23, 1863	David F. Rose	" 24, 1873
James H. Lytle	December 28, 1863	George M. Booth	February 23, 1874
William B. Broomall	February 24, 1864	H. A. L. Pyle	June 1874
John Dolman	July 11, 1864	Hutchinson Sprogel	August 27, 1874
John O'Bryne	November 28, 1864	C. W. Beresford	September 28, 1874
William H. Sutton	February 27, 1865	Thomas H. Foreman	October 26, 1874
George F. Smith	August 30, 1865	William H. Caley	November 24, 1874
Eldridge McKonkey	November 27, 1865	Henry G. Ashmead	February 23, 1875
T. H. Oelschlager	May 28, 1866	George B. Lindsay	" 23, 1875
William F. Johnson	" 28, 1866	Wilbur F. Calloway	" 23, 1875
William M. Bell	" 28, 1866	Theo. F. Jenkins	March 22, 1875
Jesse Cox, Junior	August 27, 1866	S. Davis Page	" 22, 1875
William H. Yerkes	" 27, 1866	William McMichael	" 22, 1875
J. Howard Gendell	March 2, 1867	R. Jones Monaghan	" 22, 1875
George Easty	" 2, 1867	Joseph F. Perdue	June 29, 1875

George W. Bliss	September 20, 1875	James S. Cummins	September 20, 1880
John T. Reynolds	" 22, 1875	Jesse M. Baker	" 22, 1880
Walter S. Pearce	November 1, 1875	William A. Porter	" 25, 1880
John V. Rice	December 13, 1875	Henry J. McCarthy	" 2, 1880
Alfred Driver	" 13, 1875	E. Wilson, Junior	" 27, 1880
Alfred Tyson	January 3, 1876	Edward W. Magill	" 27, 1880
Henry M. Fussell	" 17, 1876	John B. Booth	December 6, 1880
James McKenlay	June 8, 1876	Samuel S. Corning	" 6, 1880
A. S. Biddle	" 13, 1876	Benjamin H. Lehman	" 6, 1880
A. C. Fulton	September 19, 1876	David W. Sellers	" 21, 1880
D. Smith Talbot	" 19, 1876	John B. Robinson	March 7, 1881
Joseph W. Barnard	October 9, 1876	William Herbert	" 14, 1881
John F. Young	" 9, 1876	A. Gordon Bromley	" 14, 1881
Weldon B. Heyburn	November 6, 1876	Garrett E. Smedley	September 22, 1881
Wm. M. Thompson	" 6, 1876	George C. Johnson	December 8, 1881
Harry L. Kingston	December 7, 1877	Edward S. Campbell	" 20, 1881
H. Pleasants, Junior	January 8, 1877	Henry L. Broomall	February 6, 1882
Henry C. Townsend	" 8, 1877	Harwell A. Cloud	" 6, 1882
William B. Huston	February 5, 1877	Isaac Chism	" 16, 1882
John B. Hannum	" 5, 1877	Joseph L. Caven	March 4, 1882
William S. Windle	March 5, 1877	Alfred F. Curtis	June 5, 1882
Benjamin F. Fisher	" 12, 1877	John W. Shortridge	November 6, 1882
Albert T. Goldbeck	" 12, 1877	William W. Lamborn	December 19, 1882
F. C. Cleenann	April 12, 1877	Joseph T. Bunting	April 2, 1883
J. B. Dickeson	June 4, 1877	William B. Thomas	September 24, 1883
J. M. Broomall, Ju'r	September 17, 1877	Isaac Johnson	December 17, 1883
Benjamin L. Temple	" 20, 1877	Wm. A. Manderson	March 17, 1884
Edmund Jones	December 3, 1877	Edmund Randall	April 7, 1884
Townsend E. Levis	March 4, 1878	Damon Y. Kilgore	" 7, 1884
Patrick Bradley	April 7, 1878	(Mrs.) C. B. Kilgore	June 2, 1884
William S. Sykes	" 7, 1878	Samuel Lyons	June 2, 1884
J. N. Shanafelt	March 6, 1878	Wm. L. Matthews	Nov. 10, 1884
S. Grafton Davis	June 3, 1878	W. C. Stoever	January 5, 1885
John A. Groff	" 6, 1878	Henry S. Calloway	February 2, 1885
Truxton Beale	September 16, 1878	Alex. Simpson, Jr.	" 2, 1885
Rowland Evans	" 29, 1878	John J. Pinkerton	March 16, 1885
Charles A. Logan	October 14, 1878	Oliver Troth	December 20, 1885
David Garrett	December 2, 1878	Wm. H. Harrison	February 1, 1886
Oliver B. Dickinson	" 3, 1878	Henry R. Major	" 1, 1886
Ward R. Bliss	" 3, 1878	Adolph Myer	March 8, 1886
George T. Bispham	February 3, 1879	Thomas B. Reeves	" 15, 1886
Oliver C. McClure	March 5, 1879	Samuel U. Ward	April 5, 1886
Wm. E. Littleton	" 14, 1879	Joseph H. Hinkson	June 15, 1886
Curtis H. Hannum	June 3, 1879	George H. Morris	December 13, 1886
Edward C. Quinn	" 9, 1879	Lewis L. Smith	June 15, 1886
Horace P. Green	" 9, 1879	H. Hathaway, junior	January 3, 1887
Garrett Pendleton	July 7, 1879	Samuel A. Price	March 7, 1887
W. Ross Brown	" 7, 1879	Thomas J. Hunt	June 6, 1887
Edward H. Weil	September 22, 1879	A. A. Cochran	May 2, 1887
Abraham Wanger	November 3, 1879	Horace L. Cheyney	June 13, 1887
Nelson H. Strong	December 3, 1879	John Lentz Garrett	" 13, 1887
Joseph M. Pyle	" 4, 1879	Henry W. Smith	July 5, 1887
H. F. Fairlamb	June 16, 1880	Horace Ilaverstick	September 19, 1887
		W. R. Fronefield	" 19, 1887

## DELAWARE COUNTY

Eugene S. Daley	October 10, 1887	Charles D. White	September 21, 1896	
Benj. C. Potts	November 9, 1887	Albert J. Williams	December 7, 1896	
D. Stuart Robinson	December 19, 1887	Jesse M. Johnson	March 1, 1897	
Samuel L. Clayton	February 13, 1888	Wm. C. Alexander	" 2, 1897	
William I. Schaffer	" 13, 1888	H. J. Makiver	April 5, 1897	
William L. Delahunt	March 5, 1888	William C. Lees	June 7, 1897	
J. Hazleton Mirkil	April 2, 1888	Frank Marion Cody	" 7, 1898	
A. J. Wilkinson	December 17, 1888	Edwin P. Hannum	July 6, 1897	
James W. Mercur	March 25, 1889	William B. Knowles	September 20, 1897	
Frank B. Rhodes	December 2, 1889	D. M. Johnson, Jr.	March 7, 1897	
Charles Palmer	April 7, 1890	Frank G. Perrin	" 7, 1897	
Joseph M. Dohan	May 5, 1890	Charles B. Galloway	June 6, 1898	
Frank R. Savidge	" 5, 1890	James H. Osborne	September 19, 1898	
Isaac Elwell	June 2, 1890	Eleanor J. Wilson	" 19, 1898	
E. G. Hamersley	November 3, 1890	Carolus E. Hough	December 5, 1898	
Robert J. Williams	November 3, 1890	Frederick T. Pusey	" 5, 1898	
T. L. Vanderslice	" 10, 1890	Isaac E. Johnson	" 5, 1898	
Milton C. Work	January 12, 1891	Cypriana Andrade	May 1, 1899	
Wm. H. Ridley	March 23, 1891	F. F. Eastlack, Jr.	" 1, 1899	
Edward P. Bliss	May 5, 1891	K. Montgomery	March 6, 1899	
Charles I. Cronin	July 6, 1891	George B. Harvey	June 26, 1899	
C. D. M. Broomall	September 21, 1891	J. M. (3) Broomall	December 4, 1897	
J. Russell Hayes	June 7, 1892	Joshua C. Taylor	April 7, 1900	
C. Percy Wilcox	September 26, 1892	John McConaghly	November 12, 1900	
S. H. Kirkpatrick	October 12, 1892	Harry Schalcher	April 2, 1900	
Josiah Smith	December 22, 1892	Isaac D. Yocom	January 8, 1901	
W. A. Shoemaker	" 22, 1892	Stephen E. Taylor	January 14, 1901	
William B. Harvey	March 6, 1893	Thomas S. Williams	December 30, 1901	
John C. Hinkson	May 1, 1893	B. Frank Fenton	" 20, 1901	
Henry V. Massey	June 19, 1893	Henry W. Jones	March 11, 1902	
Morton J. Paul	" 19, 1893	J. R. Robinson	April 14, 1902	
C. Y. Audenreid	" 19, 1893	James B. Robertson	March 25, 1902	
George T. Butler	July 3, 1893	John De H. White	June 16, 1902	
George K. Cross	October 9, 1893	J. B. Hannum, Jr.	December 2, 1902	
Conrad C. Wilfred	December 4, 1893	Edward J. Mingey	" 4, 1902	
T. Speer Dickson	" 4, 1893	Frances Anne Keay	" 29, 1902	
George Vaux, Jr.	" 4, 1893	Frank S. Morris	Wm. Taylor	" 29, 1902
Henry Ashton Little	January 3, 1894	John A. Poulsen	" 30, 1902	
James Henry Scott	March 5, 1894	Wm. B. Northam	" 30, 1902	
Francis G. Taylor	May 7, 1894	Theo. J. Grayson	" 30, 1902	
Louis S. Hough	September 3, 1894	A. S. Longbottom	July 20, 1903	
Louis T. Finnegan	" 17, 1894	Joseph Hill Brinton	March 7, 1904	
Albert D. MacDade	" 17, 1894	George W. Carr	" 7, 1904	
Alexander B. Geary	December 3, 1894	Charles F. Da Costa	" 7, 1904	
J. Henry McIntyre	February 4, 1895	A. Culver Boyd	" 28, 1904	
Benjamin C. Fox	March 5, 1895	John Booth Miller	" 28, 1904	
George J. Parker	" 25, 1895	Morton A. Cooper	September 19, 1904	
William S. Ellis	May 6, 1895	Samuel W. Mifflin	December 5, 1904	
John E. McDonough	June 3, 1895	J. De H. Ledward	September 18, 1905	
William T. Brennan	March 2, 1896	Ernest LeRoy Green	October 4, 1905	
Edwin A. Howell	" 9, 1896	Matthew Randall	November 15, 1905	
John R. Valentine	" 2, 1896	Boyd C. Barrington	" 27, 1905	
Walter Washabaugh	May 4, 1896	Robert Oglesby	March 20, 1906	
John S. Freeman	" 4, 1896			

Walter S. Mertz	September 17, 1906	James F. Casey	December 6, 1909
D. Reese Esrey	October 22, 1906	John J. Stetson	" 11, 1909
J. J. Pinkerton	March 17, 1908	John J. McCann	October 1, 1910
C. H. Pennypacker	" 31, 1908	Elwood J. Turner	December 10, 1910
F. A. Moorehead	June 1, 1908	E. C. Bonniwell	March 13, 1911
Edwin S. Dixon	August 5, 1908	E. W. Chadwick	June 6, 1911
W. F. McClenachan	September 30, 1908	Howard E. Hannum	June 6, 1911
F. B. Calvert	February 27, 1909	Harwell B. Dutton	December 9, 1911
Albert N. Garrett	" 27, 1909	Walter R. White	" 11, 1911
Samuel P. Hansom	" 27, 1909	Howard W. Lutz	March 12, 1913
T. O. Haydock, Jr.	March 20, 1909	James L. Rankin	" 10, 1913
Albert E. Holl	" 20, 1909	E. E. West	" 10, 1913

## EMINENT LAWYERS.

While the Delaware bar has always ranked among the best in the state, there are several members who have so far outranked their contemporaries as to be worthy of special mention. Among the earliest of these notables was William Graham, fifth of the group admitted on the first day of court. He was the only son of Judge Graham; was chief burgess of Chester in 1794, and commanded a troop of cavalry from Delaware county during the "Whiskey Insurrection." For many years prior to his death, December 19, 1821, he was unable to speak in public through loss of voice from exposure.

Thomas Brinton Dick was admitted January 9, 1790. He was an especially strong character, and ranked as one of the ablest advocates of his time. He lost his life in a blinding snow storm, April 21, 1811, while out shooting ducks from a skiff on the Delaware.

Robert Frazer, of Thornbury, was admitted July 30, 1792. He was the father of the plan to remove the county seat from Chester to Media, he preparing the petition to the legislature in 1820, praying for the removal to a more central location.

William Martin, although a native of Philadelphia, moved to Chester at an early age. He was both physician and lawyer, admitted April, 1796. He was chief burgess of Chester in 1789, and in April made the address of welcome to Washington, who stopped there when on his way to New York to be inaugurated as the first president of the United States. Mr. Martin died September 22, 1798, a victim of yellow fever.

Samuel Edwards, born in Chester township, March 12, 1785, died November 25, 1850, admitted April 30, 1806. He was a member of the assembly in 1814 and 1816, and a member of the Sixteenth and Nineteenth Congresses, and with George C. and Samuel Leiper, Levi Reynolds and James Buchanan, was credited with the control of political affairs in Eastern Pennsylvania under Presidents Jackson and Van Buren administrations.

John Edwards, Junior, was born at the Black Horse Tavern, July 15, 1786, died October, 1846. He was admitted October 19, 1807; was deputy attorney general for the county in 1811 and in 1824; was of counsel for Wellington for murder of Bensall. He owned rolling mills, and was largely inter-

ested in the iron business. He was elected to congress in 1838 and served two terms. He died in October, 1845, aged fifty-nine years.

Thomas Dixon Anderson, only son of Major and Judge William Anderson, moved to Tennessee, where he became attorney general of that state. Later he was United States consul at Tunis and Tripoli for several years.

John Kerlin was the fourth president of the Bank of Delaware County. In 1824 he began four years service as state senator, and in 1828 was again elected for a like period. He died in Philadelphia, May 21, 1847, aged fifty-four years.

Isaac D. Barnard became clerk in the prothonotary's office when a boy of thirteen years, serving two years at Chester and a like period in the office of the prothonotary of Philadelphia county. He was a gallant officer of the war of 1812, captain of a company in the Fourteenth Regiment United States Cavalry; he was promoted major for gallant conduct at Fort George, and at Plattsburg commanded the regiment, all his superior officers having fallen. He had a large practice, but gave up a great deal of his time to the public service. He was state senator in 1824-26; was appointed secretary of its commonwealth, and in the same year, 1826, was elected United States senator, serving until 1831, when he resigned, broken in health. He died February 18, 1834.

John K. Zeilin was deputy prothonotary and clerk of courts under Henry Myers. He read law with Edward Darlington, and seems to have been more prominent in military and public life than in the law. He held many offices, both state and federal, and was colonel of the Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, and offered his regiment for service in the Mexican war. He died in Philadelphia, August 6, 1876, in his seventy-third year.

Samuel Baldwin Thomas practiced in Philadelphia, but located in Media in 1857. He was deputy secretary of the commonwealth, and in 1863 was at the head of the military department of the state, ranking as colonel. After the war he was commissioner of the revenue board, and later commissioner in bankruptcy.

Edward Darlington in 1824 was deputy attorney general for Delaware county; was elected by the Whigs to the Twenty-third Congress by the Anti-Masons, to the Twenty-fourth, and again by the Whigs to the Twenty-fifth. In 1851 he was elected district attorney, and was the first president of the Delaware County Bar Association. He died in Media, November 21, 1884, in his ninetieth year.

Abraham Lewis Smith has been a notable figure for over fifty years. He was born in Upper Darby township, November 12, 1831, son of Dr. George and Mary (Lewis) Smith. He was graduated A. B. from the University of Pennsylvania, 1850, and received his A. M. in course; entered the law department of the University and was graduated LL.B., 1853, and admitted to the bar the same year. He has been in active practice over fifty years and has covered a wide range of practice. In his knowledge of the law of real estate, probably no member of the bar is his equal. From 1858 to 1883 he was secretary of the West Chester & Philadelphia Railroad Company; was one of the founders

and the first president of the West End Trust Company, organized in 1891, and is still a member of the board of directors and of the finance committee. He has been president of the Delaware County Historical Society since its organization; is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Sons of the Revolution; Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Genealogical Society; and the Delaware County Institute of Science. At the University of Pennsylvania he belonged to the Philomathean Society, later to the Phi Beta Kappa. No member of the bar is held in deeper respect, nor is there one more deserving. No one ever saw him show a trace of anger, and his presence at a trial insures confidence. He resides in Media. On October 15, 1903, the bar of Delaware county gave him a complimentary dinner and reception in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to that bar. Thirty-five members of the bar attended the dinner, which was given in the Flemish room of the Union League at Philadelphia.

On May 26, 1906, George E. Darlington, another veteran, was tendered a picnic and reception at the club house of the Rose Tree Hunt, in Upper Providence, the occasion being the fiftieth anniversary of his admission to the bar. Mr. Darlington was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, in August, 1832, and was educated in the public and private schools. He studied law under his father, Edward Darlington, in Media, and was admitted in 1856. He enlisted during the civil war, attaining a rank of first sergeant in actual service. In 1889 he was elected district attorney, and held many positions of honor and trust, both professional and practical. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1864, and has filled well every position to which he has been called. For thirty years he was an enthusiastic fox hunter and rode with the hounds. In 1890 he toured Europe, and although now past eighty years has a well preserved body and continues in active practice.

William Ward, a graduate of Girard College, read law with John M. Broomall; he was admitted in 1859, and became his preceptor's partner; later was with his son, W. B. Broomall, as Ward & Broomall. He was president of council and city solicitor of Chester; member of the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses, and a most able skillful lawyer. He died February 27, 1895.

Ward R. Bliss was the compiler of "A Digest of the Special Laws of Delaware County," and very prominent politically. He was a member of the state legislature from 1888 to 1902, chairman of the committee on appropriations, and died while in office.

John B. Hinkson was a lawyer of the highest class. In 1893 he was elected mayor of Chester. On April 28, 1890, he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States, on motion of then Solicitor General Taft, later President of the United States, 1909 to 1913. Mr. Hinkson died May 22, 1901.

The present bar, as composed, is an able body of lawyers that maintain the high standard always characteristic of the Delaware bar. Many of them are holding important positions in state and in nation, and all are men of high

## DELAWARE COUNTY

character and praiseworthy ambition. Under the changed conditions, recognition is not easily obtained and the fight for honors not easy to win, yet the ethics of the profession are rigidly observed, the older members honored and deferred to, the young members encouraged and helped. The Law Library Association was formed by members of the bar December 4, 1871, and May 30, 1872, incorporated with John M. Broomall as the first president and Charles D. Manley as the first secretary.

List of Deputy Attorneys General from the erection of Delaware county until the office was abolished by the act of May 1, 1850, which act also provided that district attorneys, "learned in the law, should be elected in each county to serve a term of three years," is given below:

February session	1790	Thomas Ross	April session	1815	W. H. Darlington
August	" 1790	Joseph Thomas	January	" 1817	Henry G. Freeman
October	" 1791	" "	October	" 1818	Samuel Rush
"	" 1795	William Sergeant	January	" 1821	Archibald T. Dick
January	" 1796	Thomas Ross	April	" 1824	Edward Darlington
October	" 1797	William Sergeant	"	" 1830	John Zeillin
January	" 1799	Thomas Ross	August	" 1833	Robert E. Hannum
April	" 1799	Richard Bache, Jr.	March	" 1836	John P. Griffith
January	" 1811	John Edwards	February	" 1839	P. Frazer Smith
"	" 1812	Edward Ingersoll	"	" 1845	Robert Frazer
"	" 1813	Benj. Tilghman	November	" 1845	Joseph J. Lewis
April	" 1813	Edward Ingersoll	"	" 1848	J. M. Broomall
January	" 1814	John Edwards	February	" 1850	Charles D. Manley
April	" 1814	Edward Ingersoll	May	" 1850	T. H. Speakman
January	" 1815	Robert H. Smith			

List of District Attorneys and date of election from 1850, when the office was created, until the present date, 1913:

Robert McCay, Junior, appointed to serve during the year 1850 to 1851.	1869 G.E.Darlington	1893 W. I. Schaffer
1851 Edward Darlington.	1872 D. M. Johnson	1896 W. I. Schaffer
1854 Jesse Bishop, resigned and on November 24, 1856, the court appointed Edward A. Price to finish out the term.	1875 V. G. Robinson	1899 Josiah Smith
1857 Edw. A. Price 1863 F. M. Brooke	1878 "	1902 Josiah Smith
1860 John Hibberd 1866 C.D.M.Broomall	1881 Jesse M. Baker	1905 A. D. MacDade
	1884 Jesse M. Baker	1908 A. D. MacDade
	1887 J. B. Hannum	1911 J.B.Hannum,Jr.
	1890 J. B. Hannum	

## THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

The new Court House in Media now rapidly approaching completion includes the old building with its east and west wings with a frontage of 127 feet and a depth of 145 feet. To each side has been added another wing of 39 feet making the present total frontage 205 feet. The depth was not changed except at the main front entrance, which has been extended to make a more commodious lobby and a more imposing entrance. The added wings are in the form of a U, and meet the old building at front and rear, allowing a small court yard and giving ample light to both old and new offices. The height re-

mains unchanged, except that of the old wooden clock tower was torn down; a new clock will be placed in the front of the building. The entire edifice, the old sections included, is of West Grove (Pennsylvania) granite, with foundations of Georgia granite. Eight magnificent columns grace the entrance. The interior work—pilasters, columns, stairways, etc., are of various marbles—Italian and Tennessee predominating.

On the facade of the Court House is this inscription: "This Court House was built in 1850 and rebuilt in 1913. It is the sixth in this judicial district, in direct succession from the first Court House in Pennsylvania."

The above enumeration is deduced by counting the public house of Neeles Laerson, which was devoted to the sittings of the Court from 1668 to 1677, as the first. The judicial administration of Governor Printz at Tinicum was earlier, but this was conducted by him in the exercise of his general powers conferred on him by the crown of Sweden. It was thus exercised at Printz Hall where he resided, and was for the most part a personal administration rather than a court administration. Hence the Neeles Laerson house is counted the first. It was situate at Upland, now Chester, between Edgmont Avenue and Chester Creek and between Second and First streets. The second Court House was the House of Defense, which stood within the lines of the subsequently laid out Edgmont Avenue, nearly opposite the Neeles Laerson house. It was used from 1677 to 1684-5. The third Court House was adjoining and northwardly of the House of Defense. It was in use from 1684-5 to 1694. The fourth was on the west side of Edgmont Avenue, in the vicinity of the others, and was in use from 1694 to 1724. The fifth was the building yet standing and used as a City Hall, on the west side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Chester. It was used as a Court House from 1724 to 1850. This makes the present Court House at Media the sixth. It has been in use since 1850.



## MEDICAL HISTORY.

In preface to a chronicle of the physicians and medical societies of Delaware county, it is eminently fitting and proper that tribute be paid to the father of the physician of to-day, the country doctor. In direct contrast to our modern white-robed, hospital physician or surgeon, with his immense and scientific knowledge of every atom of the human organism, or opposed to the fashionable, businesslike city physician, making his calls in a handsome limousine, is the homely old-fashioned, simple-minded, great-hearted figure once so well known and loved in every country district. He was the forerunner of our present day healer, and yet his healing often went deeper than any remedy for physical ills, for often he was the family confidant and advisor, the haven to which they fled in time of trouble or distress. He filled an important position in every rural district—the local minister, schoolmaster, and he, forming a trio representing to the country folk the acme of learning and the heights of wisdom.

His medical service was more often than not, a labor of love, or else his payment was in the form of any article of value in the household. Office hours were unthought of, and a case of colic often called him from his bed in the middle of the night for a ride, perhaps through a driving "storm, to the bedside of a painracked infant; while a crash of falling timber might take him from his noonday meal to the bloody task of amputating the leg of a workman crushed by falling timber.

In mentioning our present day physicians and surgeons, to whom a human being is but a combination of nerves, tissues, muscles, bones, arteries and veins, let us not forget his predecessor, now unknown, who was the close friend of each of his patients, treating their bodily ills wit' large doses of ill-smelling compounds and sugar pills, the while he cheered them with helpful consoling and enlivening conversation, brightening the sick chamber with the very charm of his presence.

Probably the first physicians, or "barbers," as they were then called, in Delaware county, were brought over by Governor Printz. Their acquaintance with their art was in all likelihood very primitive, for frequent fevers and scourges visited the colony, causing many deaths, although much of this could be blamed upon the rigors of the climate and the undue exposure necessitated during the erection of homes. Another of the practices, which modern scientific investigation has proved a fallacy, which they indulged, and which probably accounts for some of the inefficiency of their treatment was the extensive use of alcoholic beverages as medicine.

One of the earliest physicians in the county was Dr. Timon Stiddem, who came to this country at the same time as Governor Rising, landing at Fort Casimir, May 21, 1654, residing for a time at Upland. On December 18, 1663, he was appointed by Dr. Jacop to succeed the latter as doctor of the Dutch Company, but his appointment was objected to and he settled at Wilmington, where Governor Lovelace granted him a tract of land upon which

much of the city now is built. It is stated by Professor Keen in his article, "Descendants of Joran Kyn," that the descendants of the doctor still possessed the metal case, engraved with his name and title, in which he used to carry his surgical instruments when making calls in the Swedish Colony.

The next doctor to come to the colony was Surgeon Jan Oosting, who was succeeded by William Van Rosenberg. The latter was evidently busily engaged in the practice of his profession during the voyage to America, for upon his arrival he presented a bill for a hogshead of French wine and one of brandy furnished to those sick of scurvy during the protracted voyage.

Governmental guidance and direction was early given to the practice of the healer's art in this statute, embodied in 1676 in the Duke of York's Book of Laws:

"That no Person or Persons whatsoever Employed about the Bed of Men, Women or Children, at any time for preservation of Life or Health as Chirurgions, Medicines, Physicians or others, presume to Exercise or put forth any Arte Contrary to the known approved Rules of Art in such mistery or Occupation, or Exercise any force, violence Cruelty upon, or to the Bodice of any whether Young or old; without, the advice and Counsell of the such as are skillful in the same Art (if such may be had) or at least of some of the wisest and gravest then present and Consent of the patient or patients, If they be Mentis Compotes; much less Contrary to such Advice and Consent upon such severe punishment as the nature. Of the fault may deserve, which Law nevertheless, is not intended to discourage any from all Lawful use of their skill but rather to encourage and direct them in the right use thereof, and to inhabit and restrain the presumptuous arrogancy of such as through Confidence of their own skill, or any sinister Respect dare bboldly attempt to Exercise any violence upon or toward the body of young or old, one or other, to the prejudice or hazard of the Life or Limb of man, woman or child."

In 1678-9, Dr. Thomas Spry is recorded as a witness in a case tried at Upland. Sluyters and Dankers, in their visit to Tinicum township in 1679, state that on that island was a Swede, Otto Ernest Cock by name, whom they mention as a "late medicus," showing that at some previous date he had been a practicing physician. The following remark, made by Gabriel Thomas, loses some of its truthfulness and hence some of its force in face of the number of physicians who were in that locality prior to 1698: "Of lawyers and physicians I shall say nothing, because this country is very peaceable and healthy. Long may it so continue, and never have occasion for the tongue of one nor the pen of the other, both equally destructive to men's estate and lives, besides, forsooth, they hangmen like have a license to murder and make mischief."

Dr. John Goodson is recorded as being a practicing physician in Chester in 1681, holding the title "Chirurgeon to the Society of Free Traders," while in 1694 he was appointed deputy governor under William Markham, his commission being signed by William Penn. Joseph Richards is also named as a physician in Chester prior to 1700, as well as an extensive landowner.

Isaac Taylor, sheriff of Bucks county in 1693 and a surveyor of no mean ability, was according to Professor Keen "at the time of his death a resident of Tinicum Island, practicing the art of surgery," although this statement is flatly contradicted by Gilbert Cope, in his "History of Chester" who gives

Thornbury as the place where his death occurred. His son John followed the profession of his father, leaving his practice to enter business, erecting the Sarum Forge, on Chester creek.

Alexander Gandonett, a "Practitioner in Physyck," made a unique petition on file in West Chester for a license for the sale of liquor. "Your Petitioner, by way of his Practice, is Obliged to Distill several sorts of Cordiall waters, and it being often Requested by several of the inhabitants of this County to sell the same by small measure your Petitioner Conceiving that the same be of absolute necessity by way of his Practice yet it may be Considered to be within the Act of Assembly for selling liquor by small measure, prays your honours for the premises." Nothing is known what action was finally taken upon his plan for the legalizing of his sale of "Cordiall waters," as it was labelled "Referred to further Consideration"; but the doctor continued in practice in Chester, for in January, 1747, he presented a bill to the province for medicine and attendance upon the sick soldiers of Captain Shannon's company quartered there.

Although not a regularly authorized member of the profession because of his lack of medical education, John Paschall, of Darby, acquired quite a reputation in the vicinity as a doctor, becoming especially famous as the compounder of "The Golden Elixir," advertised throughout the region as "Paschall's Golden Drops," widely used by the country folk as a cure-all and defender against old age, in much the same manner as the early explorers of Florida expected to employ the waters from Ponce de Leon's "Fountain of Youth."

To Dr. Jonathan Morris was granted a remarkably long life, his death occurring in his ninetieth year, until which time he practiced the art he had learned under Dr. Bard, of Philadelphia, in Marple, where his venerable, well-borne, erect figure, was well known and as well loved by the people among whom he practiced.

Paul Jackson, buried in St. Paul's graveyard, in Chester, was graduated from the College of Philadelphia, and for many years practiced in Chester. There he became chief burgess, at that time an office of great honor, dignity and responsibility. His death occurred when he was thirty-six years of age, but even in that short span of life he had gained an enviable reputation as a scholar and linguist; eminence in his profession; renown as a soldier; and the love of his associates for the clean, honorable upright life he led. The Pennsylvania Magazine of History states, in speaking of his scholarly ability, "His Latin compositions, which were published, secured for him a reputation for correct taste and accurate scholarship." Upon the marble slab marking his grave is this inscription: "Here lies PAUL JACKSON, A. M. He was the first who received a Degree in the College of Philadelphia. A man of virtue, worth, and knowledge. Died 1767, aged 36 years."

His brother, David Jackson, was likewise a physician, being a member of the first medical class graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He held the office of surgeon general of the Pennsylvania troops during the Revolutionary war.

For a long time one of the most conspicuous figures in the locality was

Dr. Bernhard Van Leer, the centenarian physician. He was born in Germany and came to this country with his father, later returning to his native land to engage in the study of medicine. He was a learned and efficient physician, having a reputation for the mildness of his remedies, which were for the most part compounded from vegetable formulæ. Two of his sons, Branson and Benjamin, followed the profession of their father, the former filling the post of county physician. It is interesting to note from one of his reports that he evidently believed in the more powerful and stringent methods of the profession—plasters, bleeding, powders, juleps, and purging ingredients, being frequent items in his course of treatment. The comrade of Bernhard Van Leer's journey to Germany for the study of medicine was John Worrall, whose purpose in going abroad was the same as that of his companion. Upon his return from the continent he settled in Upper Providence, practicing there until his death, aged eighty-six years.

Drs. John Cochran, director general of the military hospitals during the Revolution, and Samuel Kennedy, surgeon of the Fourth Battalion of Pennsylvania troops and senior surgeon in the military hospital, were residents of what is now Delaware county, but their practice was confined to the military organizations of which they were a part.

William Currie, a native of Chester county, had been intended for the ministry, but his ambition and desire were diverted from his original intention, and he began the study of medicine, graduating from the College of Philadelphia. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary war his father, rector of historic St. David's Episcopal Church at Radnor, a strong loyalist, opposed his desire to enter the Continental service, but despite the opposition, he enlisted, being attached as surgeon, first to the hospital at Long Island, later at Amboy. At the close of the conflict he settled in the borough of Chester, there establishing his practice. In 1792 he moved to Philadelphia, where he spent his remaining years in the compiling of three works, which at the time were of great value—"Historical Account of the Climate and Diseases of the United States," "Views of the Diseases most prevalent in the United States, with an account of the most improved methods of treating them," and a "General View of the Principal Theories or Doctrines which have prevailed at different periods to the present time."

John Morton, third son of John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a surgeon in the Continental service during the Revolution, was captured, and died on the British prison-ship "Falmouth," in New York harbor.

A physician of Lower Chichester, during the Revolutionary period, was Dr. John Smith.

One of the most eventful careers ever led by a member of the medical profession, was that of Dr. Peter Yarnall, who practiced his profession with great success in Concord between 1780 and 1791. He was a Friend by birth-right, but when eighteen years of age quarrelled with the master under whom he was serving his apprenticeship and ran away, enlisting in the army. He

was released from the service through the influence of his family and was induced to engage in the study of medicine, a pursuit which was interrupted by his volunteering for service in the American army. The war over, he took his degree at the Philadelphia College of Medicine and returned to the service as surgeon's mate on the privateer "Delaware," later resigning and beginning practice in the Pennsylvania Hospital. From 1791 until his death in 1798, he practiced in Montgomery county.

Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick was a native of Delaware county, and practiced at Marcus Hook for a number of years. After his marriage he followed his profession with good success in Alexandria, Virginia. He and Dr. Brown were called upon by Dr. Craik as consulting physicians at the bedside of George Washington, during his fatal illness. Thomas Maxwell Potts, in his sketch of Dr. Dick in the "Centenary Memorial of Jeremiah Carter," says that Dr. Dick, when all hopes of Washington's recovery with less extreme remedies had been abandoned, proposed an operation which he ever afterwards thought might have proved effective in saving the general's life, but it did not meet with the approval of the family physician.

In 1799, Jane Davis is credited with keeping an "apothecary shop" in Chester, the first establishment of its kind in the county, although at about the same time Dr. Sayres of Marcus Hook had a store for the sale of drugs at his home. In this year the following physicians were in active practice of their profession in Delaware county: William Pennell, Aston; Nicholas Newlin and Caleb S. Sayres, Lower Chichester; Joseph Shallcross and William Gardiner, Darby; Jonathan Morris and Bernhard Van Leer, Marple; John Knight, Middletown; Jonas Preston, Newtown; John Cheyney, Thornbury.

Dr. William Martin, grandfather of John Hill Martin, author of the "History of Chester and its Vicinity," was a physician who gained a great deal of prominence in the civil as well as the professional life of Delaware county. He was a lawyer, justice of the peace, and chief burgess of Chester, and in April of 1779, when General Washington passed through Chester on his way to Philadelphia, then the seat of government, Dr. Martin made the speech of congratulation to the new President tendering him the hearty and enthusiastic support of the people of the city. Dr. Martin, always filled with a dread of yellow fever, was extremely cautious in such cases as came under his care during the death-dealing scourge of 1798, even refusing to enter homes in which it prevailed, prescribing from the outside, yet met his death through the agency of that terrible disease while attending the sailors of a British vessel lying in the harbor, all of whose crew had contracted the malady.

Another physician of the county who was a victim of the yellow fever plague, yet whose death was not directly due to the disease, was Dr. Caleb Smith Sayres, whose arduous labors in combating the epidemic undermined his health, so lowering his vitality that he died at the early age of thirty-one years. At the time of his death he was surgeon of the Eighth Battalion of Militia of the county of Delaware, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Edward Vernon.

Dr. Jonas Preston, of Delaware county, obtained his medical education in this country and abroad, first studying under Dr. Bond of Philadelphia, and attending lectures at the Pennsylvania Hospital, later being graduated from the University of Edinburgh and completing his studies in Paris. Returning to this country, for a while he practiced in Wilmington, Delaware, and Georgia, finally moving to Delaware county, acquiring an extensive practice in this and Chester county, confining his attention almost entirely to obstetric cases, becoming one of the most famous and best reputed accoucheurs in this continent. During the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794 he volunteered for duty in the army detailed to put down the insurrection. This warlike move was contrary to the doctrines of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member, and caused him to be expelled, or "read out" of meeting. He became extremely prominent in the political affairs of the commonwealth, his well balanced judgment and discerning foresight making him the choice of Delaware county for the legislature eight consecutive terms, while in 1808 he was elected state senator. Besides his professional and political interests, Dr. Preston had numerous business associations, holding the office of president of the Bank of Delaware County, and was also a supporter and contributor to many benevolent and philanthropic organizations. At his death Mr. Preston made a clause in his will by which he left \$400,000 "towards founding an institution for the relief of indigent married women of good character, distinct and unconnected with any hospital, where they may be received and provided with proper obstetric aid for their delivery, with suitable attendance and comforts during their period of weakness and susceptibility which ensues." By this provision was established the Preston Retreat in Philadelphia, one of the noblest and most happily conceived institutions within the state.

Dr. William Gardiner had a son, Dr. Richard Gardiner, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who practiced for a time in Darby, later moving to Newtown, finally establishing in practice in Philadelphia, where he studied homeopathy, and was graduated in 1848 from the Homeopathic College.

Drs. Jacob Tobin, Brown and Tidmarsh are all recorded as having practiced in Chester about the beginning of the nineteenth century, as well as Dr. George Bartram, who conducted a drug store and for a number of years was justice of the peace, chief burgess of the village, and customs officer at the Lazaretto. Previous to 1818 Dr. Edward Woodward practiced in Middletown, where he resided, and in 1808 Dr. Nathan Hayes was a practicing physician in Edgemont.

Dr. Isaac Davis, son of General John Davis, studied medicine under Dr. Joseph Shallcross, of Darby, and in 1810 began practice in Edgemont, but at the outbreak of the war of 1812-14 was appointed surgeon of the Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, dying in the service at Fort Jackson, Mississippi, July 21, 1814.

Dr. Job H. Terrill was a noted physician of Chester, where he came in 1809, and was famed for his engaging and interesting conversational powers and his innate love of fine-bred horses, of which he was always the admiring

owner. It does not seem fitting that the thing he loved so well should be the cause of his death, but one day, while entering his sulky, his horse started, suddenly throwing him against the wheel of the vehicle, injuring him so severely that he contracted a thigh disease which ultimately proved fatal.

Dr. Samuel Anderson, although not a native of Delaware county, nevertheless, gave so much of his labors to the county that he is closely identified therewith. He early entered the United States navy, as assistant surgeon, but resigned his commission and located in Chester, where he soon attained a position high in his profession. During the war of 1812-14 he raised a volunteer company, the Mifflin Guards, and in the fall of 1814 served for three months as its captain at Fort Du Pont. For three years he represented the county in the legislature, and in 1819 was elected sheriff. He was once more appointed to an assistant surgeonship in the United States navy and assigned to the West India Station, under command of Commodore Porter, but ill health compelled his resignation. After his return to Delaware county he was elected to the legislature in 1823-4-5, and the following year represented in congress the district comprising Delaware, Chester and Lancaster counties. He was a member of the legislature, 1829-33, in the last year being speaker of the house. In 1834-35 he was again returned to the legislature and made the report of the joint committee of the two houses relative to alleged abuses in the eastern penitentiary, at that time one of the most talked of scandals in the state. In 1841 he was appointed inspector of customs at the Lazaretto, and in 1846 was elected justice of the peace in Chester, an office he filled until his death, January 17, 1850.

A brief record of the physicians who practiced in Delaware county after 1800 follows: Ellis C. Harlan was in practice at Sneath's Corner, Chester township, in the early part of the century. His practice was taken over by Dr. Jesse Young, whose associate, Dr. James Serrell Hill, succeeded him. Dr. David Rose was Dr. Young's successor.

Drs. Benjamin Rush Erwin, Joseph Leedom, James Boyd, James Wilson and William L. Cowan are names which were familiar in Upper and Nether Providence from 1800 to 1850. Dr. Gideon Humphreys was a practicing physician in Aston in 1820; Dr. George R. Morton, at Village Green, in 1827; Dr. Byington at Aston, in 1833; Dr. Samuel A. Barton there previous to 1840; while Dr. Richard Gregg, then residing at Wrangletown, had quite a number of patients in that vicinity. Dr. Joseph Wilson, prominent in the political affairs of the day, practiced in Springfield in 1812; in 1837 Dr. James Jenkins and Dr. Joseph Blackfan were in Radnor; Dr. J. F. Huddleson, in Thornbury. In 1833, Dr. M. C. Shalleross was in practice in Darby, later associating himself with Dr. J. P. Stakes, of Philadelphia, continuing his practice in Delaware county. In 1823, Dr. Joshua W. Ash began practice in Upper Darby, continuing until his death in March, 1874. He belonged to the Society of Friends, and was prominently connected with the Delaware County Institute of Science and the Training school for Feeble Minded Children. In 1848 he published the first map of Delaware county drawn from actual surveys. In 1833, Dr. Caleb.

Ash was in Darby, while prior to 1848 Dr. George Thomas had an office at the same place, although in 1845 he located in Newtown or Edgemont; while in 1833 Dr. William Gray Knowles was in Darby. In 1852, Dr. J. P. Hoopes was in practice in Upland, and Dr. James Aikens in 1852, and Dr. H. Bent, a botanic Thomsonian physician in 1842, in Edgemont. Dr. Phineas Price was located in Bethel in 1840; in 1844, Dr. J. H. Marsh, in Concord, as was Dr. George Martin in 1852.

Dr. William Gray, a member of the family from which Gray's Ferry takes its name, studied medicine with a relative, Dr. Warfield of Maryland, after graduation settling in Chester. Dr. John M. Allen practiced, in Chester in 1844, later abandoning his practice and opening a drug store, a business he conducted very profitably. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon of the 54th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, subsequently becoming medical director of the Department of West Virginia, and surgeon-in-chief of staff, in which capacity he served until 1864 when, his health failing, he received an honorable discharge from the service after being in the hospital for several months. Until 1855, Dr. James Porter practiced in Chester. Dr. P. K. Smith, a physician at Chichester Cross-roads, was succeeded by Dr. Manley Emanuel, whose son, Dr. Lewis M. Emanuel, began practice at Linwood immediately after graduation, serving as assistant surgeon in the field during the war between the states.

Dr. Jesse Kersey Bonsall, a Delaware countian by birth, was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and followed his profession during his earlier years at Manila, in the Philippines. In 1842 he returned to Delaware county and pursued his calling until his death in 1858.

Dr. Tracey E. Waller, of Marcus Hook, was a physician of the county, whose untimely death was deeply regretted by the members of the medical fraternity, as well as by his hosts of friends. Dr. Waller retired one night in apparently perfect health and was found dead in bed the following morning, from no apparent cause.

Dr. Joshua Owens, of Chester, was a graduate of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and during the Civil War was senior surgeon of Pennsylvania, and the first volunteer surgeon to reach Washington after the first fire on Fort Sumter. He was one of the first medical directors of divisions, his assignment to duty being with the Army of the Potomac. In 1863 he was commissioned surgeon-general of New Mexico, a position he held for two years, at the end of that time resigning to make a tour of Europe on foot, on which journey he was accompanied by his two sons. Dr. Mordecai Laurence, a practitioner of Haverford, died there February 21, 1880, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

One of the native Delaware countians whose labors have redounded greatly to the credit of the locality which produced him, was Dr. George Smith, born in Haverford, February 4, 1804. He received his degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1820, and practiced in Darby for five years, when, coming into the possession of a large estate, he laid aside the active duties of his profession, superintending his estate and devoted his leisure moments to literary

and scientific pursuits. He was not however suffered to remain long in retirement, for in 1832 he was elected state senator from the district comprising Delaware and Chester counties. While a member of that body he was appointed chairman of the senate committee on education, and it was in this capacity that he performed a service which has been of incalculable advantage to the people of the state: This was the drafting of the public school bill, which, ably and warmly supported by Thaddeus Stevens and George Wolf, was passed almost in its entirety as reported by Dr. Smith. Thus the first step in free public education was taken in Pennsylvania, and the magnitude of the vision seen by the authors of the bill is shown by the immensity of Pennsylvania's present public school system, employing thousands of teachers and operated at a cost of millions of dollars yearly. On December 8, 1836, Governor Kltner appointed Dr. Smith an associate judge of Delaware county, and in 1840 he was re-elected. Dr. Smith's interest in the public school system was so deep and genuine that he consented, at great personal sacrifice, to act as county superintendent for several years, until the workings of the organization should be planned a little more smoothly and the rough edges in the system rubbed off. Besides this work he was also prevailed upon to accept the presidency of the Upper Darby school board. He remained in both positions until a plan of procedure from year to year had been definitely decided upon and until the public schools had demonstrated what a vital and important institution they could become under careful and skillful management, and how essential to the proper education and development of the youth of the state.

In September, 1833, he was one of five men who founded the Delaware County Institute of Science, of which he was president for almost half a century. In 1844 the Institute appointed Dr. Smith, John P. Crozer and Marshall Painter a committee to prepare and submit an account of the terrific rain-storm and flood of August 5 of that year in Delaware county. The greater part of the preparation of this work, an octavo pamphlet of fifty-two pages, printed in small pica type, was done by Mr. Smith, an achievement upon which he was publicly congratulated and thanked by the institute. In 1862 he published his "History of Delaware County," which for interest, accuracy and thoroughness of treatment, will long stand as a gem of historical composition. It is an unquestionable authority upon the district of which it treats, and preserves many of the most interesting facts and traditions of the county. Dr. George Smith died February 24, 1884, after a life of sixty-four years, lived for the elevation and enlightenment of the commonwealth of his birth.

Dr. Isaac Taylor Coates, born in Chester county, March 17, 1834, taught school in Delaware county in order to procure funds to complete his medical education. He was graduated M. D., University of Pennsylvania, in 1858, and began his professional career as surgeon on the packet ship "Great Western," and as such made several voyages to Liverpool. During the war between the states he volunteered his professional service to the government, serving throughout the war. In 1867 he was surgeon of United States cavalry

under General Custer. In 1872 he visited Peru and was there appointed medical director of the Chimbota & Huazaz railroad, then being built over the Andes mountains by Henry Meigs, the American. In 1876 he returned to the United States and settled in Chester where he practiced until 1878. He then joined the Collins expedition to Brazil, as surgeon, sharing to the fullest degree the hardships and sufferings of the members of that illfated company of adventurers. Broken in health, as a result, he spent several years in the west dying at Socorro, New Mexico, June 23, 1883. He was an eloquent speaker and a writer of national reputation. He held membership and took active part in the workings of the American Geographical Society, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and other scientific bodies.

Dr. Alfred M. Owens, son of Dr. Joshua Owens, a surgeon in the United States navy and a native of Delaware county, died at the Pensacola Navy Yard, August 22, 1883, of yellow fever, his wife dying with the same disease five days later.

Dr. Jonathan Larkin Forwood, whose personal and family sketch appears elsewhere in this work, is yet an honored resident of Chester, rounding out a long and successful professional career, marked also by important public service.

*Delaware County Medical Society.*—To Dr. Ellwood Harvey, then of Birmingham, and to Dr. George Martin, of Concord, this society owed its first existence. They agreed upon the necessity of such an organization, and to that end a meeting of physicians was held in Chester, May 2, 1850. A temporary organization was effected, Dr. Joshua Owen being chairman; Dr. Martin, secretary. A committee appointed to draft a constitution, and at a meeting held in Chester, May 30, 1850, it was adopted and officers elected. Dr. Jesse Young was chosen president; Dr. Joshua Owens, vice-president; Dr. Robert Smith, secretary; Dr. Ellwood Harvey, treasurer. For several years regular meetings were held at the homes of members and a great deal of good accomplished. In 1851 a geological survey of the county was made by Drs. Harvey and Martin, in association with Dr. Samuel Trimble, of Concord township. The chart and reports made by these capable men were published in the Transactions of the State Medical Society, and have been made the basis of all subsequent geographical publications in reference to Delaware county.

In 1852 the Delaware County Medical Society, in connection with a similar society in Chester county, entered into an arrangement for the publication of a quarterly journal, *The Medical Reporter*, the first issue appearing in July, 1853. Two of the editors were from Delaware county—Dr. J. F. Huddleston and Dr. George Martin. This journal was published for three years, then passed out of existence. The society languished until February 24, 1857, when a resolution "that it is expedient that the Delaware County Medical Society be and it is hereby dissolved" was adopted by a unanimous vote. On March 16, 1857, a meeting of the physicians of Delaware county was called at the Wash-

## DELAWARE COUNTY

ington House, Chester, to reorganize the society. On March 30th, an adjourned meeting was held at the Charter House, Media, and an organization effected by the election of Dr. Hillborn Darlington, president; Dr. Manley Emanuel, vice-president; Dr. George B. Hotchkin, secretary; and Dr. Charles H. Budd, treasurer. But life had not yet been restored, the society languishing until May 10, 1861, when the society was permanently re-established by the election of Dr. Manley Emanuel, president; Dr. Joseph Parrish, vice-president; Dr. George B. Hotchkin, secretary; and Dr. Joseph Rowland, treasurer. The Civil War made such demands upon the physicians of Delaware county that those remaining at home were kept too busy to attend the occasional meetings of the society. At the conclusion of the war, an adjourned annual meeting was held at the office of Dr. J. L. Forwood, and officers were elected, but nothing further seems to have been done until March 16, 1869, when a meeting was held at Dr. Parrish's Sanitarium at Media, which was addressed by Dr. Emanuel, who appealed to the medical practitioners of the county to awaken from their lethargy and co-operate for the common good, through the means of an energetic and well organized medical society. The following officers were then elected: Dr. Manley Emanuel, president; Dr. J. L. Forwood, vice-president; Dr. Isaac N. Kerlin, secretary; Dr. Theodore S. Christ, treasurer. This began a new era for the society, and the meetings have since been well attended with interchange of opinions and discussion of the various papers on the science and practice of medicine, resulting in great benefit to the profession. The membership of the society, past and present, follows:

Dr. George Martin,	Concordville	David Rose	Sneath's Corner
Manley Emanuel	Linwood	Edward Maris	Howellville
Ellwood Harvey	Chester	Charles H. Budd	Darby
Charles S. Heysham	Newtown Square	Henry M. Lyons	Media
Robert K. Smith	Darby	John G. Thomas	Newtown Square
Joshua Owens	Chester	Jacob Boon	Darby
Charles J. Morton	Chester	Samuel Trimble	Lima
Caleb Ash	Darby	D. Francis Condie	
Joseph Wilson	Darby	Henry M. Corse	
Samuel A. Barton	Village Green	Edwin Fussell	Media
Thomas Turner	Village Green	Linnacus Fussell	"
Reuben H. Smith	Media	Edward T. Gammage	Chester
J. C. Hutton	Chelsea	John W. Eckfelt	Haverford
Joseph Rowland	Media	Dillwyn Greene	Marcus Hook
A. W. Matthew	Aston	Francis F. Rowland	Media
George Smith	Upper Darby	Rebecca L. Fussell	Media
J. Howard Taylor	Concordville	Daniel W. Jefferis	Chester
Jesse W. Griffith	Ridleyville	John B. Mitchell	"
J. P. McIlvain	Media	Joshua Ash	Clifton Heights
J. T. Huddleson	Thornbury	D. G. Brinton	Media
J. Morris Moore	Newtown	George R. Vernon	Clifton Heights
Hillborn Darlington	Concordville	Joseph H. Horner	Thornton
James S. Hill	Chester Township	Robert A. Given	Clifton Heights
J. Siter Parke	Radnor	Conrad J. Partridge	Ridley Park

Edward Young	Chester	D. K. Shoemaker	Chester
John A. Thompson	Chester	Eugene K. Mott	"
George B. Hotchkin	Media	John Wesley Johnson	"
James W. Hoey	Lenni	William S. Ridgely	"
John M. Allen	Chester	Philip C. O'Reiley	"
Jonathan L. Forwood	Chester	Mrs. F. W. Baker	Media
Joseph Parrish	Media	T. P. Ball	Chester
Isaac N. Kerlin	Media	John B. Weston	South Chester
James J. McGee	U. S. Navy	A. Edgar Osborne	Media
William H. Forwood	Chester	— Pennypacker	"
Charles D. Meigs	Thornbury	Robert H. Mitner	Chester
Henry Pleasants	Radnor	F. Marion Murray	Lenni
Charles W. Pennock	Howellville	H. H. Darlington	Concordville
Henry M. Kirk	Upper Darby	Henry B. Knowles	Clifton Heights
W. T. W. Dickeson	Media	William B. Fish	Media
Isaac T. Coates	Chester	Henry C. Bartleson	Fernwood
F. Ridgeley Graham	Chester	T. C. Stillwagon	Media
T. L. Leavitt	Chester	J. W. Phillips	Clifton Heights
Theodore S. Christ	"	William Bird	Chester
J. Pyle Worrall	Media	Fletcher C. Lawyer	Howellville
Lewis M. Emanuel	Linwood	C. W. DeLannoy	Chester
C. C. V. Crawford	Village Green	Joseph C. Egbert	Radnor
Orrin Cooley		L. M. Bullock	Upland
Francis E. Heenan	Chester	Charles Carter	Wallingford
Samuel P. Bartleson	Clifton Heights	William S. Little	Media
William B. Ulrich	Chester	Henry Seidell	South Chester
James E. Garretson	Darby	Mrs. H. J. Price	South Chester
M. F. Longstreth	"	Henry C. Harris	Landsdowne
William C. Bacon	Upper Darby	George M. Fisher	South Chester
John T. M. Forwood	Chester		

## Present officers of the Society elected to serve until January 1914:

President, Fred. H. Evans, Chester.  
 Vice-Pres., J. William Wood, Chester.  
 Secretary, C. Irvin Stiteler, Chester.  
 Treasurer, D. W. Jefferis, Chester.  
 Reporter, Walter E. Egbert, Chester.  
 Librarian, Chas. B. Shortlidge, Lima.  
 Asst. Librarian, Amy E. White, Chester.

## Censors :

J. Harvey Fronfield, Media.  
 Daniel J. Monihan, Chester.  
 H. Furness Taylor, Ridley Park.

## Members, August, 1913:

Clarence K. Alger, Swarthmore.  
 Harry M. Armitage, Chester.  
 Frances W. Baker, Media  
 Frederick S. Baldi, Collingdale.  
 Edward W. Bing, Chester.  
 Ervrit S. Boice, Moores.  
 Ellen E. Brown, Chester.  
 F. Otis Bryant, Chester.  
 Edwin C. Bullock, Upland.

Ethan A. Campbell, Chester.  
 George H. Cross, Chester.  
 George F. Crothers, Marcus Hook.  
 S. Ross Crothers, Chester.  
 David Dalton, Sharon Hill.  
 Horace Darlington, Concordville.  
 A. Lovett Dewees, Haverford.  
 H. Lenox H. Dick, Darby.  
 Morton P. Dickeson, Media.  
 Chas. K. Dietz, Chester.  
 Harry C. Donahoo, Chester.  
 Henry C. Dooling, Norwood.  
 Louis S. Dunn, Chester.  
 Alice Rogers Easby, Media.  
 Walter E. Egbert, Chester.  
 Fred. H. Evans, Chester.  
 William B. Evans, Chester.  
 W. Knowles Evans, Chester.  
 Walter V. Emery, Chester.  
 John S. Eynon, Chester.  
 Harvey P. Feigley, Eddystone.

Jonathan L. Forwood, Chester.	Alexander R. Morton, Morton.
J. Harvey Fronfield, Media.	Maurice A. Neufeld, Chester.
Harry Gallagher, Glenolden.	Frank R. Nothnagle, Chester.
Leon Gottshall, Marcus Hook.	Adrian V. B. Orr, Chester.
Stoddard P. Gray, Chester.	Conrad L. Partridge, Ridley Park.
E. Marshall Harvey, Media.	Jerome L. Pyle, Gradyville.
Hiram M. Hiller, Chester.	William A. Raiman, Swarthmore.
A. Parker Hitchens, Sharon Hill.	Victor M. Reynolds, Darby.
Sylvester V. Hoopman, Chester.	John Byers Roxby, Swarthmore.
Henry Horning, Gloucester, N. J.	Chas. H. Schoff, Media.
Elizabeth W. Howell, Chester.	Jeanette H. Sherman, Ridley Park.
Fred. S. Hunloek, Collingdale.	Chas. B. Shortlidge, Lima.
G. Victor Jauvier, Lansdowne.	Norman D. Smith, Rutledge.
D. W. Jefferis, Chester.	Herbert C. Stanton, Clifton Heights.
Frank E. Johnston, Moores.	J. Clinton Starbuck, Media.
I. Irwin Kalbach, Media, R. F. D. 2.	Thos. C. Stellwagen, Media.
Walter A. Landry, Chester.	C. Irvin Stiteler, Chester.
Chas. L. LaShelle, Lenni Mills.	H. Furness Taylor, Ridley Park.
Wm. F. Lehman, Chester.	Samuel Trimble, Newtown Square.
Mary R. Hadley Lewis, Swarthmore.	Ross H. Thompson, Moores.
J. Chalmers Lyons, Marcus Hook.	Katherine Ulrich, Chester.
Robert S. Maison, Chester.	Frances Weidner, Media.
G. Hudson Makuen, Chester.	Amy E. White, Chester.
Daniel J. Monihan, Chester.	J. William Wood, Chester.

*Homoeopathy.*—The practice of this school of medicine was introduced into Delaware county in 1836, by Dr. Walter Williamson, born in Delaware county, July 4, 1811, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1833. He settled in Marple township, moving to Newtown in 1835, practicing according to the teachings of his alma mater until the spring of 1836, when his attention was directed to the new system. He carefully studied all the literature of the new school, and becoming convinced of its merit began practicing it in his own locality, when Homoeopathy was an unknown word save in the family of John Thompson, of Upper Providence. Dr. Williamson rapidly gained a large practice, but in 1839 he moved to Philadelphia, his health having failed. He was one of the founders of the Homoeopathic College of Pennsylvania, the first institution of its kind in this country. From 1848 until his death in 1899 he filled one of the chairs at the college.

The second practitioner of this school in the county, was Dr. M. B. Roche, who settled in Darby in 1839, continuing there until 1842, when he was succeeded by Dr. Alvin E. Small, who espoused the new practice that year. Dr. Small continued in Darby until his removal to Philadelphia in 1845. Dr. James E. Gross, of New England, a graduate of the Homoeopathic College of Pennsylvania in 1850, practiced in Darby a few months, then moved to Lowell, Massachusetts. Dr. Stacy Jones, a graduate of the same college in 1853, settled in Upper Darby township in 1853, practiced there three years, then moved to the borough of Darby.

The first Homoeopathic physician in Chester was Dr. Charles V. Dare, of New Jersey, a graduate of the Homoeopathic College of Pennsylvania, class

of 1854. He practiced in Chester until March, 1858, when he sold to Dr. Coates Preston, a graduate of the same college, class of 1853. Dr. Preston had practiced in Sculltown and Woodstown, New Jersey, prior to coming to Chester, building up in the latter place a good practice. In 1865, being in feeble health, he admitted Dr. H. W. Farrington to a partnership, but this was soon dissolved. Dr. Preston continued in successful practice in Chester until the spring of 1881, when he moved to Wilmington, Delaware, dying there August 9 that year. He outlived much of the prejudice and opposition that existed in Chester, as elsewhere, against the new practice, and firmly established homoeopathy in the respect and confidence of that community.

Dr. Davis R. Pratt, born in Newtown, and a graduate of the Homoeopathic College of Pennsylvania, settled in his native town, where he practiced until 1863. In that year he moved to Philadelphia, thence to Trenton, New Jersey, where he practiced until his last illness. He died January 28, 1868. About 1863, Dr. E. D. Miles practiced homoeopathy in Media, as did Dr. John F. Rose, a veteran surgeon of the Civil War, who settled July 1, 1865, but only remaining one year.

Dr. Robert P. Mercer graduated at the Homoeopathic College of Pennsylvania in March, 1861, settling the following month in Marshalltown, Chester county. In January, 1863, he was appointed to the entire charge of the medical department at Chester county almshouse, resigning in 1865 and moving to Wilmington, Delaware. In November that year, at the solicitation of Dr. Preston, he located in Chester, where he long continued in successful practice. Dr. Henry Minton Lewis, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1869, settled in Chester and practiced there a few years, then moving to Brooklyn, New York. Dr. Trimble Pratt, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, March, 1870, settled in Media the following June. Drs. Charles W. Perkins, Samuel Starr, William T. Urié, Frederick Preston and Franklin Powell located in Chester; Dr. Isaac Crothers at Upland.

The Homeopathic Medical Society of Chester and Delaware counties was organized in October, 1858, Dr. Duffield of New London, being elected its first president.



## NEWSPAPERS.

The earliest among the many newspaper enterprises in Delaware county was the Post Boy, of Chester, a weekly folio, fifteen and a half by nine and a half inches, owned and edited by Steuben Butler and Eliphalet B. Worthington. Their office was in the Colbourn house on Third street; the date of first issue, November 8, 1817; its motto, "Intelligence is the life of liberty." There was little attention paid to local news, only one purely local incident being recorded during the first months: "A Live Eel—An eel was caught in Chester creek a few days since by Messrs. Sutton and Buck which weighed six pounds and was upwards of two feet six inches in length." This may be regarded as the first local happening ever printed in a distinctively Delaware county newspaper. In the latter part of 1824 Worthington bought his partner's interest and issued the tiny sheet until 1826, when he sold it to Joseph M. C. Lescure, who increased its size and changed its name to the Upland Union, continuing it until 1838. In that year he sold the paper to Joseph Williams and Charles F. Coates, the former a lawyer, a good political speaker, and versatile entertainer. He was a man of attainments, and one of the secretaries of the constitutional convention of 1837. After a short time the paper was sold to Alexander Nesbit, who in turn sold it to Alexander McKeever, an ardent Democrat, who continued its publication until March 30, 1852, when he ceased to edit it. In 1858 an effort was made to revive the Upland Union by Mr. Brummer, then editing the Pennsylvanian, in Philadelphia, and William Cooper Talley, of Delaware county, but publication was finally suspended on February 19, 1861.

The Weekly Visitor, owned by William Russell and edited by Strange N. Palmer, was first edited in 1828, in the interests of the opponents of the Democratic party. The paper existed in a very weak condition until 1832, then gave up the ghost.

The Delaware County Republican was first published on August 31, 1833, by Y. S. Walter, who purchased the press and material of the defunct Weekly Visitor and moved it to Darby. On October 25, 1841, he moved the printing office to Chester, locating on the northeast corner of Market Square. In March, 1845, he moved to a brick building on Third street, in 1851 to the Penn building, and in 1876 to a large office which he erected at Market and Graham streets. The paper grew and prospered under Mr. Walter's ownership, he continuing its publication until his death in 1882, his editorship extending over a period of fifty years, during which time it quadrupled in size. On September 1, 1882, the Republican was purchased by Ward R. Bliss, who further enlarged it. Under Mr. Walter the paper was Whig and afterward Republican in politics, and a strong advocate of the abolition of slavery.

The Morning Republican, now published daily at Chester, is one of the official papers of the city. Samuel Burke, editor, Charles R. Long, general manager.

The Delaware County Advocate, first known as the Chester Advocate, was published as a weekly newspaper, fifteen by twenty inches, by John Spencer

and Richard Miller, the first issue coming out on June 6, 1868. Their printing office was located on the second floor of the old city hall, where Mr. Spencer had previously located his printing office. The paper was distributed gratuitously at first, but in May, 1869, after Mr. Spencer became sole owner, a subscription price of fifty cents yearly was charged. The paper was well conducted, and gained so large a subscription list outside of Chester that in September, 1874, Mr. Spencer changed its name to the Delaware County Advocate, and raised the subscription price to \$1 a year. This is now one of the best and most valuable newspaper plants in Delaware county, and is still owned by John Spencer, and published from his building, 517-519 Edgmont avenue, Chester, every Saturday. The Advocate is Republican in politics.

The Delaware County Democrat.—Papers bearing this title have existed in Chester since 1835, the first having been published in that year by Caleb Pierce to further the gubernatorial ambitions of Henry A. Muhlenberg, but the paper had but a brief existence. In October, 1856, John C. Michelon founded a weekly called the Upland Union and Delaware County Democrat, but it, too, was shortlived. On October 5, 1867, D. B. Overholt established the Delaware County Democrat, but soon sold his interest to Dr. J. L. Forwood, of Chester, who continued its publication until the fall of 1871, when he sold it to Colonel William Cooper Talley. In 1876, John B. McCay became its owner, but soon sold the paper to William Orr, then publishing the Democratic Pilot, a paper started in 1872, but which had never prospered. The two papers were merged but in 1877 were sold by the sheriff on an execution against Orr, to Dr. Forwood, who again sold to William A. Gwynne. The latter sold in August, 1879, to Edward J. Frysinger, the paper then having less than one hundred and seventy-five paying subscribers, the value of the plant being estimated solely on the worth of the printing materials belonging to the office. The first issue of the Democrat under the Frysinger ownership was on September 4, 1879, Henry Frysinger being editor and publisher. Well edited and having the full Democratic support of the county, the paper prospered, and has become a remunerative and valuable property. The paper is published every Thursday at 714 Edgmont avenue; Henry Frysinger, editor and publisher.

The first afternoon paper established in Chester was the Evening News, first issued June 1, 1872, F. Stanhope Hill, editor and proprietor. On June 17 following the title was changed to the Chester Evening News. In October, Mr. Hill sold his interest to William A. Todd, who published the News until his death, August 18, 1879, the paper greatly increasing in size and value. After his death the plant was purchased by William H. Bowen, Oliver Troth, and Charles D. Williamson, who further enlarged the paper. Mr. Williamson dying about two years later, his interest was purchased by the other partners, who on November 4, 1880, added still another column, further enlarging in 1883. The News was always Republican in politics.

The second afternoon daily in Chester was the Chester Daily Times, established in September, 1876, by Major John Hodgson, who continued its editor until March 7, 1877. He disposed of the Times to J. Craig Jr., who managed

it quite successfully until October 20, 1877, when he sold to John Spencer, the proprietor of the Delaware County Advocate. Mr. Spencer enlarged and improved the paper, continuing its publication until April 5, 1882, when he sold to the Times Publishing Company. The Times is owned and edited at 418 Market street, by John A. Wallace, William C. Sprout and Charles R. Long, is an afternoon daily, strongly Republican in politics, and one of the official papers of Chester.

Other papers in Chester are the Herald-Ledger, published every Saturday at Seventh and Market streets, by the Ledger Publishing Company, William Ward Jr., president, John W. Ward, secretary and treasurer; the Independent, published at 134 West Third street, by William T. Seth. Other papers of Chester that have been founded at various times; The Weekly Reporter, established March 31, 1881, by Ward R. Bliss, for advertising legal notices and reporting in full the opinions of the courts of Delaware county; The Chester Business Mirror, established in 1882, by Edward Frysinger; The Chariot, established in 1842, to aid the cause of temperance, but soon discontinued; the Chester Herald, established in April, 1850, by S. E. Cohen, discontinued at the end of its first year; the Evening Star, the Chester Advertiser, the Independent, the Public Press, the Commercial Advertiser, the Temperance World, later the Chester World—all suspended publication after a very short life. The Delaware County Mail, established November 27, 1872, by Joseph De Silver & Company, was sold in 1876 to the proprietors of the Delaware County Paper, merged with that publication, later known as the Delaware County Gazette, and purchased by the Times Publishing Company prior to their purchase of the Chester Daily Times.

In 1884, on February 11, Henry and Edward J. Frysinger issued the first number of the Daily Herald, an independent journal designed only to take part in the spring election for mayor, but continuing after that time.

In October, 1833, the first number of the Brotherhood was published in the interests of the Brotherhood of the Union, by the Brotherhood Publication Society, Charles K. Melville, editor. The paper was the first official organ of the order in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

The Union and Delaware County Democrat was the first newspaper started in Media prior to June, 1852. This was a small sheet and did not long survive. The next paper started in the new county seat was the Media Advertiser, a Republican, seven column weekly, owned and edited by Thomas V. Cooper and D. A. Vernon, the first issue appearing March 1, 1855. The paper prospered and was enlarged, its title changing on February 27, 1856, to the Media Advertiser and Delaware County American. On March 2, 1859, the title was again changed, becoming as at present the Delaware County American. Mr. Cooper retired from the paper July 4, 1860, but again became a partner July 12, 1865, the firm name then becoming Vernon & Cooper, so continuing for many years, but is now published by Mr. Cooper's sons under the firm name Thomas V. Cooper & Sons. The American has never missed an issue since its first appearance in 1855, and is a valuable newspaper prop-

erty. It is devoted to the interests of Media and Delaware county, and commands a most generous patronage in its circulation, advertising and job-printing departments. Its publication day is Saturday, its politics Republican.

The Delaware County Record was established in Media on March 23, 1878, as an independent local newspaper, by J. W. Balting, C. D. Williamson and Joseph Chadwick, under the firm name of J. W. Balting & Company. The paper prospered and was soon enlarged. Mr. Balting died April 2, 1880, and from that date until May 6, 1882, the paper was published under the firm name of Chadwick & Williamson. Mr. Chadwick, who had been manager and editor since July, 1880, became sole owner in 1882, and still conducts the Record as a prosperous enterprise.

Other newspapers of the county: Progress, a semi-weekly published at Darby, by M. H. Maginin, editor, Republican in politics; the Rockdale Herald, a weekly, established in 1898, at Glen Riddle, W. E. Drifith, editor; the News, established at Lansdowne in 1897, a Republican weekly, S. P. Levis, editor; the Times, a weekly, established in Lansdowne in 1911, George C. Johnson, editor; the Chronicle, an independent weekly, established in Morton in 1880, George E. Whitaker, editor; the Delaware County Republican, a weekly, Swarthmore, edited by J. Scott Anderson; the Suburban, a Republican weekly established in 1895 at Wayne, A. M. Ehart, editor; the Phoenix, a monthly published at Swarthmore College by the students of that institution; Sine Nomine, a monthly society journal, devoted to the interests of the Rose Valley Section of Delaware county, published at Chester; the Ledger, a weekly, established in Media in 1891, William Ward Jr., editor.



## CIVIL LIST.

*Members of Congress from Delaware County.*—In 1789 the members of Congress from Pennsylvania, were elected on a general ticket. The Apportionment Act of 1791 first established congressional districts, and by its provisions Philadelphia and Delaware county became the First District. In 1801, Joseph Hemphill was chosen, he being the first elective congressman from Delaware county. By the Apportionment Act of 1802, the same territory, the First District, was entitled to three members, Delaware county furnishing Jacob Richards, who served 1803-09, and Major William Anderson, 1809-15. The Act of 1812 gave the First District four representatives in congress: Major Anderson served one term as shown; Thomas Smith, served 1815-17; William Anderson, 1817-19; Samuel Edward, 1819-27.

By the Act of 1822, Chester, Delaware and Lancaster counties became the Fourth Congressional District, entitled to three members: Samuel Edwards, serving until 1827; Dr. Samuel Anderson, 1827-29; George Gray Leiper, 1829-31. The Act of 1832 made no changes in the Fourth District; Edward Darlington serving 1833-39; John Edwards, 1839-43. By the Act of 1843, Delaware and Montgomery counties were made the Fifth Congressional District, with one member. The Act of 1852 made Delaware and Chester counties the Sixth Congressional District, but under the apportionment of 1862 the same counties became the Seventh District, J. M. Broomall being the Delaware county representative, 1863-69. The Act of 1873 made the same counties the Sixth District, Delaware county sending William Ward, who served 1877-84. In 1890 John B. Robinson was elected from Delaware county, and was the last congressman chosen from this county, the successful candidates being residents of Chester county. Thomas S. Butler, of Chester county, is the present representative for the district, now known as the Seventh.

*State Senators.*—Delaware county has been coupled as a State Senatorial District with Philadelphia, then with Chester county, then with Chester and Montgomery counties, again with Chester county, and now forms in itself a senatorial district. Holders of the office of State Senator from Delaware county, with the date of their taking office, follow:

1790—John Sellers; 1794-99—Nathaniel Newlin; 1808—Jonas Preston; 1812—John Newbold; 1816—Maskell Ewing; 1824-28—John Kerlin; 1832—Dr. George Smith; 1836—Henry Meyers; 1839—John T. Huddleson; 1848—H. Jonas Brooke; 1854—James J. Lewis; 1860—Jacob S. Serrill; 1869—H. Jonas Brooke; 1874-84, 1889—Thomas V. Cooper; 1893—Jesse M. Baker; 1897—John F. Colbourn; 1901-05-09-13—William C. Sproul.

*Assemblymen.*—The present representation allotted Delaware county in the House of Assembly is three members—one from the city of Chester, and two from the county at large. Beginning with the session of 1899, the following have represented the county:

1899—Ward R. Bliss, Thomas H. Garvin, Richard J. Baldwin.  
1901—Robert M. Newland, Ward R. Bliss, Thomas V. Cooper.

- 1903—Fred Taylor Pusey, Ward R. Bliss, Thomas V. Cooper.  
 1905—Thomas V. Cooper, Crosby M. Black, Fred Taylor Pusey.  
 1907—Thomas V. Cooper, J. Milton Lutz, Samuel D. Clyde.  
 1909—Thomas V. Cooper, William D. Jones, William Ward, Jr.  
 1911—V. Gilpin Robinson, Richard J. Baldwin, William Ward, Jr.  
 1913—Richard J. Baldwin, Harry H. Heyburn, William T. Ramsey.

*County Treasurers.*—In early days the office of county treasurer seems to have been one within the gift of the county commissioners and assessors. That it was of cash value to the holder is proven by the offer of John Taylor in 1741 to accept the office "without bringing any charge against the county." In 1790, when the board of assessors was abolished, the commissioners adopted the plan of appointing the outgoing commissioner county treasurer, or "commissioner's treasurer," generally observing that custom until 1838, when the constitution of 1837 made the office an elective one. Since that date the following treasurers have been elected:

- 1838—William Eyre; 1839—Davis Beaumont; 1840—William Eyre; 1840—William Eyre, Jr. (to fill unexpired term of father); 1841—John Miller; 1844—Richard F. Worrell; 1846—Benjamin F. Johnson; 1848—Marshall Eachus; 1850—Edmund Taylor; 1852—Samuel Dutton; 1854—Joseph H. Hinkson; 1856—Jackson Lyons; 1858—Charles R. Williamson; 1860—Charles Johnson; 1862—David R. Ralston; 1864—William Hinkson; 1866—William H. Eves; 1868—William F. Matthews; 1870—John J. Hoopes; 1872—John D. Howard; 1874—Alvin Baldwin; 1876—Henry B. Taylor; 1879—William P. Yarnall; 1882—Stephen Clowd, Jr.; 1885—Samuel M. Challenger; 1888—Gasway O. Yarnall; 1891—B. F. Compton; 1894—William M. Ford; 1897—John J. Buckley; 1900—Edward S. Hickman; 1903—Wesley S. McDowell; 1906—Francis E. Harrison; 1909—John MacMurray; 1912—Walter S. Westcott, whose term is for a period of four years under the new law.

*Directors of the Poor.*—The early settlers cared for the bodily wants of their poor, infirm, and destitute, but accompanied their charity with the act of May 31, 1741, requiring that all persons receiving public assistance, the wives and children of such paupers, "shall, upon the Shoulder of the right Sleeve of the upper Garment of every such Person, in an open and visible manner, wear such a Badge or Mark as hereinafter mentioned and expressed, That is to say, a large Roman letter (P) together with the first Letter of the Name of the County, City, or Place whereof such Person is an Inhabitant, cut either in red or blue Cloth, as the Overseers of the Poor, it shall be directed or appointed." The failure of "any such person" to comply with this barbarous provision was to render him or her liable to be brought before a justice of the peace, he having it in his power to deny them further county aid or to commit them to the House of Correction, "there to be whipped and kept at hard labor for any number of Days, not exceeding twenty one," as the justice saw fit. Truly Chester county had a "Scarlet Letter" law equalling the statute made famous by Hawthorne. The following are the present directors of the poor for Delaware county: William H. Jones, Clark W. Baldwin, and Arthur Martin.

*County Commissioners.*—The office of County Commissioner was estab-

lished about 1820, the duties having been performed prior to that time by the justices, grand jury, and the assessors. The board consists of three members, and, beginning with the year 1882, has been as follows:

- 1882—Owen W. Yarnall, Benjamin F. Pretty, Jesse Brooke.
- 1885—William Armstrong, Benjamin F. Pretty, Andrew Armstrong.
- 1888—William Armstrong, William Quinn, Daniel M. Field.
- 1891—Harry L. Hippel, W. Lane Quinn, Robert M. Henderson.
- 1897—C. Harry Marshall, William P. Hippel, W. Frank Cutler.
- 1903—A. A. Sellers, C. H. Marshall, Sidwell B. Green.
- 1906—A. A. Sellers, Thomas B. Allen, George J. Johnson.
- 1909—George W. Allen, Vanleer E. Bond, E. Lewis Barlow.
- 1912—George W. Allen, Jesse D. Pierson, Thomas F. Feeley.

*Sheriffs.*—On May 17, 1672, Governor Lovelace and Council decided "that the office of Schout to be converted into a Sheriff for the Corporation and River, and that he be annually Chosen." In the early days the electors named two persons for the office of sheriff, the governor making a selection of one of them. This custom, begun by Penn, prevailed under the constitutions of 1776 and 1790, and not until the constitution of 1838 were the people given the right to elect their own choice of but one person. The following is a list of sheriffs since the erection of the county with the year of their election:

Nicholas Fairlamb, 1789; Nicholas Fairlamb, 1790; James Barnard, 1792; Abraham Dicks, 1795; John Odenheimer, 1798; Matthias Kerlin, Jr., 1801; John Odenheimer, 1804; Richard P. Floyd, 1807; Isaac Cochran, 1810; Daniel Thomson, 1813; Robert Fairlamb, 1816; Samuel Anderson, 1819; Joseph Weaver, Jr., 1822; John Hinkson, 1825; Jehu Broomall, 1828; William Baldwin, 1831; Charles Baldwin, 1834; Samuel A. Price, 1834; Evan S. Way, 1837; John Larkin, Jr., 1840; Samuel Hibberd, 1843; Robert R. Dutton, 1846; Jonathan Esrey, 1849; Henry T. Esrey, 1851; Aaron James, 1851; John M. Hall, 1854; Jonathan Vernon, 1857; Morris L. Yarnall, 1860; Abraham Vanzant, 1863; Caleb Hoopes, 1866; Evan C. Bartleson, 1869; Charles W. Matthew, 1875; John J. Rowland, 1878; William Armstrong, 1881; William F. Matthues, 1884; G. Leiper Green, 1887; John D. Howard, 1890; Elwood T. Carr, 1893; J. Humphreys Marshall, 1896; Edmund Oliver, 1899; William E. Howard, 1902; David B. McClure, 1905; Charles H. Wolfe, 1908, (Mr. Wolfe died before taking office, Mr. McClure continuing another year); S. Everett Sproul, 1909.

*Prothonotaries.*—The offices of prothonotary, recorder of deeds, and register of wills, were held by one person from 1707 until the act of Assembly, February 19, 1860, when the offices of prothonotary and recorder of deeds were separated and ordered filled by different persons. By act of March 20, 1873, the office of register of wills and clerk of the Orphans Court were separated. The office of prothonotary, clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions has been filled since 1875 as follows:

1875, Isaac Johnson; 1894, Morris P. Hammum; 1887, William D. Thomas; 1892, William L. Matthues; 1904, Andrew J. Dalton, the present incumbent.

## RECORDERS OF DEEDS.

1863, Frederick Fairlamb; 1872, Frederick R. Culler, whose unexpired term was filled out by Canby S. Smith; 1876, Charles P. Walter; 1881-84-87, Edward Blaine; 1890-93, John H. Kerlin; 1896-99, Thomas D. Young; 1902-05, Richard J. Baldwin; 1908-12, J. Lord Rigby.

*Register of Wills and Clerk of the Orphans' Court.*—The first incumbent of this office under the act of March 20, 1873, was Thomas Lees, who held it for four terms, his first commission dating December 13, 1874, his last term expiring in December, 1886. He was succeeded as follows:

1887, Gilbert A. Hazlett; 1893, William H. Hall; 1899, George G. Patchell; 1905, William J. Tazwell; 1912, Theodore F. Kreeger.

*Coroners.*—This office, first mentioned in Chester county records in 1684, has been held since 1880 in Delaware county by the following:

1881, Abram J. Quinby; 1884, Horace W. Fairlamb; 1890, L. M. Bullock; 1893, Joseph E. Quinby; 1896, Thomas H. Marshall; 1899, Edward S. Fry; 1905, William B. C. Gilmour; 1908, Barney F. Carr, the present incumbent.

*Present Officials and Representatives (1913).*—Congressman—Thomas S. Butler (Chester county); State Senator—William C. Sproul; Assembly—R. J. Baldwin, Harry H. Heyburn, William T. Ramsey; President Judge—Isaac Johnson; Judge—William B. Broomall; District Attorney—John B. Hannum, Jr.; Prothonotary—Andrew J. Dalton; Recorder of Deeds—J. Lord Rigby; Register of Wills—Theodore F. Kreeger; Treasurer—Walter S. Westcott; Sheriff—S. Everett Sproul; County Commissioners—George W. Allen, Jesse D. Pierson, Thomas F. Feeley; Jury Commissioners—Jacob Wise, William Stewart; Directors of the Poor—William H. Jones, Clark W. Baldwin, Arthur Martin; Coroner—Barney F. Carr; County Auditors—Charles Gallagher, Jacob Somers, Harry Sheldon; Surveyor—A. Yocom.

## DELAWARE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

When on Saturday, April 13, 1861, the American flag was shot from Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, and the little band of men who had so gallantly held out in the face of certain defeat marched out and Major Anderson officially surrendered, the first episode, in what was destined to be the greatest sectional conflict the world had ever seen, was completed. Northward the last echoes of the firing rolled, and in their flight aroused the passions which had been slumbering for forty years. Over North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland they came, leaving in their wake, martial alarm and a wild unreasoning excitement. Reaching Pennsylvania, they transformed a peaceful, industrious farming and manufacturing community into a place of excited madmen, drunk with patriotic fervor. In Chester, Media, Darby, Rockdale, Kellyville, and in every town, borough and hamlet in Delaware county, the pent-up feelings of the people broke all restraint. Merchants closed their shops, farmers left their plows, and everywhere were groups of men discussing the engrossing news. Patriotism was at its highest pitch, and from the top of every store, factory, public building and private dwelling the Stars and Stripes floated in the breeze. Many were the theories advanced as to the probable course of the Federal government, and great the speculation regarding the outcome of the struggle which all saw was inevitable. The following day was Sunday; every ear was strained for intelligence from Washington, and in its absence the suspense became unendurable. Monday morning, April 15, 1861, the public excitement was given direction, when President Lincoln issued his first call for seventy-five thousand volunteers to serve for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged.

In Media, that morning, the tolling of the court house bell summoned the people thither, and after patriotic speeches had been delivered, it was determined to form a rifle corps immediately. At Chester, on the evening of the same day, the old town hall, which had witnessed the formation of companies to take part in the Revolution, saw again a like scene which equalled in sternness and decisiveness of purpose that former one. To the present generation the issue of the preservation of the Union was as vital as that of obtaining liberty had been to their forefathers, and there were as many who were glad, nay anxious, to offer their lives to maintain the unity of their country. Theirs was a sterner duty, for here was no invader or oppressor to be fought, but brother would meet brother; father, son; and the wound of bullet could never equal the wound of heart caused by the thought that perchance a speeding shot had found a resting place in the body of a loved one.

On Wednesday night, at Media, a meeting was called in the court house; Edward Darlington was chosen chairman, with Charles D. Manley, Charles R. Williamson, James R. Cummins, John R. Roland, Robert Playford, and J. Crosby Fairlamb, vice-presidents; O. F. Bullard and Thomas V. Cooper, secretaries. The speakers were John M. Broomall, Joseph Addison Thompson and Hugh Jones Brooke. The many rumors of Confederate preparation for

attack had keyed the feelings of the populace to a higher point, if such were possible, and no historical or oratorical goad was needed to spur them on to enlistment. Name after name was rapidly handed in, and in a short time the ranks of the Delaware County Union Rifles were filled, with many disappointed applicants, clamoring for a place in line with the fortunate ones who had been chosen. One Friday morning, April 19, the men assembled before the court house, and after a prayer by Rev. Gracey, in which he commended the company to the care of an allwise and omnipotent Providence, they marched to the cars and left for Philadelphia. In the afternoon they reached Harrisburg, encamping on the capitol grounds, and the next day, April 20, 1861, were mustered into service for three months, as Company F, 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. The officers were:

Captain, George Dunn; first lieutenant, T. V. Cooper; second lieutenant, A. McMuron; sergeants: William Callum, Richard Stiles, Thomas J. McMillan, J. L. Woodcock; corporals: Caleb Hooper, James Mulholland, John B. Sully, William Durell; musicians: William Quail, Henry Carnay. Privates: Henry J. Baker, Thomas Broomall, John Baggs, Peter Brantz, William Baggs, John Britton, Matthew Blair, Robert Coppelock, John Cotttingham, John Clowney, Thomas Coulter, James Conner, John B. Davis, Thomas Dyson, John M. Davis, William Eckil, James Evans, Abel Ford, Allen Ford, Lorenzo D. Farra, William Farra, David Grubb, Thomas Griffen, James Gorman, John W. Glen, Benjamin Graden, George W. Glen, Harry Greenwood, Hamilton Gillon, Robert Henderson, John Hollingsworth, Patrick Hughes, Daniel Harigan, Robert Johnson, Stephen Johnson, Jeremiah Ketzler, Thomas Kelly, Thomas Laden, Benjamin H. Magee, Michael Monahan, Michael Martin, John McCuen, William McGinnis, Richard J. Nuttle, John Palmer, John P. Potts, Joseph Parker, William Roberts, Amos R. Rap, Franklin Redmond, Anttrim Redmond, Ephraim Stirk, George Stikes, Samuel N. Techton, William Townsend, John Yehton, Baker E. Wright, James W. G. Weaver, James Walters, James Worrell, John Williams, Lee L. Yarnall.

The 4th Regiment, commanded by Col. John F. Hartranft, was ordered on the following day, April 21, to proceed to Philadelphia, where, under command of Col. Dare, of the 23rd Regiment, acting brigadier, it was dispatched to Perryville, Maryland. The next day it embarked on steamers for Annapolis, thence to Washington, a direct route, having been abandoned for fear of delay and possibly riots at Baltimore. The regiment had been rushed forward so rapidly that it had been impossible to uniform the men, but all were provided with muskets and carried ammunition in their pockets. Many of the men were taken ill, and the regiment encamped about two miles from the city, toward Bladensburg. On June 24 the regiment received marching orders and proceeded to Alexandria, where on Sunday, June 30, its pickets for the first time were engaged with a small detachment of the enemy. The 4th, in McDowell's army, formed part of the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division. Its term of enlistment expired Sunday, July 31, 1861, and McDowell, planning an attack, desired the regiment to remain until the battle, now known as the First Bull Run, was fought. The men differed as to what course to pursue, but the regiment finally marched to Washington and thence by rail to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of service. Gen. McDowell, in his report after his crush-

ing defeat, censured the 4th Pennsylvania severely. The records show that in the majority of cases the men performed their duty well on many a bloody field in the following four years, when their valor and patriotism were tested to the full and they were not found wanting. The Delaware County Rifles, however, had been discharged from duty the day before, and were thus relieved from McDowell's unfavorable criticism.

In Chester, also, steps for the organization of a company were immediately taken. On Wednesday following the call for volunteers, more than a sufficient number had been enrolled to form a company, and the name Union Blues was adopted. An election of officers was immediately held, Henry B. Edwards being chosen captain, and to him Rev. Talbot presented a sword he had worn when chaplain in the United States navy. The company, in order to be ready to respond to orders at a minute's notice, began to drill and to equip. On Saturday morning, April 20, 1860, the Union Blues were ordered to Harrisburg, and on the evening of that day gathered in front of the Washington House in Chester, where they were addressed by Frederick J. Hinkson. He assured the volunteers that the citizens of the borough would see that their wives and families should suffer in no way during their absence. Several other addresses were made by prominent clergymen, among them Rev. Talbot, Rev. Sproul and Rev. Father Haviland. The latter divine contributed largely to a fund for equipping the soldiers and for maintaining their families, besides personally soliciting subscriptions. Toward evening, as the time of departure approached, crowds of people from the outlying districts came into town to witness the leavetaking of the "Boys in Blue" for the front. At the time there was a general feeling in the North that the trouble would be settled in a month or so, and at this first leavetaking there was not the air of gloom and depression that came in later years of the war, when families had been drawn upon until only the youngest son remained, leaving entire towns empty and cheerless.

The Union Blues reached Camp Curtin at Harrisburg the following day, and on Monday, April 22, were mustered into the 9th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three months. On May 4, the regiment moved to West Chester, arriving there in the midst of a blinding snow and sleet storm, and quartered in the old depot. The next day Col. Longnecker selected a location for camp, calling it Camp Wayne, in honor of "Mad Anthony" Wayne of Revolutionary fame. On May 26, 1861, the 9th was ordered to Wilmington, Delaware, to prevent the organization of Confederate companies there, and camped at Hare's Corners, between Wilmington and New Castle. The regiment was ordered to Chambersburg June 6, to join Gen. Patterson's command, and was attached to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, under Col. Miles. On Sunday, June 16, Col. Miles' brigade crossed the Potomac, the 9th regiment on the right of column, the troops wading the stream breast high. They were later ordered to recross and take a position covering the ford. On July 1 the brigade again crossed over in the direction of Martinsburg, and a week later Gen. Patterson ordered a movement in the direction of Winchester and Bunker Hill, but the

order was countermanded. On the 17th of July, Longnecker's brigade marched toward Charlestown, encamping there and remaining until the 21st, when it marched on to Harper's Ferry. On the 22nd the 9th Regiment proceeded to Hagerstown, thence to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of service, the term of enlistment having expired. The roll of Company I, 9th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, is as follows:

Captain, Henry B. Edwards; first lieutenant, James G. Stacey; second lieutenant, William Blakeley; Sergeants: William B. Stevenson, John Beck, James Williams, William Eves; corporals: Isaac Weaver, William R. Thatcher, Charles Storey, Jesse Cummings; musicians: Ezra Dransfield and Alexander King.

Privates: John Booth, Joseph Barker, Joseph Brewster, Lewis Benner, John C. Barrowclough, Thomas Blythe, Isaac F. Badden, William H. Brown, David Burke, George Booth, Thomas W. Bruner, Edward Crowther, Edward Collison, Samuel Cross, Daniel Crowther, James Cliff, Allen Carr, Frederick Cutler, Frederick Crider, Simeon Davis, John John Doyle, William Elliott, Theodore Etienne, Robert Fogg, John Farraday, Joseph Grooves, William P. Huff, James Hewes, George Helms, William F. Jester, James P. Kelley, Edward Kay, Jonathan Kershaw, Edward Lilley, Edward Lyons, Thomas McNamee, William McNeil, John Marshall, William Marlor, Samuel McDaniel, George McAfee, John C. Morton, John Phillips, Daniel Pithie, Thomas F. Pierce, Anthony Quinn, Francis Rodrigos, Robert Reaney, Samuel Shepherd, Francis Scott, Edgar Stevenson, William V. Shellinger, John Smith, Samuel Smith, Thomas Toy, Joseph Taylor, junior, Richard Turner, George W. Wilson, Joshua L. Wilson, John Wagner, Robert Wright, Alfred Woodhead, George Weigan, Reed L. Weaver.

While the Delaware County Rifles and the Union Blues were the two largest companies formed in the county, the citizens immediately formed others, so that in case of another call they could take the field at once. All through the county, Home Guards were formed and drilled—at Chester, Media, Rockdale, Darby, Linwood, Kellyville, Wildeville, Glen Mills, Village Green, Upland, and other towns. So rapidly did these organizations become proficient in the handling of arms and in drill, that at Chester, on the Fourth of July, the Wayne Guards, Captain W. C. Gray; the Home Guards, Captain H. B. Taylor; Company A, Captain George E. Darlington; and the Upland Guards, Captain George K. Crozer, held a parade, while at the county seat, on the same day, the Village Green Guards, Captain Barton; Glen Mills Guards, Captain Willcox; Manchester Rifles, Captain Ballentine; and Upper Darby Home Guards, Captain Buckley, joined with the Media Home Guards in a parade.

A meeting, at which were present people from all over the county, was held at the Media court house on Tuesday afternoon, April 23, 1861, under charge of H. Jones Brooke, for the purpose of raising money to equip troops and for the maintenance of those dependent upon the volunteers then in service. The response was generous and hearty, \$2500 being contributed that day. Moreover, the country was divided into seven districts for the purpose of making a house to house canvass in the solicitation of subscriptions. The first district was composed of Chester, Ridley and Tinicum; the second, of Media, Nether and Upper Providence; and all of Middletown east of Edgemont road;

the third, Marcus Hook, Linwood, Lower and Upper Chester, Bethel, and all of Aston south of Concord Road; the fourth, Concord, Birmingham, and Thornbury; the fifth, Aston, east of Concord Road and Edgemont; the sixth, Darby, Upper Darby and Springfield; and the seventh, Haverford, Marple, Newtown, and Radnor. Since all present were taxpayers, they called upon the county commissioners to appropriate at once \$5000 and \$20,000 later, for the support of the families of those who should enlist. The activity of the several committees was remarkable, for in two days they collected \$2,700 in addition to which Samuel M. Felton, president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, contributed \$1000, a company gift. Further evidence of the generosity of the company, as well as of the patriotic spirit of the directors, was given, when Mr. Felton informed the clerks in the employ of the road that in the event of any of them leaving to go to the front, their salaries would be paid during their absence, and that their positions would be open upon their return.

It would be difficult to pay a fitting tribute to the courage and fortitude of the women of the county, who, in stoical silence, watched their loved sons, husbands and fathers, march away with the possibility that the present would be the last farewell. We may admire and honor the soldier at the front for his dauntless courage, his uncomplaining endurance of hardships, his faithfulness to his cause, but, in all justice, we must grant the same measure of admiration and honor to his wife or mother, who, in the silent desolation of her home, waits for intelligence from the battle, longing for, yet dreading, the news that may either break her anxious heart, or consign her once more to ceaseless waiting for the unknown. There was no more suffering at the front during the terrible years from 1861 to 1865, than there was by many a hearthstone at home.

*Twenty-sixth Regiment.*—On May 31, 1861, a company recruited by William L. Grubb, from Chester and vicinity, for three years, was mustered into service as Company K, 26th Regiment. Immediately after, it was ordered to Washington, where the main body of the regiment was on guard over the quartermaster-general's stores, the arsenal, and the flying bridge at Georgetown. As the company's train passed through Chester, the great throng at the station cheered wildly until it passed out of sight. The 26th was assigned to Gen. Hooker's division, and in April, 1862, was transported to the Peninsula, engaging in the siege of Yorktown, and on May 5th, in front of Fort Magruder, at the battle of Williamsburg, drove the enemy from the rifle pits into the works, and held its position for eight hours, until reinforced by fresh troops, when the fort was taken. The regiment was engaged in the battle of White Oak Swamp from noon till night, and just before dusk broke the enemy's lines with a gallant bayonet charge, compelling them to retire, and the following day took part in the battle of Malvern Hill. On August 20 it was dispatched to the support of Gen. Pope, with Heintzelman's corps. During that campaign it was engaged at Bristoe Station on the 26th, and the following day connected the army with its base of supplies. On the 29th it marched to the battle of

Bull Run, where Captain Meekins, of Company K, was killed, and the whole regiment suffered severely. The next day the 26th supported three different batteries, which kept them continually on the march, repelling charges at different points. When Burnside was defeated at Fredericksburg, it was in the front line of battle, engaged with the enemy for thirty hours, with slight intermission. At Chancellorsville, on May 2, 1863, the regiment was ordered to reconnoiter in front of Hooker's headquarters to feel the enemy, and on the 3rd was held as a support to batteries after it had fallen back to the intrenchment, a movement caused by the 72nd New York's breaking and leaving the flank of the 26th exposed to a heavy fire by which it lost one hundred men. In the Gettysburg campaign the regiment was under Gen. Sickles, and was on the field when the battle started on the extreme right of the division, suffering severely. Toward evening it sustained the attack of a Florida brigade, which it checked, and, charging, drove the latter into confusion, capturing many prisoners. The 26th entered the battle with 364 men; its loss was 216 killed and wounded, a terrible slaughter. The regiment was in Grant's campaign, on May 5, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness, and held an exposed position on the left, although repeated efforts were made to dislodge it. On the 12th it took part in Hancock's memorable charge with the 2nd Corps at Spottsylvania Court House, capturing two Napoleon guns. It was engaged at the crossing of North Anna river; on the 27th of May crossed the Pamunkey river at Nelson's Ford, thence marching to Philadelphia, where its mustering out on June 18, 1864, in front of Independence Hall, saw the end of a career of glorious service and the hardest kind of fighting.

*Thirtieth Regiment (First Reserves).*—So nobly and so well did the men of Pennsylvania respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, that for a time it seemed probable that none save those already accepted, would be mustered into service. But, Gov. Curtin, who perhaps had a better knowledge of the condition and requirements of the time than any other man in official circles in the North (excepting Simon Cameron), realized that many more troops would be needed, and determined to form several military camps, and there to mobilize the various organizations of the state, to equip and discipline them, and to have them in readiness for any emergency. This purpose Gov. Curtin carried into effect, and the name Pennsylvania Reserves will ever cling to the companies thus formed; and to Gov. Curtin, Pennsylvania owes much of the honor it received, for having played such important part in the war.

In May, 1861, Samuel A. Dyer recruited from Chester and vicinity a company of infantry, named the Keystone Guards. For ten days the company was quartered in the Chester town hall, maintained by the subscription of several citizens of the borough. After changing the name of the company to the Slifer Phalanx, in honor of Hon. Eli Slifer, then secretary of the commonwealth, the organization was mustered in at the Girard House, Philadelphia, May 31, 1861, where a handsome flag, the gift of the ladies of Chester, was presented to the company of Hon. Edward Darlington. On June 4th, the Sli-

fer Phalanx left for Camp Wayne, at West Chester, where it became company C, 30th Regiment, 1st Pennsylvania Reserves.

Another Delaware county company which had difficulty in being accepted, but which was extricated from the difficulty by Gov. Curtin's formation of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was the Rockdale Rifle Guards, recruited by William Cooper Talley, at Crozerville and Rockdale. Subsequently the name was changed to the Archy Dick Volunteers, in honor of Archibald T. Dick, a deceased member of the bar of Delaware county, in which he had held an honored position. On May 30th, 1861, the company was mustered into the 30th Regiment, 1st Reserves, as Company F, for three years service. The organization of the regiment was not fully effected until June 9, 1861, when Biddle Roberts was chosen colonel, he appointing Lieutenant Joseph R. T. Coates, of Company C, quartermaster. On July 4, Gov. Curtin reviewed the First and Seventh Reserves at West Chester, and on the 21st the 1st Regiment was ordered to Washington. At about dusk of the next day the regiment reached Baltimore, and Col. Roberts was met outside of the city limits by the police authorities, who advised against attempting to pass through the streets because of the excitement and possible rioting. Col. Roberts, however, distributed ammunition among his men and ordered them to proceed, marching through the city without molestation. The regiment was mustered into the United States service at Camp Carroll, July 26, thence marching to Annapolis, where it was quartered until August 30th in the Naval School, and then moved to Tenallytown, Maryland, where it was assigned to the 1st Brigade, under Gen. Reynolds, of McCall's division. It took part in all the movements preceding the peninsular campaign, and in that campaign, at Mechanicsville, was on the extreme right of the Army of the Potomac. In the battle of June 26th, 1862, it was under command of Fitz John Porter. There the 1st held the center, and after a three hours fight repulsed the enemy, sleeping that night on the hard won field. The next morning it was ordered to fall back, the brigade retiring in the direction of Gaines' Mills. On the 27th, the 1st and 8th Reserves moved to the rear for ammunition. Their action alarmed Fitz John Porter, who thought they were in flight, and he appealed to Col. Roberts to stop them, which upon the general's promise to provide them with ammunition, the colonel did with a word, winning the general's warm approval for the prompt action, coolness and precision of the Reserves. At New Market, on the 30th, the 1st Reserves maintained its position for five hours, repulsing three heavy attacks with a gallantry that won special mention in McCall's official report. On August 29th and 30th, in Pope's campaign, it was marching nearly all the time, constantly under fire, and for the entire forty-eight hours was totally without food. On Sunday, September 14, 1862, at South Mountain, the regiment charged the gorge and summit of a hill held by a part of Hill's corps, gaining the summit with a brilliant rush. The 1st Reserves were ready at the break of dawn to resume the struggle, but the Confederates had withdrawn under cover of darkness. The following morning, Gen. Hooker came to the field to compliment the regiment personally. In that headlong

charge, Second Lieutenant John H. Taylor, of Company C, fell, leading his command. On September 16, the eve of Antietam, the First's pickets were firing upon the enemy, and at daybreak of the 17th it engaged with the Confederates, fighting until relieved at 9 o'clock. During the greater part of the battle, Captain Talley commanded the regiment, Col. Roberts having command of the 1st Brigade, and after Hooker was wounded, March 1, 1863, Captain Talley was promoted to the colonelcy.

At Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, the 1st Reserves charged across an open plain under a heavy artillery fire, driving the enemy two hundred yards behind its entrenchments, when, finding he was flanked on the right, the enemy strongly reenforced in front and no supporting troops coming up in the rear, Col. Talley "was compelled to retire after having opened the way to victory."

An inspiring scene was enacted when the Reserves, on June 29, 1863, were marching with the main army to Gettysburg to repel Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. Col. Talley, as soon as the state line was crossed, halted his troops, and, in a few earnest words, besought his men to fight as they had never fought before, to cleanse the soil of their native state from the polluting step of the invader. With this incentive and their colonel's heartfelt words ringing in their ears, the men were sent to the front immediately after arrival on the field, July 2, and by a splendid charge upon the right of Little Round Top, drove the enemy back upon their reserves. On July 1st, the 1st Regiment, commanded by Col. Talley, occupied the centre of the line in the terrific charges made by the 1st Brigade. The regiment also took part in the battle of Bristol Station, and in the numerous movements of the Army of the Potomac during the latter part of 1863. In Grant's campaign, on the 5th of May, 1864, it was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, and on May 8, Spottsylvania. In that battle Col. Talley was in command of the brigade, and on the enemy's third charge through the pine thickets, was captured by soldiers of Ewell's corps, but the following day he and several hundred other prisoners were rescued by Sheridan's cavalry. The Pennsylvania Reserves saw their last day of service May 31, 1864, when the 1st Regiment played a prominent part in the battle of Bethesda Church. The next day the Reserves were ordered home, and on June 13th were mustered out of service at Philadelphia. On March 13th, 1865, Col. Talley received the rank of brigadier general of volunteers, by brevet, for distinguished services in the field.

*Fifty-eighth Regiment.*—Delaware county receives no credit whatsoever in the official records for citizens enlisted in the 58th Regiment, except in so far as "Philadelphia and vicinity" applies to the county, a condition which is found in other organizations as well. The fact is that almost one-half of Company H was recruited in Delaware county, while in companies B, C, and K, many Delaware county men were the first to enlist.

On March 8, 1862, the 58th was ordered to Fortress Monroe, arriving there the following day, Sunday, while the battle between the "Monitor" and "Merrimac" was in progress. On May 10th it led the advance of Gen. Wool's

troops, and after the surrender of the city of Norfolk on that day, the flag of the 58th was raised over the custom house, where it remained until the regiment was ordered to Beaufort, North Carolina. While at Norfolk, First Lieutenant Thomas J. Leiper, of Company A, who had been appointed adjutant while the regiment was in Philadelphia, before being ordered to the front, was assigned to the staff of Gen. Thomas L. Kane, under whom he saw service in the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg. When on September 9, 1863, Leiper was promoted to the captaincy of Company A, he at once returned to his command. On June 27, 1862, the 58th was ordered to garrison Washington, North Carolina, at the head of navigation of the Pamlico river, and while there, heavy artillery practice was held daily. One of the most dashing raids of the entire war was made on December 16, when Captain Theodore Blakeley, of Company B, a daring soldier from Chester, with a detachment of one hundred men, made a foray into the country, fifteen miles to the south, and surprised a Confederate cavalry encampment, capturing a captain and sixty men, with their horses and equipment, so completely surprising them that they yielded without a single shot. Captain Blakeley was accorded the high honor of having his expedition especially mentioned in an order from department headquarters, and was complimented therefor. The regiment joined the Army of the James, May 1, 1864, and was in action in the operations against Richmond under Gen. Butler. On the 9th, the 58th was engaged near the Appomattox river, and the following day destroyed the Petersburg & Richmond railroad for a considerable distance, thus greatly handicapping the Confederates in their transportation of ammunition and supplies. The regiment was subsequently transferred to Grant's army, and at Cold Harbor, June 3d, charged the enemy's works, capturing the rifle pits, and in the words of a New York Herald correspondent, "Here, however, the men found themselves close prisoners, for it was utterly impossible for a head or an arm to make its appearance without being riddled by bullets. For two long hours the regiment held its position until it was reenforced."

It was in the attack of the Army of the James, to which it had been returned, on the enemy's lines in front of Petersburg, when the outer works were carried. When on June 24 the re-enlisted soldiers were ordered to Philadelphia on the furlough granted to veterans re-entering the service, the second term men of the 58th were allowed twenty days beyond the usual time because of good conduct and commendable service. Great self-denial was shown by Captain Leiper, who remained at the front in command of the men who had not re-enlisted and the recruits assigned to the 58th. After the furlough the regiment rejoined the army on the north of the James, and on September 28, the 58th and the 108th Pennsylvania made a desperate assault upon Fort Harrison, under a scathing fire from sixteen heavy calibre guns, when the colors of the 58th were shot away three times. Out of the 228 men of that regiment who had made the charge, 128 were killed and wounded. Among the former was Captain Theodore Blakeley, of Chester. As a result of this determined and intrepid attack, the fort, with its cannon, small arms, battle

flags and garrison was captured. Although it would seem that the 58th and 108th regiments had done sufficient service for one day, nevertheless they were ordered to assault Star Fort, a mile to the left of the fortification just captured. This they did, and although they were able to scale the works and spike the enemy's guns, their fatigue and lack of support obliged them to fall back under the heavy fire to which they were subjected by the enemy's gun-boats. In the final campaign of the war, resulting in the surrender of Gen. Lee, it acquitted itself with great credit, and after the disposal of the enemy's field force was assigned to duty in the lower counties of Virginia, being mustered out at City Point, Virginia, January 24, 1866.

*Sixtieth Regiment (Third Cavalry).*—It is believed that the first Pennsylvania men to enlist for a term of three years were those of Captain William L. Law's company of cavalry, organized in Delaware county in July, 1861. As Pennsylvania's quota was full at the time, Col. William H. Young asked permission to raise a regiment in any part of the country, the organization to be known as Young's Light Kentucky Cavalry. Law's company, for some unknown reason, was not accepted as a whole in this regiment, the greater part of the men being assigned to Captain William K. Grant, of Company I, and the remainder distributed among the other companies. The regiment, which was entirely recruited in Pennsylvania, excepting Company D (from Washington City), was later credited to the Keystone State, and Col. Young's resignation requested by Gov. Curtin.

On October 31, 1861, William W. Averill, an officer of the 5th United States Cavalry, was appointed Young's successor. The strict discipline and adherence to rules exacted by the new commander made him most unpopular with the men at first, for under Young their conduct had been lax and unsoldierly, but the honorable record which the regiment now bears is in large measure due to the training and discipline of Col. Averill. During the winter and spring of 1862 it was constantly in the advance of the army, and was the first Union force to enter the Manassas fortifications and ascertain that the enemy had abandoned the works. In the peninsular campaign, the regiment did most of the reconnoitering for the army staff, and during that week of fighting, while the base of the operations was being changed, was almost constantly in the saddle. At Antietam it was centrally engaged, and when in October the army crossed into Virginia, it covered the right flank, which brought it constantly into contact and battle with Stuart's and Hampton's commands, meetings which finally forced the latter to retire to the Blue Ridge. On March 16th the Southern cavalry learned that their neighbors of the North were quite as skilled in mounted warfare as they, when the 60th encountered Fitz Hugh Lee and Stuart's cavalry at Kelley's Ford and decisively defeated them. The 60th rode in the noted raid which, previous to the battle of Chancellorsville, traversed the country in Lee's rear and for a time severed his railroad communication with Richmond. On June 19th, 1863, it took part in Buford's and Gregg's attack on Stuart, between Culpeper Court House and Beverly Ford, in which the latter was so signally defeated that for a time it compelled a de-

lay in the proposed invasion of Pennsylvania. Two weeks later it was in the engagement at Aldie, which resulted in cutting off Lee from the whole of Stuart's command, so that the former was without the greater part of his cavalry until after the battle of Gettysburg. On July 2, in that battle, the 60th Regiment sustained the charge of Hampton's division in the latter's attempt to gain the rear of the Union army, and although driven back by weight of numbers, when Custer arrived with reenforcements it rallied and joined in the charge, in which the enemy was defeated with heavy loss. After taking part in the action at Old Antietam Forge on July 10, and at Shepherdstown on the 16th, it led the brave charge near Culpeper Court House, September 13, and was complimented in a general order for valor. On October 14 it was engaged at Bristol Station, and the next day, when the cavalry covered the army wagon train of seventy miles, the 60th was detailed as rear guard and repulsed the attack of Gordon's division, holding its ground for over two hours, before supported. Once again Gen. Buford issued an order commending its skill and bravery. At New Hope Church, on September 26th, while dismounted, aided by the 1st Massachusetts, it maintained a position against the attacks of the Stonewall Brigade for two hours until Sykes' Regulars had time to advance to its support. It was constantly engaged in the Wilderness campaign under Grant, and acted as escort when Grant and Meade crossed the James on pontoon bridges. The history of the engagements preceding Lee's surrender is the history of the 60th Regiment, and when on April 3, Grant and Meade entered Petersburg, it formed part of the General's escort. At Lee's surrender it was in the advance between the lines of battle of the two armies. The 60th was mustered out of service August 7, 1865.

*Ninety-seventh Regiment.*--Henry B. Guss, of West Chester, was authorized by the Secretary of War in the latter part of July, 1861, to raise a regiment for three years' service. The companies recruited mainly from Media, Chester and neighboring vicinities were composed almost entirely of men who had been in the three months' service, and had some knowledge of military tactics and duties. The following companies were enrolled: Company D, the Concordville Rifles, Captain William S. Mendenhall, recruited in the western end of the county; Company G, the Broomall Guards, (named in honor of Hon. J. M. Broomall), Captain Jesse L. Cummings, recruited mostly in Media, Chester and neighborhood; Company I, Brooke Guards (so called in honor of Hon. Hugh Jones Brooke, post commissary of Pennsylvania, who contributed largely to the outfit and comfort of the men), Captain George W. Hawkins, recruited mostly from Springfield and Ridley townships. The companies encamped at Camp Wayne, near West Chester, where Gov. Curtin presented the state colors to the regiment on November 12, the day it left for Washington. Shortly thereafter it was ordered to Fortress Monroe and subsequently to Port Royal, South Carolina, arriving off the harbor December 11, but was compelled by heavy weather to put out to sea, and disembarkation was delayed for three days. In January, 1862, it took part in the expedition to Warsaw Sound, Georgia, which resulted in the capture of Fort Pulaski, and

on March 5 the 97th was landed from the transport in the Florida expedition, capturing Fernandina and Fort Church. In March, Gen. Hunter, relieving Gen. Sherman, ordered an evacuation of Florida. In a bold expedition to Legarsville, South Carolina, in June, 1862, Company G (Broomall Guards) and Company H occupied the town. In the Confederate attack at Secessionville, June 10, the 97th held the most exposed position and bore the brunt of the fight until the gunboats could get into position and open an effective fire. The physical condition of the regiment in the fall of that year was very poor, and its members suffered severely with intermittent fever, five hundred men being on the sick list at one time, while there were also many cases of yellow fever, a number of which proved fatal. In April, 1863, it was at Folly Island, Charleston Harbor, during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. One of the most humane acts in war history, and one which displayed the true bravery and true courage of a band of soldiers, more than any fighting against odds, or any other war peril could possibly do, was performed at the storming of Fort Wagner. The 54th Massachusetts Regiment (colored) led the assaulting column and suffered dreadfully under the murderous fire from the fort. When the attack failed, Companies C and D (Concordville Rifles), stacked their arms, and during the entire night busied themselves carrying off the wounded colored soldiers, urged on in their work of mercy by Brig. Gen. Stevenson with the oft repeated words, "You know how much harder they will fare at the hands of the enemy than white men." With never a thought of self, these men crawled to the very brink of the enemy's entrenchment, dragging away the wounded black men. No nobler spectacle ever lightened the dark days of the war. War may dull men's finer feelings, but then it strengthened the bonds of human brotherhood, a gospel as old as creation.

The 97th was active in the siege of Fort Wagner, which was evacuated the night of September 6, 1863. The following month it was ordered to Florida, where it was engaged mainly in destroying Confederate supply stations. In April, 1864, it was attached to the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, Army of the James, under Gen. Butler. On May 9 it led the advance on Petersburg, detailed to destroy the railroad and telegraph wires; after the accomplishment it was engaged at Swift Creek. When Beauregard, on the 18th, attacked the Army of the James, the pickets of the 8th Maine were driven back and the 97th was ordered to retake the position, which was done under a hot and destructive fire of musketry. On the evening of the 19th, when four of the companies had been driven back with fearful slaughter and the line broken, the remainder of the regiment, including all of the Delaware county companies, was ordered to regain it. The attempt to obey the command was made eagerly, and the line advanced steadily, despite holes torn in their ranks by volleys of grape, canister, and a steady fusilade of musketry. At last they were recalled, having sustained the awful loss of 200 killed and wounded. Because of its well known calmness under fire and its dauntless courage, the regiment was constantly in the advance, and on June 30th, Captain Mendenhall, of Company D, (Concordville Rifles) with 300 men from the companies,

was ordered to attack the enemy's works in front of the cemetery, to divert the latter's attention from the real point of assault. The order was gallantly obeyed, the works were captured and held until nightfall, although the real attack was not made. Over one-third of the force under Mendenhall was either killed or wounded. When the mine was exploded, July 30th, Captain Hawkins (Brooke Guards), in command of five companies, successfully charged the enemy's riflepits, an attack in which Captain Mendenhall was wounded.

On the 15th of August, the regiment took part in the action at Deep Bottom, and on the 16th at Strawberry Plains. At Bermuda Hundred, on the 25th, it was attacked by the enemy while being relieved, and a part of its line was captured, which, however, was shortly afterward retaken. It participated September 28th, in the capture of New Market Heights, and the same day in the unsuccessful attack on Fort Gilmore. In a short engagement with the enemy at Darbytown Roads, on October 27, 1864, Captain George W. Hawkins was mortally wounded. Here the relation of the 97th Regiment and Delaware county ceases, for the period of enlistment expired at the end of 1864, and when the regiment was re-formed but little of its original elements remained.

*One Hundred Sixth Regiment.*—The 106th Regiment was recruited in Philadelphia during the late summer and early fall of 1861, forming part of Baker's brigade. At the battle of Ball's Bluff, the 106th was just across the Potomac on the Maryland side, but for want of transportation could not cross to the assistance of the other division, which was overpowered by superior numbers, Col. Baker being mortally wounded. At the battle of Fair Oaks it supported Kirby's battery against Magruder's assault, the latter having sworn to regain possession of the battery, as it had been formerly under his command in the United States army. Magruder's efforts, however, were unsuccessful. At Savage Station, exposed to a severe and raking fire, it withstood for nearly three hours every attack made against it, at one time being engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy. At Antietam the regiment suffered greatly, and at a fence near Dunker church one-third of the entire body was stricken down in ten minutes. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, it charged under a heavy fire to within seventy-five yards of the enemy's works, and from noon until sundown held its ground, and on May 3, 1863, came to the support of Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth Corps, at Salem Church, when the latter was engaged with overwhelming odds.

At Gettysburg the 106th arrived on the field at midnight of July 1, and took up a position behind the low stone wall on the right centre of the line in front and to the left of Mead's headquarters. The next day, when Sickles' line was broken, the 106th was part of Webb's brigade, which marched to the gap in the line. As it reached the crest of the hill, the enemy, less than sixty yards away, was advancing to what seemed certain victory. The brigade, giving one close volley of musketry, charged, striking the enemy on the left flank and hurling back the advancing column, the 106th and two companies of the 2nd New York pursuing them to the Emmitsburg road. The following

day it was at Cemetery Hill, stationed on the right of the Baltimore Pike, near Rickett's battery, and there remained under a terrific cannonade until the end of the battle.

During the Wilderness campaign it saw a great deal of action, taking part in Hancock's famous charge at Spottsylvania on the morning of May 12. It was engaged in the battle at the North Anna; and in the battle of Cold Harbor, the brigade of which the 106th was a part attempted to drive the enemy from its entrenchment, but was unsuccessful. The troops, dropping to the ground, remained there until night, when they threw up a breastwork which they held. The last engagements participated in by the regiment were before Petersburg, June 14, 1864, and the Jerusalem Plank Road a week later. The regiment was mustered out of service September 10, 1864.

*One Hundred Twelfth Regiment (2nd Artillery).*—On the recommendation of Gen. McClellan, Charles Angeroth, of Philadelphia, in October, 1861, was authorized by the Secretary of War to recruit a battalion of heavy infantry, later enlarged to a regiment—the 2nd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, 112th of the line. On February 25, 1862, seven companies were ordered to Washington, where they remained in the fortification until the spring of 1864. By this time the regiment had been so increased that it numbered 3,300 men, and was divided into two regiments. The second body, receiving the name Second Provisional Heavy Artillery, was dispatched to the front, and a portion of the infantry was assigned to the Ninth Corps. It participated in all the battles of the Wilderness campaign and sustained great loss at Petersburg. In May, 1864, the original regiment was assigned to the 18th Army Corps, under Gen. Baldy Smith, Army of the Potomac. The story of the two divisions of this regiment entails a review of the year of battle ending with Lee's surrender. The Second division, Provisional regiment, was in hard service before Petersburg, losing about one thousand men in four months. It was part of the brigade which charged into the crater when the mine was exploded and after Fort Harrison had been captured, on September 29, 1864, the Second Pennsylvania Artillery and 89th New York were ordered to charge on Battery Gilmore, a movement which was disastrous because of lack of proper support, the 2nd Artillery losing in killed, wounded and prisoners, 200 men. The history of the regiment is indeed honorable, and its light of valor was surely hidden under a bushel when for so many months it remained in inactivity at the capitol, intrusted with the defence of the heart of the nation.

*One Hundred Nineteenth Regiment.*—Peter C. Ellmaker, under authorization of Gov. Curtin, began recruiting for the 119th Pennsylvania, August 5th, 1862. William C. Gray, of Chester, had raised a company in Delaware county, known as the Delaware County Guards, which he offered to the authorities, to be credited to Delaware county, but was informed that the quota was full and that the company could not be accepted. Captain Gray offered the company to Col. Ellmaker, the offer was accepted, and the organization became Company E, 119th Regiment, August 10, 1862. Because of the dire need for troops, the regiment was ordered to Washington before its organi-

zation was complete, and assigned to duty at the arsenal. About the middle of October it joined the Army of the Potomac, in camp near Antietam—1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 6th Army Corps. The regiment was in action first at Fredericksburg, December 15, 1862, and although in a trying position and exposed to a heavy artillery fire, maintained its ground like a veteran command. Later, when the "Light Division" was formed, it was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, under Gen. Russell. On April 28, 1863, when Hooker advanced under cover of darkness, the brigade crossed the Rappahannock at Banks Ford on pontoon boats, drove back the Confederate pickets, and held the right bank of the river. The following morning it moved forward and, driving the enemy from the riflepits, held the same until May 3, when the Confederates retreated. The 119th and 95th Pennsylvania regiments were detached and marched along the plank road in the direction of Chancellorsville. At Salem Church the 95th met the enemy, concealed in a wood, and a warm engagement at close quarters followed. The 119th, on the left of the road, was met by a vastly superior force, but stoutly maintained its position, although it suffered severely, losing 12 killed and 112 wounded out of 432 men. The following day, Sedgwick, learning that Hooker had been defeated and that the corps was outnumbered, recrossed the river.

The brigade was at Manchester, Maryland, when on July 1, 1863, it was hastily summoned to Gettysburg. At 9 o'clock that evening march was begun and was continued without halt until four the following afternoon, when the field of battle was reached. On the morning of July 3d it occupied the extreme left of the line, in the rear of Round Top, to meet any attempted flank movement, but nothing of the sort developing, the brigade was not engaged. The next day it was stationed at Little Round Top, and on the 5th was in the advance of the pursuit of the retreating army, with which it had a slight encounter at Fairfield. At this point pursuit was abandoned by Meade, but the 119th on July 13th came upon the enemy at Hagerstown, at once engaging their skirmishers, but during the night the Confederates decamped. On November 7, 1863, the Confederates held a strong position at Rappahannock Station, covering three pontoon bridges, when Gen. Russell, at his earnest request, was ordered to storm the woods. This he did in the face of a murderous fire, and carried the intrenchments with a brilliant bayonet charge, capturing the whole of the enemy. Public recognition was given to this gallant rush by Gen. Meade in his order thanking the regiment for the capture of four guns, 2000 small arms, eight battle flags, one bridge train and 1600 prisoners. The 119th lost seven killed and forty-three wounded in this short, though fierce conflict. In the Wilderness campaign, on May 4th, 1864, the brigade crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and at noon on the following day entered the engagement, the 119th holding the centre. The fighting continued until nightfall, four color bearers being killed or wounded. On May 10 the fighting was very severe, and in a grand charge through a hail of bullets, grape and canister, the colors of the regiment were planted on the enemy's works, but lacking support it was forced to fall back, suffering severely

on the retreat. The regiment used two hundred rounds of ammunition to a man in the terrific struggle, known as the "Bloody Angle," or the "Slaughter Pen," on the 12th, where the fighting continued from seven in the morning until sundown. In the eight days, May 4th-12th, out of 400 men available for duty, the regiment lost 215 killed and wounded. All during this time the 119th was led by Captains Landell and Gray, Col. Clark resuming command of the regiment on the 12th of the month.

At Cold Harbor, on June 1, the brigade received orders to feel the position of the enemy, and on the 12th lay within one hundred and fifty yards of the Confederate line, under constant fire. Major Gray, who had been in command of the regiment from the 1st to the 12th, and had directed it in all the fierce fighting of that time, continued to do so at Bermuda Hundred and before Petersburg. When Early was in the Valley of the Shenandoah, the Sixth Corps was dispatched to the support of his army. On September 19th, at the battle of Winchester, the 119th drove the entire Confederate line for a half a mile until its advance was checked by the latter's falling back into a strong position. At 4 o'clock the Union line was strengthened, and, Sheridan leading it forward, drove the enemy, utterly routed. On September 20, the brigade was detached for garrison duty at Winchester, remaining there until the following November.

At Petersburg, the 119th was highly distinguished, for, with no aid whatever and under a heavy fire from front and flank, it stormed and carried a part of the enemy's intrenchments, capturing the opposing force, with artillery, small arms and colors. Col. Clark had been wounded early in the action, and the command developed upon Lieut. Col. Gray. On the 6th the fleeing enemy was overtaken in a strong position on Sailor's Creek, and the brigade, fording the stream in water waistdeep, charged in a body, capturing the entire command. After marching to Danville, Virginia, to unite with Sherman's army, and after the surrender of Johnston, the regiment returned to Washington, being mustered out at Philadelphia, June 6th. On May 13, 1864, Major Gray was commissioned lieutenant-colonel by Gov. Curtin, and April 6, 1865, the president gave him the rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg and at the battle of Little Sailor Creek, March 10, 1865.

*One Hundred Twenty-fourth Regiment.*—The three companies of this regiment recruited in Delaware county were Company B, (Delaware County Fusileers), Captain Simon Litzenberg, Company D (Gideon's Band), Captain Norris L. Yarnall, and Company H (Delaware County Volunteers), Captain James Barton, Jr. The regiment was for a time at Camp Curtin, but before organizing was hurried forward on August 12, 1862, to Washington. Here it was organized, with Joseph W. Hawley, of West Chester, as colonel; Simon Litzenberg, captain of the Delaware County Fusileers, lieutenant-colonel; and Isaac Lawrence Haldeman (previously on Davis's staff) first lieutenant of Gideon's Band, major; and was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 11th Corps. It reached Antietam creek on the evening of September

16, 1862, having marched all day without rations, and the hungry men were about to receive provisions when an order came summoning it to the support of Hooker, on the right wing. The fighting began in the dull gray light of the early morning, when company could hardly be distinguished from company. As it grew lighter the struggle grew more fierce and steady combat ensued until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when, after positions had been lost and recaptured several times, the enemy's guns were finally silenced. The exhausted men, who had been fighting for eight hours, on empty stomachs, were then ordered to the rear, where Gen. Hancock held them in readiness to support the batteries on the right, and there passed the night. The regiment, in its first battle, lost fifty men killed and wounded, among the latter being Col. Hawley. The 124th was subsequently assigned to the brigade commanded by Gen. Kane, and when it was transferred to the 12th Corps, Kane still continued its brigade commander, in Geary's division. It took an active part in the disastrous campaign culminating at Chancellorsville. On May 1, 1863, it held the right wing of the 12th Corps, and in the advance had pushed the enemy before until it was in danger of being flanked, when it was ordered to retire to its position of the evening previous. On May 2 it advanced along the Fredericksburg plank road, and the brigade, being unable to dislodge the enemy from their intrenchments, returned to the breastworks, which they had hardly reached, when the demoralized 11th Corps came rushing in from the extreme right wing. Geary's division immediately formed to check the pursuing enemy, and from 10 o'clock in morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon it held its position well, until, outflanked, it was compelled to retire to a second position, where it readily repulsed every attack. On the 6th it recrossed the Rappahannock, and on May 9 was forwarded to Harrisburg, where it was discharged on the 16th of the month, its term of service having expired.

*One Hundred Fifty-second Regiment (Third Artillery).*—The Delaware county men recruited in this regiment were in the batteries ordered to the front to take part in the siege of Petersburg, being posted on the Bermuda front. The artillery regiments never received the full credit due them, because they never acted as a whole, although their conduct was just as gallant, their behavior as soldierly, and their bravery as conspicuous as any other regiment in the war.

*One Hundred Sixtieth Regiment (Fifteenth Cavalry).*—William J. Palmer began recruiting a battalion of cavalry in Pennsylvania in the early part of August, 1862, which was subsequently increased to a full regiment. At the time of Lee's crossing the Potomac and advancing into Maryland, 250 picked men were ordered to the front, the remainder of the regiment to remain in the Cumberland valley. The detachment in the Antietam campaign did effective duty in skirmishing and scout work; and September 15 when the Confederate troops were on the retreat from Hagerstown, it charged through the village and captured thirty stragglers. The regiment was transported to Louisville, Kentucky, November 7, 1862, and a month later joined Rosecrans at Nashville. On December 26, Rosecrans, then preparing to

give Bragg battle, ordered the 15th Cavalry to advance with Gen. Stanley's division, but the greater part of the regiment stacked arms and refused to obey the order. It is greatly to the credit of Delaware county that among the three hundred men who, deferring all their real or imaginary grievances until a future time for settlement, volunteered to go forward, were the following: Captain Edward Sellers; Lieutenants Joseph R. Thomas, Edward C. Smith, Annesley N. Morton; Sergeants Isaac Bartram, Simeon Lord, Jr., Marshall L. Jones, George W. Lukins, Geoffrey P. Denis, John W. Caldwell; Corporals Hiram P. Eves, Thomas A. Jones, Henry W. Pancoast, Benjamin Bartram; Privates Horatio D. Snyder, Andrew J. Buchanan, Richard Pancoast, William Armstrong, Edward W. Jones, Augustus W. Markley, Samuel Trimble, Charles P. Sellers, Joseph S. Bunting, and William P. Powell. The brave and loyal conduct of those three hundred volunteers from the regiment on that occasion was the subject of a commendatory order issued by Gen. Rosecrans, and the historian Bates mentions it as follows: "The conduct of the men who followed the gallant Rosegarten and Ward, even under the most discouraging circumstances, and met death in the face of the foe, will never cease to be regarded with admiration and gratitude."

Stanley, covering the entire right flank of the Union army with his command, attacked the enemy on the 27th, driving them nearly five miles, and on the 29th, in the engagement at Wilkinson's Cross Roads, charged the greatly superior force of the enemy and finally, overpowered, was compelled to retire, although he made one more desperate effort to dislodge them. The detachment suffered severely during the four days of the battle at Murfreesboro, when it was constantly on duty. On January 20, 1863, Rosecrans submitted a plan for the reorganization of the regiment, which was accepted, and the 15th Cavalry was thoroughly organized and equipped. On April 4, after its return to camp from a successful scouting expedition, Rosecrans received the regiment, expressing himself pleased with its good conduct and soldierly bearing. To show his good feeling toward the regiment, which had once taken exception to his orders, he detailed three of its companies to act as his personal escort, while the remainder was instructed to scout and become acquainted with the topography of the country in advance of the army. The regiment had become so expert in scouting that in January, 1865, it was especially detailed to watch the enemy, learn its movements, and harass its foraging parties. This duty brought it into frequent contact with the enemy and its conduct was uniformly commendable and meritorious. In one bold dash it captured Gen. Vance, part of his staff, 150 horses, and fifty men, besides recapturing twenty Union baggage wagons and prisoners. A week afterwards it partially repeated this daring stroke by capturing eighteen wagons, ninety mules and seventy-two of the enemy. The story of its many narrow escapes and death defying escapades while scouting about the body of the enemy, reads like a book of fiction, and the amount of information it was able to bring to the commanding general was of inestimable value, gaining frequent public praise from headquarters and more than atoning for an error committed in its youth. In pur-

suit of Hood's demoralized troops after the battle of Nashville, it was eminently successful and of great advantage to the Union cause, and on May 8, 1865, while searching for Jefferson Davis, near the banks of the Appalachee and Oconee rivers, it captured seven wagons, one containing \$188,000 in coin, one with \$1,588,000 in bank notes and other securities, one containing \$4,000,000 of Confederate money, besides considerable specie, plate and valuables, belonging to private citizens in Macon. Two days later Company G captured Gen. Bragg, his wife and staff officers. At the close of the war the regiment went to Nashville, where it was mustered out of service, May 21, 1865.

*One Hundred Eighty-eighth Regiment.*—Delaware county was represented in Companies B, C, F, E and H of the 188th Regiment, recruited out of the artillery in 1864 as infantry and assigned to the 18th Corps, 3rd Division. It participated in the battle of Proctor's Creek, May 10, 1864, and June 1 was engaged at Cold Harbor, where it suffered heavily. On June 16 it was in the battle before Petersburg, and on the 28th it was in the force which charged and captured Fort Harrison, turning the guns of the fort upon the fleeing enemy. The same day it attacked Fort Gilmore, but was repulsed, the killed amounting to nearly sixty, and the wounded to more than one hundred. It was mustered out of service December 14, 1865.

*One Hundred Ninety-seventh Regiment.*—This regiment was recruited under the auspices of the Coal Exchange Association of Philadelphia, and was known as the Third Coal Exchange Regiment. It was organized at Camp Cadwalader, July 22, 1864, with Captain John Woodock, of Delaware county, major, and many Delaware county men in Companies A and I. Shortly after organization it was ordered to Mankin's Woods, near Baltimore, and instead of being sent to the front as the regiment, mostly veterans, hoped, it was ordered to Rock Island, Illinois, where it was assigned to guarding prisoners of war. There were 9000 prisoners detained therein, and the duties of the 197th were so constant and arduous that the service bore almost as heavily upon the men as an active campaign, barring, of course, the casualties of battle. Immediately after the regiment's arrival at Rock Island, Captain Barton was appointed assistant provost marshal of the island, in which capacity he had direct charge over the prisoners. The prison covered about forty acres, surrounded by a board fence ten feet high, beyond which was a trench twelve feet wide, filled with water. The guard was mounted on an elevated platform on the outside of the fence, while within were barracks for the accommodation of the inmates. The prisoners were provided with comfortable clothing and food from the same larder which fed the men of the regiment, but, notwithstanding the excellent treatment, the incarceration broke many a proud Southern spirit, and melancholia and nostalgia were diseases far more destructive than an epidemic of fever, many deaths resulting therefrom. On November 11, 1864, the 197th was mustered out of service at Philadelphia.

*One Hundred Ninety-eighth Regiment.*—This regiment, which numbered forty-three Delaware county men among the number of Company K, was recruited under the auspices of the Union League in Philadelphia, in the sum-

mer of 1864. It required five weeks to fill its ranks. On the morning of September 19th it was reviewed before the League House, presented by that association with regimental colors, and immediately proceeded to Petersburg, where it became part of the 1st Brigade, 5th Division, 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac. On September 30, it participated in the battle of Peebles Farm, and was hardly in position when the enemy opened upon it with a heavy artillery and musketry fire, but holding its ground it finally gathered for a charge and drove the enemy from its first line of works.

On October 2 it held its lines under a fierce attack and severe fire. At the battle of Hatcher's Run, February 5, 1865, at 3 o'clock, the 3rd Brigade was being hard pressed when the 198th was ordered to its relief by Gen. Sickles, and, crossing an open field at doublequick it fell upon Mahone's "fighting brigade." The enemy was repulsed, but during the night succeeded in capturing a part of the Union line by a massed attack. At the first alarm the 198th delivered a volley, and with muskets clubbed and bayonets drawn, charged the enemy in a hand-to-hand conflict, driving them back and regaining the works. At the battle of Lewis's Farm, March 29, the 198th encountered the enemy near the old saw mill, and, side by side with the 184th New York, charged the enemy across a clear field of one thousand yards, led by Gen. Sickles. The entire fire was reserved until close to the fortifications, when an effectual volley was given and the foe dislodged. The regiment's loss was appalling, it being learned later that three of the best Confederate brigades had opposed the Union troops in that engagement.

On March 31 it was in action at White Oaks Swamp and Five Forks. Its last battle was fought April 1st, when, after the Union assault had failed, Gen. Chamberlain, commanding the division, rode to Major Glenn, commanding the 198th, and asked, "Major, can you take those works and hold them?" The latter, turning to his forces, inquired "Boys, will you follow me?" and dashed forward, his troops following to a man. Twice, the color bearer was shot down, but the standard, caught up by another, was carried forward and planted on the enemy's works. For this magnificent deed Chamberlain promoted Glenn on the field, but the latter had little opportunity to enjoy his newly won honors, for later in the day he was fatally wounded. The regiment was mustered out of service at Arlington Heights, June 3, 1865.

*Two Hundred Third Regiment.*—Delaware county was represented in the 203rd Regiment by Company B, nearly all of which was recruited as sharpshooters for Gen. Birney's division, but upon the General's death they were disposed of as ordinary infantry. It was organized September 10, 1864, and on the 27th reached the army before Petersburg, being assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 10th Corps, the same day. In the action at Chapin's Farm and New Market Road, the 203rd was employed in picketing Malvern Hill and escorting prisoners. On October 7 it participated in the battle, repelling the enemy's assaults, and on the 27th was in action on the Darlington road. When the Army of the James was reorganized the 203rd was part of the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 24th Corps. On December 13, 1864, it embarked on trans-

ports at Fortress Monroe and accompanied the naval expedition under Admiral Porter for the reduction of Fort Fisher, North Carolina. On January 15, 1865, when the attack on the fort was made, the regiment was in the Pennsylvania brigade which drove the enemy from the palisadings. The 203rd charged through an opening in the face of two guns, which it captured, carrying traverse after traverse, and when the 4th was charged, Col. Moore, his regiment flag in one hand and his sword in the other, fell dead while urging on his men. The fight continued from 3:30 in the afternoon until far into the night, when the enemy finally yielded. In this memorable assault the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, one captain and a lieutenant were killed, and two captains and four lieutenants wounded, among the wounded being Captain Benjamin Brooke, of Company B. Admiral Porter, in his report, pays this tribute to the men under his indirect command: "Fort Fisher was really stronger than the Malakoff Tower, which defied so long the combined powers of England and France, and yet it was captured by a handful of men under the fire of the guns of the fleet, and in seven hours after the attack commenced in earnest."

On February 11, 1865, the regiment was in the advance on Wilmington, thrown out as skirmishers, and succeeded in getting possession of the rifle pits in front of the enemy's works, but owing to the swampy ground and the dense underbrush the line of battle could not advance. Hence the regiment in the pits could not withdraw until night, when with cautious stealth they withdrew, a few at a time. The works were finally captured by a flank movement and the enemy compelled to abandon its fortifications. The 203rd was in active service in all the movements in North Carolina until Johnston's surrender, when it was assigned to duty at Raleigh, where on June 22, 1865, it was mustered out of service, Captain Brooke, on June 22, 1865, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

*Two Hundred Thirteenth Regiment.*—This regiment was recruited, as was the 198th, under the auspices of the Union League Association of Philadelphia, and was organized March 2, 1865. On the 4th it was ordered to Annapolis, Maryland, where it was assigned to duty in guarding Camp Parole, part of it being ordered to Frederick City to protect the lines of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In April it was stationed at Washington, where it remained guarding the northern defenses of the city until November 18, 1865, when it was mustered out of service.

*Delaware County Militia.*—The northern invasion by Gen. Lee, begun September 5, 1862, aroused in Pennsylvania almost as much excitement as had the first announcement of war. It was believed that Lee in his advance through Maryland would gather many hitherto inactive sympathizers with the Southern cause to his standard, and, thus strengthened, march northward in invincible array, carrying everything before him and leaving in his wake such dreary desolation as had followed in the path of many a Union army in the south. In consequence of these forebodings, Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, on September 4, 1862, ordered more military organizations to be formed, and a week later called 50,000 of the state militia to the field. The old

state had responded nobly indeed when the danger was far from her door, but now that the enemy was at hand her exhausted supply of men seemed to be magically renewed, and company after company of militia was organized. William Frick, at that time a leading business man of Chester, within a few hours after the call was issued, hastened to Harrisburg to tender his services to the state in any capacity in which he might be used. Gov. Curtin immediately appointed him colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Militia, but he declined pleading that his knowledge of military tactics and movements was too imperfect to permit of the proper handling of so large a body of men, but upon the Governor insisting that he should at least be major of the organization, he was mustered into service in that capacity.

Sunday, as a day for religious services, was not observed in Delaware county on September 14, 1862, and it is believed that the Recording Angel will pardon the oversight, for all day preparations for sending the companies to the front were being made. On Monday, May 15, a company was fully recruited at Media, with Hon. J. M. Broomall as captain, which after being mustered in, left the following day for Harrisburg. The same day the Chester Guards, commanded by Captain William R. Thatcher, and the Mechanic Rifles, of Chester, Captain Jonathan Kershaw, left for the state capital. The two latter companies were equipped partly by the borough, which appropriated \$1500 by public subscription. In Upper Darby, the Darby Rangers, Captain Charles A. Litzenberg; a company from Thornbury and Edgemont, under Captain James Wilcox; the Delaware County Guards of Concord and Aston, Captain John H. Barton; and the Upland Guards, Captain James Kirkman, were also dispatched to designated rendezvous. The last named organization had recruited so many men from the mills at Upland that the factories of that place were compelled to close, as every able bodied operator had left for the front. The blankets for the militia were supplied by Samuel Bancroft, of Upper Providence, who declined to receive any compensation whatever. While it is impossible in this work to pay tribute to all of the citizens of the county who either by their services or financial assistance served the Union cause, it is fitting at this point to say that nowhere in the state was there a more spontaneous answer to appeals for financial aid, and that on September 1st, 1862, Delaware county had sent more men to the front, in proportion to its population, than any other county in the state. The troops from this section were, after arriving in Harrisburg, assigned to various regiments and hastened to Camp McClure, at Chambersburg. The leaders seriously considered, just before the battle of Antietam, sending militia over the border line into Maryland and advancing them as far as Hagerstown, that they might be within supporting distance of Hagerstown. The companies were informed of this plan and told that if the move was made, none but volunteers would be taken forward. Again the Delaware county contingents responded bravely, less than a dozen signifying their intention of remaining behind. However, after the Union victory of September 17, 1862, when Lee retreated across the Potomac, the crisis having passed, the militia was relieved from further field service. Al-

though never in actual battle, the value of the moral support thus rendered to the Union cause was inestimable, for besides the encouragement it offered to the leaders of the regular army, it had its effect upon foreign nations, who, had the outcome been different, or had the North suffered invasion with indifference, might have recognized the Confederate government.

*Emergency Troops.*—Hooker's defeat at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, once more aroused the hopes of the Confederate leaders that a bold, quick invasion of the northern states might terminate the war and compel the north to submit to terms of southern dictation. Gov. Curtin, who had all through the war kept in close touch with its every move, saw the threatening danger and began preparations to check its advance. Therefore, on June 12th, he issued proclamation asking the people of Pennsylvania to coöperate with him in raising a home force for the protection of the state. The mass of the people had been deceived so many times by threatened Confederate invasion, that the Governor's plan met with little favor and much opposition. It became so evident, however, that such was the intention of the enemy, that on June 15, 1863, President Lincoln called for 100,000 militia from four states, Pennsylvania's quota being placed at 50,000 men. A short time before midnight on the 15th, a Confederate force occupied Chambersburg. On Monday, June 15th, authentic information was received that Lee had invaded Pennsylvania, and for a second time since the initial call for volunteers, Delaware county was plunged into wildest excitement. In Chester a meeting was immediately held and a company recruited, the Chester and Linwood Guards consolidating, and many of the citizens, fully awake to the gravity of the situation, hastened to Philadelphia, these uniting with military organizations. In the Crozer United States Hospital at Upland, eighty convalescent Union soldiers and several men from Bancroft's Mills in Nether Providence, formed a company, with Lieutenant Frank Brown, of the 12th New Jersey, as commanding officer, and departed for Harrisburg the next day. On Wednesday they were ordered to return, transportation having been refused them at Philadelphia on the ground that they were in no fit physical condition to endure the rigors of a campaign.

At Media, conditions were much the same as at Chester. On Wednesday, the 17th, messengers were sent in all directions to summon the people, and the court house bell rang out a general alarm, so that at noon a vast assemblage gathered in the court-room, and steps at once taken for the enrollment of companies. That evening a company collected by Judge M. Broomall started for Harrisburg, Dr. D. A. Vernon and nearly every member of the Delaware County American staff volunteered and went to the front. The following day the Delaware county companies of the 124th Regiment, mustered out a month previously, again offered their services and left that night for the capital of the state, Company B, Captain Woodcock, and Company D, Captain Yarnall. The ranks not being filled, Lieutenant Buckley remained at Media to collect the recruits, following on Monday, the 21st, with a number of men. Captain James Wilcox, with a company from Glenn Mills, and Captain Benjamin Brooks, with a company from Radnor, left for Harrisburg on the

17th. John C. Beatty, of Springfield, suspended operations at his edge tool works that his employees might enlist. When the news was received at Darby on Monday, a strawberry festival was being held, which was immediately turned into a meeting and a full company organized. While the company was being recruited at the one end of the grounds, subscriptions were sought at the other for the support of the families of those who would enlist. The troops went to the front the following Wednesday morning, commanded by Captain Charles Andrews. At Lenni, thirty men joined the Media company, and on Wednesday a meeting was held at Black Horse, in Middletown, where a number of men enlisted. At Chester about fifty colored men volunteered to raise a company of their race, an offer which was not accepted.

The real seriousness of the condition of affairs was brought home to the public when on the afternoon of June 26th, Gordon's brigade of Early's division of Lee's army, occupied Gettysburg and moved onward toward Hanover and York. On that day Gov. Curtin issued a proclamation calling 60,000 militia to the field for forty days. Wild rumors filled the air, growing with each repetition, and none so wild but that it found ready ears to listen and willing lips to pass it on. On Sunday, the 28th, it was reported at Media that a Confederate force was marching toward Philadelphia, having come as far as Oxford already. Intense excitement and anxiety prevailed. By the discharge of cannon and the pealing of bells the townspeople were called to assemble. H. Jones Brooke was chairman of the meeting, with B. F. Baker secretary, Charles R. Williamson and Frederick Fairlamb collected \$2300 to be used in the payment of bounties to induce enlistment and, when the people gathered, the fund was largely increased, Mr. Fairlamb pledging \$1000 beyond the amount he had already contributed, if it were necessary. The greatest consternation prevailed after the report of the Confederate advance. Plate and valuables were packed for instant flight, and the money in the vaults of the Chester bank was collected and carted away by the officers of that institution to Philadelphia in order that it might be transported to New York. In Chester, on Monday, June 29th, a meeting of the citizens was held in the town hall, and, council being assembled, appropriated \$10,000 for the maintenance of the families of volunteers. In answer to a call for additional men, in an hour eighty men enrolled under Captain William Frick. The store of George Baker was compelled to close for the reason that he and all in his employment enlisted in the ranks. Next day the company left for Harrisburg, its ranks swollen to over a hundred men. At Upland, on Monday morning, the 29th, the people gathered by common impulse, and in a trice a company of seventy-two was recruited, with George K. Crozer as captain. On Wednesday it went to Philadelphia, where it was attached to the 45th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia (First Union League Regiment), Col. Frank Wheeler, and encamped for a day or two at the Falls of the Schuylkill. The regiment was soon ordered to Shippensburg, then to Greencastle, near the Maryland line, and after the retreat of Lee was stationed at Pottsville, returning home Saturday, August 22, 1863, having served longer than any other Delaware county

company of militia. At Rockdale and Lenni a company of fifty men was recruited in addition to the number already raised, and on Tuesday, July 2, was forwarded to the state capital. In fifteen days after President Lincoln's call on Pennsylvania of June 15, more than Delaware county's quota were on their way to Harrisburg. Over one thousand militiamen had been gathered to meet this new emergency.

In the meantime the Army of the Potomac was advancing steadily to meet Lee, who, learning of their approach, summoned his widely spread forces to concentrate at Gettysburg. Here he awaited the Union army, and while the militia waited for orders at Harrisburg, the armies of the north and of the south met death in a grapple at Gettysburg, and there men's bodies were strewn over the fields in more careless profusion than seed had been formerly strewn, and were watered by their blood as plentifully as spring showers moistened the crops in peaceful days. Here the battle was fought that dwarfed the slaughters of the Old World, that made Agincourt, Waterloo and Marathon seem but as a skirmishing of picket lines, and here the whole tide of the war turned in favor of the north, while the gallant southern soldiers, defeated in body but unconquered in spirit, retreated, to fight for two years with a courage that was admirable, for a lost cause.

The militia companies from Delaware county were distributed as follows: Company C (Captain Broomall), Company F (Captain Woodcock), Company G (Captain Bunting), Company A (Captain Andrews), and Company I (Captain Platt, Captain Yarnall having been appointed lieutenant-colonel), were assigned to the 29th Regiment, and stationed for a time at Huntingdon, Company G (Captain Brooke) was assigned to the 28th Regiment, Company A (Captain Frick), and Company F (Captain Huddleson), joined the 37th and were at Harrisburg, Carlisle, Shippensburg, and on the Maryland line; while Company F (Captain Black), was assigned to the 47th, Col. Wickersham, and was stationed at Williamsport, afterwards at Reading, and later in the mining regions of Schuylkill county, where outbreaks were feared. All the companies from Delaware county returned between the 1st and 5th of August, excepting Captain Crozer's, which, as has been said, was kept in service three weeks longer.

In addition to the service of Delaware county companies in the regiments named, there were many men from Delaware county, who entered and served in other Pennsylvania regiments and in regiments from other states. Ten physicians from the county served as surgeons in army and navy, and Delaware countians served in the 6th California, 48th Illinois, 6th New Jersey, 43rd Pennsylvania (1st Artillery), 64th Pennsylvania (4th Cavalry), 65th Pennsylvania (5th Cavalry), 66th Pennsylvania, 17th Pennsylvania (6th Cavalry, Rush's Lancers), 71st Pennsylvania (California three years service), 72nd Pennsylvania, 77th Pennsylvania (Baxter's Zouaves), 88th Pennsylvania, 89th Pennsylvania, 95th Pennsylvania, 99th Pennsylvania, 113th Pennsylvania, 118th Pennsylvania, 161st Pennsylvania, 181st Pennsylvania. Ser-

vice in these regiments was arduous and many of their killed and wounded were men from Delaware county.

As soon as the government announced that colored men would be recruited, a number of men of that color, living in Delaware county, enlisted, although no colored company was enlisted from the county. The colored soldiers served in the regular United States army in the 3rd, 6th, 13th, 32nd, 177th regiments, and in the 54th Massachusetts. Drafts were made in several of the townships in Delaware county, the last time the fatal wheel turning being April 7, 1865. The men who were drafted in Upper and Lower Chichester responded and the greater part of them were held for service. On April 13, Secretary Stanton ordered all enlistments and drafting discontinued in every part of the country, and on April 25 the drafted men of Delaware county were ordered to return to their homes.

*The Navy.*—It is extremely difficult to treat the subject of the naval representatives of Delaware county who took part in the Civil War, with any degree of thoroughness, for the reason that enlistments in the navy were not made, as in the army, in bodies. An entire company was not assigned to one ship, probably but a few from the same county seeing service on the same vessel. It will, therefore, be impossible to mention the numerous enlistments, but only to give a brief sketch of the county's sons who have gained a degree of prominence in the service. The most noted family in the county whose name appears in naval warfare annals of the United States, is the Porter family, those remarkable sea captains—Commodore David, the father; William David, Admiral David D. and Lieutenant Henry Ogden, his sons. The county likewise claims credit for Admiral Farragut, the hero of Mobile and New Orleans, who resided in Chester at the time of his appointment, and who was there educated.

The most noted of Porters to serve in the navy was Admiral David D. Porter, who is said to have been born in Philadelphia in 1813, but in a letter regarding the date stone on the Porter (Lloyd) house in Chester, he speaks of Chester as his birthplace. His boyhood was spent in Chester, and in 1829 he entered the United States navy as midshipman. He took part in the Mexican war, was in command of the Powhattan, of the Gulf Squadron, in 1861. He commanded the mortar boat fleet in the attack on the forts defending New Orleans in 1862, and did valiant service on the Mississippi and Red rivers in 1863 and 1864. He was a conspicuous figure at the siege of Vicksburg, and was there created a rear-admiral. In 1864 he was in command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron and rendered most important service at Fort Fisher, in January, 1865. In 1866 he was created vice-admiral, and in 1876 admiral. His father, Captain David Porter, was one of the brightest ornaments of the early United States navy, and in the Essex, which he rendered famous in a battle with two British war vessels off the coast of Chili, he captured many prizes during the war with England, 1812-1814.

William David, brother of Admiral David D. Porter, was also a noted naval commander in the Civil War, and was so badly scalded by escaping

steam that he ultimately died of its effects, May 1, 1864. This was in the attacks on Forts Henry and Donelson. Later, though in feeble health, he ran the batteries between Cairo and New Orleans, took part in the attack on Vicksburg, destroyed the dreaded ram "Arkansas," near Baton Rouge, and assisted in the attack on Port Hudson.

Theodoric Porter, another brother of the admiral, was killed in a skirmish with the Mexicans, April 18, 1846. It is said that he stayed out of camp the night before the battle of Palo Alto, and that his body was found the next morning, with several dead Mexicans lying around him.

Another brother, Henry Ogden Porter, was acting lieutenant in the navy during the Civil War, and fought his vessel, the gunboat "Hatteras," off Mobile, in an engagement with the "Alabama," until she sank, her flag proudly flying as she disappeared beneath the wave. He was rescued and died near Washington about 1870.

Another brother, Hamilton, was lieutenant in the navy, died of yellow fever, August 10, 1844. These Porter boys lived in Chester, and after the marriage of David Porter to Evelina, daughter of Major William Anderson, they lived in the historic old Lloyd house in Chester, purchased by Major Anderson and conveyed to David Porter, February 24, 1816. After the Porters ceased to use it as a residence, it passed through a variety of tenants until 1862, when it was leased to Prof. Jackson, a manufacturer of fireworks. On Friday morning, February 17, 1882, fire was discovered in the kitchen of the old building, and later an explosion of powder stored in the building, killing eighteen and wounding fifty-seven persons.

Commodore Pierce Crosby, of Chester, entered the navy June 5, 1838, as midshipman, and at the outbreak of the Civil War held the rank of lieutenant. He was employed in Chesapeake Bay and the sounds of Carolina, and was complimented by Gen. Butler for his conduct at the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark. In April, 1862, he was in command of the gunboat "Pinola," and during the night of the 23rd that vessel and the "Itasca" led the fleet when Farragut determined to run by Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and broke through the barrier of chains stretched across the Mississippi at these forts. He was at the capture of New Orleans, April 25, 1862, and when Farragut and his fleet ran the batteries at Vicksburg, June 30, and returned July 15, the same year, Crosby, in command of his vessel, shared in the glory of that daring deed. On September 13, 1862, he was promoted to captain, and during the years 1863-64, did effective service in command of the "Florida" and "Keystone State." Rear Admiral Thatcher, in his dispatches of April 12 to the Navy Department, said, "I am much indebted to Commodore Crosby, who has been untiring in freeing the Blakeley river of torpedoes, having succeeded in removing one hundred and fifty. A service demanding coolness, judgment and perseverance." In the year 1872 he was in command of the frigate "Powhattan," and in 1877 was ordered to the navy yard at League Island, retaining command there until 1881.

Commodore DeHaven Manley, son of Charles D. Manley, entered the

United States navy September 25, 1856, and rose step by step until he reached the rank of commander April 5, 1874.

Captain Henry Clay Cochran was appointed second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and passed the examination August 29, 1861, but his youth prevented his being at once commissioned. He served as master's mate until March 10, 1863, when he was commissioned second lieutenant. On October 20, 1865, he was promoted first lieutenant. During the war he was in active service under Admirals Goldsborough, Dupont, Farragut, Porter and Lee, in the Atlantic Gulf and Mississippi squadrons.

CASUALTIES TO DELAWARE COUNTIANS.

*Twenty-sixth Regiment.*—Company K—John F. Mekins, capt., killed at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; George W. Roosevelt, sergt., wounded, loss of leg, at Gettysburg; Samuel P. Morris, sergt., died of wounds, Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; Nathan R. Van Horn, corp., killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; James L. Gelsten, corp., killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; Isaac Bird, corp., died of wounds, Spottsylvania C. H., May 15, 1864; Henry Abbott, wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; Lewis Bail, wounded at Spottsylvania, May 15, 1864; George Brannon, wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; Lewis Bail, died at Andersonville, June 19, 1864, grave 2180; James T. Bell, died of wounds, Spottsylvania, May 15, 1864; John Derlin, killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; Constantine Fuget, wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; Brinton Fryer, wounded at Fair Oaks, June 23, 1862; James Gleason, died of wounds, Spottsylvania C. H., May 15, 1864; William Hayes, wounded at Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864; James Higgins, killed at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; John McClem, died at Yorktown, Va., April 21, 1862; Samuel Pullen, wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; William Phillips, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; Andrew Phillips, died of wounds, Spottsylvania C. H., May 15, 1864; William Rambo, wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; George Roan, killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; Charles Shut, died at Washington, D. C., May 23, 1864, buried in Military Asylum Cemetery; Benjamin F. Sutch, wounded at Spottsylvania, May 15, 1864; Francis Scott, wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; Henry Smith, died at Andersonville, Aug. 20, 1864; George Toner, wounded at Mine Run, Nov. 27, 1863; George Wood, killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; James Welsh, died of wounds, Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

*Thirtieth Regiment (First Reserves).*—Company A—Edward Blaine, wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Company C—John H. Taylor, 2nd lieut., killed at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; George McAfee, corp., wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; Harry Hobaugh, died Oct. 30, 1861; R. Mills, died May 31, 1864, of wounds; Thomas McGarvey, died May 31, 1864, of wound; James Polloc, died Nov. 10, 1862, of wounds; J. T. Schofield, killed at Bethesda Church, May 30, 1864; William H. Taylor, wounded at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; Alfred G. Webb, killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Solomon Wesler, killed at Spottsylvania C. H., Dec. 13, 1864.

Company F—Charles F. Sheaff, 1st sergt., died Aug., 1862; John Fitzgerald, sergt., died Dec. 22, 1863; Henry Briggs, wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Isaiah Budd, died at Gettysburg, Aug. 1, 1863; Henry Bailey, killed at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862; James Clark, wounded June 30, 1862; Charles W. Cheetham, killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862; James Glass, killed accidentally, Camp Pierpoint, Va., Nov., 1861; James Gorman, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; John Howard, died of wounds, Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862; John Kilroy, killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; Haines J. Kernes, died at Harrison's Landing, Aug. 13, 1862; Michael Maklem, killed at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; Joseph Mills, died at Baltimore, July 10, 1864; John McDade, wounded at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; James Oakes, wounded at An-

tietam, Sept. 17, 1862; John C. Roberts, died in military prison, date unknown; John Stewart, killed accidentally, at Camp Pierpont, Va., Nov., 1861; Edward Smith, killed at Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862; James Wyatt, killed at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.

*Fifty-eighth Regiment*.—Company A—Thomas Bush, died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 28, 1865; Thomas Hardy, died at Washington, N. C., March 5, 1864; William Vantine, killed in action, April 29, 1863. Company B—Theodore Blakeley, capt., killed at Fort Harrison, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

*Sixtieth Regiment (Third Cavalry)*.—Company I—James Aides, wounded Oct. 15, 1863, died in service, date unknown. Company F—John O'Brien, died at Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1863. Company M—Benj. McDonald, sergt., died Sept. 12, 1861, of wounds received accidentally.

*Ninety-seventh Regiment*.—Company D (Concordville Rifles)—W. S. Mendenhall, capt., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, and Petersburg, July 30, 1864; Isaac Fawkes, 1st lieut., died May 20, 1864, of wounds, buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., sec. A, div. 1, grave 88; Henry Odiorne, 1st lieut., died January 16, of wounds received at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; David W. Odiorne, 1st lieut., wounded, Sept. 29, 1864; John W. Brooks, 2nd lieut., wounded May 18, 1864; Philip E. Hannum, 1st sergt., wounded May 18, 1864; David Morrow, sergt., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; William McCarty, sergt., wounded Sept. 29, 1864, and at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; Samuel McBride, sergt., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Isaac Sapp, sergt., wounded May 18, July 30, August 4 and 16, 1864, died March 12, 1865, buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., sec. A, div. 3, grave 36; David H. Freas, corp., died at Point Lookout, Md., of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; John Goodwin, corp., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Jacob H. Hall, corp., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Thomas Rutter, corp., wounded Sept. 29, 1864; John W. Carter, corp., wounded May 18, 1864; John Jorden, corp., wounded May 18 and Sept. 29, 1864; Isaac N. Stout, corp., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Harmen B. Cloud, musician, wounded Sept. 3, 1864; Robert Burley, wounded at Petersburg, June 30, 1864; James Beaumont, wounded June 3 and August 16; Robert Babe, wounded, with loss of foot, Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William W. Bullock, wounded Aug. 26, 1864; James Barr, wounded May 18, 1864; James S. Bullock, wounded May 18, 1864; Charles H. Blew, wounded May 18 and June 30, 1864; Joseph Baker, died at Hilton Head, S. C., July 25, 1862; Joseph Booth, died at Morris Island, S. C., Oct. 3, 1863; James Brierly, died May 20, 1864, of wound received in action, with loss of leg; Henry A. Cloud, wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; Charles S. Cloud, died near Petersburg, Va., July 1, of wounds received June 30, 1864; John Dowling, wounded at Petersburg, July 30, 1864; Emanuel Derckman, wounded at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; Benj. Davis, died at Hilton Head, S. C. Sept. 10, 1862; Samuel Drake, died at Edisto Island, S. C., June 8, 1862; Joseph L. Eyre, killed on picket at Morris Island, S. C., August 4, 1863; Abner Frame, wounded May 18, 1864; William H. Griffith, wounded Sept. 29, 1864; James Geary, wounded at Darbytown road, Va., 1864; James Hamilton, wounded July 26, 1864; Richard S. Howarth, wounded June 16, 1864; Levi Hadfield, wounded June 16, 1864; Edward H. Hogg, wounded June 6, 1864; Michael Hafner, burial record, died June 17, 1865, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island; Smith Jones, wounded July 3, 1864; William H. Kelly, died Aug. 29, 1864, of wounds received near Petersburg, Va., buried in National Cemetery, City Point, sec. D, div. 1, grave 2; Thomas M. Lancaster, died at St. Helena Island, S. C., Dec. 29, 1862; Ferdinand Martin, died at Hilton Head, S. C., April 15, 1863; William W. McIntosh, wounded June 6, and at Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15, 1865; James McMannis, wounded May 18, 1864; Patrick McGee, wounded June 30 and July 24, 1864; Walter Pyle, wounded June 18 and July 15, 1864; Jacob Putell, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; George K. Pierce, died July 26, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg; Samuel Parker, wounded at Deep Bottom, Aug. 16, 1864, died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec.

16, 1864; John Smith, died at Hampton, Va., June 5, of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; John Thompson, wounded at Petersburg, June 30, 1864; James Wright, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 23, 1862; Joseph B. West, died at Hampton, Va., May 26, of wounds received May 18, 1864; Jesse D. Walters, killed near Petersburg, June 29, 1864, buried in National Cemetery, City Point, sec. D, div. 4, grave 65.

Company G—Gasway O. Yarnall, 1st sergt., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William H. Eves, 2d lieut., wounded at Petersburg, July 10, 1864; Franklin P. Clapp, 1st sergt., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; John L. Ray, sergt., wounded at Petersburg, June 30, 1864; Simon Litzenburg, sergt., wounded May 18, 1864, killed at Petersburg, July 30, 1864, buried in National Cemetery, City Point, sec. D, div. 4, grave 174; Reese L. Weaver, sergt., died at New York, Oct. 12, 1863, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island, grave 897; Albin Edwards, sergt., killed at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Ezekiel T. Richie, corp., wounded near Bermuda Hundred, May 18, 1864; Henry Hards, corp., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Henry Hoofstiller, corp., died March 17, 1863; Henry G. Yocum, corp., died at Fortress Monroe, Dec. 21, 1865; Israel Oat, corp., died at Hilton Head, Aug. 10, 1862; Patrick Hughes, corp., killed at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; John Doyle, died at Hilton Head, Oct. 26, 1863; John Edwards, corp., wounded at Petersburg, July 30, 1864, died at Weldon, N. C., Aug. 21, 1865; John B. Brady, wounded at Petersburg, June 30, 1864; William A. Brooks, wounded May 18, 1864; Joseph H. Bresinger, wounded May 18, 1864; Nehemiah Baker, died at Fernandina, Fla., Jan. 8, 1864; Lewis Bentz, died at Point of Rocks, Md., Aug. 19, 1864; John Dickson, died at Hilton Head, Oct. 21, 1863; William Dawson, killed at Fort Fisher, Jan. 16, 1865; William Efoux, killed at Petersburg, June 30, 1864; George Green, died at Hilton Head, Sept. 20, 1862; Isaac A. Hoopes, killed at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Hend. L. Herkins, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864, died at Wilmington, N. C., March 19, 1865; Frederick Heitz, killed at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864, buried in National Cemetery, City Point, sec. F, div. 1, grave 128; Thomas T. Jones, died at Fortress Monroe, June 10, of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Charles Kuhn, wounded at Petersburg, July 20, 1864; Samuel H. Lloyd, wounded at Petersburg, June 30, 1864; John Laughlin, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Herman Meiser, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William Maloney, died at Fernandina, Fla., Dec. 1, 1863; William D. Murray, died at Raleigh, N. C., May 18, 1865; Thomas McIntosh, wounded June 16, 1862, September 1, 1863, and May 20, 1864; Terrence O'Brien, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864, killed at Strawberry Plains, Aug. 17, 1864; William Papjoy, wounded May 18, 1864; Joseph Ray, wounded Sept. 1, 1863; Merritt C. Reeves, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; James Russell, died at New York, Jan. 8, 1864, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island; William T. Snyder, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Alexander Seaborn, wounded May 18, 1864, died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 10, of wounds received at Petersburg, July 30, 1864; Theodore Solomon, wounded at Petersburg, Aug. 24, 1864, died at Raleigh, N. C., May 26, 1865, buried in Cypress Cemetery, Long Island, grave 2887; A. McD. Talbot, wounded at Petersburg, June 30, 1864; O. Rees Walker, wounded May 18, 1864; Patrick Waters, wounded May 18, 1864; Thomas P. Waddell, wounded May 20, and June 25, 1864; James Wright, died at Fernandina, Fla., Nov. 20, 1863; Edward E. Wade, died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 18, 1864; John Worrell, died at Hilton Head, S. C., May 12, 1862.

Company I (Brook Guards)—George Hawkins, capt., died Aug. 28, of wounds received at Darbytown road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; George W. Duffee, capt., wounded at Fort Gilmore, Va., Sept. 23, 1864, and at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865; Sketchley Morton, 1st lieut., died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 12, 1862; William H. H. Gibson, 1st lieut., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; George M. Middleton, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 10, 1864, and at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; William Ottewell, wounded Aug. 26, 1865; James E. Engle, 1st sergt., wounded with loss of arm, at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William K. Wood, 1st sergt., wounded at Bermuda Hun-

dred, May 20, 1864; William P. Haymen, sergt., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William H. Reese, sergt., wounded at Darbytown road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; Thomas Creigan, corp., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, and at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; James Graff, corp., wounded Aug. 16, 1864; Charles Stewart, corp., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Francis Todd, corp., wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; Adolph Fry, corp., wounded, loss of arm, Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; William F. Green, corp., wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; John L. Morton, corp., died at Fernandina, Fla., March 28, 1862; Robert Trowland, corp., died at Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1863; Harry Hunter, musician, died at Hilton Head, S. C., April, 1862; Morton Brontzman, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William H. Baker, died at Hilton Head, Aug. 2, 1864; Philip Clark, wounded July 16 and Aug. 16, 1864; Elias Cole, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William Davis, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William J. Dunlap, wounded July 6, 1864; James Donovan, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; John Donovan, wounded July 15, 1864; James Donnelly, killed at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; William R. Dicker, died on steamer Hero, June 18, 1864; Evan H. Everman, died at Philadelphia, August 1, of wounds received at Petersburg, June 24, 1865; George Frace, died at Raleigh, N. C., May 13, 1865; Philander Foster, died at Raleigh, July 5, 1865; William T. Gutterson, killed at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; David W. Gaul, killed at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Philip Henn, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Daniel Harrigan, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Nathan T. Harris, died at Hilton Head, May 12, 1862; Caleb Horn, died at New York, June 27, 1864, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island, grave 1006; John Krissell, killed at Petersburg, July 15, 1864; Daniel W. Lukens, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864, and at Darbytown road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; James Lewis, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; James Mahoney, wounded at Darbytown road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; John McDermott, wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; Alexander G. McKeewen, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; David Powell, wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; William Pine, died at New York, Oct. 11, 1864, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island; John J. Richardson, wounded at Petersburg, July 15, 1864; Herbert Rodgers, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; John W. Sputt, died at Fortress Monroe, July 14, of wounds received at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Levers Solverson, died Aug. 3, of wounds received at Petersburg, July 30, 1864; Philip Schwartz, killed at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; Lemuel J. Thompkins, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Richard Walraven, wounded at Bermuda Hundred, May 20, 1864; Amos G. Webb, died at Beaufort, S. C., July 6, 1862; John Ward, died at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1863; Isaac Wood, killed at Petersburg, July 29, 1864; Willard Waterman, died at Raleigh, N. C., May 21, 1865, buried in National Cemetery, sec. 20, grave 2; Jacob Wagoner, died at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., July 20, 1865.

*One Hundred Sixth Regiment*.—Company I—Reuben Dansfield, corp., died Aug. 16, 1862; William Gamble, died Jan. 12, 1863; John Stevenson, killed at Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862. Company E—John McLaughlin, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

*One Hundred Twelfth (Second Artillery)*.—Battery E—Lewis Moulder, died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 14, 1865; Charles Barges, killed at Petersburg.

*One Hundred Nineteenth Regiment*.—Company E—Frederick Williams, sergt., wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; Nathan Heacock, died at Winchester, Oct. 4, of wounds received at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; James Burns, died at Charleston, S. C., Oct., 1864; Jonathan Culbert, died at Fredericksburg, Va., May 20, of wounds received at Spottsylvania C. H., May 10, 1864; William Ewing, wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., May 10, 1864; Robert Elliott, wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; James Louther, wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; James McGee, wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; Isaac Pike, died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness, buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.; Robert Beaney, killed at Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1863; William Roberts, died at Washington, D. C., May 8, of

wounds received at Salem Church, Va., May 3, 1863; George S. Smith, wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; John Steel, died at Annapolis, Md., Dec. 8, 1863, buried in Camp Parole Hospital Cemetery; William Stewart, died at Washington, D. C., of wounds received at Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7, 1863; David Sloan, killed at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, 1864; John B. Tetlow, killed at Salem Church, Va., May 3, 1863.

*One Hundred Twenty-fourth Regiment.*—Company B—George Fields, sergt., wounded at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1862; Jacob Barlow, wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Jerome Byre, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; Joseph Barlow, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Edward Kay, died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1863; William Lary, died at Harper's Ferry, Nov. 24, 1862; James Makin, died at Washington, D. C., March 1, 1863.

Company D—William T. Innis, corp., wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; James Crozier, corp., died Sept. 21, of wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; H. H. Williamson, died at Stafford C. H., Va., Feb. 8, 1863; James B. Aitken, died at Bolivar Heights, Va., Oct. 27, 1863; William L. Bittle, wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; William Heyburn, died March 12, 1863; Philip R. Johnson, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Company H—William G. Knowles, sergt., wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Thomas H. Jackson, sergt., died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1863; William Tralner, Jr., wounded at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; Thomas Burk, died at Harper's Ferry, Nov. 3, 1862; J. Ephraim Lobb, died at Stafford C. H., Va., March 8, 1863; Samuel W. Neald, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; James Piard, Jr., wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; Horatio N. Platt, wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Samuel R. Zebley, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

*One Hundred Sixtieth Regiment, Fifteenth (Anderson) Cavalry.*—Company L—William H. Powell, died at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds received at Stone River, Dec. 29, 1862, buried in National Cemetery.

*One Hundred Eighty-eighth Regiment.*—Company C—Richard Renshaw, sergt., wounded Sept. 29, 1864. Company F—Andrew Kestner, wounded at Fort Harrison, Va., Sept. 29, 1864. Company H—Isaac E. Wilde, 2d Lieut., died at Broadway Landing, Va., July 26, 1864.

*One Hundred Ninety-seventh Regiment.*—Company A—Harrison Hoffman, died at Rock Island, Ills., Oct. 22, 1864.

*One Hundred Ninety-eighth Regiment.*—Company K—Levi Booth, wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 7, 1865; John Holt, wounded at Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Washington Hickson, wounded at Hatcher's Run, Feb. 7, 1865; George Latch, wounded at Lewis Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; James Morgan, wounded at Lewis Farm, March 29, 1865; Edward T. Mason, wounded at Five Forks, April 1, 1865; Jesse W. Paist, wounded at Lewis Farm, March 29, 1865; Hiram Williams, wounded at Appomattox C. H., April 9, 1865; Robert Weir, wounded at Lewis's Farm, Va., March 29, 1865; Jeff W. Wetherill, wounded at Peebles Farm, Va., Sept. 30, 1864, and Five Forks, April 1, 1865.

*Two Hundred Third Regiment.*—Company B—Benjamin Brooks, capt., wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, and in action, Feb. 11, 1865; Charles T. Brooks, corp., wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; Andrew Lampert, wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; John J. Clar, died at Hampton, Va., Jan. 23, of wounds received at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865, buried in National Cemetery; William H. Camp died at New York, March 15, of wounds received at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865, buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island; John Dussee, wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; William E. Fetters, wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; Elwood D. Fryer, wounded near Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 27, 1864; William J. Farra, died at Hampton, Va., Jan. 23, of wounds received at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; John Grim, wounded near Wilmington, Oct. 27, 1864; Edward Haycock, wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; John M. Hoffstitter, killed at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; Edmond Kinch, wounded at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; William M. Kitts, died at Fort-

ress Monroe, Jan. 8, 1865; George Major, died at Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1864; Samuel Playford, killed at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; James Sample, wounded in action, Feb. 11, 1865; William H. Swayne, wounded near Wilmington, Oct. 27, 1864; W. M. Vernon, died at Raleigh, N. C., May 30, 1865.

*Sixty-fifth Regiment.*—Company C—John Booth, killed at Harrison's Landing, Va., August 1, 1862. Company D—Joshua E. Dyer, 2d lieut., died in Confederate prison pen, Florence, N. C., Feb. 16, 1865. Company H—Samuel Wallace, 1st lieut., killed near Williamsburg, Va., Jan. 15, 1863.

*Seventeenth Regiment.*—Company L—Levis Miller, Jr., 1st lieut., killed in 1865.

*Seventy-first Regiment.*—Company F—William Farraday, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

*Seventy-seventh Regiment.*—Company E—Joseph Groves, killed at Gettysburg.

*Eighty-eighth Regiment.*—Company H—James M. Thompson, sergt., died Nov. 16, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

*Eighty-ninth Regiment.*—Company L—Joseph Dyson, died near Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1862.

*Ninety-fifth Regiment.*—Company A—John Macon, killed at Williamsport, Va.

*Ninety-ninth Regiment.*—Company H—William H. Groundsell, died in Andersonville.

*One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment.*—Company H—Edward T. Brogan, died Dec. 9, 1864. Company G—George Elliott, killed at Salisbury, N. C.

*Sixth New Jersey Volunteers.*—Company I—James B. Lilley, wounded in Wilderness, May 5, died May 15, 1864.

One surgeon of Delaware county, Dr. William H. Forward, was wounded in service, October, 1863.

When on April 14th, 1865, the Old Flag was hoisted over Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor by Major General Anderson, in the presence of the survivors of that garrison which four years previous had evacuated the fort, it was believed that the curtain had fallen on the last act of the great war drama. In Chester the day was celebrated with great fervor, the festivities closing with a general illumination of the city and a grand display of fireworks. Many from surrounding townships had gathered in Chester to rejoice over the long hoped for conclusion of the war. At 9.30, while the festivities were at their height, came the unbelievable news, "President Lincoln has been shot." The operator at Chester heard this news as it flashed over the wires to the press of the great cities northward, but the war time injunction of silence kept him mute, and it was not until the following day that the dread news was given to the public of Chester. All business ceased, the industrial plants shut down, and no business place was open save the news stands. By 8 a. m. the news of the President's death was confirmed, and the dry goods merchants were then compelled to open their stores that the people might purchase and replace with black hangings the buildings that the day before they had dressed with such joy in the national colors,—red, white and blue. By 10 o'clock all the buildings bore their sombre garments of crape. This scene was enacted in every town and village in the county, for all were griefstricken over the fall of a trusted leader, and all feared for the future.

On Wednesday, when the funeral of our greatest President was in progress in Washington, all business was suspended and every mill in the county closed on that day, while at the same hour, in all the churches, services were

held, and bells tolled in every steeple. At Chester, the revenue cutter "William H. Seward," lying off the town, fired minute guns. At Media the court room was crowded, and religious services were held therein. The feeling of grief, uncertainty and apprehension of the days following the cruel shot that deprived the nation of the wisest of rulers, can not be described nor understood save by those who were of sufficient age to realize the sad facts and yet live to relate them. But time, the great healer, has closed the wounds; the great armies that existed only to destroy, melted away and were absorbed in the arts of peace from whence they came; dead, the martyred Lincoln preached a gospel, that perhaps he could not have preached so effectively living, and now a flag bearing forty-eight stars floats from every flagstaff in the United States and her island possessions,—"God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives."

#### THE SPANISH WAR.

Immediately after the Act of Congress approved April 25, 1898, declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and Spain, the Governor of Pennsylvania was telegraphed to by the Secretary of War, informing him that Pennsylvania's quota of the 125,000 men called to the colors by President McKinley's proclamation, would be ten regiments of infantry and four batteries of artillery. It was the wish of the President that the regiments of the National Guard or State Militia should be used as far as their numbers would permit, for the reason that they were armed, equipped and drilled. Later instructions to the Governor notified him the number of men required would be 10,800, formed in regiments of 1230 men, in twelve companies to a regiment, companies to have a minimum of 81 men, a maximum of 101; and that each battery should have 204 officers and men.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, Daniel H. Hastings, at once issued a call for the mobilization of the National Guard at Mt. Gretna, Lebanon county, and in accordance with his orders the entire Guard, save naval forces, assembled at Mt. Gretna, ninety-nine per cent. of the total strength being in camp on the morning of April 28, 1898. The full quota was secured, and on May 12 the full division was reviewed by the Governor, who at once sent to the Secretary of War, the following telegram:

"Ten thousand eight hundred men, as brave and loyal as ever followed a flag or defended a country, marched past the Governor in review this afternoon. No grander sight has been witnessed since the historic days of '61 and '65. Pennsylvania has responded to the call fully and promptly, has given to the nation's soldiery a division of troops, composed of the best of her citizenship. We deserve recognition by the appointment of our general officers. It should, if possible, be done to-morrow. Let us announce it here to-morrow, and our troops will be wild with joy. The general officers deserve it. For twenty years they have worked to make possible the glorious exhibition of patriotism on this field to-day."

Under the second call of the President, issued May 25, 1898, volunteers

were called for to bring the regiments already sworn in, up to twelve company strength. Under this call, companies were offered from all sections of the state. In Philadelphia, three regiments were recruited and offered, but the troops were taken from different parts of the state, and but two companies, I and K, Third Regiment, were taken from Philadelphia under the second call. From Delaware county, 327 men were taken in all and apportioned among the different companies. No further troops were asked for by the general government from Pennsylvania, and before the close of the year 1898 many of the organizations were mustered out of the service. The troops from Pennsylvania acquitted themselves with credit, although many of them were not permitted to see actual warfare. The 4th and 16th Regiments of Infantry, the three light batteries and the three troops of cavalry, served in Porto Rico. The 10th Infantry served in the Philippines. Their colonel, Alexander Hawkins, after a distinguished career in command of his regiment, died en route from the Philippines to San Francisco, at sea on board the United States transport "Senator," July 18, 1899. The 1st, 3rd, 5th and 9th Regiments were ordered to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, the 3rd going later to Tampa, Florida. The 2nd Regiment was detailed for special duty in guarding powder works, regimental headquarters, the 1st Battalion being stationed at Montchanin, Delaware; the 2nd Battalion at Penns Grove, New Jersey. The 6th, 8th, 12th and 13th Regiments were ordered from Mt. Gretna to Camp Alger, Virginia. The 14th Regiment was divided; regimental headquarters and six companies, viz: A, B, C, G, I and K were ordered to Fort Lott, New Jersey, two companies, E and F, to Fort Delaware, Delaware. The 15th was also divided; regimental headquarters and Companies A, B, D, F, G and K proceeded to Sheridan Point, Virginia; Companies C and E to Fort Washington. The 18th Regiment was also divided; Company F was ordered to Alliance, Ohio, to guard the works of the Morgan Iron Company; the regiment, with the exception of Company F, was ordered to Battery Point, on the Delaware river. Companies D, E and H were later ordered to Fort Brady, Michigan. Many yielded up their lives for their country in both hospital and on battle field. Those who served in the presence of an armed enemy, never faltered in the midst of danger or failed in the performance of their duty. Those who, while performing their duty as it came to them, contracted disease in fever stricken camps, met death like true soldiers, without flinching, knowing only a soldier's duty, were faithful to the end, and, whether officer or private, the state whose honor they had in their keeping will ever revere their memory.

The representatives from Delaware county were Companies B and C, from Chester, and Company H of Media, all of the 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. These companies at the time of the first call were not at full strength, but their ranks were quickly filled, and when mustered into the United States service on May 12, 1898, at Camp Gretna, the 6th Regiment, which arrived in camp April 28, with fifty officers and 928 men, had a full quota of 1329 men, of which 324 were in the three Delaware county companies. Company B was led by Captain Daniel H. McDevitt, First Lieutenant

Frederick H. Bell, and Second Lieutenant James A. Cooley; Company C by Captain Samuel D. Clyde, First Lieutenant William W. Moss, and Second Lieutenant Albert F. Damon; Company H, by Captain Walter Washabaugh, First Lieutenant Milner C. Tuckerman and Second Lieutenant James E. Brooke. The 6th Regiment was commanded to camp by Col. Perry McLaughlin Washabaugh, (who was rejected by the examining surgeon on account of defective eyesight), and placed under the command of Gen. John W. Schall. Companies B and C were composed of men from Chester, and H of men from Media or nearby. The service of these companies was identical with the service of the regiment, and consisted more of their willingness to do, than for what they did in the way of actual warfare.

Assembling at Camp Gretna, April 28, they were mustered in May 12, and on May 19, 1898, left Camp for Falls Church, Virginia, arriving there the following morning. Here they remained at Camp Alger until August 3, when they marched to Burke Station, Virginia, twelve miles distant, remaining in camp there until the morning of August 5. Their next march brought them to the historic battle ground of Bull Run, where they remained two days; the right flank camping on the site of an old earthwork. On the morning of August 7th a march of twelve miles to Bristow Station was made. On the morning of August 9th the march was resumed, the 6th fording Broad Run in water to their armpits, carrying clothes and accoutrements above their heads. On reaching the opposite bank the regiment dressed, reformed their ranks, and proceeded on their march. Hardly was the column under way than a fierce thunder storm broke loose, as thoroughly drenching the men as though they had swum the Run in all their clothing. From Bristow Station they passed through Gainesville and Haymarket, going into camp about one mile from historic Thoroughfare Gap. Here the regiment did provost and camp duty until August 24, when they moved to Camp George G. Meade, at Middletown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. On September 4, arms and equipment were turned into the United States government inspector. September 7th the men were paid off, each company returning to its home station on furlough until October 7th, and were finally mustered out October 17, 1898.

During the Spanish War, other men from Delaware who were in the service of the state, in addition to the men of Companies B, C and H, were as follows: Inspector General Frank G. Sweeney, Chester, Pennsylvania; Majors Thomas Edward Clyde, Samuel Aldrich Price and Howard Campbell Price; Assistant Surgeon J. M. Broomall, of Chester; Assistant Surgeon John M. B. Ward, with rank of first lieutenant; Chaplain Philip H. Mowry, with rank of captain; Battalion Adjutant Wilmer Worthington Woodward, all officers of the 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

The health of the regiment was good during the five months campaign in Virginia, and the behavior of the men of the best. Camp discipline was strictly maintained, sanitary precautions were carefully observed, and all avoidable sickness prevented.

From the foregoing the conclusion is plain that Delaware county men in

war have maintained the same high standard that the sons of Delaware have ever held, no matter in what profession or business engaged. Their deeds of valor as individuals were not excelled by the men of any other states, while as leaders of desperate charges or forlorn hopes the record teems with their deeds. No braver men ever gave their lives for their country than these hardy Pennsylvanians, and when the last bugle sounded, and the ragged veterans returned to their homes, they were as eager as any to extend the hand of friendship to their former foes, and with them join again in the peaceful pursuits of farm and factory, that in prosperity and peace the scenes of war should be forgotten. Valiant in war, they were no less magnanimous in peace; and but one prayer went up from every hearthstone in the county, and that was that never again should our fair land witness the sight of her sons drawn up in battle array, save against a common foe.

THE END.



## FAMILY AND PERSONAL HISTORY

## Family and Personal History

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SMITH The late Dr. George Smith, well known as the author of the "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," was fifth in descent from Richard Hayes, a Friend, who with his wife, Issatt, emigrated from Ilmiston, Pembrokeshire, Wales, in 1687, and settled on a tract of land in Haverford township, which is still owned and occupied by their descendants. Their son, Richard Hayes Jr., was for nearly thirty years a member of the Provincial Assembly, was a justice of the courts of Chester county, served for a long time as one of the commissioners of the Loan Office, and held many responsible public trusts. He married a daughter of Henry Lewis, of Narberth, South Wales, who in 1682, accompanied by two of his friends, made the first settlement in Haverford township, where he gave much of his time to civil affairs and acts of benevolence. Dr. Smith was also descended from Dr. Thomas Wynne, of Caer-Wys, North Wales, the friend and physician of William Penn, and was in direct descent also from Dr. Edward Jones, of Merion, and was a lineal descendant of Robert and Jane Owen, that brave pair who, whether as Lord and Laty of Beaumaris Castle, or for conscience sake, within the gates of Dolgelley jail, commanded the admiration and respect of all about them, and whose ancestry is traced by their relative, the learned antiquary, Robert Vaughan, of Hengwrt, back to the sixth century.

George Smith, grandfather of Dr. George Smith, married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Hayes, a son of Richard Hayes Jr., above mentioned, and their son, Benjamin Hayes Smith, father of Dr. George Smith, represented Delaware county in the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1801-02-03-04, and was appointed justice of the peace by Governor McKean, although politically opposed to him, and continued to the time of his death, in 1806, to hold that, as well as other positions of public trust. He married Margaret, daughter of George and Mary (Curry) Dunn, and they were the parents of two children: Elizabeth Hayes, born May 22, 1802, married Dr. Isaac Anderson; and George, of whom further.

Dr. George Smith was born in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1804, died at his residence in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1882. He was brought up in Radnor and Haverford townships, and educated in the day schools of the neighborhood and at the boarding school of Jonathan Gause, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, April 7, 1826. He followed his profession for five years in Darby and its vicinity, and then retired from active practice as a physician to enter upon that wider field of public usefulness for which his tastes and cast of mind eminently fitted him. His only business from this time forth was that of farming, he coming into possession of a very considerable estate, and performing the duties of numerous public and private trusts. In his farming operations he took great pleasure, and at the time of his decease was one of the largest land owners in the county. The execution of all trusts confided to him, whether public or private, was carried out upon the strictest principles of integrity.

He served as State senator in the Pennsylvania legislature for the district composed of Chester and Delaware counties from 1832 to 1836, and during that time was largely instrumental in establishing a permanent law for free education, a measure which had long been near his heart, and of which he had been for many years an earnest advocate. "As chairman of the senate committee on education, he drew up a bill embracing the whole subject of public schools, and, supported by Thaddeus Stevens and Governor Wolfe, it was passed substantially as reported by him, and proved to be the first practical and efficient measure on the subject of general education in the State of Pennsylvania." On December 8, 1836, he was appointed by Governor Ritner associate-judge of the courts of Delaware county, an appointment held by him for six years, and renewed by popular vote for five succeeding years from the first Monday of December, 1861. Not being bred to the law, his position was that of lay-judge. He was the first superintendent of common schools in Delaware county under the Act of May 8, 1854, being chosen by the school directors of the county on the first Monday in June of that year, in accordance with the provisions of that act. For twenty-five years he was president of the school board of Upper Darby school district, during all of which period he devoted his time and energies to the development and improvement of the system of public instruction, which he had labored so zealously to establish.

In private official capacity, he was president of the Delaware County Turnpike Road Company from its incorporation in 1845 until within a few months of his death. In September, 1833, with four of his friends, he founded the Delaware County Institute of Science, of which he was president from the time of its organization until his death, a period of forty-nine years. This association, the object of which is to promote the study and diffusion of general knowledge and the establishment of a museum, is in many respects similar to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and, in Dr. Smith's own words, was enabled to accomplish most if not all the objects contemplated in its establishment. The institute was incorporated February 8, 1836, and the following year a hall was built in Upper Providence, where the meetings of the Institute have since been held and its Museum located. The latter embraces an important collection of specimens in every department of the natural sciences, particularly such as are calculated to illustrate the natural history of the county. To perfect this collection, Dr. Smith presented to the Museum his valuable herbarium. It was in connection with this body and under its auspices that he prepared and published the "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, from the Discovery of the Territory included within its limits to the present time; with a notice of the Geology of the County and Catalogues of its Minerals, Plants, Quadrupeds and Birds." This work is an octavo volume of nearly six hundred pages, with several maps and illustrations, and was issued in the year 1862. In addition to the contents as set forth in this title, the volume contains seventy-six pages of biographical notices of persons identified with the county. Upon this is largely based the historical portion of the present work. Dr. Smith held the pen of a ready writer, and contributed numerous controversial articles to the local press on the removal of the seat of justice from Chester to Media, and upon other subjects. He also published "An Account of the Great Rainstorm and Flood of 1843," and an essay demonstrating the fitness of the stone quarried at Leiper's Quarry, in Delaware county, for use in erecting the Delaware Breakwater.

Dr. Smith was a member of Haverford Friends' Meeting; he was a regular attendant upon the sessions of religious worship at his meeting, and for many years had charge of the First-day school connected with it, in the welfare of which he always took the liveliest interest. He was a member of the

Medical Society of Philadelphia, the American Philosophical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, honorary member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and corresponding member of the Historical Genealogical Society of New England, formerly an active and at the time of his death an honorary member of the Delaware County Medical Society.

Dr. Smith married, February 26, 1829, in the city of Philadelphia, Mary, daughter of Abraham and Rebecca (Lawrence) Lewis. Children: Abraham Lewis, an able and most highly esteemed member of the Delaware County bar, and also of the Philadelphia bar; Mary Wood; Rebecca, died February 8, 1856; Margaretta; Benjamin Hayes, a surveyor and civil engineer, held an important and responsible position in the Surveyor General's office at Denver, Colorado, for several years; Clement Lawrence, died July 1, 1909, was a professor in Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in March, 1882, was appointed Dean of the college; George Jr., died March 21, 1872; Richard Hayes, died September 18, 1856.

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To one who has given his life and labors to the attainment  
SHARPLESS of one ideal, who has toiled through days and months of  
disappointments and discouragements, who has been re-  
warded by moments of cheering brightness, ever striving ceaselessly onward,  
it must be a great satisfaction to see rising a structure that, though in many  
ways not realizing the fond dream of the toiler, still holds nearly true to the  
magnificent work planned. Such is the solemn pleasure that must come to  
Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL.D., L. H. D., whose connection with Haverford  
College has extended over a period of thirty-nine years, twenty-seven of which  
have been spent as the honored president of that institution.

Of the ancestry of Isaac Sharpless little can here be said but that he is a descendant of John and Jane Sharpless, who came to America from England in 1682, founding a family whose members number thousands, the faith of the Society of Friends prevailing through the many lines. His father was Aaron Sharpless, who married Susanna, daughter of Thomas Kite, a minister of the Society of Friends, and after her death married Susanna, daughter of James and Ann (Truman) Forsythe. It is of this second marriage that Isaac Sharpless was the eldest child, born 12th month 16, 1848.

His early education was obtained in the Westtown Friends Boarding School, of which his father and mother were superintendent and matron respectively, whence he was graduated in 1867, being then eighteen years of age. So thoroughly had he imbibed the teachings of his instructors that upon his graduation he was offered a position as teacher in that institution, and for the four following years guided students but a few years his junior over the path he had just traversed. He then enrolled in the Lawrence Scientific School, of Harvard University, in 1873 being awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science from the civil engineering course. Two years after leaving Harvard he was tendered the chair of mathematics in Haverford College, which, happily for the institution and those who have since there matriculated, he accepted, and since that time he has been continuously identified therewith. In 1879 he became professor of astronomy, a subject to which he has devoted much study and extensive private research, and, while he was at the head of this department of the college work, was ceaseless in his efforts to procure more powerful and more suitable equipment for the observatory, directing his pleas so forcefully and to such good effect that the Haverford observatory became noted as being

one of the prominent college observatories in the country. He later filled the chair of ethics, probably exerting a strong influence upon the student body, although none who worked with him, be it over a problem in calculus, in the observatory, or as a fellow member of the faculty, could but be impressed by the dynamic energy, the vast capacity for toil, and the sustaining enthusiasm. In 1884 he was made dean of the college and endowed with full executive and disciplinary powers, in that capacity giving particular attention to the life of the students. In January, 1887, he was elected president of the college by the board of managers, the formal inauguration exercises being held in Alumni Hall on the afternoon of May 17, 1887, Dr. Sharpless signifying his acceptance of the high honor conferred upon him in an address in which he touched upon the situation then existing at Haverford and outlined the plan that he intended to pursue. What concessions, what surrenders, he has been compelled to make, is known to none but himself. All may know, however, of his work as president of Haverford, of the multitude of undertakings he has fostered to a successful consummation, all of which stand as present and enduring monuments of the years he has spent in the service of that college. Many men who strive for lofty and noble ends are fated never to see the fulfilment of their fondest hopes and visions. To Dr. Sharpless has been accorded the privilege of tasting of the fruits of his toil, and at the same time the inestimably greater joy of assurance that the precedents he has established and the works he has begun will be followed and accomplished when his is no longer the guiding hand.

He has been a contributor to various scientific and educational journals, and is the author of several volumes, among them "Quaker Experiment in Government," dealing with the early history of his State; "English Education," used as one of the volumes of the International Educational Series; "Two Centuries of Pennsylvania History"; and "Quakerism and Politics," a collection of essays. Astronomy and physics have also been the subjects of his writings, and in collaboration with Professor Philips, of the West Chester State Normal School, he is the author of a treatise dealing with those sciences. He has been the recipient of several degrees, that of Sc. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1883; LL.D. from Swarthmore College, four years later; and that of L. H. D. from Hobart College, as well as his first, B. S. He has taken advantage of every opportunity for travel that has come to him in the course of his busy life, believing in that as one of the best aids to education, and in 1913 made an extended trip abroad, visiting many European and Asiatic countries. He is essentially a student, and has been blessed, as well, with the invaluable ability of engendering in others the desire for scholastic pursuits and in creating true appreciation of the boundless benefits of mind culture. Two of the reforms he successfully advocated early in his administration of the president's duties was a widening of the scientific courses and a more rational and advantageous manner of conducting the literary societies of the college, for which it has ever been famous, both for the number of those skilled in the forensic art that they produced and in the pleasure derived therefrom. In behalf of the students, as a professor and as president, he has sought and obtained improved facilities for athletic recreation, and through his coöperation with the student body has gained its members for his firm friends and supporters. Ample evidence of this was given as early as the time when he was raised to the presidency, the serenade and celebration of that night remaining fresh in the memory of many a Haverford alumnus. In closing this greatly curtailed account of the career of Dr. Isaac Sharpless as an educator it only remains to give the following excerpt from his address at his inauguration as president of Haverford College, a goal that he placed before himself, and

which he has, through his own valiant endeavors and those of the splendid faculty that has always assisted him, happily gained; "A Haverford degree must stand for breadth of culture, scholarly spirit, and disciplined powers."

His religious faith is that of the Society of Friends, to which for generations his ancestors have been adherents, and his political action is never foreordained in favor of the candidates of any particular party.

Isaac Sharpless married, 8th month 10, 1876, at West Chester Meeting, Lydia Trimble Cope, born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, 2nd month 13, 1857, daughter of Paschall and Amy A. (Baily) Cope. Children: 1. Helen, born in Haverford, Pennsylvania, 7th month 25, 1877; a graduate of Drexel Institute, employed in library work. 2. Amy C., born 1st month 12, 1879, an artist. 3. Frederick C., born 10th month 1, 1880; a graduate of Haverford College, class of 1900, and of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1903; now a practicing physician. 4. Edith F., born 11th month 1, 1883; a missionary in Japan. 5. Lydia T., born 10th month 10, 1885; now Lydia T. Perry, Westerly, Rhode Island. 6. Katherine T., born 10 month 17, 1896.

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The forbears of George M. Booth, of Chester, Pennsylvania, BOOTH came with the early emigration of Friends from England, settling on lands now situated in the townships of Bethel and Upper Chichester. The emigrant ancestor of the Delaware County family was Robert Booth, who came from an early Friends' stronghold, Yorkshire, England, a widower with at least two children. He was a member of Knavesborough Monthly Meeting, wherein is recorded his marriage, fifth month 13, 1698, to Alice Marshall, at Randen, also the births of his children: William, born twelfth month 1, 1699; Mercy, first month 16, 1702; Jeremiah, seventh month 11, 1709. On coming to America after the death of his wife he brought a certificate from Askwith Meeting, Great Burton, Yorkshire, dated eleventh month 26, 1712. He settled in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, within the limits of Concord Meeting, purchasing land on both sides of Naaman's Creek, now in Bethel and Upper Chichester townships. In the list of taxables of Bethel township for 1715, his name appears third. According to the records of Concord Meeting, he married (second) fourth month 23, 1715, Betty Caston, who survived him and married (second) Richard Few, son of the emigrant of the same name. Robert Booth died in April, 1727. In his will he mentions, in addition to the living children of his second wife, those of his first marriage. Children of second marriage: Robert (2), of whom further; Mary, born third month 11, 1718, married William Pyle; Ann, born seventh month 13, 1720, married Samuel Saville; John, born eleventh month 6, 1723; Elizabeth, died young.

(II) Robert (2), son of Robert (1) Booth and his second wife, Betty Caston, was born in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, third month 15, 1716, died eleventh month 29, 1796. He was a lad of eleven years when his father died, and in 1732 Robert accompanied his stepfather, Richard Few, and family, to a farm in Kennett township, Chester County, on the west side of Brandywine Creek, there residing until he attained legal age. He inherited, under his father's will, the farm in Upper Chichester, and upon attaining his majority took possession thereof, continuing his residence there until his death, almost sixty years later, he being then in his eightieth year. He married (first) at Chichester Meeting, fourth month 18, 1741, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hayes) Cloud, of Richland Manor, New Castle County, Delaware. She was a granddaughter of Henry Hayes, who came to Amer-

ica in 1705, settling in East Marlborough township, Chester County. Children: 1. William, died 1787; married (first) sixth month 26, 1766, Mary Dutton, (second) fourth month 19, 1769, Rebecca Hewes. 2. Jeremiah, married in 1765, Elizabeth Dutton. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Elizabeth, married, in 1776, Robert Steele. 5. Hannah, married, first month 23, 1772, John Kerlin. 6. Joseph, married in 1776, Sarah ——. 7. Aaron. 8. Mary. 9. Jemima, married, in 1784, Benjamin Townsend. 10. Robert (3), married, in 1778, Ann Martin. Robert (2) Booth married a second wife, also named Elizabeth, who bore him Thomas and Phoebe. The former married Phoebe Cloud, the latter, on twelfth month 27, 1784, married Jeremiah Brown.

(III) John, third son of Robert (2) Booth and his first wife, Elizabeth Cloud, was born on the Upper Chichester farm, in 1745, died 11 mo. 16, 1823. He grew to manhood as his father's assistant but later owned several farms, including what is now known as the Booth homestead, on which Boothwyn, a station and postoffice on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is located. According to the assessors' books of Upper Chichester for that period, John Booth and his son Joseph seem to have occupied the property jointly for several years, Joseph later inheriting the same. John Booth married, in 1774, Elizabeth, daughter of James and Prudence (Dutton) Shelley, and granddaughter of Roger Shelley and John Dutton, the emigrant. Thomas Reynolds and John and Hannah (Simcock) Kingsman were also progenitors of Mrs. John Booth. Children: Joseph, of whom further; Sarah, married third month 12, 1805, William McCay.

(IV) Joseph, only son of John and Elizabeth (Shelley) Booth, was born in Upper Chichester township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in 1775, died sixth month 24, 1828. He farmed the homestead with his father during the active years of his father's life, later becoming sole owner and residing thereon until his death. He married, sixth month 2, 1811, Martha Hoskins, daughter of William and granddaughter of John Hoskins, the emigrant. Children: William, of whom further; Caleb, born twelfth month 26, 1815, died first month 19, 1898, married, in 1838, Henrietta Eyre; Sarah, born seventh month 21, 1817, died sixth month 20, 1838, unmarried; John, born third month 4, 1820, died fourth month 6, 1879, unmarried; Elizabeth, born eighth month 9, 1823, died third month 19, 1848, married, tenth month 4, 1841, John M. Broomall; Martha, born ninth month 9, 1826, died fifth month 9, 1832.

(V) William, eldest son of Joseph and Martha (Hoskins) Booth, was born on the homestead in Upper Chichester, Delaware County, fifth month 27, 1812, died there eleventh month 1, 1877. He was educated in the old brick schoolhouse near Chichester Cross-roads, and a boarding-school in Burlington, New Jersey. He inherited the home farm and there continued his residence until 1848, seven of his children being born in that place. In 1848 he moved to the city of Chester and engaged with John Larkin in the lumber and coal business on Chester Creek, below Third street, also operating a line of packets. After the withdrawal of Mr. Larkin from the firm, Mr. Booth continued the business alone for several years, subsequently admitting his son, Bartram, as a partner, and operating a steam saw and planing mill on Front street. He also purchased a farm near Chelsea, Delaware County, where he gratified his love of agriculture, bred in his blood through many generations of farmer forbears. He took an active part in the upbuilding of Chester and was one of the leaders in the expansion of that city after the removal of the county seat to Media. He was deeply interested in the building and loan associations of his day, encouraging investments in these institutions and thus aiding in the starting of many men upon a successful business career. He assisted in the laying out of the North Ward of Chester, and at the intersection

of Broad and Madison (the latter street being named by him), he built his own mansion and several other residences. He served as a burgess of Chester for a time, although so retiring was his nature and disposition that he shunned public office and held but few official positions. He was one of the early directors of the Delaware County Bank, elected November 11, 1864, one of the last board elected under the old State charter. Although not a member of Friends' Meeting, he was a constant attendant at the old meeting house on Market street, and lived an upright Christian life, gaining and holding the respect of all who knew him. He died November 1, 1877, aged nearly sixty-six years.

Mr. Booth married (first) third month 14, 1833, Hannah, daughter of Benjamin and Phoebe Bartram, of Darby, and granddaughter of John Bartram, the noted botanist. She died in 1838, and he married (second) second month 4, 1841, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah (Martin) Broomall, and a descendant of Thomas Martin, George Mans, Henry Reynolds, Richard Webb, William Clayton, John Davis, James Dilworth, Joseph Baker, and Benjamin Acton, all men of note in the early settlement of Pennsylvania, and nearly all of them officials of the colonial government. Children of first marriage: 1. Martha, born twelfth month 15, 1833, died eleventh month 3, 1889; married twelfth month 3, 1855, James Gibson. 2. Henry, born sixth month 4, 1835, died seventh month 31, 1835. 3. Bartram, born eleventh month 3, 1836; married twelfth month 23, 1860, Ellen Morris. Children of second marriage: 4. Sarah Broomall, married twelfth month 5, 1876, Allen Fliteract. 5. Clarissa, married sixth month 12, 1867, Isaac L. Miller. 6. Hannah Bartram, married second month 24, 1870, J. Newlin Trainer. 7. Ellen Hoskins, married third month 26, 1868, Ellwood Harvey. 8. George Martin, of whom further. 9. John Broomall, married fourth month 2, 1891, Mary Nevin.

(VI) George Martin, elder son of William Booth and his second wife, Elizabeth Broomall, was born at the Booth mansion, Broad and Madison streets, Chester, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1851. He was educated under private instruction at home until he was sixteen years of age, then for two years attended Clarkson Taylor's Academy, at Wilmington, Delaware. He was a member of the first class to enter Swarthmore College, and one of the first students enrolled in 1869. He continued at Swarthmore one and a half years, then began the study of law under the preceptorship of his uncle, John M. Broomall, the eminent lawyer of Media, Pennsylvania. He continued the studying of law until 1874, when, on February 23, he was admitted to the Delaware County bar. He has continued in legal practice until the present time, although his connection with the business and financial institutions of Chester has been constant and exceedingly valuable. Shortly after being admitted to the bar he organized the Chester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which his honored father was a director until 1877. The first officers of this company were: John (2) Larkin, president; Mortimer H. Beckley, vice-president, and George M. Booth, secretary and treasurer. He continued a potent factor in the success of this company until it closed a very creditable career in 1887.

For years Mr. Booth has been connected with many local corporations, either as legal advisor or as an official, his knowledge of the law and wise executive ability rendering him most valuable in either capacity. For over thirty years he has been an official of the Chester Building Association; for more than twenty years, a director and solicitor of the Chester Rural Cemetery, and for over thirteen years solicitor for the Chester School Board. He became a well-known and able financier, so highly regarded that in 1887 he was called to the presidency of the First National Bank of Chester, being at the time of his elevation to this responsible position one of the youngest bank presidents of the State. As head of the First National Bank he has broadened and extended

his knowledge of matters financial, continuing the strong head of this very successful institution by successive elections until the present time (see "Banks of Chester"). In 1901 Mr. Booth was elected secretary and treasurer of the Penn Steel Casting Company, and still continues active in its management. Not alone is Mr. Booth the lawyer, financier and business man. He is interested in the welfare of his city and proves his interest in most practical ways. He is a friend of education, active in his sympathy for the unfortunate as shown by his service of more than fifteen years as an efficient member of the Glen Mills Schools, better known as the House of Refuge. He was chief advisor and assistant to the superintendent in the establishing of a female department at the school, adding thereby to the usefulness of that institution. In political faith Mr. Booth is a staunch Republican, and his church affiliations are with the Society of Friends, as are also those of his family connections. He is a member of several social clubs and societies, among them the Penn Club, of Chester, which he helped to organize and has served on its board continuously ever since.

Mr. Booth married, in 1876, Ellen, daughter of Levis Miller, of Media. Children: 1. Levis M., now engaged in business in New York City. 2. Elizabeth M., married Robert E. Lamb, of Philadelphia. 3. Newlin T., now a resident of the city of Chester.

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BICKLEY The Bickley family of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, has been well and favorably known in the State for considerable more than a century. The earlier members of the family came to this country, from Germany, but some branches of it trace their lineage back to William the Conqueror. The elder Bickleys settled in Philadelphia.

(I) Jacob Bickley married Hannah Horning, and died at an early age.  
(II) Mortimer Horning, son of Jacob and Hannah (Horning) Bickley, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1831, and died at his home in Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1911. Having been deprived by death of a father's care when he was a very young child, Mr. Bickley was raised by his grandparents, who assumed the parental office. His earlier education was acquired in the public schools of his native county, and this was supplemented by study in a private school in Norristown. Upon the completion of these studies, at which time he had attained the age of eighteen years, Mr. Bickley became a clerk in the drug store of Samuel Simes, in Philadelphia. Two years later, in 1851, he came to Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and there commenced the career of which he had full reason to be proud. He found a position in the drug store conducted by Dr. J. M. Allen at Fourth and Market streets, and at the same time commenced a course of studies at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1854. Continuing his relations with Dr. Allen, these ripened into a partnership, January 1, 1856, the firm name being Allen & Bickley. Just three years later this partnership was dissolved and the business was then carried on alone by Mr. Bickley. That he was prosperous in his conduct of affairs is evidenced by the fact that he found the premises entirely too small to properly accommodate the amount of business he was called upon to transact, and he accordingly had the large five-story building erected which he occupied until his death. The new building was erected on the site of the old one, in 1868, and while it was in course of construction temporary quarters were located on the opposite side of the street in the building now occupied by S. & E. Brandies. At the time of its construction, the Bickley building was

one of the largest building propositions that had ever been undertaken in Chester, and it was considered a wonderful creation in the business world.

The business ability of Mr. Bickley, however, was not confined to the drug trade. He was one of the organizers of the Penn Steel Casting Company, and served as president of this corporation from 1892 until the time of his death. His executive ability was an important factor in the success of this enterprise, and he was always a leading spirit in the deliberations of its executive body. He was a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Chester from January 10, 1871, until his death, and it was due to his personal efforts that the fine new building was erected at Fifth and Market streets. Shipping interests also occupied his attention. Under his supervision the large river steamers "Mary Morgan," "Jersey Blue," and "Sarah Taggart" were operated up and down the Delaware river, and he also operated two freight lines, one between Chester and Billingsport, and the other to Wilmington. He was one of the charter members of the Chester Rural Cemetery.

Public spirited to a degree, Mr. Bickley assisted materially in furthering many projects which would otherwise have been neglected. He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Military College, and it is owing to him that the building is now located in Chester. There was talk of transferring the institution to Wilmington when it was destroyed by fire in 1882, as there were apparently no funds available for rebuilding purposes. When Mr. Bickley became aware of this condition of affairs he threw himself into the breach to such good purpose that the structure was rebuilt in the city of Chester. Again, the postoffice had formerly been located in a small store on Market street, in what would now be the rear of Broomall's store, and the quarters had been fully outgrown. The residents and property owners of what was then known as the South Ward, located west of Chester Creek, offered inducements to have the postoffice removed to that section. When Mr. Bickley was made aware of this state of affairs, he at once advanced money for the erection of the building known as the City Hall Annex, now occupied by the city clerk and the city treasurer. The postoffice was located in this, and has remained there since that time. Although Mr. Bickley served several years as a member of the common council of the city, he was never very desirous of holding public office, feeling that he was best serving the interests of the community by devoting his time and attention to furthering its welfare in other directions. The Masonic fraternity always had the benefit of his cordial interest, and he was a member of Chester Lodge No. 256, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; and Corinthian Commandery, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia. Domestic and unassuming in his habits, he was a devoted and loving husband and father. His contributions to the cause of charity were many and generous ones, yet he preferred to give in an unostentatious manner, and nothing was more distasteful to him than publicity in any of his acts of this nature.

Mr. Bickley married (first) Rebecca, died in January, 1875, a daughter of Samuel Weaver. He married (second) December 12, 1883, Caroline Jester, of Wilmington. Children, all of the first marriage: 1. Mary Abbott, married Rev. H. R. Robinson, now resides at Red Batik, New Jersey. 2. Milton Horace, see forward. 3. Walter Scott, see forward. 4. Laura, died at the age of five years.

(III) Milton Horace, son of Mortimer Horning and Rebecca (Weaver) Bickley, was born in Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1862. He was educated in the public schools, being graduated from the Chester High School in the class of 1882. He then took a course at Pierce's Business College and when he had been graduated from this entered the drug store

of his father, and at the same time commenced a course of study in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886, at which time he was awarded three prizes. He is now in charge of the drug store. As a business man he has been as successful as his father. He was elected a director of the First National Bank of Chester, to succeed his father; is a stockholder, director and treasurer of the Boston Iron and Metal Company of Baltimore, Maryland; is stockholder, director and treasurer of the Boldt Anchor Company of Chester; stockholder, director and treasurer of the Cassada Manufacturing Company of Chester. In Masonic circles, he is a member of the Chester Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and Lulu Temple, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Bickley married, October 25, 1892, May, daughter of Charles and Jennie (Bowman) Falmestock, and they have one daughter, Helen F., born November 6, 1895.

**BICKLEY** Walter Scott Bickley, son of Mortimer Horning (q. v.) and Rebecca (Weaver) Bickley, was born in Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1866. The public schools furnished him with a good, practical education, and at the age of nineteen years he took charge of the shipping interests of his father and managed them successfully for a number of years. He then took a position at the Penn Steel Casting Works, and worked his way through each department of this plant, thus obtaining a working knowledge of all details which he could have acquired in no other manner. He rose to the position of assistant manager, from that to manager, and at his father's death was elected president and general manager of the company. His other business interests are as follows: Director of the Delaware County Trust Company; was president and one of the organizers of the Boldt Anchor Company; member of the Chester Board of Trade. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a life member of Lulu Temple.

He married, March 18, 1889, Josephine, daughter of Charles Sharp, of Bridgeport Township. They have had children: Milton S., Rebecca and Charles M.

**JONES** Joseph Warner Jones, of Chester, Pennsylvania, a retired farmer and capitalist well known in his State, is of direct Welsh origin. The immigrant ancestor probably landed at Philadelphia before 1800, or soon after the ending of the Revolutionary War.

(I) —— Jones, the Welsh immigrant, reached the United States from Wales, via London. With him came his wife and young family. He was a quarryman in Wales and, after prospecting, he purchased the Leeper stone quarry, at Leepersville, Pennsylvania. For many years he did a successful business. Later he sold the quarry and received for it worthless Continental money, which left him in destitute circumstances. He was the father of a number of children, among them being William, of whom further.

(II) William Jones, son of the Welsh immigrant, was probably born after his parents reached America. He received his education in the district schools in the various places in which he lived with his parents. He was taught the cabinetmaker's trade, which he pursued for several years. Later he entered the mercantile business at No. 8 Fifth street, Philadelphia. Both he and his wife were Quakers and members of the Friends' congregation in Philadelphia. He died at the age of fifty-one. He married Jane Pennell, of Middletown Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, who died at the age of seventy. Children: 1. William Pennell, born probably in 1839, died in New York City.

in 1903; a dry goods salesman for the firm of Townsend Sharpless of Philadelphia; married Hannah Howey, now deceased; one daughter, Sibyl T., of Woodbury, New Jersey. 2. Joseph Warner, of whom further. 3. Edward C., born in 1843, died in 1895, for thirty years a druggist at the corner of Fifteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia, and for the same length of time treasurer of College of Pharmacy; unmarried. 4. Mary Elizabeth, born December 25, 1846, died June 8, 1898; unmarried; lived in Philadelphia and Media, Pennsylvania. 5. Hannah S., died aged six years.

(III) Joseph Warner Jones, son of William and Jane (Pennell) Jones, was born July 26, 1841, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He attended the Friends' Select School in Philadelphia, and later the Friends' Boarding School, at Westtown, Pennsylvania. After reaching manhood he went to Middletown Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, where he married. He purchased one hundred and fifteen acres of land in Middletown Township, known as the Jonathan Thomas place, which he greatly improved. The residence was remodeled and the land was brought to a high state of fertility and productivity under his wise guiding hand, using the most approved scientific methods; and here he remained for forty-six years, during which time he accumulated wealth. In 1900 he retired from farming and moved to Park Place, Chester, Pennsylvania, where he purchased the property called Park Place, with a handsome modern structure, which had been built some two years previous, and in which he now makes his home, at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Edgemore avenue. Mr. Jones has commanded respect and esteem in every community in which he has lived. He is known for his probity, justice and fair dealings with his fellowmen, as a good friend and neighbor. Both he and his wife are members of the Friends' Meeting House, and take an active part and interest in the work. On November 7, 1867, he married Sarah L. Webster (see Webster). Children: 1. Elizabeth W., born December 3, 1869, died June 3, 1908; married Ellis B. Barker; no children. Mr. Barker married (second) Elizabeth Moore, and has one daughter, Ruth. After the retirement of Mr. Jones from active participation in business affairs Mr. Barker moved to the old homestead in Middletown Township, where he farms. 2. Jane P., born July 31, 1874; died of diphtheria, February 15, 1884.

(The Webster Line).

The Webster family of Pennsylvania has long been established in the State, and is of direct English origin. It has contributed many notable men to the public life of the United States, lawyers, physicians, divines, teachers, in fact there is no walk of life that has not been filled by one or more of the name. The Websters of Pennsylvania have all been, more or less, agriculturists, living on and tilling their own land.

(I) William Webster, the immediate progenitor of Sarah L. (Webster) Jones, was born, reared and educated in Middletown township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. He was a successful farmer and a man of prominence in his day. He married (first) a Miss Sharpless; married (second) Agnes Yarnell. Children by first marriage: 1. Mary, married William Smeadly, of Delaware County. 2. Lydia, married George Smeadly, of Middletown Township. 3. Sarah, married Abram Pennell, of Middletown Township. Children by second marriage: 4. Phoebe, died June 14, 1913, aged one hundred years less four months and was well and hearty up to the last; married Thomas Y. Hutton and lived in Waterville, Pennsylvania. 5. William, of whom further. 6. Caleb, married Hannah Morgan; lives in Middletown Township. 7. Ruth, died aged thirty.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) and Agnes (Yarnell) Webster,

was born in Middletown Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in 1816, died in the same township October 4, 1891. He was reared on his father's farm, received the best educational advantages that the times and the district schools afforded, and on reaching his majority took up farming as his life vocation. By close economy, shrewd judgment and application to his business he accumulated a nice property, and retired from active participation in the cultivation of his land in 1885, removing to Media, Delaware County. He married (first) Elizabeth Larkin, born in 1816, died March 22, 1877. He married (second) Catherine Scarlet, widow of James Scarlet, who died in 1899. Children by first marriage: 1. Hannah, born February 23, 1840; married Samuel Moore, of Middletown Township; he died in Philadelphia, she died May 20, 1908; no children. 2. Sarah L., now Mrs. Jones. 3. Nathan, born February 22, 1844, died March 24, 1844. 4. Rebecca, born December 18, 1845, died October 30, 1847. 5. Edward, born April 16, 1847, died in 1890; he was a farmer and later a milk dealer in Philadelphia; married Emma England; one son Lawrence. 6. Ruthanna, born February 24, 1849, died April 17, 1880; married Samuel Moore, of Chester County, Pennsylvania; three daughters. 7. William, born March 6, 1851; milk dealer at 3224 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia; married Cynthia Dora Kester; two children. 8. Pennell L., born August 9, 1853; milk dealer in Media, Pennsylvania; married Mary W. Yarnell; two children. 9. Owen Y., born February 26, 1855; died in 1908; was a farmer in Middletown Township; married Clara England; children: Agnes, Evelina, England, deceased; Mildred. 10. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1856; makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Jones. 11. Richard G., born June 23, 1861; a veterinary surgeon in Chester, Pennsylvania; married Annie Hutton; three children.

**HATHAWAY** The Hathaways of New England, from whom descend the Hathaways of Chester, Pennsylvania, spring from Nicholas Hathaway, who with his son John, a lad of ten years, came to New England from England, in 1639, settling at Taunton, Massachusetts. John, the son, became a prominent public man, married and left three sons, who in turn married and founded families. A branch settled in the State of Connecticut, where William (1) Hathaway was living in 1809.

William (2) Hathaway, son of William (1) Hathaway, was born in Connecticut in 1809, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, in March, 1888. He was a naval architect and engineer, employed on the Connecticut river at one time, later at Coburg, Canada, and constructed the first steamboat that sailed the Great Lakes. He also built the first drydock, built west of the Alleghenies, at Cairo, Illinois, and for twenty-five years was general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Rondout and Port Ewen, New York. He was a delegate from Ulster, New York, to the National Democratic Convention that nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency in 1860, and was a prominent member of his party in Ulster County. He married Lucy Gardner Williams, daughter of Samuel and Mercy Williams, of New London, Connecticut. On her paternal side she was a descendant of Roger Williams, the first Baptist minister in New England, and on the maternal side she descended from Lion Gardiner, the early proprietor of Gardiner's Island, in Long Island Sound, New York. Children of William (2) Hathaway: 1. and 2. Susan and Frank, died young. 3. William, born in Rondout, New York, 1837, died at Port Ewen, New York, in 1886. He was a sea-faring man; was purser of a line of steamers running between New York and Savannah, and was captain of the steamer "Greyhound," concerned in the Mason and Slidell incident during

the Civil War, known as "The Trent Affair," which threatened war between Great Britain and the United States. 4. Hiram, of further mention. 5. Samuel, born in Rondout, in 1843, died in New York City; an employee of the United States Customs House. 6. Erven, born in Rondout, in 1852, now a hotel proprietor of New York City, with summer residence on Long Island. 7. Hawley, born in 1855; spent several years in the West; was a mail carrier and for several years associated with Buffalo Bill; now a resident of New York City.

Hiram Hathaway, son of William (2) and Lucy Gardner (Williams) Hathaway, was born in Esopus, New York, January 11, 1840. He was educated in Kingston (New York) Academy, leaving there in 1856, and for eighteen months thereafter was clerk in the wholesale dry goods store of Barnes Lyman & Company. The three succeeding years he was permit clerk for the Penn Coal Company at Port Ewen, New York, and in 1861 came to Chester, Pennsylvania, where until 1864 he was bookkeeper and cashier for Frick & Thomas, boat builders. From 1864 until 1867 he was engaged in the sale of oil supplies at Tionesta, Pennsylvania. In the latter year he moved to North Carolina, where he engaged in boat building for the canal trade, later returning to Chester, where for a time he edited the *Delaware County Democrat*. He later was cashier for Charles A. Weidner, a builder of iron boats, then for thirty-six years and until 1910 was employed in the accounting of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In that year he retired and is now a resident of Chester. He is an attendant of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church; was master in 1873 of Lucius H. Scott Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and since 1874 has been its efficient secretary.

He married Maria Bartram Hannum, born in Chester, died while on a visit to Richmond, Virginia, March 31, 1900, daughter of Robert E. Hannum, deceased, a lawyer of Chester, and his wife, Georgianna M. Bartram, born in Philadelphia. Children of Hiram Hathaway: 1. Hiram (2), of whom further. 2. Robert H., born September, 1866, died at Shanghai, China, March, 1908; captain of the Pacific Mail Steamship "Mongolia." 3. Lucy Gardner, a resident of Chester, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of The Colonial Dames. 4. Georgianna Bartram, born 1872; married Albert F. Hunt, a leading architect of Richmond, Virginia; children: Albert and Spottswood. 5. William R., born 1879; now resident engineer for the DuPont Powder Company, at Houghton, Michigan; married Frances Holmes, of Reading, Pennsylvania; children: Frances Holmes and William Hathaway. 6. Alfred, died young.

Hiram (2) Hathaway, eldest son of Hiram (1) and Maria Bartram (Hannum) Hathaway, was born in what is now the First Ward of Chester, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1863. He was educated in the public schools and is a graduate of Chester High School, class of 1883. He then began the study of law in the office of Hon. William Ward, Chester, and in January, 1886, was admitted to the Delaware County Bar. He at once began practice in Chester, where he has attained unusual prominence in both branches of his profession, civil and criminal. For many years he was in charge of the legal side of all the real estate transactions for the Pennsylvania Railroad and has been counsel for the defence in fifteen murder cases, in none of which has a verdict carrying the death penalty been enforced against him. His offices for the past sixteen years have been in the Chester Real Estate Building, and here he transacts a very large and lucrative general law business. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1885 was elected city recorder, serving most efficiently for five years. He has also been the candidate of his party for State Senator and other important offices, but the normal Republican majority in his district has been

too great to be overcome, except the one office mentioned, when his victory was regarded as a most remarkable one and a flattering testimonial of the high regard in which he is held in his own city. Mr. Hathaway has been admitted to all State and Federal courts of his district; is a member of the State and County Bar associations; the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, and is an attendant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

He married in Wilmington, Delaware, January, 1908, Elizabeth, daughter of John Rowe, a contractor of Philadelphia, now deceased. Children: Elizabeth, born at Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1910; Mary, February 12, 1911.

For over forty years the name of McDowell has been one connected with the coal and lumber business of Chester, the business established by the father, continued by his sons until 1909, and since then by his son, Wesley S. McDowell. The founder of the family in Chester, John McDowell, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1820, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, in June, 1885. He was educated, grew to manhood and married in Ireland, which was his home until 1854, when he came to the United States, settling at Rockdale, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, where he first worked in the cotton mills, but in 1862 established a coalyard. He continued in that business until 1871, when he moved to Chester where he established a similar business, continuing successfully until his death. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a Republican in politics, serving as school director for eighteen years. He married in Ireland, Agnes McQuillan, born in County Antrim, died in Chester, September 3, 1900, daughter of William McQuillan, a farmer of Antrim. Children (first two born in Ireland, four in Rockdale, Pennsylvania): 1. James, born 1850, died, 1912, in Chicago, Illinois; an employee of the Pullman Car Company; married Mary Davis, who survives him. 2. William J., born 1852, died in Chester in 1909; married Anna J. Little, who survives him. He was a partner of William J. McDowell & Brother. 3. Thomas A., born 1854; now a plasterer of Chester; married Susanna McCoy. 4. Archibald, born 1856; married Emma Green and resides in Chester, a plasterer. 5. Elizabeth, born 1858, resides with her brother Wesley S. 6. Wesley S., of whom further.

Wesley S. McDowell, youngest son of John and Agnes (McQuillan) McDowell, was born in Rockdale, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of Rockdale and Chester, his parents moving to South Chester in 1871. At the age of sixteen he finished his school years and was given a position in his father's coalyard. He continued his father's assistant until the death of the latter in 1885, then in partnership with his brother, William J., continued the business as William J. McDowell & Brother. On the death of the senior partner in 1909, Wesley S. purchased his interest from the estate and has since conducted the business alone. The old yards, now a part of the city of Chester, have been greatly enlarged since the early days of the firm, and the business extended to include all coal lines, lumber, cement, lime, terra cotta and builders' supplies of kindred nature. The business is an extensive, prosperous one and ably managed. Mr. McDowell is a director of the Penn National Bank of Chester, vice-president of the Iron Workers Building Association, and treasurer of the West End Free Library.

He is a Republican in politics, and in 1886 was elected to fill the vacancy on the Chester school board, caused by the death of his father, serving until 1912. In 1902 he was elected treasurer of Delaware County, holding that re-

sponsible position for three years. For ten years he served as secretary of the executive committee of the Republican County Committee, was alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated William McKinley for president in 1896, and has since been delegate to innumerable State and County conventions of his party. He has always been interested in the Volunteer Fire Department of Chester; was one of the organizers and a charter member of Felton Engine Company, and for eighteen years served as its president. He is prominent in the Masonic order, belonging to Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar, and Lulu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia. He also belongs to the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and to the Young Men's Republican Club. In religious faith he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. McDowell married in Chester, November 25, 1888, Elizabeth K. Law, born in Philadelphia, January 14, 1870, daughter of John (born in Ireland) and Martha (Doak) Law, he a brick manufacturer and an ex-burgess of Chester, where both now reside. Children of Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, both born in Chester: Harold, March 29, 1892, educated in the public schools and Swarthmore Preparatory School, now engaged in business with his father; Wesley J. (2), born September 23, 1899.

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While three generations of this family have been prominent MORRIS in the business and professional life of Chester, they originally came from Delaware, where Charles J. Morris, grandfather of Frank S. Morris, was born in 1833. He was a posthumous child, his father dying two months prior to the birth of his son. Charles J. Morris learned the sailmaker's trade and moved to Boston where he established a sailmaker's loft; later he moved to Machias, Maine, remaining two years; he then returned to Boston and vicinity, and finally in November, 1867, he came to Chester, where he again established a loft, but later moved his business to Philadelphia, retaining his residence in Chester, where he died in 1885. He married, in Boston, Almira Josephine Gardner, of Machias, Maine, a descendant of the Massachusetts family of Colonial and Revolutionary fame. She died in 1902, aged sixty-nine years.

Charles E., son of Charles J. and Almira Josephine (Gardner) Morris, was born in Boston, May 8, 1856. He followed the many removals of his parents, obtaining some schooling, but early became a bread winner. When a lad of twelve years he hired as cook for a number of fisherman, who lived during the season in a cabin on the shores of Delaware Bay, but there was a poor catch and there was no money for the cook's wages. He helped in the restaurant his parents kept in Chester for a time and picked up such jobs as came in his way. In December, 1871, he found employment as a helper at John Roach's ship-yard, where he remained until the following March, then shipped on the United States revenue cutter, "Colfax," but later was transferred to the "Hamilton." In the fall of 1872, being then but sixteen years of age, he left the vessel and upon returning from a day's shooting of reed birds on Chester Island, he was apprehended by United States authorities and when the facts were presented to the department he was discharged from the service in December. He worked in the restaurant until the summer of 1874, then opened a stand for the sale of refreshments at the Market street wharf in Chester. When the river season closed, he shipped as cook on the revenue cutter, "Seward," but the crew were soon discharged. Returning to Chester, he en-

tered the employ of Irving & Leeper, a manufacturing company; he then worked at Henry Goff's hotel until 1878, when he secured work in the folding department of the Eddystone Print Works, at a salary of six dollars weekly. In 1879 he married, and after the wedding fee was paid was the proud possessor of a wife and two dollars in cash, but he had an immense capital of courage and energy, and he contrived to make a living for both by doing extra work. In March, 1881, he secured a position at forty dollars per month, with the United States Coast Survey, then charting the Delaware River. During the following winter he worked in Roach's ship-yard, and gunned for ducks, then a profitable occupation. In May, 1882, he became bartender at the Washington House, a pre-revolutionary hostelry with an interesting history, then kept by Henry Abbott. It was at the Washington House that in April, 1902, the Delaware County Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution placed a bronze tablet in commemoration of the fact, that there at midnight, September 11, 1777, General Washington wrote the only report of the battle of Brandywine, and at the same hotel, April 20, 1789, he received the congratulations of the people of Chester upon his election as first president of the United States.

Mr. Morris remained with Mr. Abbott ten years, and when the latter was appointed assistant sergeant at arms of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, Mr. Morris was promoted to be manager, with an agreement that virtually amounted to a partnership. On December 13, 1894, Mr. Morris entered into a contract with Mr. Abbott to purchase the Washington House at a valuation of fifty-seven thousand dollars, and in February, 1895, he became absolute owner and proprietor. He has had a prosperous career and from time to time has added to the value of his property by extensive and costly modern improvements.

Charles E. Morris married, January 20, 1879, Ellen I. P., daughter of John and Mary Stewart. Children: Frank S., of whom further; Herman Jardella, born October 13, 1881, died May 12, 1889.

Frank S., son of Charles E. and Ellen I. P. (Stewart) Morris, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1880. He was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1898 he entered the law office of John B. Hannum, as clerk, and at once began legal study, continuing there until 1902, when he passed the required examinations and was admitted to the bar. He practiced with his preceptor, Mr. Hannum, then with Ward P. Bliss, later with A. B. Geary, then established his own offices in Chester and practiced alone. He has given a great deal of attention to criminal law and for the length of time he has been a member of the bar has figured in practically as many important criminal cases as any other member of the Delaware County bar. He has been a successful advocate, and is rapidly acquiring not only local but state reputation in criminal law. He is a deep student and in the conduct of his cases makes careful study and search for precedent. In a recent case of a tenant seeking relief from an extortionate landlord, Mr. Morris, with the aid of A. B. Geary, Esq., unearthed a law passed by the English Parliament in 1267 that bore so plainly on the case at issue, that he secured a favorable verdict for his client. With his deep knowledge of law and his capacity for work, it needs no prophet to determine Mr. Morris's future as a lawyer. He has a trained mind, quartered in a healthy body that is kept at concert pitch by athletic exercise of all kinds, his favorite sports being horseback riding, fishing and yachting, the latter perhaps his special delight, his handsome yacht being kept in commission in all but the extreme winter months. He is a contributing member of Essington Fire Company; member of the Alpha Boat Club; The Young Men's Republican Club, The Essington Republican Club and the Tinicum Republican Club. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Or-

der of Elks and Fraternal Order of Eagles, of Chester. In politics he is a Republican, but beyond serving as judge of election and county committeeman from the Tinicum District of Delaware County, has never accepted public office.

He married, in Camden, New Jersey, December, 1904, Gerzella, daughter of William and Jennie (Rogers) Miller, of Essington. William Miller, deceased, was a hotel proprietor of Essington and is there survived by his wife and five children.

From early days the name of Dutton has been known in Delaware county. In 1682, on October 8, Charles Ashcom, a surveyor returned five hundred acres of land laid out for John Dutton on the west side of Upland Creek in Aston township and tradition says that John Dutton settled on the land, built a house in the meadow near the creek, but being disturbed by floods, removed a few rods farther away and erected his dwelling on a large rock near a small rivulet. It is also stated that the family of John Dutton followed an Indian path through the forest, when they moved from Chester to their land.

Jonathan Dutton founded a family in Middletown township and on November 12, 1792, bought a grist mill from Nicholas Fairlamb. When his son, John Dutton, became of legal age he was placed in charge of the mill, which became his property at the death of Jonathan Dutton, the father in 1820. Jonathan (2) Dutton succeeded his father John in the ownership of the mills and in 1843, during the great flood, was driven from floor to floor by the rising water and finally just before the mill was swept away leaped into the rushing torrent and succeeded in reaching safety one hundred yards below. The mills were rebuilt in 1844 and on the death of Jonathan (2) Dutton, September 18, 1880, they were inherited by his son George G. Dutton, the fourth generation of Duttons to own and operate the mills during a period covering nearly a century.

Thomas Dutton, a grandson of Richard Dutton, was born in Aston township, February 2, 1769, died in the same township, his span of life having covered one hundred years, seven months and eleven days. He was a boy during the Revolution, remembered hearing the cannon fired in Philadelphia, at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, voted for George Washington for his second term and except for Monroe at his first term, had voted at every presidential election, casting his last ballot for Gen. Grant in November, 1868. On February 2, 1869, when Thomas Dutton completed his century of life, his family connections and friends assembled at his home in Aston township in celebration of the event. Only three instances are recorded in Delaware county of persons who lived to a greater age than Thomas Dutton.

In 1850, Nathan P. Dutton, while attending a public sale of household goods, at a house near Village Green, was struck by lightning and lived but five minutes thereafter. Rachel Dutton, his mother, was in an adjoining room, but was unhurt. On being told of the fate of her son, she came to him at once and labored over him for nearly half an hour, then gradually lost consciousness and died about three-quarters of an hour after the death of her son.

The Duttons were members of the Society of Friends for many generations, from the emigrant John Dutton, the early settler in Aston township. Many of the name yet adhere to the austere faith of their fathers, while others have connected with other Christian denominations, but whether as Friends, Presbyterians, Baptists or Methodists, they have ever been a family of high standing in their communities, God-fearing, honorable and upright.

Harwell Beeson Dutton of Chester, Pennsylvania, is a son of Frank and Martha (Beeson) Dutton of Chester, Delaware county, where Frank Dutton was born March 3, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Upper Chichester township and at Bartons Boarding School at Village Green. He was a farmer and butcher of Twin Oaks until the year 1900, when he retired and is now living in Chester, Pennsylvania. He is a Republican in politics and for many years served as school director and supervisor of Upper Chichester township. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for many years served as steward and trustee. He belongs to the Masonic order, affiliated with Lucius H. Scott Lodge, No. 352. He married Martha, daughter of Amor and Louisa (Cloud) Beeson, he a deceased farmer of Delaware county. His widow married (second) William H. Henderson, a farmer of Centreville, Delaware, whom she also survives, a resident of Wilmington, Delaware. Children of Frank Dutton, all born in Upper Chichester township: Elmer G., born May 19, 1878, now a clerk in the Chester National Bank, married Lena Bonsall and resides in Chester; Lawrence A., born June 11, 1880, now a farmer and butcher of Twin Oaks, married Eunice Whiteley of Wilmington, Delaware; Louisa B., born August 29, 1882, married Lloyd Norris Hall, a salesman for the Carnegie Steel Company, residing at Ridley Park; Harwell Beeson (see forward); F. Herman, born April 24, 1888, now a merchant and farmer of Twin Oaks, married Amy Erwin; Wilmer C., born September 11, 1890, clerk for James Boyd & Company, married Florence Bardsley and resides in Ridley Park; Irwin V., born April 29, 1892, clerk, First National Bank, Chester, Pennsylvania.

Harwell Beeson Dutton was born at Twin Oaks, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1886. He attended the public schools of Upper Chichester township, Twin Oaks and Boothwyn in Delaware county, then entered Chester high school, whence he was graduated class of 1904. He then took a course at Swarthmore College, graduating class of 1908, then matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, law department, whence he was graduated LL.B. class of 1912. He was admitted to the Delaware county bar in December 1911, and on receiving his degree from the University began the practice of his profession in Chester with offices at No. 40 and No. 42 Cambridge Building. He is a member of the Delaware County Bar Association; has served as secretary of the Chester Board of Trade from February, 1912, till March, 1913; is a member of Theta Lambda Phi, legal fraternity, University of Pennsylvania; Lucius H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons, a charter member of the Chester Club, and is a communicant of Mount Hope Methodist Episcopal Church at Village Green. He is gaining a satisfactory practice and is devoted to his profession.

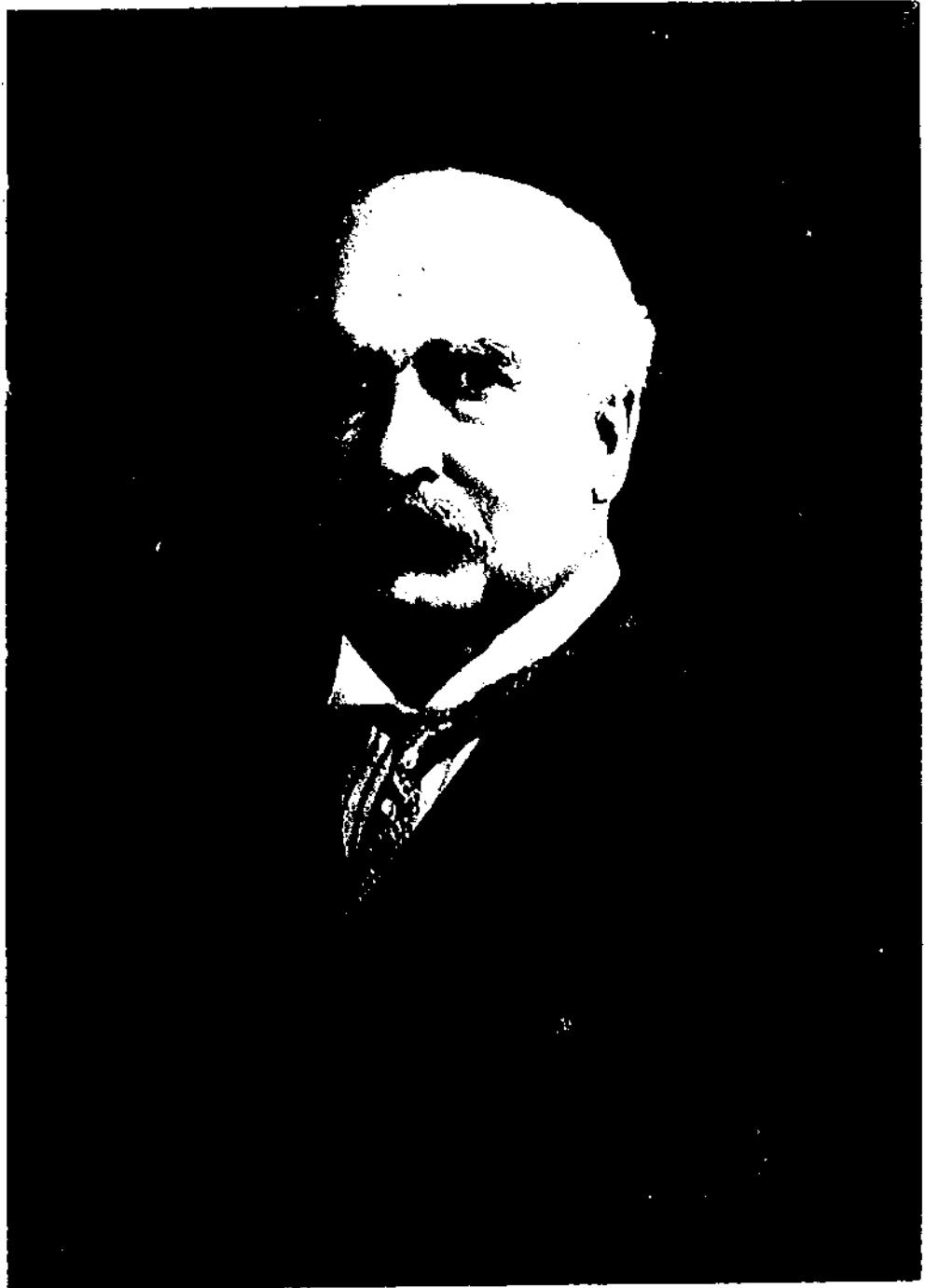
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**WATSON** From the maritime country of Louth, Province of Leinster, Ireland, came Thomas, son of Robert Watson, who lived and died in his native isle.

Thomas Watson was born in Louth in 1834, was left an orphan at an early age, came to the United States and died in Chester, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1900. He was eighteen years of age when he came to the United States in company with his sister Bridget and brothers, James and Patrick. He located in Holmesburg, now a part of Philadelphia, where he followed his trade of horseshoer. In 1859 he located in Chester, where he established the business now owned by his son. He continued there in prosperous business, honored and respected until his death in 1900. He was a Democrat in politics and a devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church. He married Sarah McPherson,



*John Roach*



*John P. Roach*

born in county Donegal, Ireland, who died in Chester in 1896, daughter of John and Kate McPherson, he a grain merchant of Castle Finn, County Donegal. Children (all but the first born in Chester, Pennsylvania) : Robert (of further mention); John, born August 2, 1861, now superintendent of the American Steel Foundries at Chester, married Mary Welsh; James, born March 3, 1864, now a horseshoer of Chester, married Elizabeth Bradbury; Thomas, born October 29, 1866, now superintendent of the pattern department of the New Castle Steel Casting Company, married (first) Mary Mackey, (second) Ida Boyer; Catherine, born 1868, now Sister Agatha of the Convent of The Immaculate Heart, Oak View, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; Mary, born 1870, married John Hamilton, an employee of the Sharpless Manufacturing Company and lives in West Chester, Pennsylvania; Joseph, born 1872, died 1890; Frances, Sarah and Susanna, all died in childhood.

Robert Watson, son of Thomas and Sarah (McPherson) Watson, was born in Byberry township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1859. He was but two months old when his parents moved to Chester and there his life has been spent. He attended the public schools of Chester, entering high school where he remained until 1875. He then secured a position in the armor plate weighing department at the Roach Ship Yard, remaining two years, then going with his father who taught him the horseshoer's trade. He worked at his trade for five years, then in 1882, entered the employ of George B. Woodman, grocer at Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia, with whom he remained until 1888. In that year he returned to Chester, resuming work at his trade with his father, continuing until the death of the latter, when he became owner of the business which he continues very successfully at No. 119 East Fifth street. He is a Republican in politics and from 1903 until 1911 served as member of the city council from the Third Ward. He was then employed by Mayor Ward, commissioner of highways, his term to expire in 1915. He has proved a most efficient commissioner, the number of macadamized streets in 1912, exceeding that of any previous year in the history of the city. He is also president of the Keystone Wire Board Box Company, incorporated in the state of Delaware. He has been a member of Hanley Fire Company twenty-five years and has served as trustee nine years. He is Past Grand Worthy President of Chester Lodge, No. 159, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Past Dictator of Chester Lodge, No. 285, Loyal Order of Moose, and for four years was a member of the credentials committee; member of the Heptasophis, and of the Modern Woodmen of America, Charter Oak Camp, No. 5806.

Robert Watson married in Chester, August 26, 1896, Bessie Harkins, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (McGlone) Harkins, both born in Ireland, came to the United States, where he died in 1906, aged ninety-eight years; his wife died in 1902. Children: Frances, died young; Catherine, born in Chester, June 1, 1909; Dorothy, born in Chester, April 3, 1911.

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Just why the term "Captains of industry" should be applied to ROACH present day financiers, solely because they have financed great industries, is not easily explained. But among those who justly bear the proud title must ever stand foremost, John Roach and his no less capable son, John B. Roach, and when the industrial record of the United States shall be made up for final inspection, no names will have better title to the "Roll of fame" than they. The name Roach (originally Roche) is best known in connection with iron and steel shipbuilding on the Delaware river at Chester, although for years prior to the coming to Pennsylvania, John Roach was a foremost iron manufacturer and heavy engine builder of New York City. When

the demand for an iron clad navy arose, it was to John Roach that the government turned for their first steel ships, yet it was from the hands of the same government that he received the blow that swept away his fortune and carried him to his grave.

John Roach, shipbuilder and manufacturer, was born at Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ireland, December 25, 1815, son of a merchant of high standing and integrity. His mother was a woman of intelligence, an untiring worker with a keen and a buoyant spirit, qualities she transmitted to her son. John was the eldest son of a large family and until he was thirteen years of age received the best educational advantage his birthplace afforded. At that age a crisis occurred in his father's affairs caused by his endorsing heavily for a friend, and in the struggle to make his endorsement good, he broke down his health and soon afterwards died. At the age of sixteen John decided to come to the United States, believing his industry and ambition would there bring him better returns than elsewhere. He landed in New York and then traveled sixty miles on foot to Allaire, in Monmouth County, New Jersey (now a forgotten village), and there secured work at the Howell Iron Works, then a prosperous enterprise in a prosperous village. He began at a wage of twenty-five cents daily, but by his industry and bright cheery manner, made a most favorable impression on the owner of the works, James P. Allaire, who advanced him and gave him every advantage possible. In a few years he had by careful saving and increasing his savings in other ways, twelve hundred dollars on deposit with Mr. Allaire, and in 1840 he drew five hundred dollars of it and journeyed westward to Illinois, where he purchased three hundred acres of land where the city of Peoria now stands, paying his five hundred dollars as a partial payment. About this time Mr. Allaire failed and Mr. Roach lost not only the seven hundred dollars, due him, but also the five hundred dollars paid on his land. He at once obtained a position in New York City, where he learned to make marine engine castings and similar foundry work, receiving one dollar per day. He again accumulated a small capital, then in company with three of his fellow workmen he purchased a small foundry in New York and was again started on the road to prosperity. He soon bought out his partners, enlarged his works and in 1856 was worth thirty thousand dollars. In that year his plant was destroyed by the explosion of a boiler; he was not able to collect the insurance, and after paying all his debts and obligations of every kind, found himself again without a dollar. But he had established a name in the business world for enterprise and integrity, that now proved to have a money value. He was able to secure substantial credit, rebuild his works and as the Etna Iron Works entered upon an era of great prosperity. He specialized in the heaviest type of marine engine, and built up an immense business. He built the great engines for the steam ram "Dunderberg," those used in the steam frigate "Neshaning," and in the Sound steamers "Bristol" and "Providence," all of which were the largest ever built in the United States at that time. In 1868 his business was increased to such an extent that he purchased the immense plant of the Morgan Iron Works in New York City, and soon afterwards the Neptune Works, the Franklin Forge and the Allaire Iron Works, and Reany Son & Archbold shipyard at Chester, Pennsylvania. This latter property was already a well established yard, fairly well equipped, with a river frontage of about a quarter of a mile on the widest and deepest portion of the Delaware river. A number of vessels had been built there, including several monitors for the United States Government. The firm of John B. Roach & Son was now re-organized as the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding & Engine Works, the Chester plant in charge of John B. Roach, becoming the largest part of their business. This plant will be more fully spoken of in the

portion devoted to John B. Roach, who was in charge there, his father rarely visiting the works oftener than once a week. John Roach, as president, conducted the financial affairs of the corporation from New York, and supervised the operation of the New York Works. The great bulk of the work done at both Chester and New York was, until after the Civil War, with private parties and corporations. Previous to 1865, the only work done for the government was in the building of large engines for government war vessels. He became convinced that a radical change was required in the construction of marine engines and advised the government that much of the machinery they were buying was a waste of money. This resulted in the Navy Department ordering Mr. Roach to build compound engines for the "Tennessee." He had great plans for building up our merchant marine and interested prominent statesmen in his project. In 1875 he constructed a sectional dry dock at Pensacola and in 1883 began the construction at Chester, of the famous dispatch boat "Dolphin," and the cruisers "Atlanta," "Boston" and "Chicago," the first ships of the new navy. These were built under the direction of the Naval Advisory Board, authorized by Congress and appointed by the President, consisting of two civil engineers and several naval officers, who drew plans, models and specification for the cruisers. When the "Dolphin" was completed, she was accepted by the board, after a trial, as coming up to the conditions and requirements of the contract. The then secretary of the navy, William C. Whitney, refused to accept the vessel and appointed another board to put her through further special tests. He also ruled that Mr. Roach's contract was not legal. As his large capital was involved in these contracts, his failure to effect a settlement with the government led him for the protection of his bondsmen and creditors to stop business. On July 18, 1885, he made an assignment and from that day until he lost consciousness he could never refer to the subject without uncontrollable emotion. His life was a marvel of industrial labor and he impressed his genius and individuality upon the time in which he lived, probably to a greater extent than any other American manufacturer. His life was typical of the great possibilities open to a man of courage, initiative and energy, being dominated by rare fortitude, courage and perseverance, and combined with his abilities, commanded national and international regard, closing as it did amid circumstances that excited the warmest human sympathy. Under the strain his powerful constitution and iron will broke, and he died January 10, 1887, of cancer of the mouth, similar to that which caused the death of General Grant.

He married, in 1837, in New Jersey, Emmeline Johnson. Two of his sons were eminent in the business world, John Baker Roach, of whom further, and Stephen W. Roach, who was connected with the Morgan Iron Works, of New York City.

John Baker Roach was born in the city of New York, December 7, 1839, second in a family of seven sons and two daughters. He was educated at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, New York, and began business life in a wholesale coffee establishment, but later entered his father's office. The confinement was injurious to his health and for a time he was manager of a large farm in Dutchess County, New York, owned by his father, where he regained health and strength. After the purchase of the Morgan Iron Works by John Roach in 1867, he admitted John B. Roach as a partner under the firm name, John Roach & Son. In 1871 when the shipyard at Chester was purchased, it was decided to place the son in active management of that branch, which later made the name of Roach famous. Immediately after the purchase of the yard and the organization of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, John Roach, president, John B. Roach, Secretary, and repre-

sentative of his father, they began building iron steamships on a scale hitherto unheard of. New lines were established, and old ones encouraged to add to their fleets the style of iron ships, which the old sea captains contemptuously dubbed "tin ships." One after another the steamship companies placed orders for the "Roach ships," and in three years a force of two thousand men, drawn from the surrounding states, was employed at the Chester Works. At the other Roach industries an equal number were employed in the furnishing of material and building engines for the ships at Chester. The great forges, foundries and shops were kept running at full speed and an era of great prosperity for Chester set in. The first iron vessel built by the Roach firm was the "City of San Antonio," a small vessel for the Mallory line, followed by many others for the same company, including in 1894 the "San Jacinto," a double screw steamship, the finest coasting steamer ever constructed. On March 18, 1874, the Pacific Mail Steamship "City of Peking" was launched, at that time the largest ship in the world, except the "Great Eastern." There stands to the credit of the Roach yard the first compound engines ever built in this country; the first iron sailing ship, and the first steel ships, the "Dolphin," "Chicago," "Boston" and "Atlantic," the first vessels of our modern navy. After the assignment made by John Roach, on July 18, 1885, the business on hand was closed up and in 1887 the company re-organized with John B. Roach, president of the Delaware River Works and vice-president of the Morgan Iron Company. He was in complete charge of the Chester plant and in a short time the company was again in a prosperous condition. The Roaches were pioneers in iron shipbuilding, and in all the years since, their shipyard has been one of the leading yards in the country. There have been built the finest of steamships, steamboats, ferry boats, yachts and sailing ships to the value of many millions of dollars, and at the great works has been educated one of the finest bodies of mechanics to be found in any industry in the country. During all the years no strike, or serious difficulty, has occurred at the yards, Mr. Roach's policy having always been to deal with his men direct and to listen in person to every legitimate complaint. These men built the "Priscilla," then the largest and handsomest steamboat leaving New York Harbor, and the product of their skill may be found in every United States Port. Mr. Roach was personally familiar with the details of the construction of every vessel laid down in the yard, and few men in any business so completely grasped the details of a complicated industry as he. Every mechanic in the yard recognized him as a critical judge of the work and all strove for his approval. Besides his large interests in the shipbuilding company, he became a director of the Seaboard Steel Casting Company, the Chester National Bank, the Cambridge Trust Company, and gave financial support to many enterprises of a minor nature. His career as a shipbuilder rivals that of his father, whose close business associate he was for many years, while as representative and successor at the head of the great Chester shipbuilding plant he has always been supreme. True "Captains of industry" both, and identified with every plate, beam, bolt, shaft or part of the great engines and ships they built. Pioneers in a full sense, they gave to the world a new industry and to the city of Chester a posterity and a name that shall ever endure. In political faith Mr. Roach is a Republican. He is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, the Engineers' Club of New York, and the Penn Club of Chester.

He married, in 1861, Mary Caroline, daughter of David and Gertrude Wallace of Staatsburg, New York. Of their eleven children, five grew to adult years: Sarah E., died in 1893, married Charles E. Schuyler, of New York; Emmeline Wallace, married, in 1892, William C. Sproul, the capitalist and statesman of Chester; Mary Garretta, married (first) in 1893, Dr. Frederick



J. W. Bach.

Farwell Long Jr., who died in May, 1906, and she married (second) in December, 1912, George Forbes, lawyer, of Baltimore, Maryland; John, married, in 1899, Hortense Moller, of Hoboken, New Jersey, and resides in New York; William McPherson.

William McPherson Roach, youngest son of John B. Roach, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1877. He was educated in private schools, Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, and Columbia University, leaving the latter in his junior year. He resides in Chester engaged in the management of his own private estate. He is a Republican in politics. He married, in the City of Mexico, April 25, 1906, Julia Josefina Enriqueta Hidalgo de Vries, daughter of Senator Don Juan Hidalgo. Child: Juan Federico Farwell Hidalgo Roach, born in Mexico City, February 2, 1907.

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Although a resident of Chester since childhood, Mr. Benjamin C. FOX Fox was born in Germany, being brought to Chester when young.

He was born February 24, 1868, and obtained his primary education in the public schools of Chester. In 1889 he entered Pennsylvania Military Institute at Chester, continuing through a course of three years. Choosing the profession of law he began study under the preceptorship of Judge William B. Broomall, continuing his studies under the judge's instruction until 1895, when he was admitted to the Delaware County bar. He at once began the practice of law in Chester and now is well established in practice with offices in his own, the Fox Building, on Welsh, near the corner of Fifth street, Chester. He has been for several years largely interested in real estate in all sections of Chester, and until recently was the owner of the large building on the corner of Fifth and Welsh streets, now used by the New Chester Water Company. The Fox Building adjoining, recently completed, is an office building and one of his latest improvements to the city.

Mr. Fox has always been interested in public affairs; is a firm believer in the commission form of government for American cities, and in his study of the best forms of municipal government has traveled all over the United States, Great Britain, and the countries of Continental Europe. He is a Republican in politics and in 1911 was a candidate at the primaries for the nomination for mayor of Chester. He is an active member of the Chester Board of Trade, served for three years as secretary, and in 1909 was president. He is a member of the Masonic order belonging to Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar, and Lulu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Tall Cedars, No. 21, and Chester Lodge, No. 488, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Fox married, December 30, 1911, in New York City, Ingeborg Jorgensen, born in Copenhagen, Denmark.

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Tracing English family history back through the centuries, DOWNING the antiquarian finds a clear line of Downing descent from Geoffrey Downing, born March 7, 1524. He was a dignitary of county Essex, styled "gentleman" and bore arms: "Gules a fesse naire, between two lions passant, quadrant ermine." Crest: "Out of a ducal coronet a swan or." The quartering and color show royal descent, which came through the marriages with Plantagenets, of both Geoffrey Downing and his grandson Calybut. Geoffrey married October 8, 1548, Elizabeth Winfield and died September 17, 1595, leaving male issue.

Arthur Downing, son of Geoffrey Downing, was born at the family seat in county Essex, England, Pynest, Poles, Belchano, born August 1, 1550, died at Lexham, county Norfolk, England, September 19, 1606. He married June 10, 1573, Susan Calybut and had issue: Calybut, see forward; John, born 1581, died 1617; Dorothy, born 1584, died 1651; Anna, born 1586, died 1658; Susan, born 1589, died 1642.

Calybut Downing, eldest son of Arthur Downing, was born June 1, 1574, and had his estates in Sherrington, Gloucestershire, England, where he died in 1642. He married (first) January 8, 1594, Elizabeth (Winfield) Morrison, widow of Edward Morrison. He married (second) August 5, 1604, Anna Hogan; children: Emanuel, see forward; Calybut (2), born 1596, died 1644; Elizabeth, born 1598, died 1660; Susan, 1601, died 1651.

Emanuel Downing, son of Calybut Downing, was born at Sherrington, Gloucestershire, England, December 10, 1594, died in London, England, July 26, 1676. He resided in Sherrington, Dublin, Ireland, Salem, Massachusetts (coming to America in 1638), and London, England. He married (first) June 7, 1614, a Miss Ware of Dublin, (second) April 10, 1622, Lucy Winthrop; children by second marriage: George, born 1625, died 1654; Nicholas, born 1627, died 1698; Henry, see forward.

Henry Downing, son of Emanuel Downing, was born March 10, 1630, died September 25, 1698. He held an officer's commission in the Kings Own Guards and had his family seat at East Hatley, Cambridgeshire, England. He married, June 2, 1665, Jane Clotworthy, and had issue: Adam, see forward; John, born 1667, died 1736; George, born 1668, died 1729; Elizabeth, born 1669, died 1740; Daniel, born 1670, died 1733; Anne, born 1672, died 1674; Margaret, born 1675, died 1723; Anne, born 1678, died 1757.

Colonel Adam Downing, eldest son of Henry Downing, was born March 18, 1666, died May 17, 1719. He was a resident of London (Downing street) for many years; a strong partisan of King William of Orange and accompanied him to Ireland in 1689, holding the rank of colonel; fought at the siege of Londonderry ("Derry"), and was later deputy governor of Londonderry county. He married, November 15, 1693, Margaret Jackson, of Colerain, county of Derry, Ireland, and had issue: Henry, born 1697, died 1712; John, see forward.

John Downing, youngest son of Colonel Adam Downing, was born April 16, 1700, died September 3, 1762. He was a resident of Dawson's Bridge, Belfast and Rowes gift in Derry. He married, June 10, 1727, Margaret Rowe, of Rowes gift, and had issue: Clotworthy, see forward; Dawson, born 1739, died 1808; John, born 1740, died 1792.

Clotworthy Downing, son of John Downing, was born April 4, 1728, spent his life at Dawson's Bridge, Ballaghy and Rowes gift in Derry, and died November 13, 1801. He married, June 14, 1753, Elizabeth Gifford, and had issue: William, see forward; John, born 1760, died 1820; Gifford, born 1762, died 1830.

William Downing, son of Clotworthy Downing, was born March 13, 1754, died April 10, 1803, after a life spent in his native county at Dawson's Bridge, Ballaghy and Rowes gift. He married August 5, 1784, Jane Colwell, of Money more, in county Derry; children: William Colwell, born 1786, married 1811, died 1868; James, see forward.

James Downing, son of William Downing, was born November 10, 1798, resided at Money more, county Derry, and died February 14, 1874. He married, October 20, 1830, Elizabeth Brown Duff, and had issue: Robert William, see forward; Jane Elizabeth, born 1837, died 1839.

Robert William Downing, only son of James Downing, was born January

22, 1835. He became a resident of the city of Philadelphia, where he rose to exceptional prominence in civic affairs. He also became an official of the Pennsylvania railroad, holding the position of assistant comptroller by appointment in February, 1872, and being elected to that position in May, 1874. He resided in the fourteenth ward of Philadelphia, where he held the office of school director and represented that ward in select council 1871 to 1875, serving as president of that body 1874-1875. He was also a member of the commission in charge of the erection of the city hall, Broad and Market streets; member of the board of Fairmount Park commissioners; member of the Board of City Trusts; member of the Board of Prison Inspectors for Philadelphia county and comptroller of the Board of Education. He served in the war between the states as a non-commissioned officer of the Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. In political faith he was a Republican.

He married (first) March 8, 1854, Elizabeth Lefferts Addis, born March 8, 1836, died December 13, 1885. He married (second) February 1, 1887, Catherine Parker Dackson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Children, first six by first marriage, two by second marriage: Charles Gardner, born December 26, 1854, married Mary Leah Brown, of Philadelphia, born September 17, 1857; Frank Taggart, see forward; Robert Brown, born and died 1858; William Colwell, born April 16, 1860, married, 1883, Martha Jane Taylor of Philadelphia, born September 11, 1861; Lillian, born 1861, died 1882; Robert William (2), born 1864, married November 4, 1886, Charlesanna Heritage Myers of Philadelphia, born August 5, 1866; Spencer Brown, born 1893; Roberta Brown, 1895.

Frank Taggart Downing, son of Robert William Downing and his first wife, was born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1857, resided in Moylan, Pennsylvania, where he died in the fall of 1905. He was a well educated man and at the time of his death was assistant to the comptroller of the Pennsylvania railroad. He was a member of the Union League Club and a Republican in political affiliation.

He married, in 1882, Belle Rank Howard, of Philadelphia, born May 13, 1857; children: Frank Taggart (2), born and died February 7, 1885; Elizabeth Addis, born December 27, 1886, in Philadelphia, married Elwood J. Turner, (q. v.) ; Addis Howard, see forward; Isabel, born May 17, 1891, married, January 15, 1913, Charles Willing Huber, and resides in Merion, Pennsylvania.

Addis Howard Downing, son of Frank Taggart and Belle R. (Howard) Downing, was born in Philadelphia, February 14, 1889, of the fifteenth recorded generation of his family, dating from Geoffrey Downing of Essex, England, 1524-1595. He attended a private school in Media, Pennsylvania, until he was twelve years of age, then until 1906 was a student at the Episcopal Academy on Locust street, Philadelphia; then entered Phillip's Academy, Exeter, Massachusetts, whence he was graduated class of 1910, and then for one year was a student of the Wharton school, University of Pennsylvania. In December, 1912, he located in Chester, Pennsylvania, establishing the real estate and insurance firm of A. H. Downing & Company, with offices in the Cambridge building, where he is conducting a satisfactory business. He is an energetic, capable young business man and inherits the many virtues of his sires. He is an independent in politics; an attendant of the Presbyterian church; member of Phi Kappa Psi (University of Pennsylvania), Kappa Epsilon Psi (Phillips Exeter Academy); the Canteen Club (University of Pennsylvania), and the Springhaven Country Club.

Mr. Downing married, June 23, 1913, in St. Paul, Minnesota, Ruth Evelyn, born in St. Paul, daughter of Edward A. Konantz, a lumber dealer of that

city and his wife, Minnesota Hendrickson. The family home is in Moylan, Delaware county.

**NOTHNAGLE** From far-away Germany came about 1850, William Nothnagle, born in Hesse in 1837, who located in Chester, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the butcher business until he retired in 1888. His death occurred in 1905. His widow, Bertha (Weis) Nothnagle, born in Germany, survives him, a resident of Chester, with her grandson, Dr. Frank R. Nothnagle. Children of William and Bertha (Weis) Nothnagle: 1. Frank, born in Chester in 1861, now engaged in the butcher business there; married Lizzie Henry, of Chester, deceased. 2. Charles A., of whom further. 3. Edward, born in Chester in 1865, now a painter and decorator; married Margaret Goff, and resides in Chester.

(II) Charles A., son of William and Bertha (Weis) Nothnagle, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1863, and is now a resident of Paulsboro, New Jersey. He was educated in the high school of Chester, and grew up as his father's assistant in the meat market. Later he moved to Paulsboro, New Jersey, where he is now engaged in the same line, being proprietor of a market and meat business. He is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; in politics is a Republican; and in religion a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Nothnagle married Josephine Ireland, born in Chester, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ireland, both deceased; children: William, died in childhood; Charles, born February 9, 1886, in Chester, now a machinist, married Beatrice Miller, of Paulsboro, where they reside; Frank R., see forward.

(III) Dr. Frank R. Nothnagle, youngest son of Charles A. and Josephine (Ireland) Nothnagle, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1888. He attended the public school there until he was about nine years of age, when his parents moved to Paulsboro, New Jersey. Here he continued his studies, and was graduated from the high school in 1906. In September, 1906, he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M. D. in the class of 1910. He served one year as interne at Chester Hospital and then began private practice, locating at Second and Penn streets, Chester, where he is becoming well established as a safe, skillful and honorable physician. He is on the obstetrical staff of Chester Hospital, and is a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society and the Delaware County Medical Society. He also belongs to Chester Lodge No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons.

Dr. Nothnagle married, January 25, 1913, Florence Dyson, born in Chester, daughter of George and Sarah (Miller) Dyson, the latter born in England.

**MONIHAN** The Monihans of Ireland have long been an agricultural family of that isle, some of them land owners, all men of good standing and intelligence.

In this country the family was founded by James Monihan, who was well educated, a good linguist, and in New York was for many years interpreter at the emigration offices, aiding emigrants. He married and had issue.

John, son of James Monihan, was born in Ireland in 1843. He came to the United States before his marriage, settling in Brandywine, Pennsylvania, later moved to Landenberg, where he yet resides. He entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, served for many years and is now upon the retired list. He is a Democrat in politics, and state vice-president of the Ancient Or-

der of Hibernians of Delaware Division, No. 4. In religious faith he is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He married Julia Haley, born in Ireland, daughter of Matthew Haley, who settled in Brandywine prior to the marriage of his daughter and there died. Children of John Monihan: 1. James, married Mary Curry, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania; now is general yard master for the "Nickel Plate" Railroad at Cleveland, Ohio. 2. Ella, married James Riley, of Philadelphia, both deceased. 3. Andrew, married Emily Murray, of Conshohocken, Pennsylvania; resides in Philadelphia, freight claim investigator for the Pennsylvania Railroad. 4. Julia, married Peter Lafferty, a railroad conductor, now of Buffalo, New York. 5. Josephine, a teacher in the Avondale, (Pennsylvania) high school. 6. Daniel Joseph, see forward.

Dr. Daniel J. Monihan, son of John and Julia (Haley) Monihan, was born in Landenberg, Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1882. He was educated in the public schools, West Chester State Normal, leaving the latter institution and taking a business course at Goldey's Business College at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1897. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, continuing until 1903, when he began the carrying out of a long formed plan. He entered the Medical Department of Medico-Chirurgical College, whence he was graduated M. D., class of May, 1907. After graduation he served as interne in the college hospital for eight months, then as interne in the Philadelphia General Hospital at Blockley for eighteen months. He then began general practice at Crum Lynne, Delaware County, but in 1909 removed to Chester where he is now well established in practice, with offices at Broad Street and Morton Avenue. He was a member of the Surgical Society at college; is a present member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Delaware County Medical Society, Blockley Medical Society, Philadelphia Medical Club, Americus Council, No. 242, Knights of Columbus. In political faith Dr. Monihan is an independent, and he is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church. He is unmarried.

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**NORTHAM** The Northams trace to ancient Virginia families on both maternal and paternal lines, the Northams and Byrds being of both Colonial and Revolutionary fame. The Byrd ancestry leads back to William Byrd, born 1674, died 1744. He was educated in England, The Netherlands and France; was a fellow of the Royal Society of England and came to Virginia as receiver general of that province. He also served under three appointments as Colonial agent for Virginia in London. For thirty-seven years he was a member of the provincial council of Virginia and was chosen its president. He had in his famous Virginia home "Westover," the largest private library in America and was one of the literary lights of his day. An excerpt from the Westover manuscripts left by him was published in Senator Lodge's "Classics of Literature." The home seat of the Northams was in Accomack county, Virginia, where William Thomas Northam owned a farm. He was of Revolutionary ancestry.

William Byrd Northam, son of William Thomas Northam, was born at the family seat in Accomack county, October 1, 1848, now a resident of Chester, Pennsylvania. He was educated in Virginia, but at the age of twenty years located in Cape May county, New Jersey, where he engaged in farming. Later he moved to Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, where until 1888 he was employed in the iron works. In the latter year he located in Chester, Pennsylvania, where he is connected with the Chester Traction company. In political faith, Mr. Northam is a Republican, and in religious belief a Baptist. He belongs to Mo-

zart Lodge, Philadelphia, Free and Accepted Masons; the Junior Order of American Mechanics; the Shield of Honor and Knights of Malta.

He married Mary Elizabeth Spare, born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Spare, a Civil War veteran, a survivor of the battle of Gettysburg, but died the following August. He was a farmer of Montgomery county and a man of substance. His wife, who was Miss Bitting, died when her daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was quite young. Children of William Byrd Northam: George V., born August 25, 1875, now foreman of the Lorain Steel Company at Lorain, Ohio, married Elizabeth Mathers of Chester, Pennsylvania; Harry S., born November 18, 1877, now an electrician in Ohio, married Maime Reynolds of Chester; William Byrd (2) (of whom further); Ella, born February 14, 1881, married Alfred C. Thorpe, a coal dealer of Chester, their home; J. Albert, born April, 1883, now a salesman for Lewis Brothers, wholesale grocers, married Annie Taylor of Chester; Margaret M., born in 1885, married Harry Ruch, foreman of the Hot Water plant at Sharon Hill, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; Elsie, born March 12, 1888, married Harry Hunter, clerk with the American Foundry Company and resides in Chester; Emily, born August 24, 1891, married Albert P. Taylor, advertisement broker, and resides at Upland, Pennsylvania; Charles B., born April 24, 1895, now stenographer for the Texas Oil company and resides in Chester.

William Byrd (2) Northam was born at Port Providence, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1879. He attended the public schools of Chester county; in Schuylkill township; Oak Grove and Spring City. From the age of eleven to sixteen years he worked in the cotton mills, except for one term in the Chester schools. In 1895 he entered Williamson's Free Trade School, situated two miles from Media, took a full course and was graduated a machinist and mechanical draughtsman in 1899. For three years of that period he worked in a Chester machine shop, that being the practical part of the course of study. In 1900 he began the study of law under the preceptorship of George B. Lindsay and William B. Harvey and on December 29, 1902, was admitted to the Delaware county bar. He at once began practice in Chester, opening offices at 140 East Seventh street, where he is well established in a satisfactory and growing practice.

He is an independent Republican in politics; a member of the Baptist Church; the Junior Order of American Mechanics, Col. David Houston Council No. 739, of which he is past councillor; the Patriotic Sons of America, Washington Camp No. 81; and of the Delaware County Bar Association. Mr. Northam is unmarried.

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From Robert Taylor, of the Society of Friends from 1681, TAYLOR down to the present, the Taylor family has been a leading one in Chester and Delaware counties. Robert Taylor from Little Leigh, Cheshire, England, came to this country in 1682. On March 3, of 1681, he purchased one thousand acres in Chester county, Pennsylvania, of which six hundred were in the neighborhood of the present village of Broomall, four hundred were situated south of the Springfield water basin and all conveyed to him under an original grant from William Penn, made March 3, 1681, surveyed, November 11, 1682. Robert Taylor was a member of the Society of Friends, married and the founder of an important, influential family. From him through the line of his eldest son sprang the author and poet, Bayard Taylor, and from the line of his seventh son, springs James Irvin Taylor, of Chester.

Thomas Taylor, son of Robert Taylor, married Mary Howell.



J. Irvin Taylor

Thomas (2) Taylor, eldest son of Thomas (1) Taylor, married Mary Adams.

Robert (2) Taylor, eldest son of Thomas (2) Taylor, married (second) Catherine McCloskey. He was a soldier in the Revolution.

Robert (3) Taylor, son of Robert (2) Taylor, and his second wife, married Catherine Cummings, of Scotch descent. His father-in-law, James Cummings, was a soldier of the Revolution. William Taylor, son of Robert (3) Taylor, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1815, died in 1903, a Methodist in religious faith, a Republican in politics, but later a zealous third party Prohibitionist.

He married, in 1836, Jane Boyd, with whom fifty years later he celebrated the golden anniversary of his wedding day, surrounded by children, grandchildren and friends. His sons are: James W., Robert and Henry; daughters: Eliza, Mary, Kate and Hannah.

Robert (4) Taylor, son of William and Jane (Boyd) Taylor, was born in New London, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1838, died in March, 1891. He received a good English education and early in life engaged in farming; later became a contractor and builder. In 1884 he removed his residence to Chester, where he continued contracting and building with remarkable success. In one year he erected buildings valued at nearly one hundred thousand dollars and in each year gained in favor as an honorable, trustworthy and capable builder, and a man of upright character. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a faith he embraced when sixteen years of age. He was for many years a trustee of Trinity Church in Chester, superintendent of the Sunday School, and a most active, liberal supporter of all church interests. He was a strong advocate of temperance and allied with the prohibition party in political faith. He served as school director of Aston township, Delaware county, and always aided the cause of education to the full extent of his ability. He was a member of the Benevolent Lodge No. 50, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but would never accept the lodge monetary benefits to which he was entitled. He married, in 1862, Lydia E. Howard, a daughter of Benjamin and Henrietta (Miller) Howard, the latter, daughter of Daniel (2) Miller, and granddaughter of Daniel (1) Miller, a soldier of the Revolution; children: James Irvin, William H., Howard D., Ruth W., and Charles W.

James Irvin Taylor, eldest son of Robert (4) and Lydia E. (Howard) Taylor, was born in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1863. He was educated in the public schools and at West Chester State Normal, attending the latter, however, but one term. He then began learning the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father. He worked at his trade in the residential districts of Philadelphia, remaining there until his father had established a contracting business in Chester. He then joined him until 1891, when upon the death of his father he began contracting on his own account. After the death of Robert (4) Taylor in 1891, J. Irvin Taylor formed a partnership with his younger brother, Howard D., and under the firm name, J. I. Taylor & Brother, operated one year, erecting twenty-two buildings during that period. They then dissolved, and J. Irvin Taylor continued again alone. He has continued steadily along until the present time, keeping a force of mechanics at work continuously, and has added eight hundred dwellings to the taxable property of Chester. Many of these, perhaps half, he has built himself and later sold. Some were for business and public purposes, but the greater part by far have been beautiful, well planned, desirable residences. The development and improvement in the Eighth and Market street district, is due to his enterprise, while at Third and Upland streets he has erected twenty-four residences. But all over the city of Chester may be found

residences and buildings erected by him. He is now constructing a real estate office building at Sixth and Market streets.

Not only has Chester benefitted by his public spirit and enterprise, but he has also given much time to the public service. He was four years a member of common council, and for nine years a useful member of the board of education: He was instrumental in having the city build the Ninth street bridge over Chester Creek and in his building operations has been the means of adding to the city, West Ninth street, Spruce street; Dupont, Barclay street, Penn street, Fifth street and Taylor Terrace. In politics he was for many years a Republican, but in the campaign of 1912 joined with the Progressive party and was then candidate for the legislature. In 1905 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for mayor of Chester, and in religious faith he is a member of Madison Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Chester Lodge No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Commandery No. 66, Knights Templar, and to Lulu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Philadelphia. Other orders with which he is connected are: Leiperville Lodge No. 263, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is Past Noble Grand; Chester Lodge No. 488, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Chester Camp, Modern Woodmen of the World, and the Order of Heptasophs.

In early manhood, Mr. Taylor, in his reading and study, became interested in phrenology, and in 1886 took a course in that science at the Institute of Phrenology in New York city, from whence he was graduated. The science he retains for his own satisfaction only, never having attempted its use professionally, regarding himself simply as an amateur, but deriving a great deal of pleasure from the private exercise of his knowledge. He has the respect of his community as a citizen and a well established standing as a capable, honorable, substantial business man.

Mr. Taylor married, October 5, 1887, Emma Beaumont, in Calvary Episcopal Church at Rockdale, Rev. James Walker performing the ceremony. She is the daughter of Richard and Hannah (Mills) Beaumont, both parents born in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England; children: Robert Leslie, born in Upland, Pennsylvania, graduate Chester high school, Pierce's Business College, now a student at the University of Pennsylvania; Helen Beaumont, graduate Chester high school; Paul I., deceased; Emma Marguerite, a student in high school; Charles James Irvin, student in Chester high school; Frank Howard, attending Lincoln school; Chester. The family home is at No. 512 West Ninth street, Chester, Pennsylvania.

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Born in England, Basil Cooper when a young man came to this  
COOPER country settling in Talbot county, Maryland, later in Kent county, Delaware, where he spent his life engaged in farming. He was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in political faith was a Democrat. He married Miss Cooper of Talbot county, Maryland, and founded the family of which Clarence C. Cooper of Chester, Pennsylvania, is representative; children: Mark (see forward); Mary, died in Kent county, Delaware, married James Hendrickson.

Mark Cooper, son of Basil Cooper, the English emigrant, was born in Kent county, Delaware; there lived and died aged forty-eight years. He was a farmer all his life; a Democrat and a Methodist. He married Lucretia Hill, who did not survive her husband but a short time, dying at the age forty-five years; children: John, born in 1849, died in Kent county, a farmer. He married Lizzie Killein, who survives him a resident of Harrington city, Delaware;

Lucretia, born in 1851, married William Billings, a farmer of Kent county—both deceased; James B. (see forward); Mark (2), born 1855, deceased, a farmer, he married Emma Scott, who survives him a resident of Harrington city; Elizabeth, born 1860, deceased, married William Rosenstock, now residing in Norwood, Pennsylvania.

James B. Cooper, son of Mark and Lucretia (Hill) Cooper, was born in Kent county, Delaware, at Harrington city, September 22, 1853. He was educated in the public schools, became his father's farm assistant and until 1910 was constantly engaged in the business of a farmer. In that year he joined his son, Clarence C. Cooper, in the general produce commission business in Chester and there continues. He is a Democrat in politics and an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Anna, daughter of Alexander and Lydia (Lewis) Simpson of Harrington city, both deceased. Alexander was a son of Clement C. Simpson, born in Maryland in 1809, died in Kent county, Delaware in 1883, a farmer and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Ann Morris, born 1815, died in Kent county in 1880. Children: Alexander, married Lydia Lewis, who was the mother of his nineteen children of whom Anna, wife of James B. Cooper, was the eldest. Eight of these children are yet living; three died unnamed; two died young, the others reaching years of maturity. Both Alexander and his wife Lydia (Lewis) Simpson are deceased. Mary, died unmarried; John, resides in Carbondale, Kansas, a farmer. He married a widow, Mrs. Wachneyer; Ezekiel, died in Harrington city, a carpenter. He married Louisa Calloway, who survives him; James, married Sarah Meredith and resides at Harrington city, a farmer; Sarah, married Andrew Melvin, a farmer and resides in Dorchester county, Maryland; Annie, died young. Children of James B. Cooper: Clarence Cecil (see forward); Bessie, born August 24, 1883, died October 28, 1913, married Clarence Martz, a clerk in Chester, now deceased. She resides in Chester with her two children, Hazel and Cooper.

Clarence Cecil Cooper, only son of James B. and Anna (Simpson) Cooper, was born at Harrington city, Delaware, June 16, 1881. He was educated in the public schools of Kent county, continuing his studies until 1898. He began business life as an employee of the Pennsylvania Steel Casting Company in Chester, remaining until 1901. He then entered the employ of Brighton and Johnson, commission merchants of Chester, remaining with that firm until 1906, becoming thoroughly familiar with the commission business, finding it both congenial and profitable. In 1906 he formed a partnership with I. M. Wolf and started a similar business for himself. This association continued until 1910, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Cooper continuing in the same lines but alone, at No. 210 Edgemont Avenue, Chester. He also has a larger office and storage rooms at Second and Edgemont Avenue. He has been very successful in his business, has a good line of shippers from many localities and holds their entire confidence. His dealings are based on the principle of the "square deal!" and both his shippers and customers have found that this principle is strictly adhered to. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Franklin Fire Company of Chester, having joined in 1902 in coming of age; also belongs to the Junior Order American Mechanics; is a Democrat in politics and attends the Episcopal church.

He married in Chester, August 15, 1906, Minnie Brighton, born in Boston, England—her parents, Abram and Jane (Lawton) Brighton, coming to the United States when she was an infant and settling in Upland, Pennsylvania, but now living in Chester, retired. Child: James Brighton, born in Chester, January 21, 1908.

HOSKINS A monument still standing to the memory of John Hoskins, the emigrant ancestor, is the old Hoskins House (Edgemont Avenue, below Third street) Chester, built in 1688.

John Hoskins and wife Mary, came from England in 1682 and settled at Chester. He was one of the original purchasers under Penn, from whom he bought before leaving England, two hundred fifty acres which were laid out to him in Middletown township in 1684. In August, 1684, he purchased from John Sinnock, the property in Chester upon which he built the house in 1688. John Hoskins was a member of the Society of Friends; member of General Assembly of 1683, and kept the old house as an inn. His will is signed John Hodgskins, but his executors in their report spell it Hoskins. He left two children, John (2) and Mary, also a widow Mary, who married (second) in 1700, George Woodier of Chester. She was an active member of the Friends Meeting at Chester, of which she and Ann Posey were appointed overseers in 1696.

John (2) Hoskins was elected sheriff of Chester county in 1700, being then not more than twenty-three years of age and continued to hold that office until 1715, except during the year 1708. He married in 1698, Ruth Atkinson, who died in 1739—he died in 1716. They had issue: John (3), born 1699; Stephen, born 1701; George, born 1703, died young; Joseph, born 1705, and Mary, born 1707. From John (2) Hoskins springs the Chester family herein recorded.

A later John Hoskins, was born in Chester and died in Rockdale aged eighty years, born about 1750. He was a contractor and farmer, a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcópal Church. He married Mary Evans, born in Chester, died in Middletown township, who bore him John R., married Mary Chever; William (of further mention); Joseph, died in Maryland, a farmer; Minerva, married Aaron Massey; Hannah, married Joseph Griswold.

William Hoskins, son of John and Mary (Evans) Hoskins, was born in Rockdale, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, died at Lima, Pennsylvania, in 1880, aged about seventy-three years. He was a farmer all his active life; a Democrat and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Charlotte Taylor, born in Media, Pennsylvania, who died aged about seventy-four years, daughter of John Taylor, born in Village Green, Delaware county. John Taylor was a revolutionary soldier, captured at the battle of Long Island, and confined on a prison ship in the harbor at New Haven, Connecticut, where he nearly died from starvation and privation. He was finally released through the kindness of a commission merchant of New Haven and returned to his home, but not until he had married a Miss Richards of New Haven. He spent the remainder of his days a farmer of Delaware county. Children of William Hoskins; Joseph, married Miss Broomall of Delhi, who survives him a resident of Darby township; John, a wheelwright, married Jane Brown, both deceased; Aaron M. (of whom further); Cheyney, died aged twenty-two years; Henry, a contractor, married Sarah James and now resides in Berwyn, Pennsylvania; Hamilton, a farmer, married Emma Baumgarten, both deceased; Esther, died young; Martha, married Robert Johnson, whom she survives a resident of Lima; Anna, married Thomas Garrett, whom she survives, residing in Lima.

Aaron M. Hoskins, son of William and Charlotte (Taylor) Hoskins, was born in Village Green, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1836, died at Elwyn in the same county, March 8, 1911. He was a farmer and cattle dealer of Delaware county all his life, an active energetic man of business and a good citizen. For many years he was an elder of the Presbyterian Church and in politics a Democrat. He married Josephine Williams, born in East Media, January 24, 1844, daughter of Thomas T. and Catherine (Thomas) Williams

—he a farmer and blacksmith of Elwyn, son of Ambrose and Phoebe (Trimble) Williams, who both died at their farm in Middletown township, Presbyterians, and he a Democrat. Ambrose Williams was born in Ireland and the founder of his family in Delaware county. Children of Thomas T. Williams: Josephine, married Aaron M. Hoskins, of previous mention; Emma, born in 1843, died in 1885, unmarried; Mary Harper, born in 1885, now residing with Mrs. Josephine Hoskins, widow of Aaron M. Hoskins at Elwyn; John, born in 1847, died in 1897, a blacksmith; Alfred, born in 1854, died in 1911, married Margaret Griel, who survives him a resident of Lancaster. Children of Aaron M. Hoskins: Thomas Herman, born January 18, 1871, now an ice and coal dealer in Elwyn; John (of whom further); Mabel, died aged nineteen.

Dr. John Hoskins, son of Aaron M. and Josephine (Williams) Hoskins, and a descendant of John and Mary Hoskins, the emigrant, was born at Elwyn, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1873. He was educated in Media high school; Media academy, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Ph. G., class of 1895; University of Pennsylvania, M. D., class of 1898. He at once located in Chester, Pennsylvania, where his learning and skill in the treatment of diseases have brought him the reward of a large practice. He opened his first office at No. 2407 West Third street, where he has always remained. He is a member of Delaware county Medical Society; a communicant of the Presbyterian church; a Democrat in politics and for two years a member of council. He is unmarried.

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The emigrant ancestor of the Palmers of Delaware County, PALMER Pennsylvania, settled in the Township of Concord, Chester (now Delaware County), Pennsylvania, about 1688. The first reliable account of him is the purchase of one hundred acres of land which was patented to him in 1688. He married Mary Suddery (Southery), daughter of Robert Southery, of Wiltshire, England, she died in 1745.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) Palmer, the emigrant, was born in Concord Township, Chester (now Delaware County), about 1690, died May 5, 1771. He followed farming all his life, first on the farm inherited from his father, later (1712) he purchased one hundred and seventy acres in the western part of Concord Township, on which he lived until his death. He did not move to his new purchase until about 1748, when he deeded the old home to their son, Moses, stating the act to be from "the natural love and affection they bear to him as well as for his better preferment in the world." John (2) Palmer married in Concord Monthly Meeting of Friends, June 9, 1714, Martha, born June 14, 1696, daughter of John and Elizabeth Yearsley, who came from Middlewich, England, in 1700, and settled in Thornbury, Pennsylvania.

(III) Moses, son of John (2) Palmer, was born in Concord Township, May 26, 1721, died June 20, 1783. In early life he learned and followed the occupation of cordwainer, but soon left it and became a farmer. He was given the home farm in 1748, later purchasing the adjoining tract on the south, to which he removed a few years prior to his death. He married (first) April 17, 1745, in Concord Monthly Meeting, Abigail Newlin, who bore him an only child, John. He married (second) November 22, 1752, Abigail Sharpless, daughter of Joseph and Mary Sharp, of Chester County, and widow of William Sharpless. By this marriage he had Aaron, mentioned below.

(IV) Aaron, son of Moses Palmer and his second wife, Abigail (Sharp) Sharpless, was born at Angora, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1765, died March 10, 1842. He married Sarah, daughter of William and Jane Wilton, of North Carolina.

(V) Joseph, son of Aaron Palmer, was born at Angora, 1795, died in West Philadelphia. Like his father he was a farmer all his life and a member of the Episcopal church. He married his second cousin, Mary Palmer. He owned property on the banks of the Schuylkill, that is yet in possession of his descendants.

(VI) Thomas, son of Joseph and Mary Palmer, was born in Palmertown, Delaware County, February 23, 1827, died in Wallingford, same county, May 9, 1908. He was a merchant for many years at Darby, Pennsylvania; later became a farmer and for the last twenty years of his life lived retired. He was an Independent in politics, and an attendant of the Episcopal church. He married Mary Rudolph Dickinson, born at Garrettsford, Delaware County, died in Wallingford. Children, all born in Darby except the first: 1. Ida May, born August 23, 1854; married Samuel P. Carr, deceased, a merchant tailor; she resides in West Philadelphia. 2. Joseph Henry, born November 23, 1855. 3. Andrew Linwood, see forward. 4. Thomas Plumsted, born September 12, 1859, died young. 5. Thomas Bradshaw, born in Darby, August 21, 1861; married Emma Bishop, and resides in Wallingford, a farmer. 6. Ernest, born December 26, 1862; married S. Belle Larkin, and resides in Wallingford, a contractor. 7. Walter, born October 10, 1864, deceased; married (first) Rebecca Wilde, (second) Lena Barton; was in business with his brother, Andrew L. Palmer, at Chester, several years. 8. Marian, born May 11, 1866, resides in Wallingford, unmarried.

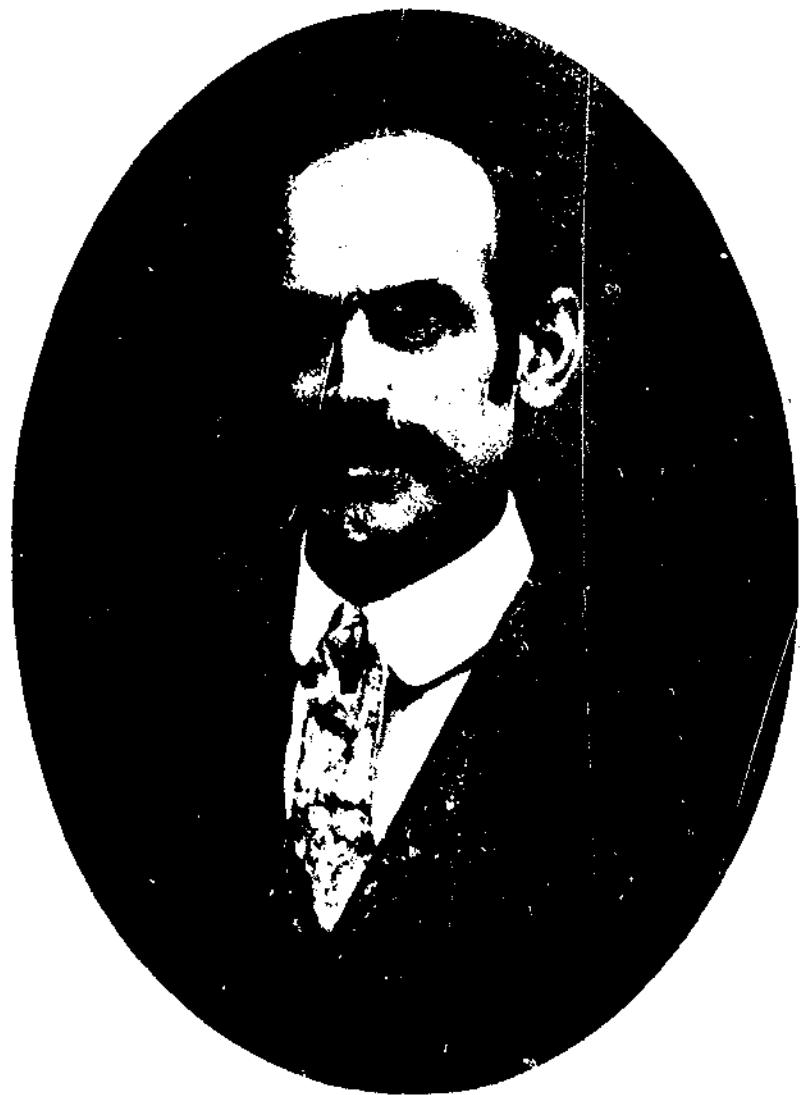
(VII) Andrew Linwood, second son and third child of Thomas and Mary Rudolph (Dickinson) Palmer, was born in Darby, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1857. He attended the public schools of Darby and Wallingford, Pennsylvania, until 1876, and remained at the home farm as his father's assistant until 1889. In that year he established in the hardware business at No. 621 Edgemont avenue, Chester, in partnership with his brother, Walter, continuing until 1895, when the firm was dissolved by the death of Walter Palmer. The firm then became Palmer & Gayley, by the admission of W. W. Gayley, a first cousin. Mr. Palmer has been very successful in business under both partnerships, and the firm now transacts a very large business in hardware and kindred lines. He is an Independent in politics, always active in public affairs; has held many city offices and the past eight years has been city committeeman. He is liberal in his opinions, contributes generously to the support of the churches, but is not a member, inclining, however, to partiality for the Society of Friends, the ancient creed of the Palmers, also the religion of his mother and her family.

Mr. Palmer is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 284, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Chester Camp, Modern Woodmen of the World; is president of the Delaware Building and Loan Association; director of the Chester Real Estate Company, and one of the seven owners of the Home Beneficiary Association of Pennsylvania, with offices in Philadelphia.

He married (first) Susanna Broughton Worrell, born in Media, Pennsylvania, died in California, in 1900. Child: Arthur T., born in Media, November 17, 1894, a student at Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated June, 1913. Mr. Palmer married (second) in June, 1905, in Chester, Annie R. Sidwell, of Cecil County, Maryland, daughter of Stephen and Jane (Williams) Sidwell. Stephen Sidwell, now deceased, was a farmer; his widow resides with her daughter Annie in Chester. Children of Mr. Palmer's second marriage: Andrew L. (2), born July 3, 1906; Richard S., September, 1907; Thomas Rudolph, February, 1909; Ruth Anna, February 2, 1911.



*Thomas Palmer*



Andrew S. Palmer.



Jos. H. Palmer

**PALMER** Joseph Henry Palmer, eldest son of Thomas Palmer (q. v.) and Mary Rudolph (Dickinson) Palmer, was born in West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1855. In 1857 his parents moved to Darby, Pennsylvania, where he attended public school until he was fourteen years of age. In 1870 his parents moved to Nether Providence township, and from there he was sent to the Friends School at Darby. He then took a course at Pierce's Business College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated in 1875. He then returned to the home farm in Providence township, remaining his father's assistant until 1879, when he began farming for himself on the old Richard Ogden farm in Springfield township. He continued farming until 1882 when he entered the employ of Wanamaker & Brown, "Oak Hall," Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia, remaining one year. In 1883 he returned to farming, locating in Nether Providence township, continuing until 1893. In the latter year he opened a boarding house in Wallingford, at the same time holding a position with the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia. In 1899 he opened a coalyard and feed store at Wallingford, which he still successfully conducts, also having a similar business at Moylan. He is a member of the "Board of View," a body having jurisdiction over cases on roads, sewers, street damage, etc.; is vice-president of the Pennsylvania Retail Coal Merchant's Association; member of the Kohl, Philadelphia-Breaker, an association composed of railroad and coal men; member of the Media Club, director, now chairman of the entertainment committee, formerly treasurer; member Spring Haven Country Club, formerly serving on the membership committee. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian; for fifteen years he has been president of the board of trustees and superintendent of the Sunday school for the same length of time. In politics he is an independent Democrat.

He married, April 9, 1888, in Chester township, Delaware county, Hannah Bryans Lukens, who died November 24, 1899, daughter of Abram C. and Mary (Pauling) Lukens, he a farmer of Chester township and a county commissioner for six years. There was no issue by this marriage. He married (second) Mrs. Sarah (Levis) Pancoast, September 25, 1902, born in Upper Darby township, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Lukens) Levis. John Levis was a farmer of Upper Darby all his life; his widow yet survives him, residing in Upper Darby, which township has been the home of the Levis family since 1682. Sarah Levis married (first) Samuel Pancoast and had a son, John Lawrence Pancoast, born April 25, 1900. Children of Joseph H. Palmer by his second wife: Elizabeth Levis, born October 8, 1903; Florence Miller, April 16, 1905; Joseph Henry (2), May 4, 1906. All attending Friends Select School in Media; Sarah, born April 29, 1911.

(The Levis Family).

Mrs. Joseph H. Palmer descends from the French Huguenot family of Levis, who are traced to the year 1575. They sought refuge from persecution in England, but in 1682 the eldest brother returned to France, recovered possession of the family estates and resumed the title. The family became numerous in England between 1575 and 1684 and were of substance and high standing. The will of Christopher Levis, father of Samuel, the American ancestor, dated October 19, 1677, is sealed with a crest, a dolphin transfixed with a spear. Arms: A chevron ermine, between three dolphins coronet. This coat-of-arms is that of the original de Levis family of France, quartered with the arms of de Montmorency.

Samuel Levis, son of Christopher, son of Richard, son of Richard Levis,

was born in Hanly, England, 7 mo. 30, 1649. He came to America in 1682, bringing servants and material for a building to be used as a home. He later returned to England, coming again in 1684 with wife and son Samuel. He became prominent in the province; was a member from Chester County to the Provincial Assembly 1686-89-94-98-1700-01-06-07-08-09; justice of the peace 1686-90-98; in 1692 a member of the governor's council, died 1734. The house he built in what is now Springfield township, Delaware county, is yet in good condition and has always been in the possession of one branch of the Levis family. Samuel (1) Levis was succeeded by his son Samuel (2), who was a member of the provincial assembly 1720-21-22-23-30 and 1731. He died in 1758.

His son, John Levis, married Rebecca, daughter of John Davis, of Wales, and had a son, Thomas Levis, who was born in the Springfield township homestead, built by his great-grandfather, Samuel Levis, and there spent most of his life. When the War of the Revolution broke out he said he would hang up his Quaker garb, put on soldier clothes and fight for his country, and it is a matter of record that Captain Thomas Levis did his full share in securing independence. He married Sarah Pancoast, a daughter of Seth and Esther Pancoast and granddaughter of Bartholomew Coppock, who was a member of the governor's council in 1688 and 1690, also of the provincial assembly 1686-87-92-95 and 1697. Captain Thomas Levis was the father of thirteen children and from them descend the present family. Wealth, prosperity and honor have ever attended them, and perhaps no emigrant founded in Pennsylvania a family that has more worthily borne through the years that have passed the name of their sire, than did Samuel Levis.

Charles Levis, seventh child of Captain Thomas and Sarah (Pancoast) Levis, married Margaret DeBarger and lived on the old Levis homestead in Springfield township, where all his eleven children were born.

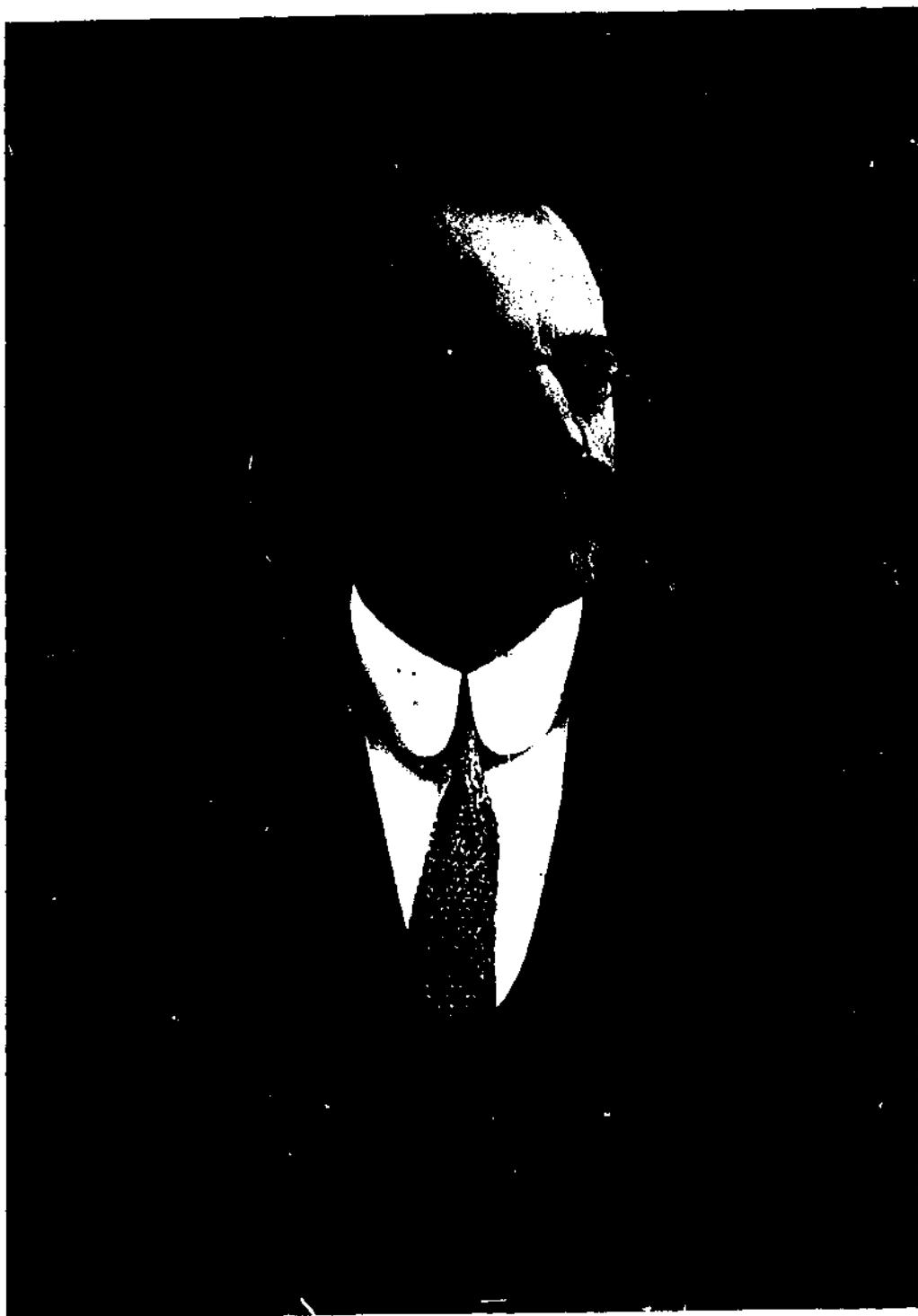
John Levis, youngest child of Charles and Margaret (DeBarger) Levis, was born at the old homestead April 12, 1831. He remained at the home farm until 1862, obtaining his education in the public school and West Chester Academy. In 1862 he moved to Upper Darby township near Llanerch, where he purchased a farm upon which he resided until his death, January 18, 1882. He was a consistent member of Darby Monthly Meeting, Society of Friends; was for many years a member of the school board and in all things was the upright exemplary citizen. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Nathan and Sarah N. (Lincoln) Lukens. Children: Nathan L., married Elizabeth Pancoast; Charles, married Alida Conrow; Florence, married Benjamin J. Miller; Sarah Lukens, see forward; Margaret, born September 20, 1867; Elizabeth L., June 10, 1869; Mary H., married William Ridpath; Caroline Lukens; John Edgar, born May 22, 1874; Helena L., September 6, 1880. Both the Levis and Lukens families are prominent, not only in Delaware and Chester counties, but hold similar standing in many parts of the United States.

Sarah Lukens, second daughter and fourth child of John and Elizabeth (Lukens) Levis, was born February 2, 1865; married (first) Samuel Pancoast, (second) Joseph H. Palmer.

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PALMER From 1688, when John Palmer settled in what is now, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, the family has been prominent in the county, as tillers of the soil, and professional and business men. Thomas Palmer (q. v.), born 1827, died 1908, married Mary Rudolph Dickinson and had issue including Thomas Bradshaw, the fifth son.

Thomas Bradshaw Palmer was born in Darby, Pennsylvania, August 21,



Thomas B Palmer



Ernest Palmer

1861, and spent his early childhood there. In 1870 his parents moved to Nether Providence township, Delaware county, where he attended the public schools, also spent a year at Shortlidge's Academy in Media. In 1881 his father purchased the farm of one hundred and two acres, located on the "Pike" at what is known far and near as "Palmer's Corner" and here Thomas B. Palmer has ever since resided. Until 1886 he worked as his father's assistant, then he and his brother Ernest for two years worked the farm on shares with their father, but since 1888, Thomas B. has operated it alone, renting the farm from the heirs, the property never having been divided. Mr. Palmer has prospered in business and has gained the warm regard of the community, in which thirty-two years of his busy life have been passed. He is a member of Brookhaven Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; also a director and treasurer of the Keystone Grange Exchange, established and maintained by that grange for mutual benefit. He is a Democrat in politics and has served Wallingford township one term of three years as collector of taxes and five years as school director, filling these offices with fidelity and devotion to duty. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Palmer married, March 1, 1888, Emma Bishop, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1860, daughter of Thomas Bishop, born in Eastown township, Chester county, a farmer, now deceased; he married Thomazen Otley; children: Ruth Ann, married John W. Ramsey; Thomas D. Winfield; Mary, married Elwood Baldwin; Sarah Josephine, married George A. Frame; Charles; Margaret C., married William Shank; John F., and Emma, wife of Thomas B. Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have children: Thomas Earl, born September 10, 1891; Joseph Paul, September 16, 1893; Marian Estellena, December 26, 1895; Dorothy Fromfield, October 23, 1897.

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The biographical history of any people is interesting by reason of the valuable lessons it inculcates, and the many invaluable details which are furnished in this manner and which are not to be found in a general history of the country. In many cases the record of ordinary household occurrences gives a better idea of the manners of the time in question, than the events recorded in a more formal history. Delaware county, Pennsylvania, has many instances of this kind to offer, some of its settlers having come there in the very early days of the settlement of that section. The Palmer family, of which Ernest Palmer is a representative in the present generation, has been identified with the life of the county many years, the father of Mr. Palmer having made his home there.

Ernest Palmer, son of Thomas Palmer (q. v.) and Mary Rudolph (Dickinson) Palmer, was born on Summit street, near Darby, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1862, during the stirring times of the civil war, when the state was torn with the struggle of contending factions. His early years were spent at "Palmer's Corner," a property which had been successfully developed by his father, who had made his home there when his son was but six years of age. Young Palmer was educated in the public schools of the district, then attended the Shortlidge Academy at Media, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1889. Two and a half years were spent in the study of law in the University of Pennsylvania, after which Mr. Palmer engaged in agricultural pursuits, on the family homestead, and was identified with this vocation for a period of twenty-one years, a part of this time being spent at Todmorden. He then removed to Wallingford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in which place he has been resident since that time. About one year ago he established himself in the contracting and road building business, operating under the firm name of

Palmer & Snyder, and has achieved a very satisfactory amount of success. He has had practical experience in the building of roads, having held the office of road commissioner in the year 1902. In 1890 he was elected one of the school directors, and served a term of three years. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party and he has served as a member of the Democratic County Committee. He and his wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Palmer married, April 18, 1900, Sarah Belle Larkin, born August 5, 1871, in Bethel township, Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of Isaac Ellwood and Isabel (Sayres) Larkin, the former born in Bethel township in 1829, died in the same place in 1891; the latter born in Wilmington, Delaware. They had children: Ann Sayres; Sarah Belle, see above; Caroline. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer had children: Ernest, Jr., born April 6, 1903, and Isabel, born December 13, 1904. Mr. Palmer is an energetic, wide-awake business man. Although only about one year has elapsed since he established himself in his present business, he has undoubtedly made a fine success of the undertaking. He is possessed of a happy combination of industry and sound judgment, and his undaunted ambition must surely bring victory. He is as well informed upon the leading topics of the day as upon his special business affairs, and enjoys the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact.

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**HANNUM** The Hannums are first of mention in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1686, when on March 1, John Hannum bought two hundred acres of land near Markham Station, Concord township, patented March 1, 1682, to Jeremiah Collett. John Hannum was the grandfather of Colonel John Hannum, of the Revolution, who was the controlling mind in causing the removal of the county seat to West Chester, an act later led to the erection of Delaware county. John Hannum gave the ground at the northwest corner of his two hundred acre tract on which St. John's Episcopal Church was built and on the same farm it is said Colonel John Hannum was born. He was the third John Hannum in lineal descent and was an active influential citizen of Chester county until his death, February 7, 1799. His farm was in East Bradford township on the Brandywine and Valley Creek, purchased by him from his father. He was a zealous participant in all the movements which led to and resulted in the independence of the United States; held the rank of colonel; filled many responsible offices in Chester County; married and left a large family.

A later marriage of a Hannum with a Bartram unites them with an old and famous family of Chester (now Delaware) county, founded by John Bartram, an Englishman, made famous by his grandson, John Bartram, one of the earliest American botanists and the first to establish a botanic garden in America.

John Bartram, the emigrant, came in 1683, died September 1, 1697, in full unity with the Society of Friends. He settled in Darby township, west of Darby Creek, had a wife Elizabeth and sons John, Isaac, William.

William Bartram, son of John Bartram, married at Darby Meeting, March 27, 1696, Elizabeth, daughter of James Hunt, and had two sons, John (the botanist) and James.

John (2) Bartram, "the botanist," son of William Bartram, was born in Darby township, March 23, 1699, died September 22, 1777, shortly after the battle of Brandywine, his death having been hastened by a fear that "his darling garden the cherished nursling of almost half a century," might not be spared from the ravages of the approaching British army. He early began na-

ture study, and conceiving the idea of a botanic garden purchased the well known site of "Bartram's Garden" on the banks of the Schuylkill in 1728. He was one of the first and most eminent of American botanists and his life has been most fully written in the literature of botany. He was twice married, in accordance with the discipline of the Society of Friends, of which he was a member until 1758, when he was disowned for holding opinions not in accordance with the doctrines of Friends. Over the door of an apartment devoted to study and retirement he engraved with his own hands the following, which expresses his religious belief: "Tis God alone Almighty Lord, The Holy One by me adored, John Bartram 1770." He married (first) Mary Maris, (second) Ann Mendelhall.

Moses Bartram, son of John (2) Bartram, "the botanist," and his wife, Mary (Maris) Bartram, was born in 1732, died in 1809. He married in 1764, Elizabeth Budd, who died in 1807, leaving issue including Moses.

Moses (2) Bartram, son of Moses (1) Bartram, was a wealthy land owner of Philadelphia. He married and had issue.

George Washington Bartram, son of Moses (2) Bartram, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 17, 1784, died at Chester, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1853. He was for many years engaged in the drug business in Chester, was an alderman, a Whig in politics and a warden of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. He married Anna Maria, daughter of George Adam and Anna Catherine Baker, who survived him, dying in Chester, July 28, 1856, aged sixty-eight years. Children: Anna Catherine, born February 9, 1806; Henry, December 28, 1807, died December 8, 1837; Abijah, May 22, 1810; Georgeanna Maria, July 1, 1814, died January 30, 1815; Georgeanna Maria, of whom further; Pocohontas, August 29, 1829, died October 28, 1875.

Georgeanna Maria Bartram, daughter of George Washington and Anna Maria (Baker) Bartram, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1817, died in Chester, March 1, 1876. She married Robert Evans Hannum, a descendant of John Hannum, the English emigrant.

Robert Evans Hannum was born December 10, 1805, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1893. He prepared for the practice of law, was admitted to the Delaware county bar, July 27, 1829, and became one of the leading lawyers at that bar. He was a great sufferer during his latter years from rheumatism, which reduced him to a sadly crippled condition. Children of Robert E. and Georgeanna Maria (Bartram) Hannum: 1. Maria, born August 10, 1838, deceased; married Hiram Hathaway. 2. Susanna, born May 14, 1840; married (first) Conly Jones, (second) Preston Wilson, now a retired manufacturer of Chester, their home. 3. Georgeanna, born November 13, 1841; educated in Chester, Philadelphia and Upland Normal School; now a resident of Chester with her brother Robert E. 4. Robert E., of whom further. 5. Catherine Bartram, born April 19, 1846, died young. 6. Louisa, born April 19, 1848, deceased; married Jeremiah Hotaling, of Port Ewen, New York, where he now resides. 7. Mary Ann, born July 19, 1849; resides in Chester, with her brother, Robert E. 8. Pocohontas Bartram, born November 17, 1851; resides in Chester with her brother Robert E. 9. George Bartram, born March 23, 1854; now connected with Crozier Hospital at Upland, Pennsylvania. 10. Elizabeth, born March 22, 1856, died young. 11. Elizabeth (2), born March 20, 1858, died 1912; married Samuel Bailey, who survives her, a resident of Holmes, Pennsylvania. 12. William G., born October 16, 1860; resides in Holmes. 13. Pauline Graham, born June 19, 1863, died young.

Robert Evans (2) Hannum, son of Robert Evans (1) and Georgeanna Maria (Baker) Hannum, was born in Market street, Chester, Pennsylvania,

November 22, 1843. He attended private school in Chester and Oak Grove, then entered Episcopal Academy, Twelfth and Locust streets, Philadelphia, but his plans for an education were completely altered by the outbreak of the war between the states. He enlisted August 13, 1862, and was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, June 21, 1865. He was a private of the Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry and was first attached to the Army of the Potomac and fought at the battle of Antietam. He was then transferred to the Army of the West, serving at Nashville, under Generals Rosecran and Buell; at Stone River; Chattanooga; Lookout Mountain under General Hooker and at the last named battle had two horses killed, but he escaped unhurt. Shortly afterward, however, he was taken sick and spent several months in the hospital at Nashville, recovering in time to march with Sherman to the Sea. He was with his regiment in pursuit of the fleeing president of the Confederacy in 1865, and although they did not capture him they captured a wagon train with four hundred thousand dollars in specie belonging to the Confederate government. After the war, Mr. Hannum became a professional nurse and continued in that profession many years, but now lives retired at No. 2344 Providence avenue, Chester. He has traveled a great deal, spending a long period in Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek, Colorado and in other parts of the West. He returned from his travels, June 13, 1909, and has since made Chester his home. He is an Independent in politics, a member of Chester Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons; Guard Mark Chapter, No. 214, Royal Arch Masons, Philadelphia, of which he is a life member, and of the Veteran Association of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Mr. Hannum married at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1866, Mary E. Farson, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1845, daughter of Enoch S. Farson, a sea captain, later in the refrigerating business in Philadelphia, and his wife, Lavinia (Hackett) Farson, both deceased. Children: 1. Albert B., born in Chester, April 5, 1867; resides in Philadelphia, a detective, unmarried. 2. Henry, born in Chester in 1869; now residing at Sea Isle City, New Jersey. 3. Leon, born at Marcus Hook in 1871; resides in Philadelphia. 4. Enoch, born at Marcus Hook in 1873; resides in Philadelphia. 5. Norval, born at Marcus Hook in 1875; resides in Philadelphia. 6. Martha, born at Marcus Hook in 1877; resides in Philadelphia.

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**PRICE** The ancestry of Mrs. Sallie P. (Eyre) Price traces to the stirring times preceding the Revolution and to the early settlement of Delaware county. She is a descendant of Elisha Price, (son of John Price and nephew of Elisha Gatchall, a lawyer of prominence) who represented Chester county at a Provincial meeting of deputies from the several counties in Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia, July 16, 1774. Elisha Price was appointed at that meeting one of a committee to prepare and report a draft of instructions to be presented to the General Assembly, asking that body to appoint delegates to the Continental Congress, then in session. Elisha Price was also a member of the body who met in Carpenter's Hall, June 18, 1776, assembled by the committee of correspondence from each county in the province to "adopt such government as shall in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general." After making provision for representation of every county in the province and for an election of members to the proposed Constitutional Convention, this Provincial Assembly adjourned June 24, 1776, after each deputy had signed a declaration which stated their "willingness to concur in a vote of the congress declaring the united colonies free

and independent States." Elisha Price was commissioned justice of the courts of common pleas and quarter sessions, March 16, 1790, and was a prominent opponent of the removal of the county seat from Chester to West Chester.

Mrs. Price also descends from Robert (born 1648) and Ann (Smith) Eyre of Bethel, Pennsylvania, the English emigrants who first settled in New Jersey. Their son, William Eyre, married 1723, at Haverford Meeting, Mary David, daughter of Lewis David of Darby, and resided in Bethel until his death.

Isaac Eyre, son of William and Mary Eyre, settled in Chester, where in 1766 in Chester Meeting he married Ann, daughter of Jonas and Jane Preston. He took so active a part in the measures for securing the independence of his country that he was disciplined by the Society and dismissed in 1775. In 1783 he made acknowledgment and was restored to membership in the meeting. In 1786 he married Abigail, daughter of Nathan Dicks, but because the ceremony was performed by a magistrate he was again punished by dismissal.

Jonas Eyre, eldest son of Isaac and Ann (Preston) Eyre, was born 4 mo. 28, 1767, married (second) 11 mo. 11, 1801, Susanna, daughter of Joshua and Mary Pusey of London Grove, Chester county, born 10 mo. 17, 1776.

William Eyre, youngest son of Jonas Eyre and his second wife, Susanna Pusey, was born in Chester, April 25, 1807, died March 6, 1863 (another authority says that he was born 7 mo. 14, 1803, and that Joshua was his twin brother, this however is an error as the family bible in possession of Mrs. Price shows the birth of William as stated above, the latter being the date of birth of his brother, Joshua.) In early life he and his brother, Joshua, began business as general grocers which then meant trading in all kinds of farm produce. Their old sloop "Jonas Preston" made weekly trips to Philadelphia carrying produce to market and returning loaded with goods for the store. William Eyre was engaged in the lumber business, at that time the only lumber yard in Chester. Prosperous in their business and universally esteemed they early retired from active business, yet occupying many high positions of trust in their community. Joshua P. Eyre represented the county in the legislature 1840-42. He refused nomination to Congress. Both were directors of the Delaware Mutual Safety, the old Delaware County Insurance Company, a Chester institution originally, now of Philadelphia. Excellent likenesses of both brothers by the celebrated Philadelphia portrait painter, Waugh, adorn the directors' room of the company, a tribute of respect and in remembrance of their long faithful service. The close friendship and lifelong companionship of the two brothers was remarkable and was ever the subject of favorable comment. Both were tall, slender men, like most of their name and generation; kind, gentle and courteous in their manners and in their friendships "true as steel." They built the "Old National Hall" in Chester and in all their business dealings were partners. Joshua never married and always lived with his brother and after the death of the latter, continued to live with the children, their guardian and friend and at his death his large fortune was divided among them. The old farm now a part of Chester, was long their home, but after their retirement from business they occupied the handsome residence erected in Chester by Archibald T. Dick.

William Eyre married (first) March 4, 1835, Anna Louisa, daughter of Dr. Job H. Terrill of Chester, who bore him two children: Joshua Pusey Eyre and another who died in infancy. He married (second) November 26, 1844, Rebecca P., daughter of Caleb Churchman, who bore him Caleb C.; William P. and Rebecca, who married William Wilson, now living retired in Chester.

Dr. Job H. Terrill was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, November 18, 1786. In 1807 after receiving a certificate from the Supreme Court of New Jersey admitting him to practice medicine he started on horseback to find a

suitable place to locate. He travelled to Washington, D. C. Returning he decided to settle in Chester. Here he married Margaret Smith. They had two daughters, Emmeline, married John O. Deshong, and Anna Louisa, married William Eyre. Dr. Terrill was one of the most prominent physicians of Delaware county. He died January 20, 1844.

Joshua Pusey Eyre, only son of William Eyre and his first wife, Anna Louisa Terrill, was born in Chester, January 19, 1836, died there September 25, 1889. He resided in Chester all his life, his home being the old family residence, Preston Place, on Concord Road; in 1876 he built a new house near the old one, facing on Seventh street. He was a large property owner and gave his attention solely to the care of his private estate.

He married, June 25, 1862, Martha Smith Pennell, born in Chester, March 17, 1837, who survives him a resident of Washington, D. C. She married (second) George Gray Knowles of Upland, Pennsylvania, now living retired in Washington. Martha Smith Pennell is the daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth Jaquett (Price) Pennell and granddaughter of Jonathan and Ann (DeLaney) Pennell of Chester. Elizabeth Jaquett Price was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Price of Chester, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and again of Chester. John Price was an attorney and a soldier of the War of 1812, holding the rank of major. He was the son of Elisha Price, the patriot, whose valuable service to the Colonial cause has been given. Children of Joshua Pusey Eyre: William, died young, and Sallie Pennell.

Sallie Pennell Eyre, only daughter of Joshua Pusey and Martha Smith (Pennell) Eyre, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1872. She attended private school in Chester until twelve years of age, then until sixteen years was a student at the Friend's School, Fifteenth and Race streets, and of Miss Agnes Irwin at her private school in Philadelphia. Later she studied at the Academy of Fine Arts, and advanced English and history under the instruction of Miss Susan Wharton of Philadelphia. She is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Chester, Delaware county, and of Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Eyre married, June 1, 1893, in Philadelphia, at Church of the Ascension, by Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, William Gray Price Jr., son of William Gray Price, of distinguished Pennsylvania ancestry. John Price, his paternal ancestor, who died in 1773, married Elizabeth Alrick, daughter of Peter (2) Alrick, who was a grandson of Peter (1) Alrick, (also spelled Alrich and Alricks). Peter (1) was ensign and commissary of the fort near Cape Henlopen, built in 1659; commander of Towns and Forts 1683; Counsellor under the Duke of York 1667; Deputy Governor 1673-1674; Member of Assembly 1682-1683; Provincial Councillor 1685-1689; Justice 1677-1678-1680-1684-1689, and July 7, 1690, was commissioned as one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, holding until 1693. After the transfer of the province to William Penn, Peter Alrick was the first commander of the standing military forces, which Penn was compelled to maintain. Peter (2), grandson of Peter (1) Alricks, married Dorcas Land, a granddaughter of Samuel Land, prominent in the affairs of the province, and recorded as being one of the nine persons who were in the fort and witnessed the surrender of the fort and government to William Penn, October 28, 1682, and was a signer of the Declaration of Obedience to his government on the same date. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter (2), married John Price.

Samuel Price, son of John and Elizabeth (Alrick) Price, was a member of the Committee of Observation of the Chester County Associators, December 20, 1774, also a private in the company of Captain William Price, First Battalion of Chester county militia and served in the Revolution. He married

Ann Richards, a descendant of Joseph Richards, who was one of the first purchasers under William Penn.

Major Samuel Alrich Price, son of Samuel and Ann (Richards) Price, was born in 1796, died in 1864. He was a major of the early Pennsylvania militia and a man of importance. He married, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Davis) Bickam, of Philadelphia.

William Gray (1) Price, son of Major Samuel Alrich Price, was born 1828, died in 1906. He held the rank of lieutenant in the 37th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment. He married Jane E. Campbell, born in Rockdale, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1837, eldest daughter of James Campbell, born in Stockport, England, in 1805, died at Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1862, the pioneer cotton cloth manufacturer of that city; married Angeline, daughter of John and Mary Turner Garsed (three of whose sons fought in the Civil War). James was a son of Joseph and Mary Dodge Campbell of Campbelltown, Argyleshire, Scotland. Children of William Gray (1) Price and Jane E. Campbell: Edward A., William Gray and Howard Campbell Price, Captain U. S. A.

William Gray (2) Price, son of Lieutenant William Gray (1) Price, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1869, and was educated in private and public schools of that city. He entered the employ of the Delaware County Trust Company, Chester, in 1887, continuing with that corporation six years. On March 11, 1893, he located in Philadelphia, there engaging in the coal business for two years, then engaging as an operative builder on an extensive scale. He was continuously in successful business until the Spanish-American War when he tendered his services to the Government, which were accepted and temporarily drew him away from private business. He was mustered out in October, 1898, and until 1906 was engaged in the same line of business in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In that year he returned to his native city, Chester, and is there engaged in building operations, similar to those engaged in, in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and also is president of the Wyoming Sand and Stone Company of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Price has held a distinguished military career in the Pennsylvania National Guards, beginning in his seventeenth year when he entered as a private in Company B, Sixth Regiment, on May 24, 1886. He has inherited his military ardor from his many warlike ancestors and when once started in military life his progress was rapid. On February 11, 1889, he was made corporal; elected second-lieutenant of Company B, Sixth Regiment, April 13, 1891; elected first lieutenant of Company C, December 20, 1892; July 7, 1893, was appointed adjutant of the Third Regiment; March 11, 1895, appointed battalion adjutant of the same regiment; May 24, 1895, he was commissioned major; March 18, 1898, lieutenant colonel and on April 23, 1901, was elected colonel, being unanimously re-elected colonel in 1906. In April, 1910, he was appointed by Governor Stuart a brigadier general in the National Guard of Pennsylvania and assigned to command the First Brigade, consisting of the First, Second and Third Regiments of Infantry. During the Spanish American War he served as lieutenant colonel of the Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, being commissioned May 11, 1898, and was mustered out with his regiment October 12, 1898. General Price belongs to many social and patriotic societies; is an original member of the State Armory Board, having been appointed by Governor Pennypacker, September 20, 1906. Among his other memberships is that of the Sons of the Revolution, Naval and Military Order Spanish-American War, and the Union League of Philadelphia. He is a vestryman of St. Paul's Church of Chester. In politics he is an active ardent Republican, but never accepted other than military office. He married as stated, June 1, 1893, Sallie Pennell Eyre, of equally distinguished colonial

descent. Children of Gen. William Gray and Sallie Pennell (Eyre) Price; Joshua Pusey Eyre, born April 25, 1894, in Philadelphia, graduate Chester high school, now a student at the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1915; Terrill Eyre, born in Philadelphia, November 13, 1895, graduate Chester high school, now a student of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1915; William Alrich, born in Philadelphia, February 22, 1897, now a student at Chester high school; Martha Eyre, born at Secane, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1899; Elizabeth, born at Secane, April 15, 1902; Virginia, born at Secane, August 7, 1903; these three now attending Friends School at Media; Sarah Eyre, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1907.

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BAGSHAW The Bagshaws of England have long been seated in that country, the first of this branch coming to the United States when a young man, being the only one of a large family to leave England for a home in this country.

William Bagshaw born in Manchester, England, in 1824, died in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in November, 1900. He came to Pennsylvania before his marriage, taking passage in one of the sailing vessels of the Cope line, consuming six weeks on the voyage. He settled at Leiperville, Delaware county, where he was employed in a mill, thence coming to Chester, following the same employment until 1873. He was an energetic, careful man and accumulated sufficient capital to start in 1873, a confectionery and ice cream establishment in Chester, which he successfully conducted until his death. He was a Democrat in politics, but supported William McKinley for the presidency when opposed by William J. Bryan. He married Ann Robinson, born in Manchester, England, in 1823, died in Chester in 1890; children: John, died young; William L., died in Chester in February, 1911. He was associated with Prof. Jackson in the manufacture of fireworks, later was a confectioner in Chester. He married (first) Miss Hoopes, (second) Miss Worrell, who survives him a resident of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Mary Ellen, died in Chester aged twenty-three years, unmarried; James R., see forward.

James R. Bagshaw, youngest son of William and Ann (Robinson) Bagshaw, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1860. He attended the public schools of Chester and was a student in high school, when in 1873 he left school to assist his father in his business, later becoming a partner and was the active manager of a prosperous and constantly increasing ice cream and confectionery business until 1898. He then retired from the firm and until 1906 was in the employ of Wanamaker and Brown at Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia. In 1906 he returned to business in Chester, opening a clothing store, having gained an expert knowledge of that business during his eight years in one of the best known of Philadelphia's clothing stores. He opened his store at the corner of Edgmont avenue and Welsh street, where he has built up a very large business in clothing and gentlemen's furnishings. In his shoe department he has very strong lines, including the sole agency in Chester for the W. L. Douglas shoes. Mr. Bagshaw has been engaged in retail merchandising since a lad of thirteen years of age and for fifteen years has devoted himself exclusively to his present line. He is a wise buyer, a good salesman and manages his large business with a wisdom that results in a constant growth, a loyal army of patrons and a satisfactory balance sheet.

Mr. Bagshaw has also been prominent in the public and official life of Chester. In 1887 he was the successful Republican nominee for common council, serving through successive elections five years. From 1893 to 1896 he was chief of police, then was elected to select council, serving for twelve consecu-

tive years, having retained home and residence in Chester during the years he was in business in Philadelphia. He also was appointed to fill out an unexpired term in the office of City Comptroller. He served his city well in official capacity and left behind him in each position held, a record of duty faithfully performed. He attends St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church; is a member of Chester Lodge No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Larkin Lodge, No. 78, Knights of Pythias; Chester Lodge, Patriotic Order Sons of America; Chester Eyrie No. 159, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he is past president; Chester Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, of which he is dictator; treasurer of the Moyamensing Hook and Ladder Company, of which he has been a member twenty-five years, and was chairman of the general committee of the State Fireman's Convention held in Chester in the summer of the present year 1913. He has interests outside those mentioned and is president of the Edgmont Avenue Business Men's Association.

Mr. Bagshaw married, May 14, 1895, in Chester, Esther Turner, born in Rockdale, Pennsylvania, daughter of George W., deceased and Jane (Faulkner) Turner, who survives her husband, a resident of Chester; children, all born in Chester: James R. (2), born May 18, 1896, graduate Chester high school class of 1913; Leon, born February 3, 1898; Mary E., August 4, 1900.

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Alexander Brooke Geary, of the Delaware county bar, with  
**GEARY** offices in the city of Chester, Pennsylvania, resides at Wallingford, in Nether Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he was born, November 24, 1870. His education was obtained in the public schools of that township, which he attended until he was fourteen years of age. After leaving school he worked on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, and then worked in the Baldwin Locomotive Works until October, 1892, when he entered the office of Oliver B. Dickinson, Esq., of Chester, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar of Delaware county on December 3, 1894.

Soon after his admission he opened an office and has since been engaged in general practice, being a member of the Delaware county bar, the Philadelphia bar, the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania and the United States Courts for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He has been counsel in a number of important cases and in public investigations. At the unanimous request of the grand jury in 1899, he acted as special counsel in the investigation of a bridge contract. He was also of counsel for a committee of citizens in the audit of the accounts of the Directors of the Poor, which resulted in the surcharging of the officers and also the prosecution of them. When the stuffing of the jury wheel for the December court of 1912 was discovered, he was appointed chairman of a Bar Association committee to investigate the matter, and at this writing the committee is engaged in the discharge of its duties. He has never represented an applicant for a liquor license, but has consistently appeared as counsel in opposing the granting of licenses and is at the present time counsel for the No-License League of Chester.

In politics he is a Democrat, and has been a member of the Democratic county executive committee since attaining his majority. In 1905 he was selected as the candidate for district attorney on the fusion ticket, and while defeated, an adverse majority of about 15,000 of the previous year was reduced to 1400. He was also the candidate of his party for state senator in 1912. He was elected school director in Nether Providence township in 1899, and served for a term of three years. During his term the old Union school house was abandoned and the handsome new building erected on the Providence road, at

Wallingford. He was the moving spirit in the organization of the Horace Howard Furness Free Library at Wallingford, the name of which has since been changed to the Helen Kate Furness Free Library, and has been the treasurer of the corporation since its organization. He is actively engaged with the other officers and directors in preparing for the erection of a new library building for the library.

In January, 1909, the county commissioners elected him county solicitor, and he served as such for one year. During his term in that capacity he gave strict attention to the duties of the office and saved the county considerable money by insisting that officials should not be paid more than they were entitled to by law, so careful was he of the county's interests that the bosses brought pressure to bear upon the county commissioners and at the end of the year he was dismissed from the office. He is the editor and publisher of "The Weekly Reporter," the legal journal of the county, which in book form is known as "The Delaware County Reports."

He is a descendant of James Geary, who came to America with a brother during or immediately preceding the Revolutionary War. The father of James was an officer in the English navy, and as the boys were sympathizers with the colonies it seemed best that they should come here. James settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and married Dinah Carrell, a direct descendant of James Carrell, who was one of the founders of the old Log (Presbyterian) church in Bucks county. Dinah, the wife of James, was the daughter of Solomon and Mary Carrell. Solomon was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and was killed or died while with the American army on Long Island. His widow Mary afterward married Charles Ryant, a member of the Society of Friends of Concord township. After his death she purchased a tract of land in Nether Providence township and erected a house upon it which is still standing, and in which she resided until her decease. She lived to the advanced age of 104 years. Her daughter, Dinah Geary, also lived to the age of 104 years, leaving to survive her three children, one of whom, William, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. William was born in Philadelphia in 1789, and died in Nether Providence township in 1880. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a carpenter by trade, and for a number of years taught school. He married Ann Abbott, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania. He left three sons—Davis, who died without children; Albert, who died in Nether Providence, leaving five children; and George, the father of Alexander B.

George Geary was born in Philadelphia, in 1827, and died in Nether Providence in 1913. He married Susannah Armstrong, a native of county Armagh, Ireland, and who died in 1898. George Geary worked at farming, in an axe factory, and as a general laborer. In 1868 he purchased a property in Nether Providence and resided upon it until his decease. George and Susannah Geary were the parents of twelve children: Charles C., Susannah E. Bishop, George, Robert, Catharine Dietrich, William H., John B., Annie V. Vernon, Sarah E., Alexander B., Laura E. and Joseph L., ten of whom are living in 1913.

Alexander B. Geary is a member of George W. Bartram Lodge, F. and A. M., of Media, Pennsylvania; Chester Lodge No. 253, I. O. O. F.; Penn Club of Chester, Chester Club, the Lawyers' Club of Philadelphia, and the Democratic Club of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Laymen's Evangelical Association of the Chester Presbytery, and of the Carrell Reunion. He is a member of the Wallingford Presbyterian Church of Wallingford, and for several years was superintendent of the Sunday school connected with that church.

On May 10, 1902, he was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor J. Wilson,

of Chester, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Geary is a daughter of Joseph Osgood Wilson and Isabel (Cornog) Wilson, the former of whom was born in the state of Delaware, and the latter in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wilson is a veteran of the civil war, having served in the navy, and the inventor of a number of patented appliances in connection with stationary steam engines and boilers.

Mrs. Geary was educated in the public schools of Chester, and is a graduate of Peirce School of Philadelphia. She studied law with George M. Booth, Esq., of Chester, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Delaware county bar on September 19, 1898. She has not been engaged in practice since her marriage, but has been interested in many movements for civic advancement. She is a member of the Woman's Club of Media, Pennsylvania, of the Philadelphia Music Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Delaware county. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Geary lived in Chester until 1906, when they moved to their present residence, then newly erected. They reside on part of a large tract which was granted by William Penn to the Vernon family in 1682, and this portion of which remained in that family until 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Geary are the parents of two children: Eleanor Wilson, born in 1903, and Alexander Brooke, born in 1906.

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Six generations of Bossards have lived in Monroe county, BOSSARD Pennsylvania, the first settler of the name being Philip Bossard, born in France in 1687. He was a man of means, bringing ten thousand dollars with him to this country. He purchased from the Penns a large tract of land, now included in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1777. Of his five sons, only Peter grew to manhood, the others being killed by the Indians, who passed the log home of the Bossards on their way to the Wyoming Valley, where the massacre soon afterward followed. Peter alone of the children escaped. The name was originally spelled Bossert.

(II) Peter, son of Philip Bossard, was a farmer of Monroe county, Pennsylvania. He married and had a son Peter, of whom further.

(III) Peter (2), son of Peter (1) Bossard, was also a farmer of Monroe county, Pennsylvania. He married and had a son Melchoir, of whom further.

(IV) Melchoir, son of Peter (2) Bossard, was a farmer of Monroe county, Pennsylvania. He married and had a son Jacob, of whom further.

(V) Jacob, son of Melchoir Bossard, was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, died in Ida Grove county, Iowa, in 1910, aged nearly ninety years. After a life spent in farming in Monroe county he moved to Iowa in his old age with his wife, who was a Miss Reis, who died there in 1908, aged eighty-five years. Children, all born in Monroe county: 1. Samuel, see forward. 2. Edward, a coal dealer in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1903. 3. Ida, twice married, all deceased. 4. Alice, married John Hauser, a building contractor, now residing in Wilkes-Barre.

(VI) Samuel, son of Jacob Bossard, was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, in the autumn of 1841, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, March, 1909. He was a farmer and school teacher of Monroe county until his retirement in 1904, when he joined his son in Chester. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in a Pennsylvania regiment for three years. He was captured at the battle of Antietam and held a prisoner in Libby Prison for six months, then exchanged. He rose to the rank of sergeant. In political faith he was a Democrat, a man of high character and respected by all. He married Mar-

garet Edinger, born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, in 1840, died in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, in March, 1909, daughter of Abraham Edinger, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature and a wealthy cattle dealer; he married a Miss Pennell. Children of Samuel Bossard, all born in Monroe county: 1. Martha, born in 1865; married George F. Bartholomew, a clerk, and now resides in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. 2. Susan, born in 1867; now residing in Chester, unmarried. 3. Catherine, born in 1869; married Allen Musselman, now proprietor of Chester Steam Laundry. 4. Robert Lee, see forward. 5. Frederick Philip, born in June, 1876; now a partner in business with his brother Robert L.; he married Lizzie Morgan, of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.

(VII) Robert Lee, son of Samuel and Margaret (Edinger) Bossard, was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1874. He attended the public school until 1890, then began business life as a grocer's clerk, continuing until 1893. In that year he visited the World's Fair, held in Chicago, later returning and working in a grocery store for one year. He then became a cloth weaver, working at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, until 1896. He then engaged in the manufacture of cigars in Stroudsburg, continuing until 1902, when he moved to Philadelphia, opening a branch laundry office. In 1904 he located in Chester, forming a partnership with his brother, Frederick P. Bossard, and establishing an ice-cream and confectionery business. They have prospered exceedingly and now have two large well-stocked and furnished stores at No. 314 Market street and No. 607 Edgmont avenue. The brothers are well known business men and prosecute their business with an energy that means success. Mr. Bossard is an Independent in politics; a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Chester, and the Woodmen of the World.

He married, in New York City, in November, 1907, Margaret Brennan, born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Milton Brennan, deceased. Children, both born in Chester: Roberta, December 20, 1908; Samuel, February 4, 1912.

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CHEETHAM The original Eyre settler in Delaware county was Robert Eyre, a member of council and a man of importance. The line of descent from him to Mrs. Philena Eyre Cheetham, is through his grandson, Adam Eyre, who was a son of either Robert (2) Eyre or his brother, William Eyre, both sons of Robert Eyre, the emigrant from England.

Adam Eyre was born in Delaware county, died in Ohio, grandson of Robert (1) Eyre. He was a farmer and a member of the Society of Friends. He married Sarah Larkin, born May 14, 1771, in Bethel township, Delaware county, died in Ohio, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Salkeld) Larkin, and granddaughter of John Larkin, who came from England; children: 1. Joseph, born 1798. 2. William, born March 18, 1800, married and had issue: Mary Ann, Sarah Jane, Melcina, William and Phoebe. 3. Nathan L. (see forward). 4. Lewis, died young. 5. Lewis (2), born March 14, 1805, married Jane Hunter and had a son William H., who married Hannah Graham, whose children are: Harry C., William H. (2) married Millie Haas and has a son William H. (3), died March 30, 1910. Lewis G., married Mamie Detra and has a daughter Dorothy May. 6. Elizabeth Ann, born January 12, 1808, married William Heacock. 7. Ann S. Price, born September 15, 1812, died April 1, 1863, married Joseph Larkin, had daughter Sarah Elizabeth, married Alfred England. They had daughter Ella Irene.

Nathan L. Eyre, third son of Adam and Sarah (Larkin) Eyre, was born in Virginia, February 22, 1803, died in Bethel, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1864. He moved with his parents settling in Highland coun-

ty, Ohio, but after their deaths came to Delaware county where he finished his education, married and engaged in farming until his death. He was a member of the Society of Friends and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married, September 26, 1838, Ann Larkin, born in what is now the city of Chester, April 7, 1806, died April 1, 1863. She was the daughter of Salkeld and Sarah (Pennell) Larkin, both of old Delaware county families; children (all born in Bethel township, Delaware county): 1. Sarah, born March 1, 1839, died at Bethel, January 17, 1859, unmarried. 2. Joseph Larkin, born January 26, 1840. He enlisted in 1861 in the 97th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and was killed at Port Royal, South Carolina, August 4, 1863. 3. Philena (see forward). 4. Pennell, born August 30, 1843, now living in Chester. He married, May 19, 1864, Eliza A. Hanby, deceased. 5. Louisa, born April 29, 1846, died May 25, 1853. 6. Nathan, born May 28, 1849, now living in Chester, married Sarah Cheetham, deceased.

Philena Eyre, daughter of Nathan L. and Ann (Larkin) Eyre, was born in Bethel township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1841. She was educated in the public school and Friends school at Ercildoun, Pennsylvania, also was taught privately at home. She is a birth-right member of the Society of Friends and a woman of charming gracious manner.

She married, April 26, 1865, James Cheetham, born October 13, 1840, in Aston township, Delaware county, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1902, son of Charles and Sarah Lawrence (Elliott) Cheetham. Charles Cheetham, born in England, came to the United States when a young man, naturalized and became a resident of Delaware county. He rented the mills now known as the John B. Rhodes mills, which he operated successfully for a time, later bought and operated the Concord Cotton mills. James Cheetham was educated in the public school and until his marriage worked in his father's mills. He then engaged in farming until 1869, when he established and maintained a successful dairy business until his death. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving for one year with the 124th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He later re-enlisted, was commissioned second-lieutenant, but his command was not again called into service. He was a Republican in politics and a man of high character. Children: 1. Sadie, born July 17, 1866, died November 3, 1886. 2. Anna Eyre, married, June 18, 1902, James H. McClymont, a prominent architect of York, Pennsylvania; child, James Cheetham. 3. Madella, born in Maryland, married January 2, 1901, William Harlan Rigby, born in Concord, Delaware county, a descendant of the early Sharpless family which came in 1682; child: Madella Johns. 4. Samuel Dutton. 5. Jean Meyer, married January 8, 1902, Hugh Carlon Aiken—children: Richard Page and Louise Eyre. Hugh Carlon Aiken was a member of Company C, Sixth Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania, and served during the Spanish-American War. 6. Joseph Larkin Eyre, married October 12, 1911, Catherine Marguerite Hughes—child: Joseph Larkin Eyre (2); Joseph Larkin Eyre Cheetham was a member of Company C, Sixth Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania, and served during the Spanish-American War. 7. Philena Pennell.

Mrs. Cheetham, since becoming a widow, has continued her residence in Chester, her home being at Eleventh and Madison streets.

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**GARRETT** In early times the Garretts were important millers of Upper Darby township, Delaware county. William Garrett came in 1683 from England, settling on two hundred and three acres that was surveyed to him March 5, 1688. In 1766, William Garrett was assessed on a leather mill and a blade mill, also in 1774 on a fulling mill and a

blade mill. In 1782 Osborn Garrett was assessed on a fulling mill and in 1788 on a skin mill, also on a plaster mill. In 1798, Thomas Garrett owned a tilt mill at the site of the later Union Mills and there Thomas and Samuel Garrett conducted the tilt mill, oil mill and cotton factory for many years. These were all descendants of the emigrant, William Garrett, the founder of the Garrett family of Delaware county. The line of descent from William (1) to Edwin Garrett of Chester is through William (2) Garrett and Mary Smith, married in Darby Meeting 1-5-1726 or 1727. Their second son, Isaac Garrett, and his first wife, Elizabeth Hatton, who were married in Concord Meeting 3-26-1742; their son, Isaac (2) Garrett and Elizabeth Thatcher, who were married in Concord Meeting 4-24-1783. They settled on one hundred forty acres in Willistown township, Chester county, inherited from Isaac (1) Garrett.

Their youngest son, William Garrett, born 2-1-1800, died 4-22-1854—killed in an accident. He was a paper mill owner and a farmer of Willistown, where he inherited a part of his father's land. He married in Goshen Meeting, Eliza Sharpless, born 6-26-1807, died 11-25-1889, daughter of Jesse and Ann (Harvey) Sharpless of East Goshen.

Their third son, Harvey S., born 6-16-1834, is now a resident of West Chester, Pennsylvania. He owned and operated the paper mills in Willistown for many years and also owns a large and fertile farm in Chester county. He married Mary D. Worrall of Upper Providence township; children: Edwin (of further mention); Phelena, died aged eighteen years; Joseph Harvey, lives on the old farm and operates the paper mills there, married Emma Williams; Phoebe S., married Willard Evans.

Edwin, eldest son of Harvey S. and Mary D. (Worrall) Garrett, was born in Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1860. He attended the public school of Willistown, finishing his studies at the Westchester Normal School. He worked in his father's paper mills until 1884, then moved to Chester, Pennsylvania, and there established a stationery store at No. 516 and 518 Welsh street. He has been very successful and does a large business, both wholesale and retail. In 1891 he bought the Francis Tempest paper mill at Beaver Valley, which he also operates. For fourteen months he resided at Beaver Valley, then purchased a residence in Media at No. 7 West Third street, where he now resides, dividing his time between mill and store. He is an active resourceful business man, honorable and upright, as the Garretts ever were and in political faith a Republican. Mr. Garrett married at Westtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, Belle Hoopes, born at Westtown, educated there and at West Chester, daughter of Elwood and Minerva (Bernard) Hoopes, both deceased, farm owners; children: Elwood Hoopes, born March 9, 1892, graduate of Media high school, finishing his studies at Mercersburg academy—now engaged with his father; Laura, born March 9, 1894, educated in the public schools of Media and in George's school in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

(The Sharpless Line).

The Sharpless family of Pennsylvania spring from Geoffrey and Margaret Sharpless of Wybunbury, Cheshire, England, through their son John Sharpless, who was baptized at Wybunbury, August 15, 1624, died 4-11-1685, near Chester, Pennsylvania. The date of his coming is fixed as in 1682 and it is supposed that he came in the ship "Lion," arriving the 13 da. of 6 mo. John Sharpless became a land owner of Chester county and was a member of the Society of Friends. He married, April 27, 1662, Jane Moor, born 1638, died 9 mo. 1, 1722.

Joseph Sharpless, son of John (1) Sharpless, was born at Hatherton, Ches-

hire county, England, 1678, died in Middletown, Chester (now Delaware) county, Pennsylvania, 1758. He was a land owner, constable of Nether Providence township and an elder of the Middletown Meeting. He married at Haverford Meeting, 3-31-1704, Lydia Lewis, born in Glamorganshire, Wales, 1683, died 1763.

Jacob Sharpless, sixth son of Joseph Sharpless, was born in Middletown, Delaware county, 10-14-1722, died in Concord, 7-19-1775. He married at Concord Meeting, Ann, daughter of Charles and Susanna Blakley, who came to Philadelphia from England, died 10-8-1811.

John Sharpless, eldest son of Jacob Sharpless, was born 9-28-1749, died 10-29-1834. He was an industrious farmer, prosecuting his business with energy and acquiring considerable real estate. One season he raised eighty bushels of cloverseed, which he sold for twenty dollars per bushel, which feat caused his fame to spread widely. Both his marriages were performed by a magistrate, which caused him to be disowned, but he was later received with his family into the society. It is said that as fast as his children married, he placed them upon farms, but as he had twelve children, this would imply vast holdings or small farms. He married (first) Elizabeth Yearsley, born 12-11-1752, died 7-31-1796, daughter of Nathan and Susanna (Wright) Yearsley of Thornbury.

Jesse Sharpless, third son of John Sharpless, by his first wife, was born in Concord, Pennsylvania, 2-11-1779, died in East Goshen 6-22-1866. He settled after marriage on a part of his father's land in East Goshen on the road from Rocky Hill to Goshenville. In 1818 he purchased from Evan Griffith and wife an adjoining farm of eighty-three acres. He married, 3-14-1805, at Kennett Meeting, Ann Harvey, born at Pennsbury, 5-31-1783, died in East Goshen 8-28-1866, daughter of Amos Harvey, son of William (2) son of William (1) Harvey, who came from Worcestershire, England, in 1712.

Eliza, second of the nine children of Jesse and Ann (Harvey) Sharpless, married in Goshen Meeting, William Garrett, of previous mention, and they became the grandparents of Edwin Garrett of Chester and Media, previously recorded.

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SCHAFFER That passing years and changing conditions have not served to dim the lustre which has been characteristic of the Delaware County Bar from the earliest times, sufficiently appears by any review of the character and attainments of the lawyers of the county in this present day, among whom no name stands out more prominently than that of William I. Schaffer. A notable member of a bar of which much is expected, his reputation marks him already, when barely in his prime, as an advocate worthy of the best traditions of his profession. His ability as a lawyer and his other gifts have already made him a state wide figure, and broader fields seem merely to develop latent powers, with splendid promise of future years and further triumphs in political and forensic endeavor.

Mr. Schaffer comes of Scotch-Irish and German stock, and is the son of George A. and Mary H. (Irwin) Schaffer, having been born in Germantown, Philadelphia, on February 11, 1867. In 1874 his parents moved to Chester, Pennsylvania, where he obtained his education in the public schools; so that he may be truly claimed as a product of the county. After leaving school, he acted as clerk for a short time, but his natural aptitude and inclination were toward a professional career. Mr. Schaffer confesses even yet to some weakness toward the study of medicine, but financial difficulties stood in the way of acquiring a medical education, and an opportunity opening to study law with

William B. Broomall, Esq., who was already a giant in the profession, direction was thus early given to his career. Although a mere boy, he at once displayed the qualities of mind which have since marked him, and by intense application and unflagging industry he not merely mastered his student tasks, but acquired a proficiency in stenography which stood him well in hand in his student and early professional days. He was prepared to seek admission to the bar before he had attained the minimum age of eligibility, so that on his twenty-first birthday, February 11, 1888, he achieved the first step of his ambition and became a lawyer. One year later he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, being one of the youngest men of his generation admitted to practice before that tribunal.

He continued to be associated in his professional career with Mr. Broomall as first assistant, and in the office of his former preceptor he found not only opportunity for valuable experience, in cases involving every form of legal procedure, but the advantage of association with a senior of pre-eminent ability. He early won his spurs as a trial lawyer by his defense in the famous "Fire-bug" case, and thereafter his services were in constant demand. Since then he has figured on one side or the other, in most of the important causes tried in the county, and in many tried in other jurisdictions in the state, notably in the famous "Capitol" cases in Harrisburg, in which he was one of the leading attorneys for the defense. His success is attributable not merely to his more than first rate ability in all the peculiarly professional fields, but to a winning personality and a loyalty to friends and clients which with him raises advocacy to the highest plane of service.

In 1900 he was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which position he continues to hold. He is now engaged in practice in Chester, with offices in the Gibson Building.

Mr. Schaffer has been interested in political affairs from his youth. He is a lifelong Republican and early in life was engaged as an organizer and campaign speaker, his services being in constant demand. He served many terms as a member and chairman of the county committee; was a frequent delegate to county conventions and in 1890 was a delegate to the State Convention of his party. In that convention, he was a supporter of General Hastings for the gubernatorial office and in an eloquent speech seconded his nomination. At the Harrisburg Convention of 1894, he made the speech nominating John B. Robinson for Lieutenant Governor, and in 1903, he placed William L. Mathews in nomination for State Treasurer. One of his nominating speeches which attracted widest attention was that placing Judge Robert van Moschzisker in nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He has done yeoman service for his party friends and has not been unrewarded. The convention of 1891 nominated him as a delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, and in 1893, he was elected District Attorney of Delaware county, taking office January, 1894, serving through a re-election, a period of six years. He won general commendation for his administration of his office, one which by learning, experience, energy and ability as a public speaker, he was eminently qualified to fill. His gifts as an orator have brought him many calls for speeches, not only in his own, but in other States, where hard political battles were being fought. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the State and County Bar Associations and of many societies, organizations and clubs, including the Masonic Order and the Union League of Philadelphia.

Mr. Schaffer married, December 23, 1893, Susan A., daughter of Charles F. Cross, of Towanda, Pennsylvania.



Horace Green.

**GREEN** The Green family in America springs from English stock and it is highly probable, in fact, every item of information concerning the early members of the family confirms it, that the progenitors of the American family were socially and politically distinguished and prominent, as well as possessing great wealth. The following letter, published in "The Nation," at Boston, in October, 1888, serves to throw some light upon the early generations, whose history and traditions are closely shrouded in time's misty veil:

To the Editor of the Nation.

SIR—I may perhaps be trespassing on your space if I ask you to publish the following "Simple Tale."

I happen to be the Rector of the parish of Green's Norton, Northamptonshire, England. In the parish church are several mutilated tombs, belonging to the family of "Green," who, for six generations between the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were the lords of the manor. The first Sir Henry Green was Lord Chief Justice of England about the end of the thirteenth century; the last Sir Thomas Green was the father of Maud Green, who married Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal, Westmoreland, and was mother of Kate Parr, Queen of England by marriage with Henry VIII.

The only information I can arrive at by inquiry from the oldest inhabitant of this parish about the Green family is that many years ago a gentleman from America (my informant mentions Boston doubtfully) came to this church, presumably to inspect the beautiful tombs and brasses belonging to the Green family.

We are about to undertake the re-arrangement of the church. I write to you to know if it is within the limits of your rules as editor to allow the letter to appear in your columns, as perhaps some member of the Green family would wish to have a voice in the disposal of the effigies which still remain as witnesses of their wealth and position.

I may only add that I am "a constant reader" of your paper and an occasional contributor thereto.

Yours sincerely

S. BEAL, D. C. L.

The Rectory, Green's Norton, Towchester, England, September 29, 1888.

Horace Plankinton Green, a grandson of George Green, a prominent character in the history of Delaware county, and son of Isaac and Phoebe H. (Plankinton) Green, as born in Edgmont township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1854. He obtained his early education in the public schools, continuing his studies in the West Chester State Normal School and the Maplewood Institute at Concordville, Pennsylvania. Deciding to follow the legal profession he placed himself under the preceptorship of the Hon. John M. Broomall, of Media, and after two years study creditably passed the examinations and was admitted to the bar of Delaware county in June, 1879, beginning active practice immediately. In 1883, he formed, with V. Gilpin Robinson, the law firm of Robinson & Green, an association that continued with pleasure and profit to both partners until 1892, when each opened a separate office. For many years Mr. Green's office occupied the corner of South avenue and Front street, in Media.

To mention his law practice is to praise it, for in the over a quarter of a century that Mr. Green was engaged in active practice, he was retained in many of the most notable cases tried in the courts of the county, in none of which he was worsted because of an opponent more skilled in legal lore than he. His clients were assured of a speedy settlement without the delay and litigation resorted to so often for the purpose of a larger fee. While a fluent, and, when occasion demanded, an eloquent speaker, he was wont rather to couch his argument in strong, clear, direct phrases, than to resort to the tearful plea or the thousand and one arts of the profession so frequently used as appeals to the sentiment of the jurors. As guardian, executor, administrator, trustee, and assignee of estates and valuable properties, Mr. Green's assiduous fidelity to his client and the faithful administration of the client's best inter-

ests, gained for him a reputation that caused his services in that line to be greatly in demand. His skill in the preparation of all legal papers affecting titles or rights was widely known, his documents offering no loop-hole of escape or entry to a possible contestant.

With all of his professional duties, Mr. Green nevertheless found ample time to fulfill the duties owed by every good citizen to his community, that is to promote its welfare, to be watchful of its prosperity, and to contribute to its development. For six years he was a member of the borough council, officiating for part of that time as president. The excellent results obtained from his administration of the duties of that office were equalled by those for which he was responsible when president of the local Board of Education of which board he was also a member for nine years. Until his resignation he was a director and vice-president of the Charter National Bank, of which he was an organizer. He also helped in the organization of the Media Title and Trust Company, filling the offices of director, solicitor and vice-president for that corporation, besides holding positions upon the directorates of several other financial institutions. In the Masonic order he was prominent, holding the past mastership of the George W. Barram Lodge, No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons, and the past high priesthood of Media Chapter, No. 234, Royal Arch Masons.

Upon partially laying aside the cares of business life, Mr. Green seized the opportunity to gratify a long-felt desire for travel and made two trips to Europe, one in 1906 and another in 1909. His exceedingly active mind and unabated energy could not content itself with mere pleasure-seeking and sightseeing, in consequence of which he made a complete and exhaustive study of the sociological problems of the countries through which he traveled, becoming more thoroughly acquainted with the subtle class distinctions and observations of caste in European countries than probably any man who had not made such research his lifework.

In conclusion it is only right that recognition should be granted the versatility of Mr. Green's personality. Imagine a man active legally, politically, educationally, financially, scientifically, fraternal and socially, and not only active but a leader in each activity, the force of whose character and the warmth of whose personality, together with an irrepressible enthusiasm, carry one along on the flood tide of achievement, and you have the late Horace Plankinton Green.

He married, October 7, 1880, Ida Virginia, daughter of John and Mary P. Beatty, of Chester township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Child, Ernest LeRoy, of whom further. Horace P. Green died in Media, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1911.

Ernest LeRoy, son of Horace Plankinton and Ida Virginia (Beatty) Green, was born at Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1881. He obtained his early education in the public schools of the place of his birth and was graduated from the Media High School in June, 1897. With the purpose of matriculation at Swarthmore College, he spent one year in Swarthmore Preparatory School and graduated there, entering the college in the fall of 1898, whence he was graduated and received the degree of A. B. in 1902. With a hereditary liking for the law as well as inherited ability he decided to follow the legal profession and accordingly was enrolled in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He here achieved brilliant success, the forerunner of that to come, and was graduated LL.B. in the class of 1905 with the highest honors of the year. He immediately started upon the practice of law in Media, and has ever since continued there. His practice is large and lucrative, his legal activities quite equalling the high standard set by his



Ernest Hemingway

honored father. He is a member of the bars of Philadelphia and Delaware counties as well as of the appellate courts of Pennsylvania, to all of which he was admitted in 1905. The various activities of his town claim a considerable portion of his time and attention, as he is a member of the board of directors of the Media Title and Trust Company, likewise a member of the Media school board, holding the office of secretary.

He is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, being a Master Mason of George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons, a Companion of Media Chapter, No. 234, Royal Arch Masons, and a Noble of Lu Lu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has also taken the thirty-two degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry, belonging to Philadelphia Consistory. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, which he joined while at college, and the Order of the Coif, a legal fraternity, admission to which is based upon scholastic standing. His clubs are the Hare Law Club, the Gentlemen's Club of Media, the Springhaven Country Club, and the four alumni associations of the institutions of learning which he attended, he being corresponding secretary of the society of alumni of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

He married, November 12, 1913, Julia Fries Roberts, daughter of the late Harry F. and Emma Van Buskirk Roberts, of Philadelphia.

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**BROADBELT** The Broadbelt family, which has been domiciled for a number of generations in the state of Pennsylvania, has been an honored one in this country, and probably had its origin in England, as the style of the name would indicate. They have been chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and have ever done their duty as good citizens and patriots in defense of their country.

Alfred Broadbelt was engaged in farming throughout the active years of his long life and is now living in well earned retirement. He removed from Darby in 1871 to a farm one mile north of Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and his life has been spent there since that time. While he has never taken an active part in the political life of the section of which he is a resident, he has given his staunch support to the principles of the Republican party, and has kept in touch with all public questions of importance. He and his wife are consistent supporters of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Broadbelt married Susan Crozier, and they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, February 5, 1913, at the house of their son, Alfred C.

Alfred C. Broadbelt was born in Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1868. He was but three years of age when his parents removed to Media, and in the district schools of that section of the country he obtained the educational advantages which usually fall to the lot of a farmer's son. He assisted his father in the cultivation of the home farm, obtaining in this manner a thorough, practical knowledge of the many details to be considered in successful farming. At the age of eighteen years he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, but abandoned it at the expiration of three years, as he found the work too heavy for his strength, and again engaged in farming. Ten years were thus occupied, and he then received the appointment of superintendent of Media Cemetery, and so satisfactory has been his management of all matters connected with this that he is still holding the office at the present time (1913). The cemetery is an old one, having been founded in 1857, and additions have been made from time to time, so that it now covers a tract of twenty-seven acres. It is located on elevated ground, one mile north of Media, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country. Mr. Broadbelt is also

a member of the board of trustees of the Media Cemetery, and his opinions carry weight in the councils of the board.

Mr. Broadbelt married, June 9, 1892, Hannah B., daughter of William and Lydia (Hoops) Henry, of Chester, Pennsylvania, the latter having died when her daughter was but five years of age, and the former named died in June, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Broadbelt have had children: Frances Baker, born August 5, 1894; Bertha May, October 6, 1901; Sue Crozier, November 13, 1906. Mr. Broadbelt has always been Republican in his political affiliations; and while he has never desired to hold public office, always takes a deep and beneficial interest in all matters concerning the welfare of the community in which he lives, as well as in those concerning the country at large. He is an active member of the Patriotic Sons of America, and he and all the members of his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are active workers in the interests of that institution. In his private, as in his public life, Mr. Broadbelt has displayed a most exemplary character, and is held in the highest respect and esteem by all in the community.

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**ENGLE** The Engles were among the earlier settlers in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and Burlington county, New Jersey, members of the Society of Friends, land owners, men of good repute, prominent in church and public affairs. Harry P. Engle, of Media, is a descendant of the Chester county family, his ancestors having settled in Delaware from Chester county.

Edward Engle, father of Harry P. Engle, was a blacksmith of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Settled later in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, where he pursued that calling until his death in 1875. His wife, Mary (Phillips) Engle, born in Delaware county, yet survives him, a resident of Media.

Harry P. Engle was born in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1871. When four years of age his father died, and until he was eight years old he attended the township schools. He then was admitted to Girard College, Philadelphia, where he remained nine years, obtaining a good education and enjoying all the benefits of that most valuable institution. He then for one year worked as a machinist's apprentice, but finding that trade unsuited to him, he became a baker's apprentice, working at that trade until he had mastered its every detail, finishing with a Philadelphia concern. He spent two more years working at his trade in West Chester, Pennsylvania, then located his own bakery at South Media, continuing until 1898, then moved to his present location at the corner of State and Orange streets, Media. His plant is a modern one, equipped with every aid to sanitary baking, his trade an extensive one covering Media and surrounding boroughs. During his fifteen years in Media, Mr. Engle has not only obtained a solid substantial standing as a business man, but has won a high place in public regard as a useful, loyal citizen, and has the honor of being the first Democrat to hold the office of burgess since 1893. He is a director and treasurer of the Second Media Building and Loan Association, one of the solid financial institutions of the borough and one to which Mr. Engle gives his closest attention and best business judgment. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and has held all the office chairs in both orders. He is a member of the Baptist church and a liberal patron of all worthy causes.

In February, 1909, Mr. Engle was elected burgess of Media as a Democrat, but his party in that borough is the minority one and the election of a

Democrat is a rare occurrence and only happens when the candidate possesses such strong qualifications for office that they cannot be ignored. Mr. Engle has given the borough a wise business administration and has vastly improved conditions; since taking the office of burgess, streets have been improved, the water works system extended and greatly improved, and each department of borough affairs brought to a higher state of efficiency. Both aggressive and progressive, Burgess Engle is the right man in the right place.

He married, December 25, 1895, Cora, daughter of Pierce and Sidney (Iford) Bunes, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Children: Sidney Bunes, Mary S., Mildred Bunes.

The Worrall and Worrell families of Pennsylvania descend from John Worrall (or Worrell) who settled in Chester township, then Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1648, supposed to be a descendant of Sir Hubert de Ware, who lost three sons at the battle of Hastings. John came to Pennsylvania from Oare, Berkshire, England. Descendants settled in Marple township, now Delaware county, where John, Joseph, Peter and Joshua Worrall had various sized tracts of land as early as 1683. Peter Worrall was a tanner and founded a family in Marple township, as did Joseph, but of Joshua little is known. The family have ever been members of the Society of Friends and people of the highest standing and substance.

Joseph W., father of Frank Brooke Worrell, of Media, was a large land and mill owner of Radnor township, Delaware; his mills, which he also operated, being known as the Brooke Mills, established by Jesse Brooke, as early as 1802, consisted of saw, grist and plaster mills. In addition to his milling interests he also had a large farm which he cultivated. His business interests were large and his standing in the township was of the highest. He was very public spirited, using his wealth and influence to further the best interests of his community.

He married Catherine Sharpless Palmer, of the well known Palmer family. Both were members of the Radnor Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends and both are buried in the Friends cemetery near Ithan postoffice. He died in March, 1900, she surviving him until February, 1904.

Frank Brooke Worrell, son of Joseph W. and Catherine Sharpless Worrell, was born at Radnor, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1859. He attended the public schools of the township and of Radnor, working on the farm during vacation months. He remained at the home farm, his father's assistant, until he was twenty-one years of age, then entered Coe College at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, continuing until his senior year, when failing eyesight compelled him to abandon all thoughts of completing his college course. Leaving college he returned to his home at Radnor, where he remained one and one-half years. He next entered the employ of the government as a teacher in the Indian schools at Cheyenne and Darlington Agency, Indian Territory. This position he held but a short time when he was appointed superintendent of the schools under Colonel Miles, continuing until called home by the illness of his father. He remained at home several years, then established in the real estate business with offices at North Penn Square and Market street, Philadelphia. He there conducted a most successful business, handling large properties and continuing until the death of his father in March, 1900, at Media, then his home. He then gave up his Philadelphia business and joined his mother at Media, where he yet resides. He remained at home with his widowed mother until her death in 1904, then after settling the estate established in 1906, a real

estate office in Media. Although at the time of opening his Media office he did not have even one piece of property listed, he quickly became known as a most capable man and has built up a large and prosperous business. During his first three years he made three hundred and nineteen sales, and since 1909 his business has increased even more rapidly, his office consummating a greater number of sales than any other agency in Delaware county. His business covers the entire range of a real estate office, buying, selling, renting, making loans and selling estates. In the business done for others he also manages a great deal of suburban and town property that is his own. He has attained high standing in his community, a position won by uprightness and business methods of strictest integrity. His wife is a member of the Baptist while he is a member of the Presbyterian church, of Media. He is a Republican in politics, interested in public affairs, but never accepting public office.

Mr. Worrell married December 21, 1903, Deborah P., daughter of Marshall R. and Lydia (Campbell) Worrell, of Media. Children: Marshall R., born April 21, 1905; Frank Brooke (2), born November 27, 1908.

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BABBITT The name of Babbitt has been well known in the New England states for many years, members of it having gained note in business and professional circles. It is connected by marriage with a number of the old colonial families who bore their share gallantly in defence of the rights of their country in the old and in the more recent struggles.

Thomas H. Babbitt, whose death occurred in August, 1882, was a machinist by occupation and, at the time of his death, held the responsible position of superintendent of a large plant at Worcester, Massachusetts, whence the family had removed from Harrisville, Rhode Island. He married Mary S. Boss, who died at the home of her son, Angell B., in February, 1910. She was a daughter of Captain Benjamin Boss, who was in active service in the war of the revolution, and her maternal ancestors had also taken part in that memorable struggle.

Angell B. Babbitt, son of Thomas H. and Mary S. (Boss) Babbitt, was born in the village of Harrisville, Rhode Island, August 21, 1859. He was four years of age when his parents decided to remove to Worcester, Massachusetts, and his early education was acquired in the public schools of that town. He was graduated from the high school with honor in 1879, and then became a student at Harvard University, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1883 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The earnest spirit which marked the beginning of his career has been apparent throughout its progress. He determined to devote his life to teaching, and his successful career as an educator is ample evidence of the wisdom of his decision. During his thirty years in school life he has been an indefatigable worker, and has applied himself closely to his chosen duties. He commenced his pedagogical work in the Shortlidge Academy, an institution which gained a national reputation, and was engaged in teaching the classics there for a period of eight years. The De Lancy School in Philadelphia was the next field of his activities, his position being that of classical master, and the connection with this institution has been unbroken since that time. He was appointed to the position of head of the upper school, and in 1910 was made associate head master, which responsible position he is filling at the present time (1913). This school also has a broad and national reputation, certificates awarded by it enabling the students to obtain admission to the best universities and colleges. Mr. Babbitt ob-

tained high honors while a student at Harvard. Second year and final honors in classics were conferred upon him, by special examination, and he was elected to membership in the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, an honor bestowed only upon those of the highest scholarly attainments.

Mr. Babbitt married, September 2, 1884, Ida L., born May 11, 1860, a daughter of John Quincy and Martha (Taft) Adams, of the old New England family of that name, in Milford, Massachusetts. Her father enlisted as a soldier in the civil war when a young man, and died in the hospital at Alexandria. Mr. and Mrs. Babbitt have had children: Louis A., born July 9, 1885; Ethel Adams, August 20, 1887; Earle O., January 21, 1890; Walter Hathaway, February 23, 1892; Clarence Stephen, September 30, 1894. The family home is located at the southwest corner of Jackson and Third streets, Media. Mr. Babbitt is a member of the Classical Association of the Middle States. His religious affiliations are with the Universalist denomination, in which faith he was born, but he is not a member of any church. He will not allow himself to be fettered in the expression of his political opinions by party ties, preferring to form his opinions in an independent manner. He is a member of the executive committee of the Media Civic Association, and is vice-president of the Media Free Library Association.

**HARRY LEEDOM SMEDLEY**, M. D., D. D. S., Ph. G., traces his descent from George Smedley, who was born in England, and came to Pennsylvania about 1682, making his first purchase of land from William Penn in Dublin township, Philadelphia county. He afterwards removed to Middletown (now Delaware county), and later to Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he died in March, 1723. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He was married in Friends' Meeting, Philadelphia, in 1687, to Sarah Goodwin, widow of John Goodwin, and daughter of Thomas Kitchen, of Dublin township, Philadelphia county. The line of descent is through his second son, George (2), who married Jane Sharpless, daughter of John and Hannah (Pennell) Sharpless, who bore him thirteen children.

William (1), son of George (2) Smedley, married, in Providence Friends' Meeting, Elizabeth Taylor, a descendant of Peter Taylor, of Cheshire, England, who also came to Pennsylvania in 1682.

William (2), youngest son of William (1) Smedley, married, in Middletown Friends' Meeting, Deborah Lightfoot, a descendant of Thomas Lightfoot, a highly esteemed minister of the Society of Friends of England and Ireland.

Jacob, youngest son of William (2) Smedley, was born on the old Smedley homestead, which his father bought and inherited, December 31, 1801, and died in Media, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1886. He was an elder of the West Chester Meeting, Commissioner of Delaware county, and a man of substance. He married in Middletown Meeting, November 13, 1826, Jane Yarnall, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Pennell) Yarnall, of Edgemont, Chester county.

Abram Pennell Smedley, second son of Jacob and Jane (Yarnall) Smedley, was born in Edgemont, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1829, died in Media, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1895, having lived in that town since 1852. He was an expert dentist and practiced in Media forty-three years. He was a Republican in politics and both he and his wife were members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Media. He was a man of active habits,

fond of out-of-door exercise and thought little of walking from Media to Philadelphia and returning the same way. While always interested in public matters he took no active part in local affairs, beyond expressing his preference at the polls. He was highly regarded as a dental practitioner, and held in like esteem as a friend and neighbor. He married, in Philadelphia, January 13, 1858, Lydia Emma Bishop, born in Edgemont, April 20, 1835, daughter of William and Mary (Ottey) Bishop, of Media, Pennsylvania. One son Frank, died in infancy; for their only other child, see forward.

Dr. Harry Leedom Smedley, son of Dr. Abram Pennell and Lydia Emma (Bishop) Smedley, was born in Media, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1858. His primary, intermediate and preparatory education was obtained in the Media public school and Friends Central School, 15th and Race streets, Philadelphia. He then entered Swarthmore College after which he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, whence he was graduated Ph. G., class of 1880. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania (dental department), whence he was graduated D. D. S., class of 1882. He continued at the university (medical department) obtaining the degree of M. D., class of 1883, having taken the dental and medical courses together until his last year, when he attended medical lectures only. He at once after graduation began practice with his father, electing from the three professions he was qualified to follow, that of dentistry. He practiced in association with his father until the death of the latter, since then practicing alone. He is thoroughly modern in his practice; his offices being equipped with the latest electrical and other devices pertaining to the dental profession and every attention paid to perfect sanitary and hygienic conditions. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society and the Chester and Delaware Counties Dental Society, having served as president of the latter society. He belongs to George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons of Media; the Media Club; Media Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, of the fire department, having been a member since its organization. In politics Dr. Smedley is an independent Republican and has always been most active in his interest in borough affairs. He served three years on the board of education, being president of that board one year; was elected burgess of Media by the votes of the people, irrespective of party, serving three years, introducing many needed reforms that tended to better civic conditions, particularly in the matter of public health and general appearance of streets, alleys and vacant lots in the borough. He is a member of the Delaware county board of prison inspectors and in all things is the friend of progress and reform.

He married, January 28, 1892, in Springfield, Ohio, Mary A., daughter of George Henry and Rebecca (Clark) Christian, of Media, both deceased. Both the doctor and his wife are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Media, and both are active, useful workers in church and Sunday school, he having been superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years and is a member of the official board, governing the church. Mrs. Smedley is a member of the Woman's Club, of Media, and prominent in the social life of the town. The family home and the doctor's offices are at No. 13 East Washington street, one of the best and most desirable residence districts of Media. The doctor like his father, is fond of out-of-doors and gives his sanction and encouragement to all wholesome athletic sports. He is a most desirable citizen and is held in the highest esteem, both professionally and socially.

**WESTCOTT** The Westcotts of Media, Pennsylvania, represented in the present generation by Walter S. Westcott, county treasurer, and proprietor of the Charter House, the oldest hotel in Media, descend from the New Jersey family founded by Daniel Westcott, a prominent public official at Stamford, Connecticut, in 1639, representing his district in the general assembly three terms. The Westcott family is spoken of in the "History of Devonshire, England," four centuries ago, as "an ancient and honorable one as far back as A. D. 1170." The name was then de Westcote, a form yet retained in some branches.

Daniel Westcott, of Stamford, aforementioned, was voted town lands for "services rendered against our common enemy," presumably meaning the Indians. In 1694 he disposed of all his property in Stamford, and with a number of other citizens of that town removed to New Jersey, naming the locality in which they settled Fairfield, the name of their home county in Connecticut. Mr. Westcott died in 1702, leaving sons, Samuel, Daniel, Ebenezer, who were among the founders of settlements in Salem and Cumberland counties. The Westcotts were active in founding the First Presbyterian Church at Fairfield, many of them serving as ministers, elders and deacons. All of the New Jersey branch of the family trace their descent from Daniel Westcott through his three sons, aforementioned.

The first of the family to settle in Media, Pennsylvania, was Henry Westcott, born in Cedarville, New Jersey, died in Media, in October, 1907. After completing his studies in the common schools of his home town, he learned the trade of carriage builder, which occupation he followed for a number of years, establishing a shop and factory in Media, whither he removed about the year 1870. Five years later he removed to a farm in Marple township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged successfully in agriculture until 1883, when his buildings, stock, implements and grain were totally destroyed by fire, this proving a serious loss. Nothing daunted by this misfortune, he at once set about repairing the damage. He remodeled another house which was on the property, occupying it as a dwelling, erected a new barn and other buildings, and continued his operations thereon, putting the property into excellent condition, continuing until failing health caused his retirement from active labor. He then returned to Media, where he again engaged in the carriage building business, which he followed until about two years prior to his decease, which occurred in the year 1907. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, devoting his time and means to its welfare, and a staunch and earnest Republican, although never seeking or holding public office, preferring to devote his time to his other interests. He was a man of the highest integrity and uprightness of character, honored and esteemed by all who knew him, and had he so chosen could have had any position in the gift of the people. He married Mary Stewart, born in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a devoted member of the Baptist church, whose death occurred January 18, 1912, and whose body was interred beside that of her husband in Media cemetery.

Walter S. Westcott, son of Henry and Mary (Stewart) Westcott, was born in Media, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1873. He spent several years of his early life on the farm in Marple township, and his education was acquired in the public schools of Cedar Grove and Media. Completing his studies at the age of twelve years, he at once sought employment and secured work as an operator with the Media Telephone Exchange. Later he became an office boy for George Darlington and Horace Manley, attorneys remaining for one year, and then entered the employ of William Campbell, proprietor of a grocery and feed store, remaining four years, receiving a salary of one hundred dollars yearly. Having obtained as thorough a knowledge of the grocery business as

was possible under the circumstances, he spent a year in Philadelphia as manager of a grocery establishment, returning to Media at the expiration of that period of time. He then became outside collector and solicitor for the "Delaware County Record," serving in that capacity for six years, during which time he became well known as a perfect encyclopedia of information concerning Delaware county, its road, villages, farms and people. He then engaged in the grocery business in Media, continuing in business until May, 1912, when he disposed of the same, having been elected county treasurer the previous November, taking office, January 1, 1912. His market, to which he later added a meat department, was located on the corner of State and Orange streets. He was highly successful in this enterprise, receiving an extensive patronage which increased in volume and importance with each passing year. In August, 1912, Mr. Westcott leased the Charter House, in Media, which under his capable management has taken on a new lease of life, Mr. Westcott and his wife doing all in their power to promote the comfort of their many guests and patrons. There is no bar connected with the house, hence all their efforts are directed to insuring clean rooms, good and comfortable beds, wholesome and well cooked food, and every little attention which goes to make up an ideal hotel. Mr. Westcott is a loyal Republican, active and prominent in local politics, and aside from the office of county treasurer, which he is filling to the satisfaction of all concerned, he served for three years on the Republican county committee. He is public-spirited and enterprising, and every movement in his community which has for its object the betterment of the place finds in him a hearty supporter. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he contributes liberally of his time and means.

Mr. Westcott married, on Thanksgiving Day, 1896, Clara J., daughter of Hubert J. Riley, of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of one son, Milton Riley, born August 16, 1898. Mrs. Westcott is a member of the Episcopal church, and a helpmate to her husband in the broadest sense of the word.

An almost lifelong resident of Media, Mr. Westcott has there met his reverses and scored his successes. Known to more people than any other man in the county, probably, he has been honored by them with the most important office in their gift. From boyhood to the present he has lived an active, energetic life, and by his own honorable exertions and moral attributes has carved out for himself, affluence and position. By the strength and force of his own character, he overcame obstacles which to others less hopeful and less courageous would see unsurmountable, difficulties but serving as an incentive to greater efforts. He is as well liked as well known, and numbers his personal friends by the hundreds and his acquaintances by the thousands.

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The Fronfields were early settlers of Montgomery county, FRONFIELD Pennsylvania, and there Dr. Fronfield's father, Joseph M. Fronfield, was born. He was a miller and farmer, holding the town offices of school director and justice of the peace for many years. He was a member of the Episcopal church, while his wife Eliza (Rogers) Fronfield, was a member of the Society of Friends (Hicksite), and of high standing in the society. Joseph W. Fronfield died in March, 1897; his wife died in April, 1892; and both are buried in Oakland Cemetery, West Chester.

J. Harvey Fronfield was born in Phoenixville, Chester county, May 31, 1859. He prepared for college in the public schools, finished the course, and was graduated in 1876. He then entered the University of Michigan, taking a

course in chemistry. Then he taught in the public schools of Chester county for five years, but abandoned that profession and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Isaac Massey, of West Chester. He next entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1883. Dr. Fronfield began to practice in Chester county near White Horse, continuing there for five years. In the spring of 1888 he located in Media, where he has since been in continuous practice for a period covering a quarter of a century. His large practice, both medical and surgical, is general in character, and his reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon, rests on his many years of successful treatment of difficult cases. Dr. Fronfield is a member of the American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical and Delaware County Medical societies, having served as president of the county society. He also belongs to the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Spring Haven Country Club. Outside of his private practice Dr. Fronfield has many public engagements. He is surgeon for the Pennsylvania railroad, physician to the county jail, and examiner for many insurance and fraternal organizations. In political faith he is a Democrat, and he is an interested observer of public affairs.

Dr. Fronfield married, June 9, 1887, Frances A., daughter of William H. and Anna (Taylor) Pyle, of West Chester. Their only child, Marian, is a graduate of Media High School, Swarthmore Preparatory School and Swarthmore College. Mrs. Fronfield is a member of the Woman's Club, and interested in the social life of Media. The family home is at the corner of Second and Jackson streets, where Dr. Fronfield has his offices.

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**ALLISON** The name Allison occurs quite frequently among the Scotch-Irish, who settled in the southwestern part of Chester county, Pennsylvania, from 1718 to 1740. Perhaps the most influential person of the name, during the early period, was Rev. Francis Allison, D. D., born in 1705, in county Donegal, Ireland; educated at the University of Glasgow, Scotland; came to Pennsylvania in 1735; licensed as a Presbyterian minister, 1735; soon afterward installed over the church in New London, Chester county, remaining fifteen years; located in Philadelphia in 1752; was in charge of an academy there; became vice-provost of the college, now University of Pennsylvania, on its establishment, 1755; was professor of moral philosophy; also assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia; Yale College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts in 1756, and the University of Glasgow that of Doctor of Divinity, 1758. It is said he was the first clergyman in this country to receive the degree of D. D. He married Hannah, daughter of James Armitage of New Castle, Delaware; his death occurred November 28, 1779.

The name was for many years a very prominent one among Philadelphia manufacturers, made so by the famed car builders, Murphy & Allison, succeeded by the still more noted W. C. Allison & Sons, and the Junction Car Works and Flue Mill. The founder of this business, William C. Allison, was born of Quaker parentage in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1817. When six years of age his father died, and at ten years he was left an orphan, dependent upon his own efforts. He obtained an education and a trade before he was nineteen years of age, for at that age he established in business on Broad street, near Vine, as a wheelwright and wagon builder. Hardly had he become well established when the panic of 1837 occurred and made his undertaking a more difficult one. He struggled along until 1841, when he was obliged to surrender along with many an older Philadelphia industry. But perhaps this failure

was a blessing as it brought forth his latent strength and energy, and while it left him penniless, it proved the man. He soon regained the lost ground and after discharging every obligation against him, found himself with an established reputation for integrity, that he ever afterward upheld. At about this time there was a demand from railroads for rolling stock, he turned his attention to car building. Having no blacksmith shop, he was obliged to depend on a neighbor for iron work. This was John Murphy, with whom he later, in 1851, entered into partnership for the manufacture of cars, under the firm style Murphy & Allison. They soon had a flourishing business and were in fact for many years the only car builders in the state of Pennsylvania. They furnished most of the work for the large transportation companies between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and for the West Chester road and the Germantown & Norristown railroad. After the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad and the alteration of the state road by which the terminus was fixed on Market street, Philadelphia, the firm of Murphy & Allison erected extensive shops on Market, west of Nineteenth street, which they equipped with the most perfect machinery for car building then obtainable. The demand for cars of all kinds was enormous and the enlarged shops were run to fullest capacity. It was there that the first really comfortable passenger cars were built, and the first sleeping car constructed. An era of street car extension was then at hand and the firm enlarged their business by entering into the manufacture of street cars. In 1856 they bought the Girard Tube Works on the Schuylkill, at Filbert street wharf, and added the manufacture of butt welded gas and steam pipes to their car building operations. There were but two other plants similar to the Girard in the whole country, and the demand for pipes was enormous. In May, 1863, their car building plant at Nineteenth and Market streets was destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss upon the firm as they had on hand an immense stock of material to be used in government contracts, as well as large railroad orders, on which they could not, of course, make deliveries, but within a fortnight they had extemporized a plant and were doing their best to meet the demands being made on them. They leased for a time the large buildings in West Philadelphia at Thirty-first and Locust streets, belong to the Architectural Iron Works Company, and within two months they were again building cars. About this time they began the erection of a very large plant, later known as the Junction Car Works and Flue Mill, covering ten acres in West Philadelphia, between the tracks of the West Chester and Philadelphia and the Connecting railway. This was during the dark days of the civil war and the prospects were far from bright, but they persevered, and in 1864 occupied the new works conceded to be the largest and best equipped in the country at that time. The plant had a capacity of two passenger coaches, six city passenger cars and thirty-five freight cars weekly, was run to full capacity. In 1866 they discontinued the building of passenger cars, but added a new branch, the making of lap welded iron tubing for boiler flues and for oil well purposes, the demand for both then being immense. The amount of business done was enormous, particularly in the oil region, where the Allison tubing has gained the highest reputation. The line required the erection of large additional buildings and machinery, requiring nearly a year to complete and in the meantime the firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Murphy. A reorganization was quickly effected, however, by the introduction of the two sons of William C. Allison, J. W. and Thomas Ellwood Allison, both of whom had been for several years associated with their father in the varied business of Allison & Murphy. They were now admitted as partners, the firm becoming William C. Allison & Sons. The buildings were completed and a most prosperous business conducted until July 25, 1872, when the fire fiend again exacted tribute, destroying almost

the entire plant with its acres of buildings. The insurance of three hundred thousand dollars, did not cover the actual loss, without taking into consideration the great loss from interruption of business. The firm again returned to their old quarters at Thirty-first and Locust streets, and there with inferior facilities managed to continue manufacturing. Meanwhile they again rebuilt, erecting more complete and more substantial buildings, and on May 1, 1873, occupied their new works and resumed business on a more extended scale than heretofore. At the height of their prosperity, fifteen hundred men were employed, fourteen acres were occupied, more than seven acres of which were covered with roofed buildings, and a train of twenty freight cars produced each day. Over three miles of railroad tracks traversed the grounds on which the company used their own locomotives, while a business of from five to six millions of dollars was annually transacted in eighteen separate and distinct departments. An idea of the magnitude of their business may be gained from the fact that the works annually consumed twenty million feet of lumber, seventeen thousand tons of wrought iron, eight thousand tons of cast iron, four hundred thousand pounds of brass, six hundred and seventy-five feet of tin, eighty thousand gallons of oil, twenty thousand car axles, forty thousand car wheels, fifteen hundred tons of bolts, nuts and washers, and five thousand kegs of nails, with equally enormous amounts of raw material and supplies of a varied nature. In addition to all their other industries, the firm in 1874 built a large wharf on the east side of the Schuylkill, above the South street bridge, capable of loading four vessels and several canal boats at the same time. Their old plants connected with their plant at Thirty-second and Chestnut streets, and their lines, included besides those mentioned, lumber by the cargo, iron works, forgings, bridge work and contractors supplies. The Allison boiler tubing was rated so highly among engineers that in a few years no salesmen were employed, the demand being so well established. William C. Allison continued at the head of the business until his death, November 30, 1891, after an active business connection of over half a century. From the little wagon shop of 1837 he rose through sheer merit, energy and undaunted courage, to the head of the then largest concern of its kind in the State. He established a new industry—car building—in his State, and left an impress on the tube industry that neither trusts nor competition can ever efface; a selfmade man and one who, in every particular, was a credit to the city and State that claimed him as a son.

Thomas Ellwood Allison, son of William C. Allison, was born, reared, lived and died in the city of Philadelphia. He was well educated and early in life became associated with his father, then junior member of the firm of Murphy & Allison. He was employed in the various departments, and on the death of Mr. Murphy, in 1866, he was so well qualified to assume large responsibilities, that he was admitted, with his brother, as a partner, the firm re-organizing as William C. Allison & Sons. He bore with his father and brother the burdens of the immense business, and proved most competent. He could not, however, continue under the load of responsibility, and March 23, 1881, he died from pneumonia. His father continued as president until 1891, when he was succeeded by Frank Ross Tobey, the Allisons retiring. Thomas Ellwood Allison married Florence Gregory, born in Philadelphia, who still survives him.

T. Ellwood Allison, only and posthumous child of Thomas Ellwood and Florence (Gregory) Allison, was born in Philadelphia, June 29, 1881. He was educated in the Hill School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and at the University of Pennsylvania and is now a resident of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, with offices in Media. He is largely engaged in handling Delaware county real estate and is one of the energetic, useful young capitalists of that section. He is in-

terested in public affairs, is generous and philanthropic in disposition and always willing to assist in those enterprises that promise to improve conditions in his community. He is a member of the Masonic order; Phi Delta Theta fraternity; a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church. He married, June 1, 1905, Eleanor K., daughter of Edmund B. and Emily (Bailey) Aymar, of New York City and Philadelphia, respectively. Children: T. Ellwood (2), Aymar K., and Eleanor M. Allison. The family home is a beautiful mansion in Wallingford, Delaware county.

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Work well performed may not always bring a visible reward to SMITH the doer, but in the present instance the reward has followed closely. A faithful teacher, A. G. Criswell Smith was elevated to the highest educational position under the public school system and for twenty-six years has made Delaware county schools the paramount interest of his life.

A. G. Criswell Smith was born near Cochranville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1853, son of Jesse Jackson and Mary M. Smith. He was educated in the public schools of West Fallowfield township, Chester county, at Hebron Hall in Cochranville and in a private school kept in his father's house, known locally as the "Smithsonian Institute." He did not take kindly to his father's occupation as farmer, but in 1873 began teaching, his first school being in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county. Feeling the need of better equipment for the teacher's profession, which he had decided to permanently follow, he resigned his school in March and entered Millersville State Normal School, whence he was graduated in June, 1876. The next year he taught a school in East Donegal township, Lancaster county, then two years in Highland township in Chester county. He resigned the latter position in March, 1879, to accept the principalship of the Lansford borough schools in Carbon county. He continued there, gaining experience and reputation until 1881, when he was elected principal of public schools in Media and moved to that borough. After four years of successful service there he was elected principal of the schools of Lower Chichester township in Delaware county and in 1885 entered upon the duties of that position. He was not, however, long allowed to continue, as in May, 1887, he was elected by the school directors of Delaware county, superintendent of public instruction for a term of three years. So well did he fill this position that he was again elected in 1890 and has been reelected each succeeding three years until in 1914 he will complete his ninth term as the able head of the county public school system.

With an ardent love for the profession of teaching, Mr. Smith would have risen, to perhaps greater heights, but it can safely be questioned whether in any other field he could have been more genuinely useful. He has grown with the schools of the county; has led his teachers to higher planes of efficiency; inspired school boards with a spirit of progressive interest that has resulted in modern school buildings, modern equipment and modern methods in every department. The work accomplished by Mr. Smith, through his school boards and teachers is fully set forth in the chapter on education in this work. He has proved "the right man in the right place" and all unite in his honor. Besides his deserved prominence in his own county, he has a reputation statewide and is well known in educational circles through his work at national educational conventions. He has not been a man of one idea but has taken active interest in other departments affecting the public good. He has for years been a director of the Media Loan and Savings Association, serving at one time as its treasurer. He is a member of the Media Club and was a former treas-

urer and governor of the club. He is a volunteer fireman and has held the highest civic honor Media can bestow, that of chief burgess.

He is a member of the Masonic order; is past master of George W. Bartram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was made a Mason in February, 1882; is past high priest of Media Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; past thrice illustrious master of Philadelphia Council, Royal and Select Masters and past puissant master of the Grand Council of Pennsylvania; past eminent commander of St. Alban Commandery, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia. In Scottish Rite Masonry Mr. Smith has attained the highest honor that can be bestowed in that rite. He secured the fourteenth degree and is a past thrice potent master of Philadelphia Lodge of Perfection; is past sovereign prince (16th degree) of De Joinville Council, Princes of Jerusalem, and Commander in Chief of Philadelphia Sovereign Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret (32nd degree). In 1903 he secured the highest degree obtainable in American Masonry, that of Sovereign Grand Inspector General 33rd degree Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. At that time no other man had been honored with this degree—perhaps as yet there is no other in the county. This degree conferred upon him by the supreme council, held in Boston September 16, 1903, is never conferred except for valuable service rendered the order and cannot be applied for, the Supreme Council selecting those who have earned such distinction. Mr. Smith is also an Odd Fellow and a past noble Grand of Kossuth Lodge.

He is a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church, having in early life joined the Faggs Manor congregation. He is now a member of the Media Church; has served as trustee, treasurer, member of sessions, clerk and superintendent of Sunday school. He has represented the church as commissioner to the state synod and at the general assembly of the church. He has also been active in county Sunday school work, serving upon the executive committee of the County Sunday School Association.

He married (first) September 9, 1879, Ada M. Davis, daughter of John and Hannah E. Davis. She died in August, 1885, leaving two sons: Norman Davis, born April 1, 1882, now a practicing physician in Rutledge, Delaware county; H. Ross, September 6, 1884, now a teacher of mathematics in Southern High and Manual Training High schools of Philadelphia. Mr. Smith married (second) December 8, 1887, Alice A., daughter of Isaac and Phoebe Green, of Edgemont, Delaware county. Mr. Smith maintains his residence at Media, but his time is largely spent visiting the different schools under his supervision.

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The Jack family, originally French Huguenots, escaped from JACK France to Ireland, later coming to this country prior to the Revolution, in which one of the two Jack brothers served. The family were associated with the growth and development of Chester county and Eastern Pennsylvania and were people of prominence and wealth.

Josiah Jack, father of Dr. Louis Jack, was born in Chester county, was there educated, grew to manhood, married and became a contractor and builder. About 1840 he moved to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, where he continued in the same business until 1849, then joined a party of gold seekers, crossed the plains to California, where he remained eighteen years. He returned East in 1867 totally blind from a disease of the eyes. In the meantime his family had returned to Chester county, where he joined them, dying soon after his return. His wife, Elizabeth (Foster) Jack, died in 1869, leaving six children, two having died in infancy.

Dr. Louis Jack, eldest child of Josiah and Elizabeth (Foster) Jack, was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1832, and is the last survivor of his immediate family. He was a lad of about eight years when his parents moved to Beaver county, settling in the town of Rochester, where he attended the public schools and Beaver Academy. At age of nineteen years he came to Philadelphia to begin the study of dentistry, a profession upon which his ambition had decided. He entered the Philadelphia Dental College and in 1854 was graduated with the degree of D.D.S. He at once began practice, choosing Philadelphia as a location and there remained three years. In 1857 he located in Germantown, where he practiced seven years, then returned to Philadelphia where he continued in active practice until 1908, then retired after a continuous practice of fifty-four years. After graduation he was private coach and tutor in the college for two years until the demands of his practice consumed all his time. He rose in his profession, wrote and delivered many addresses in the various professional societies to which he belonged and was a recognized exponent of advanced dentistry and anaesthetics. He belonged to the City, State and National Dental Societies and served a term as president of the State Society. He still retains a lively interest in matters pertaining to the profession in which he was so long a prominent figure. His friends were legion outside his profession, his culture, learning and genial nature winning and holding the friendship of men of similar tastes. He is a Republican in politics, and in religion is a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem. On March 15, 1909, he left the old Philadelphia home and took up his residence in that delightful suburb of Media, Moylan Park, his home being one of the most attractive in that locality.

Dr. Jack married (first) December 25, 1855, Thankful, daughter of Samuel Corbus, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Children: Arthur G., of Chester, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, married Charles C. Shoemaker, of New Mexico; L. Foster, now a dentist in Philadelphia; Mary Margaret, married Owen Shoemaker, of Philadelphia; Anna C., married Dr. Frank R. Smith, of Baltimore, Maryland. The mother of these children died September 16, 1867. Dr. Jack married (second) July 20, 1870, Caroline, daughter of Charles and Rachel Shoemaker, of Baltimore, Maryland. Charles Shoemaker was a teacher in select schools for many years; a member of the Society of Friends (Hicksite) and resided until his death in Baltimore; children by second marriage: three who died in infancy and Charles Shoemaker Jack, now a practicing dentist of Philadelphia, but residing in Media.

Full of years and honors, Dr. Jack is spending his latter years in the enjoyment of his beautiful country home and in the knowledge of a life well spent. The success of his sons in the same profession is most gratifying to him and should their fame ever eclipse that of their honored father, he will be loudest in his congratulations.

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Dr. Charles Shoemaker Jack, son of Dr. Louis Jack, was born at JACK the family residence, No. 1533 Locust street, Philadelphia, September 4, 1874. His boyhood was spent at Arden farm near Media, obtaining his preparatory education in the public schools, Penn Charter and Delancy Academy in Philadelphia, a graduate of the latter institution, class of 1893. He then entered as a student the college department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated, class of 1897. He began the practice of dentistry at 1533 Locust street, Philadelphia. He is a member of the National, State and City Dental Societies, and in political faith an inde-

pendent Republican. His clubs are the Racquet of Philadelphia, the Rose Tree Hunt of Media and the Spring Haven Country of Wallingford.

Dr. Jack married, June 4, 1902, Mary Miller Lewis, born in Media, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1874, and now resides in the same house in which she was born. She is the only child of George Miller Lewis, born in Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, died in Media, November 2, 1904, a member of the stone quarrying firm of Leiper & Lewis. He married Sarah Brooke, who survives him, aged sixty-three years, a daughter of H. Jones and Jemima Elizabeth (Longmire) Brooke. George M. Lewis was a son of John Reese and Nancy (Miller) Lewis. Children of Dr. Charles S. and Mary M. Jack: Sarah Lewis, born October 13, 1905; Mary Miller, March 11, 1910.

The Taylor family, represented in the present generation by TAYLOR William Taylor, a member of the Delaware county bar, successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Media, where he is well known and highly esteemed, is one of the old ones in the state of Pennsylvania, and has been prominent in professional life, a number of the members of the family having been closely identified with the public affairs of the communities in which they have resided.

(I) William Taylor, son of Israel Taylor, was born in Aston township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on a farm where Wawa is now situated. He was engaged in farming in Edgemont township, on "Castle Rock" farm, as the old homestead was called, where he died in his eighty-sixth year. He was an active worker in the interests of the Republican party, and served his community as county supervisor and as school director. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. He married Mary Marshall. Children: Caleb M., of whom further; William H., married Eliza Malin; Anna M., married Joshua E. Hibberd; Eliza, died young. William H. is now deceased.

(II) Caleb Marshall, son of William and Mary (Marshall) Taylor, was born in Willistown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1837. He was reared in Edgemont township, and was educated in the public schools, and at Foulkes' Boarding School, Gwynedd, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He now resides in West Chester, where for the past twenty years he has been engaged in surveying and conveyancing. He has been firm in his allegiance to the Republican party, and for many years served as school director in Edgemont township. Mr. Taylor married Susan Wilson, born in White Marsh township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Wilson) Jones, the former, who died at the age of seventy-six years, having been a farmer. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor: Anna, married William P. Davis; Eliza, died in infancy; Wilson Jr., went west, where he died May 26, 1909; George Maris, who died at the age of twenty-one years; William, of whom further; J. Hibberd, married Lydia W. Foulke; Caleb Marshall Jr., married Jane Bentley.

(III) William (2), son of Caleb Marshall and Susan Wilson (Jones) Taylor, was born in Edgemont township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1875. His early years were spent in Edgemont township, where he attended the public schools, and he was also a pupil in the Friends' School, Newtown Square, and in the George School, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1896. After clerking for a few years he took up the study of law in the office of Isaac E. Johnson, under whose competent preceptorship he was prepared for admission to the bar of

his native county, and since the year 1903 he has been engaged successfully in independent practice in Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. His success has been largely due to his own efforts and abilities, and his standing at the bar is of recognized credit. Public-spirited to a noteworthy degree, he is ever foremost in the advocacy and support of every movement that tends to advance the best material welfare of his borough, or that is calculated to promote the common interests of the community at large. Personally he is a man of profound legal understanding and marked intellectual strength, coupled with qualities and attainments that render him a pleasant companion and which have served to make him many lasting friendships both in professional and social life. He has taken an active part in the councils of the Republican party, and has been a member of the Republican county committee for the past two years. His fraternal affiliations are as follows: George W. Bartram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master; Media Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Media Club. He and his wife, as well as his parents, are members of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Taylor married, June 6, 1906, Ellen Williams Haines, born in Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1878, daughter of Amos W. and Martha H. (Williams) Haines, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, died in Media, Pennsylvania, and the latter was born in White Marsh township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of three children: Charles, died young; Ellen Williams, mentioned above; Hannah W., married Maurice C. Michener. Amos W. Haines farmed for several years in Newtown township, and later was a merchant in Media, conducting his business under the firm name of Haines & Williams. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor: Haines Marshall, born June 27, 1908; William Jr., September 25, 1909; Eleanor Williams, January 1, 1912.

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**JAYNE** No name perhaps is better known in our country, certainly not in Pennsylvania, than that of Jayne, through their long connection with the ministry, medicine and science. The family was founded in Connecticut by William Jayne, born in Bristol, England, from whom the late Dr. Horace Jayne descended through his son, William (2) Jayne, born in Connecticut, where his grandson, Ebenezer, was a Baptist minister and the father of Dr. David Jayne, founder of the world famous Jayne remedies.

Rev. Ebenezer Jayne was educated for the ministry of the Baptist Church, and in addition to his eminence in his holy calling was the author of a Baptist hymn book and of various polemical essays.

Dr. David Jayne, son of Rev. Ebenezer Jayne, was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1799, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1866. He spent his early life in Pennsylvania and New York, obtaining his early education in the public schools. After graduating from the University of Pennsylvania he practiced his profession in Salem, New Jersey, where his father was minister of the Baptist Church, and later in Philadelphia, about 1830 he began to manufacture and sell on a large scale the cough medicine he had prescribed in his own practice, now known as Jayne's "Expectorant." From the profits derived, Dr. Jayne began the erection of a large building for office purposes in Philadelphia, commencing in 1849 and before his death had erected several large buildings of marble and granite that bore his name. He is said to have been the first manufacturer to publish almanacs as an advertising medium and these he printed in all the modern languages of Europe and Asia, even including some of the minor dialects of India. He possessed wonderful

capacity, combining with the skill of a trained physician, the qualities necessary to the executive management of his large business. In political faith he was a Whig, later a Republican, and in religion adhered to the Baptist Church. He was thrice married; his third wife, Hannah Fort, born in Burlington, New Jersey, being the mother of Dr. Horace Jayne, Bertha, who died in infancy, and a son Henry La Barre, born in 1857, now an attorney of Philadelphia, who married Elizabeth Matthews of Boston and resides at No. 1035 Spruce street. Mrs. Hannah (Fort) Jayne died in Philadelphia, May 15, 1904.

Dr. Horace Jayne, second son and third child of Dr. David and Hannah (Fort) Jayne, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1859, where his early life was spent. He prepared in private schools, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, A. B., class of 1879, then entering the medical department of the University, was graduated M. D., class of 1882. He went to Europe the same year and continued during 1883 the study of biology at the University of Leipsic and at Jena, under the great scientist, Heckel. Returning to the United States, he studied at Johns Hopkins University, 1883 and 1884. During his college years, Dr. Jayne won honors; was junior orator of his class, and vice-president of the Franklin Scientific Society and in the medical school was awarded the Henry C. Lea prize for the best graduation, these also taking the Anomaly prize.

In 1883 he began his long connection with the University of Pennsylvania as an instructor, being first appointed assistant instructor in biology. In 1884 he became professor of vertebrate morphology, continuing until 1894; secretary of the faculty of biology from 1884 to 1889; director of Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology from 1894 to 1905, and dean of the college faculty from 1889 to 1894. He was an authority on human and mammalian anatomy and the author of many works of a scientific nature, including "Monstrosities in North American Coleoptera," "Revision of the Dermeotidae of North America," "Notes on Biological Subjects," "Origin of the Fittest," "Mammalian Anatomy" (1889) and numerous contributions to the scientific journals.

He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Philadelphia, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; was a member of the American Philosophical Society; The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Science; The Society of American Naturalists; The American Entomological Society; The American Academy of Political and Social Science; The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; a trustee of Drexel Institute; a director of the Academy of Music of Philadelphia, and president of the Free Library of Wallingford. He was contributing editor of "The Journal of Morphology," "The Anatomical Record" and "The Journal of Exp. Zoology." His clubs were the University and Rittenhouse of Philadelphia, both of which he served as treasurer.

Dr. Jayne married, October 10, 1894, Caroline Augusta Furness, born January 3, 1873, died June 23, 1909, daughter of Horace Howard Furness, Ph.D., LL.D., L. D. D., the greatest of modern Shakesperian scholars; children: Kate Furness, born July 29, 1895; Horace Howard Furness, June 9, 1898, both attending private schools in Philadelphia.

Dr. Jayne, who was eminent in the world of science, was a most kindly approachable man, numbering as his most devoted friends those of lowly life who served him with a willingness that can only come from unselfish regard. He held the honorary degree of Ph.D., conferred by Franklin and Marshall College in 1893. He died July 9, 1913.

The Leedom family, of which Joseph B. Leedom of Media, LEEDOM Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a member, were among the pioneer settlers of the State in various sections, and their energy contributed greatly to its prosperity.

(I) John Leedom, who was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, settled in Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in farming, and there his death occurred in 1842. Two of his brothers, Daniel and Edward, settled in Delaware county, in the same state, and founded the homestead in Upper Darby. John Leedom married Elizabeth Bond, and had children: Charles; Joseph B., see forward; John; Elizabeth; Samuel; Esther; Ruth Anna.

(II) Joseph B., son of John and Elizabeth (Bond) Leedom, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1796, died in March, 1864. He was brought up on a farm, and engaged in farming operations until the year 1828, at which time he became identified with the milling industry, operating a saw and grist mill on Darby creek, in Haverford township. Political matters interested him to a certain degree, and he was a fairly influential factor in the local councils of the Whig party, and later in those of the Republican party. His religious affiliations were with the Society of Friends, to which his ancestors had also belonged, and he was an elder in the Hicksite meeting house. Mr. Leedom married Mary Maris, who died in August, 1865, at the age of seventy-nine years, a daughter of Elisha Worrell, of Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Children, all deceased except Joseph: Myra W., married Charles M. Worrell; John, married Hannah Worrell; Maris W., married Elvira Clark; Joseph, see forward.

(III) Joseph, son of Joseph B. and Mary Maris (Worrell) Leedom, was born in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1827. His early years were spent on the homestead farm, his elementary education being acquired in the public schools, this being supplemented by attendance at the Friends' School conducted by Joseph Faulk, in Montgomery county. He learned the milling trade under the personal supervision and direction of his father, succeeding him in this business and becoming associated with his brothers in a partnership. Later he operated the grist mill independently. He purchased a farm near Manoa, Haverford township, in 1868, and up to the present time has been engaged in farming. He has been a staunch upholder of the principles of the Republican party and, while of a modest and retiring disposition, has had a number of public offices thrust upon him. For a period of twenty years he served as a member of the school board; was treasurer of the West Chester turnpike for twenty years and director of the poor, thirteen years. He and his wife are members of the Hicksite Friends' Church, the Haverford Meeting House, which William Penn was accustomed to attend when he came out from Philadelphia. He married, in 1852, Emily, daughter of Jonathan and Naoma (Parsons) Pyle, the former a stone mason in Haverford, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Leedom was born August 30, 1826, and is still in the enjoyment of excellent health. Jonathan Pyle and his wife had children: Rebecca, married Lewis Worrell; William, married Susan ——; Thomas, married Elizabeth Moore; Emily, married Mr. Leedom, as mentioned above; Phoebe, died unmarried; Anna, married Hebert Barrett. Mr. and Mrs. Leedom had children: Amanda R., who died unmarried at the age of twenty-one years; William P., is a farmer in Haverford, and married Louisa Enoch, and had two sons, Harry T. and Elwood B., the latter deceased; Joseph B., see forward; George Touman, died at the age of sixteen years; John L., is a farmer in Upper Darby, and married Elizabeth

Hart; Walter L., deceased, married Zaidee Thomberry, and had Emily Prudence, Mary T., Dorothy.

(IV) Joseph B. (2), son of Joseph and Emily (Pyle) Leedom, was born in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1858. He attended the public schools in his native township, and resided there until he had attained the age of thirty-five years. Upon the completion of his education he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, and from that branched out into the contracting line in which he was engaged in Haverford from 1886 until 1892. In the latter year he came to Media, having been appointed to the office of clerk in the office of the recorder of deeds, John H. Kerkin, then served in the same capacity under Dr. Young. From 1898 until 1904 Mr. Leedom was assistant postmaster of Media, Harriet Gault being postmistress. In 1904, under A. J. Dalton, he entered upon his office as deputy prothonotary, an office he is still filling in a very efficient and capable manner. He has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and his religious faith is that of the Baptist denomination. He is a member of the following organizations: Cassia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ardmore, Pennsylvania; Media Republican Club; Media Fire and Hook and Ladder Company, of which he has been the treasurer for a long period of time.

Mr. Leedom married, October 14, 1885, L. Emma, born February 11, 1863, daughter of Charles B. and Mary (Haskins) Tyson, of Newtown township. The former, who is a farmer, was born in Middletown township, while his wife was a native of Chester county, and they had children: Elsworth, unmarried, is a salesman in New York, where he also resides; L. Emma, mentioned above; Mary H., lives in Media, married George Regester, a general agent; William, unmarried, lives in Morristown, Pennsylvania; Lucy, unmarried, lives in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Leedom have had children: Mary Ethel, born August 14, 1886; Joseph, Jr., born April 12, 1888; Ira T., born in November, 1891, died June 1, 1896; Anna W., born November 22, 1904.

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**PARLETTE** This family has been identified with some of the most important interests of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and its various members have always shown a public spirit in all matters concerning the welfare of the community in which they have lived, which has been highly commendable. The name would indicate that this family is of French origin, and they are probably descended from the French Huguenots, many of whom sought and found refuge in this country.

(I) George W. Parlette was born near Baltimore, Maryland, March 7, 1807, and died in South Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1888. He was a farmer by occupation, and the greater part of his life was spent in Harford county, Maryland. He married Ariel Standeford and they had children: Elizabeth, born December 25, 1837, died July 31, 1862; David Oliver, born February 25, 1839, died in 1912; Dennis Standeford, born April 25, 1840; George W., born May 23, 1842, lives in South Media; William Henry, see forward; Hannah Ann, born January 2, 1846, now deceased; Zachariah Taylor, and Winfield Scott, twins, born May 19, 1847. W. Scott, deceased; James W., born March 19, 1849; Cordelia S., born July 11, 1850; Claudius Richard, born January 28, 1855. Mrs. Parlette died in 1893. She and her husband were members of the Methodist church.

(II) William Henry, son of George W. and Ariel (Standeford) Parlette, was born in Harford county, Maryland, March 18, 1843, and died in South Media, Pennsylvania, in November, 1882. His childhood was spent in Harford county, and it was there that he learned his trade as a wheelwright.

About 1870 he located in Wilmington, Delaware, and lived there about ten years. He then removed to South Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he was identified with his trade until his early death. He had a shop at Hinkson Corners, which was destroyed by fire in 1881. He then established a shop in Media, on the same site and in the same building as the present post office, where he carried on his business until his death. Mr. Parlette married Margaret, born in Wilmington, Delaware, 1850, died in Philadelphia, 1907, a daughter of Benjamin Franklin McDaniel, a millwright in Lee's Mills, Wilmington, Delaware, where he died in 1856. She had one brother, Benjamin Franklin McDaniel, Jr., who lives in Wilmington. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Parlette: Frank M., unmarried, lives in Philadelphia; William P., unmarried, lives in Media; H. Leslie, see forward; Willard A., married, lives in Philadelphia; May, died in infancy.

(III) H. Leslie, son of William Henry and Margaret (McDaniel) Parlette, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, March 19, 1877. He was a very young child when his parents removed to Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and he there attended the public schools. He completed his education in Upper Providence School No. 1. He commenced his business career at the early age of eleven years becoming clerk in a grocery store, a position he retained for one year. He then worked two years in the mills at Rose Valley and at the age of fourteen years began an apprenticeship in a blacksmith's shop in Media where he remained seven years and then entered the employ of J. W. Moyer & Company, who were engaged in the manufacture of Overhead Tram-rail Systems. He remained with this concern for a period of four years, at which time they went out of business. He then established himself in Washington, District of Columbia, later making his headquarters in Baltimore, Maryland, and after he had completed all of his contracts in and around that city, he shipped his equipment to Media, Pennsylvania, opened a factory there in 1905, and has since been located in that place. Some of the important contracts he has been called upon to engineer have been Cuba; South America; Baltimore; Washington, District of Columbia; Racine, Wisconsin; Houston, Texas; Charleston, West Virginia; Hartford and Bridgeport, Connecticut; Concord, New Hampshire. The goods are now made in Media and shipped all over the country, being used in abattoirs, factories, etc., wherever heavy shifting is done. In political matters Mr. Parlette favors the Republican party, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Parlette married, February 4, 1903, Elizabeth, born in Manayunk, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1876, a daughter of Llewellyn Clevenger, Sr., a native of Philadelphia, who died in South Media, October 11, 1907; he was a carder in a woolen mill, and married Mary Smith, who was born in Shrewsbury, York county, Pennsylvania. They had children: Elizabeth, mentioned above; Algernon, married Mamie Wetzel; L. M., married Edith Harrison Black; Oliver, married Mae Maridith; Albirdie, died unmarried; Annie; John; Louise; Lettie. Mr. and Mrs. Parlette have had children: H. Leslie, Jr., born March 31, 1904; Elizabeth, born December 3, 1905; Llewellyn, born August 2, 1907; William H., born December 28, 1908; Robert W., born January 11, 1910.

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From North of Ireland ancestry comes John B. Robinson, ROBINSON eminent lawyer, state senator and United States marshal, now a resident of Media, Pennsylvania. He is a grandson of General William Robinson, a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, the first mayor of Allegheny City, after its corporation (now Pittsburgh, North Side), first president of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, United States.



W. J. Brown

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "W. J. Brown". The signature is written in black ink on a white background. It features a large, flowing initial 'W' and 'J' followed by a more compact 'Brown'.

STANFORD LIBRARIES

Commissioner in 1842, a man thoroughly respected and honored. He is said to have been the first white child born north and west of the Ohio river, and died 1868.

William O'Hara, son of General William Robinson, was a leading lawyer of Pittsburgh and, in 1844, was United States district-attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

John Buchanan, son of William O'Hara Robinson, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1846. He attended the private schools in Pittsburgh, entered Western University, finishing at Amherst College. In 1862 he attached himself to Captain Riddle's company of the 15th Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment, and in 1864 enlisted in the active service. But the family already had two sons at the front, one of whom, Captain William O'Hara Robinson, was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, and through the influence of his grandfather, General Robinson, John B. was released from service, much against his wish. As compensation he was appointed a cadet of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, by Congressman Thomas Williams, and sworn into service for eight years. He was graduated four years later in 1868, and was engaged in active sea duty until 1875, when he resigned, having risen to the rank of lieutenant. During his naval experience he visited nearly every country. He was three times in Europe, sailed around the world in the flag ship "Colorado," flying the pennant of Rear Admiral Rodgers. He was in Japan at the time of the American expedition to Corea, in which Lieutenant McKee and a number of sailors and marines lost their lives in the attack on the Corean forts located along the Hong river. In that same year, 1871, in company with Lieutenant Chipp (afterward lost with the Jeannette Polar expedition) Lieutenant Robinson was on the United States steamer "Monocacy," commanded by Captain McCrea, engaged on the hydrographic survey of the Yang-tse river. In the same year, as navigating officer of the United States sloop of war "Idaho," commanded by Captain J. Crittenden Watson, he went through the exciting dangerous experience of a typhoon, which nearly sunk the "Idaho," although at anchor in Yokohama harbor. While in Japan, Lieutenant Robinson was one of a company of United States naval officers accorded an interview with the hitherto rigidly exclusive Mikado of Japan, the interview having been arranged by Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.B., British minister to Yedo, in defiance of precedent. In August, 1871, Lieutenant Robinson, with a party of American officers, made the ascent of Fieji-Yama, the famous mountain peak of Japan, and accurately measured its height by instruments. Returning to the United States he served in 1873 on the Great Lakes on the steamer "Michigan," and in the fall of that year was ordered to New York as watch officer on the "Juniata." Later he sailed in the "Juniata" under sealed orders which proved to be to proceed to Santiago de Cuba and peremptorily demand the surrender of American citizens seized on the "Virginian" by the Spanish authorities. On January 1, 1875, after eleven years service, Lieutenant Robinson retired from the naval service, his resignation having been handed in the previous year.

He returned to Pennsylvania and began the study of law under John G. Johnson in Philadelphia. In 1876 he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and in 1878 removed to Delaware county, where he was admitted to the bar of that county, and in the same year was admitted to practice in the Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania. He advanced rapidly in his profession, and as senior counsel for the defence in the case of Samuel Johnson, a colored man, charged with the murder of John Sharpless, he won a state-wide fame. This is one of the celebrated cases in Pennsylvania reports and was heard on appeals through different courts, finally reaching the board of pardons. Mr. Robinson fought

this case with such ability and pertinacity argued with such eloquence, that he saved the life of his client. Along with the practice of his profession Mr. Robinson has carried a burden of official political responsibility. In 1884 he was elected to the state legislature from Delaware county, was re-elected two years later, and prominently mentioned for speaker. He was in the thick of the fray in the House, making many noted speeches, particularly his anti-discrimination speech, his speech against Governor Pattison's veto of the indigent soldiers' burial bill, and his speech in favor of an increase in the length of school terms, which resulted in passing the bill. In 1888 he was a candidate for renomination to the House, but was defeated. In the following campaign he was on the stump for his successful rival, and later was engaged by the Republican National Committee as a speaker in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. In 1889 he secured the nomination for state senator from the Ninth senatorial district, winning the honor on the first ballot over Jesse M. Baker, James Watts Mercur and Geoffrey P. Denis. In this contest he was antagonized by the liquor interests and by those controlling federal patronage. He led a successful fight, and as the "People's Candidate" completely changed the complexion of the old time Republican rule in the county, also establishing himself as a leader in state politics. He won over his Democratic competitor by 1559 majority, and served with great honor as senator. Mr. Robinson is one of the most trenchant and vigorous political leader-writers in his state, and both pen and voice have often spoken in aid of great reformatory measures. Staunchly Republican, he is not so partisan as to smother independence, nor is he in the slightest degree a demagogue. He has opposed men and measures in his own party and has always had the support of the voters of his district in a large degree. As a speaker he is logical and convincing, often rising to the heights of true eloquence. He has delivered many memorable addresses on "Memorial Day" in different cities, and one yet spoken of in praise was delivered at the reunion of the veterans of the 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers in November, 1889. He has also gained success as a writer. While in the naval service he wrote a series of brilliant letters for the "Commercial Gazette" of Pittsburgh, and has since been a frequent and welcome contributor to the leading New York and Philadelphia journals. In 1881-82 he was chief editorial writer for the "Delaware County Gazette," of Chester, then owned by August Donath. In the winter of 1880, Mr. Robinson made his first essay on the lecture platform, beginning a career of success that brought him into prominence as a lecturer.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the American Protestant Association; Knights of Pythias; Order of Chosen Friends; Knights of the Golden Eagle; Improved Order of Red Men; Independent Order of Mechanics; Bradbury Post, No. 149, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was elected commander in 1884; and holds memberships in various other societies. A man of fine natural talents, developed in contact in political and professional life with the best association, blessed with a comprehensive education greatly extended by foreign travel, Mr. Robinson has used his gifts wisely and well. He illustrates in his own life the peculiar characteristics of the best birthright of the best type of American citizen, the ability to succeed in political and professional life without resource to trickery. After a public and professional life of nearly forty years, Mr. Robinson, from the heights of success, can truly say that every step of his way has been honestly won, and that principle was never sacrificed for sordid gain. Since 1901 he has held the position of United States marshal in the Philadelphia District.

Lieutenant Robinson married in St. Louis, Missouri, October 29, 1874,

Elizabeth Waddingham, daughter of Charles L. Gilpin, then of St. Louis, Missouri, granddaughter of Mayor Charles Gilpin, of Philadelphia, a lineal descendant of Joseph Gilpin, of Dorchester, Oxfordshire, England, who came to Pennsylvania in 1696, settling in Birmingham, Delaware county. Joseph Gilpin was of the sixteenth generation from Richard de Gueylpin, who had a grant in the reign of King John (1206) of the estate of Kentmore, in the county of Westmoreland, England. By the union of Mr. Robinson and Miss Gilpin there were seven children born, four of whom survive: Mrs. Elizabeth Wyckoff, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Adele Gilpin Miller and Mrs. Helen Robinson Anderson and Miss Mildred Robinson, the three last named of Media, Pennsylvania. These children through their mother trace through twenty-one recorded generations of Gilpins to the days of Magna Charta. The family home of the Robinsons, the "Gayley," is in Media, Pennsylvania.

Besides the before named offices held by Mr. Robinson, he was appointed by President McKinley, May 1st, 1900, United States marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was reappointed in 1905 by President Roosevelt, and again reappointed in 1912, by President Taft, and served until December 1st, 1913, when he was succeeded by Frank S. Noonan, a Democrat appointed by President Wilson, in flagrant violation of all civil service reform and his own civil service professions. During the time Mr. Robinson was marshal, he was elected a national delegate to the Republican Convention in 1908, which nominated Mr. Taft for president. Of other offices held by Mr. Robinson was the presidency of the Republican League of Clubs of Pennsylvania, during the years 1891-1892 and 1893, succeeding the first president of the league, Hon. Edwin S. Stuart. He has been a candidate for minor offices, among those for lieutenant-governor of the State in 1894, being defeated for the nomination, although electing ninety-seven delegates against the combined opposition of all the prominent leaders of the party in the commonwealth. He was an unsuccessful applicant for the position of assistant secretary of the navy. In 1897, the president, Mr. McKinley, appointed Theodore Roosevelt through Cincinnati, Ohio.

During Mr. Robinson's service in congress he was on the Columbian Exposition Committee and the Naval Committee, and twice was a member, by appointment of the speaker, to the board of visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. In 1896 in this position he was president of the influence of Mrs. Bellamy Storer, one of the Longworth family of Cincinatti, and delivered the annual address at the commencement of the graduating class. His public record, State and National, covers a period of over forty years, and he is yet, although a private citizen, one of the most active and influential of the Republican leaders of the county of Delaware, and the state in which he resides.

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**BROWN** This branch of the Brown family was for many years seated in Yorkshire, England, and while on a visit to the old family home, Arthur Brown occupied the seat in church that for fifty years had been his grandfather's. This old gentleman, Benjamin Brown, never left his native shire, both he and his wife living there until a good old age, leaving issue.

George Brown, son of Benjamin Brown, was born in Yorkshire, England, October 21, 1831, and there received in private schools of high degree, a liberal education. He became a woolen manufacturer of England and on coming to the United States, established in the same business in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where after a successful business life he yet resides aged eighty-three years.

He espoused the Tory cause in England and in Lancaster became a supporter of the Republican party, serving as city councilman. His wife, Esther Beardsal, was the daughter of a Yorkshire woolen manufacturer; children: Thomas, married Mary Horrock and resides in Mount Joy, Lancaster county; Arthur, of whom further; Walter, married Izella Garside; Sarah, married Joseph Battye, whom she survives; Benjamin, married Annie Henry; Emma, married John Zellers; George, married Annie Keller; Annie, married Abraham Shelley, whom she survives; Elmer, married Sarah Heilig, deceased; Lily, died unmarried. The living all reside in Mount Joy, Lancaster county. The mother died in Philadelphia, aged thirty-eight years, a member of the Established Church of England; Mr. Brown is a vestryman.

Arthur Brown, son of George and Esther (Beardsal) Brown, was born in Yorkshire, England, August 25, 1857. He was brought to this country when an infant by his parents, who after a brief residence in Trenton, New Jersey, moved to Upper Darby township, Delaware county, thence to Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Arthur Brown began his education in the public schools of Upper Darby at age five years, continuing and finishing at the Episcopal academy, Juniper and Locust streets, Philadelphia. He began working in his father's woolen mill, continuing until thoroughly mastering the details of woolen manufacture. He then in association with his brothers, Thomas and Walter, founded a corporation known as George Brown's Sons, establishing their mills in Germantown, Philadelphia, where for four years they continued successful manufacturers of woolen goods. They then moved to Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where their main plant is now located. They established a branch mill at Lenni, Pennsylvania, which is under the direct management of Arthur Brown.

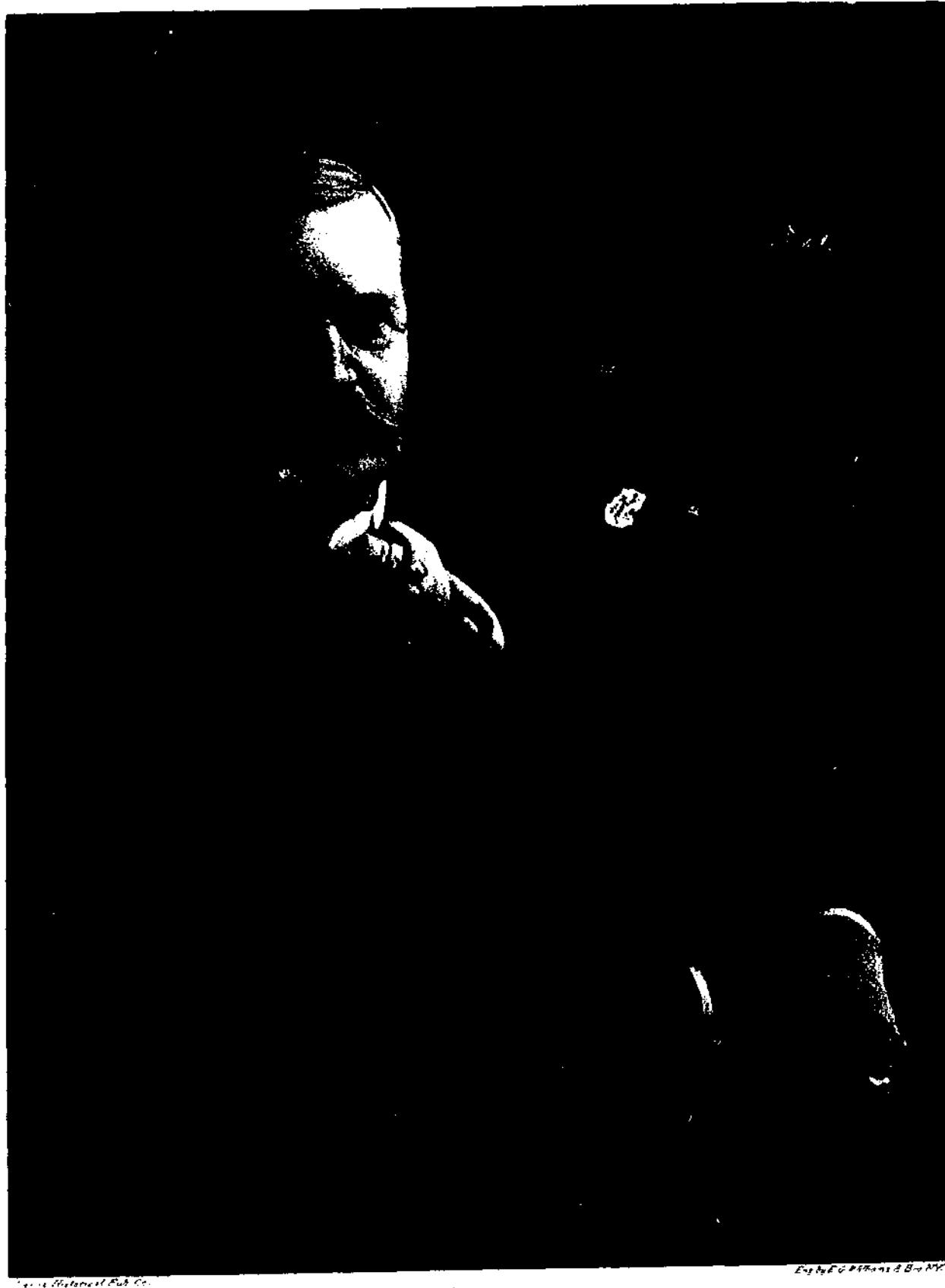
Mr. Brown is a member of George W. Bartram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; is a Republican in politics and both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

He married Anna Brown, born in Philadelphia, August 18, 1861, daughter of John Brown, a retired farmer, now living at Drexel Hill, Delaware county, and his wife, Anna Fryburg. They had issue: Anna, wife of Arthur Brown; Eliza, married Charles Drewes and resides at Darby, Delaware county. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have five children, one daughter and four sons: Anna S., Maurice, Lawrence, Edwin, John.

**OTTEY** Harry P. Ottey, engaged in business as a book and job printer in Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a man of many-sided ability and versatility in business and social life. His services have been appreciated in financial affairs as well as in general business, and he has taken a prominent part in all matters tending to the public welfare.

Albin Pyle Ottey, his father, was born December 28, 1839, and died October 4, 1912. He was one of the earliest volunteers at the outbreak of the civil war, serving in Company A, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, from 1861 to 1864, and retired from the service with his health impaired by the hardships and dangers through which he had passed. From 1867 until 1882 he held the position of clerk in the Delaware County Fire Insurance Company, then established himself in the shoe business, and was afterwards tax collector. He married Jane Smedley Phillips and had children: Harry P., whose name heads this sketch; Albin Lewis, who lives in Media; and married Julia German, of Philadelphia; William Rupert, lives in West Chester, and married Sarah Pancoast.

Harry P. Ottey was born in Media, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1865. He re-



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HISTOGRAPHY

ceived his general education in the public schools of his native town, and then commenced the study of law under the preceptorship of V. Gilpin Robinson, but never took the examination for admission to the bar. In 1882 he became associated with his father in the shoe business which the latter established, and continued his connection with this until January, 1894. In the meantime, however, he had established himself independently in the job printing business, and, when he had placed this upon a secure footing, devoted his entire time and attention to the printing business. In this he has been eminently successful and has a fine establishment at No. 31 West State street, Media. Since October, 1912, he has filled the office of notary public of the First National Bank of Media. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he will be a candidate for the office of tax collector at the next Republican primaries. He is an active member of the Media Fire and Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, in which organization he is one of the most energetic workers. His religious connection is with the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Media, and he is a member of the Media Club and of the Sons of Veterans, in which order he has filled all the chairs, and is now holding the office of past commander.

Mr. Ottey married in Media, September 18, 1893, at the parsonage of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Henry Wheeler, D. D., officiating, Ida Pancoast, daughter of John S. and Sarah B. (Briggs) Braden, and they have one child: Albin Pyle, Jr., born June 3, 1902. The untiring diligence and application of Mr. Ottey have made him a most efficient and serviceable citizen. His clear mind and remarkable tenacity of purpose have enabled him to discharge the varied duties which he has been called upon to perform with distinction and ability, and his career most forcibly illustrates the possibilities which are open to a man who possesses sterling business qualities and knows how to make the best use of the opportunities which are presented.

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**SCHOEN** There are many names so closely connected with the steel industry in the United States that they are credited with the inventions that forced the industry into the front rank of American enterprises. In reality they were merely the managerial heads, and in most instances men without mechanical skill or ability. A notable exception is Charles T. Schoen, inventor, patentee, owner, and manufacturer, of the Schoen pressed steel system of car construction, and father of the pressed steel car, now in use on every railroad of any importance in the United States and on many foreign roads. His connection with the construction of pressed steel cars has not only been in a supervisory capacity, but in the beginning of the manufacture of pressed steel parts in Philadelphia, Mr. Schoen was one of the four workers in his shop, drawing the hot plates from the fire side by side with the others, and it is his proud boast that he "could do the same today." To invent and to bring into existence such a great business as the manufacture of pressed steel cars has become would satisfy even an extraordinary man, but not Mr. Schoen, who, seeing the inadequacy of the cast iron car wheel for the high speeds and heavy loads of modern railway service, developed a forged and rolled steel car wheel, now in general use on engine trucks and tenders, passengers and freight steam railway cars, elevated, subway and street cars. So to Mr. Schoen's creative genius and mechanical ability our country owes an entirely new business of vast proportions. He is a real "captain of industry," a title gained not by manipulation, governmental favor, or lucky association, but by virtue of genius, courage, brain, muscle and hard work. A pleasing feature of Mr. Schoen's life is the fact that all his hopes for the success of the pressed steel car and the forged steel wheel have been realized during his

life-time. Nowhere can he go by rail but he listens to the clicking and humming of wheels invented by himself, bearing to their destination cars also of his own invention, both, perhaps, of his own manufacture. To this he adds the thought that he has more nearly insured the safety of life, increased the pleasure of travel, and added to the wealth of his country. These are the rewards that daily and hourly come to the kindly hearted, great man, who, upon dropping the cares of a large business, has sought amid the rural beauties of Delaware county a home for his declining years.

Charles T. Schoen is a son of Henry Casper and Emmeline (Robinson) Schoen, of the State of Delaware, who had other sons, William, Henry H., and James Allen. He was born in the state of Delaware, December 9, 1844, and at the present date is in his sixty-ninth year. When he was four years of age his parents moved to Wilmington, Delaware, which was his home until 1878. There he obtained his education and there learned, under his father's instruction, the trade of cooper. At the age of eighteen years he had saved enough money to attend Taylors Academy, at the same time working four hours daily in the shop. He read, studied, and worked in Wilmington in 1865, a key to his success being found in such mental and physical activity as the story of his youth indicates. In 1865, being then married and ambitious, he sought a wider field than Wilmington furnished, going to Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade. This brought him into relation with Taylor and Gillespie, sugar refiners, the latter becoming his especial friend. Desirous of establishing in business for himself he entered into a contract with Mr. Gillespie to supply his firm with molasses barrels. Thus at the age of twenty-one years he was married and owned a business employing twelve men. He continued in successful business for a time, but through a bad debt failed. Not discouraged, in company with a friend he went West, arriving in Chicago early in the morning, their combined cash capital amounting to seventy-nine cents. Before night he had secured work at his trade, but after two months returned to Philadelphia. Soon after his return he secured a position with Charles Scott as manager of his car spring works, at a salary of twelve dollars per week. He took a great interest in his new work, determining to become, sooner or later, a partner in the business. He lived on five dollars a week, sending the balance to his wife in Wilmington. Soon he was receiving fifteen, then eighteen dollars weekly, and at the end of a year demanded an interest in the business. Mr. Scott flatly refused, but later changed his decision by giving Mr. Schoen fifteen hundred dollars a year salary and a one-fifth interest. This amounted at the end of the first year to about seventeen thousand dollars. The second year Mr. Schoen made several improvements and took out some patents for the firm that netted a profit of thirty-five thousand dollars. He then demanded and received a one-third interest in the firm.

Being in Washington one day with several hours to spare he visited the railroad yards and while looking over the construction of the freight cars was impressed with the feasibility of using pressed steel for the different parts, then made of cast iron. He studied out the problem and soon took out his first patent on a pressed steel stake pocket. This he followed with others, all in his own name, considering properly that as they did not affect the car spring business of his own firm, that the patents were his individual property. This caused a rupture that led to Mr. Schoen's withdrawal from the firm. Speaking of this period in 1900, he said: "I had saved sixty thousand dollars, so in 1888, after I had withdrawn from the spring business, I started in the manufacture of pressed steel. My shop was only fifty by one hundred feet and there were only four of us to work in it, my nephew, who is vice-president of the present

company, my son, who is a director, another man, and myself. I drew the hot plates from the furnace and handed them to my nephew and my son, who at that time were mere lads. I could do the same to-day. We kept right at work, the business grew, and in a short time we were making many parts of pressed steel for wooden cars. I paid strict attention to business, as a man must do to succeed, and in a short time we enlarged the plant and employed a number of men. Then I engaged my brother, who has since died, as salesman."

He had organized as the Schoen Pressed Steel Company, and manufactured only under his own patents. In 1889 he moved his business to Pittsburgh, establishing his plant at Schoenville, near that city. At this time, 1890, his payroll consisted of but fourteen names, men and boys. He had been constantly at work perfecting his designs for an entire pressed steel car and after going to Pittsburgh continued in this work until he had it completed and entirely covered with patents. The entire number of patents issued to Mr. Schoen on cars and car parts is about one hundred and twenty-five, this number including a graduated car spring, invented while connected with the Scott Car Spring firm. He continued manufacturing steel parts for some time, in the meantime seeking to interest railroad officials in an entire pressed steel car for freight service. In 1897 there was a rumor afloat that the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad was to change hands. Mr. Schoen saw in this an opportunity and asked for an order for the pressed steel cars. He thus tells the story :

"I immediately set at work on a drawing and worked like a beaver. When the new interest gained control I was persistent in my efforts to get the order." A part of the work may be inferred from the following letter.

SKIBO CASTLE, July 5, 1898.

DEAR MR. SCHOEN—Many thanks for the beautiful illustrations of your great work. I am watching the steel car question with deep interest and just because I am so anxious that it should prove a success, I am not without any anxiety.

If your steel cars are to displace wooden cars you take your place with the few great benefactors. We now boast of Pittsburgh's Westinghouse and Brashear, and I hope we are to add a third name ere long.

Wishing you deserved success and with renewed thanks,  
Always very truly yours,

(Signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

To Charles T. Schoen, Esq.,  
President Schoen Pressed Steel Co.,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Finally I got the order, not for twenty but two hundred cars. Then the railroad people thought that if they were to order any they might as well plunge, so the order was increased to six hundred cars. The problem that then confronted me was how to fill the order. I had not the facilities for building even one car, and the money involved was six hundred thousand dollars, but I had the pressed steel works for making parts and I had plenty of energy. We started in the old shop and kept enlarging. At length we averaged one car a day, then two, three, four, and finally, eight. At the end of nine months the order was filled and a five hundred thousand dollar plant had been erected over the heads of the workmen.

"Where is the next order to come from? I asked myself. If the railroads don't take hold of this I shall be ruined. I hardly slept until after arguments and exemplifications I had secured an order from the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, an order for one hundred and fifty cars. Then came one from the Pennsylvania Railroad for two hundred, closely followed by one from the

Pittsburgh & Western Railroad for five hundred cars. I had saved the day. Then I broke down in health and was wafted away to Bermuda for six weeks' rest."

The capital required to finance these large operations was secured by the organization of the Pressed Steel Car Company, which took over the property of the Schoen Pressed Steel Company and the one hundred and twenty-five patents issued to Mr. Schoen. The capital of the new company was twenty-five million dollars, Mr. Schoen retaining a very large interest and becoming president of the company, his nephew vice-president, his son a director.

Orders flowed in and within one year the company had four million dollars worth of untouched orders upon its books. In 1898 the Fox Pressed Steel Company was absorbed. A plant was erected in Allegheny which in 1900 was turning out forty cars daily; the Pittsburgh plant was building sixty cars daily; and thirty thousand tons of steel was being used monthly. This large business naturally attracted the attention of the Carnegie interests, who were only prevented from building a rival plant by a contract for steel for a period of ten years, involving a sum of one hundred million dollars. The value of the steel car for all forms of heavy freight service was soon demonstrated and in the year 1900 the company had not only these works at Pittsburgh in full operation, but also one at Joliet, Illinois. They employed nearly ten thousand men and were doing an annual business of thirty millions of dollars, with Mr. Schoen constantly at work in the direction of a still more general application of the all steel pressed system to special cars of passenger type. In 1902 he resigned from the presidency of the company, also from the board of directors and sold practically all his stock in the company. At that time, the Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, his first customer, had bought four thousand, three hundred all steel cars of the "hopper" and "gondola" types, the Pennsylvania, nine thousand, while every leading railway of the country was rapidly adding all steel freight cars to their equipment. Sales had also been made abroad and in 1900 Henrik von Z. Loss, a noted engineer, presented the claims of the Schoen Pressed Steel system on car construction to the International Railway Congress in Paris. Mr. Schoen's connection with the company ceased in 1902, but he had seen the fruition of his hopes in the adoption of the "all steel" car to every branch of the railway service.

For four years he had devoted himself to experiments in solid forged and rolled steel wheels for railroad cars, both passenger and freight, expending in experimenting, patents, etc., one and a half million dollars of his own money. He finally perfected his invention and erected a large plant for the manufacture of solid forged and rolled steel wheels, under his own patents. The value of the all steel car to the railroads had so impressed the railroad officials that when he announced a new wheel superior to the ones they were using they immediately responded with orders. The value of the wheel is so great that it is to-day in use on steam and electric roads everywhere in the United States, Europe and Africa. The Schoen Steel Wheel Company, Ltd., have a plant in Leeds, England, in which Mr. Schoen is largely interested, and which manufactures wheels under his patents. The following relating to steel wheels is from his old friend of early pressed steel car days:

SKIBO CASTLE, July 11, 1908.

MY DEAR MR. SCHOEN—I have faith in your prediction. You have proved a true prophet before. Nothing like steel.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Charles T. Schoen,  
101 Arcade Building,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In 1907 he sold his plant and patents to the United States Steel Corporation and retired to his estate in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, leaving upon the annals of steel manufacturing and railroading a name and a record that even time cannot efface. Without a falter he placed reputation and wealth upon a conviction that could only be the fruit of a master mind. He conquered obstacles that would have appalled many, and mankind is his debtor. Certain it is that but few men have lived to see the results of their ambitions, perseverance and brains, as plainly and to as great an extent as has been the lot of Mr. Schoen.

After his retirement from the steel wheel manufacturing business, Mr. Schoen retired to his estate in the beautiful Rose Valley of Delaware county, where in 1903 he had purchased the Osborne farm of seventy-five acres, on which was water power and the ruins of an old woolen mill. He tore down the old farm house and on its site erected "Schön Haus," a beautiful modern country gentleman's mansion. With the instinct of a true husbandman he planted extensive orchards and otherwise improved on a liberal basis. In 1908 he bought Todmorden farm of two hundred and ten acres, the Levis farm of forty-four acres, later purchasing fifty-one acres from the Rose Valley Association, combining all under the name "Rose Valley Farms." He has either built or repaired all the buildings thereon, and otherwise added to the beauty and attractiveness of this most charming rural locality.

The term "retired" in Mr. Schoen's case only means that he has turned to other forms of activity. In 1909 he built on the old waterpower on his estate a mill for the manufacture of that "giant in power" but "miser in fuel," the Feps carburetor, and of flexible metallic hose for conveying under high pressure and heat, steam, water, oil, air, etc., made in brass, bronze, or steel. These articles are manufactured by the Schoen-Jackson Company, Mr. Jackson being his son-in-law. The name Feps is coined from the first letters of the four cardinal features of the new carburetor, F for flexibility, E for economy, P for power, and S for speed. The plant is equipped with the most modern machinery and has a capacity of ninety thousand carburetors yearly as well as a testing laboratory for motors and carburetors, probably the most perfectly equipped in the United States. Mr. Schoen has built for his private use, as well as that of the Schoen-Jackson Company, a stone office building of quaint and beautiful design. This is ostensibly his working place, but the cares of business have long ago been laid aside or placed on younger shoulders, and the office is rather his resting place than his place of business, although the affairs of Schoen-Jackson are vigorously prosecuted by the junior partner, who profits by the experience and advice of his senior. An item of interest in Mr. Schoen's life is the fact that he was one of the first men in this county to carry a large amount of life insurance.

Mr. Schoen and his wife are members of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1912, was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Congress. He is a member of the Union League and the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, the Lawyers' Club of New York, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, and many railroad and manufacturing associations.

Mr. Schoen married, in 1864, Lavinia J., daughter of James and Mary North, of Wilmington, Delaware. Children: 1. Edwin A., who died at the age of thirty-seven years; he was associated in business with his father from his boyhood to his death, being the son alluded to as receiving the hot plates from the father in the little shop in Philadelphia; he married Mary Louise, daughter of Senator Charles A. Porter, and he left a son, Edwin (2). 2. Elsie, married Martin Hawley McLanahan, of Philadelphia, and resides in

Rose Valley; they have a son, Alexander, now in college. 3. Emeline, married Dr. Reuben Held, of New York City; they have a son, Charles Johnson. 4. Lenore, married M. R. Jackson, junior partner in the Schoen-Jackson Company; their residence is a handsome country mansion at the upper end of Rose Valley; their children are Lenore and Jane.

The foregoing record of the principal events in the life of one of America's great business men, may properly close with his own words, uttered to a friend in 1900:

You ask me if I had any inspiration? I think Smiles' little book, "Self-Help," which I read when a boy, sowed within me the germ of ambition. I am a great believer in a young man having self-confidence. He will then undertake almost anything, and will grasp opportunities which he would otherwise be too fainthearted to undertake. Modesty in a young man is becoming, and a modest young man may have energetic powers in a high degree. Of course to a great extent we are creatures of circumstance even after we have done the best we can. I never had a day of despair in my life, and I think that what you are pleased to call my success has been entirely due to my innate determination and pluck.

Resting in a thicket of old pine and spruce trees, on a knoll in the beautiful Rose Valley below Moylan, "Schon Haus," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Schoen, could have no more appropriate title than that which has been given it from the quaint tongue of the Nord Deutsche. "Schön Haus" and "Rose Valley Farm" on which it stands, form a combination of mansion and country gentleman's estate that is distinctive and delightful. The house, a gem of architecture, was originally built in 1862, and remodeled in 1904 for Mr. Schoen by his son-in-law, Martin Hawley McLanahan, who also designed and built many of the houses in Rose Valley. The house belongs to no single one of the old schools of architecture, but the best of many schools has gone to make the "House Beautiful." Built of stone and plaster and topped by a red tiled roof with far-projecting eaves, its air of substantiality impresses one as it is seen from the drive through the stately evergreens which surround it. No detail of the landscape gardener's art that could add to the general attractiveness has been overlooked in laying out the grounds. One most interesting and beautiful feature is the pergola leading from the quaint water tower to the main house, which, in the varying seasons, is covered by the clustering blooms from which the valley derives its name. Another is the old-fashioned flower garden, a riot of color, reached through a rose arbor. The orchards, already in bountiful bearing, contain four thousand trees, planted ten years ago, classed as among the best apple orchards in the state. There is an orchard on each of the three original farms comprising Rose Valley, covering in all about one hundred acres. "Schön Haus" is never closed and within is a perfect example of the exquisite taste that makes for home comfort, with its massive furniture, unique wood carving, sculpture, and many works of art.

No visitor ever leaves "Schön Haus" without first looking over the "farm," of which the owner is justly proud. Over four hundred acres are in a perfect state of cultivation, well stocked with valuable farm animals. As one listens to the various bits of history connected with his live stock, it is hard to realize that this gentleman farmer is the man who was decorated with the Legion of Honor by the French government for having by his inventions "reduced the cost of railroad transportation" for the entire world.

In one corner of the garden is a sun dial made from a huge steel car wheel, bearing the number one hundred and two, one of the first two hundred wheels manufactured by Mr. Schoen under his own patents. "It represents to me some of my early struggles" says this quiet, unassuming owner of the "House Beautiful."

Son of a native born manufacturer of Delaware county, Mr. RHODES Harry W. Rhodes has also spent his entire life within the confines of that county, beginning business life as clerk and rising to his present position at the head of Media's only Title and Trust Company.

Harry W. Rhodes was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1865, son of William K. and Lydia (Cummins) Rhodes, both born in Delaware county of old and prominent families. William K. Rhodes was for many years a contractor and brick manufacturer, later in life joining with his brothers, John B. and Samuel Rhodes, in manufacturing enterprises. He was a Democrat in politics, but although influential in party and business, never accepted public office. He died in October, 1887, his wife in 1893—both buried in the cemetery of Calvary Church, at Rockdale.

Harry W. Rhodes was educated in the public schools and Gilbert Academy, finishing his studies in Chester high school. He began his business career as clerk in the office of the Robert Wetherill Company, at Chester, remaining with that company three years. He then entered the clerical service of the First National Bank, of Chester, continuing three years, then accepted a position with the newly organized Chester County National Bank, at Media. After four years with that, now well known institution, he assisted in the organization of the Media Title and Trust Company and was elected in 1892 its secretary and treasurer. The trust company began business in 1891, Mr. Rhodes continuing as its secretary and treasurer until May 14, 1908, when he was chosen president to succeed George Drayton, deceased. Mr. Rhodes brought to his high position a valuable banking experience of nearly twenty-five years, seventeen of which had been as a high official of the institution, of which he is now the honored head. The trust company maintains a general banking and savings department as well as title, trust, real estate and safe deposit department. The company has been a very successful one and shows by its annual report a most flattering condition, surplus and individual profits exceeding its capital stock of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The officers and directors of the company are men of high standing and in his official capacity, Mr. Rhodes shows ability as a wise conservative financier. His is the wisdom born of experience and knowledge of true banking and trust company operations, as well as of the general laws governing all financial transactions. The condition of this company but reflects the wisdom of its management. He has also other business interests that show a like prosperity.

Mr. Rhodes is a Democrat in politics, and as an active interested citizen, not as a politician, has served his borough as school director and in other public capacities. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and one of the organizers and a charter member of the Spring Haven Country Club. He is a member of the Episcopal church, of Rockdale.

Mr. Rhodes married, June 5, 1902, Anna L., daughter of John B. and Ann (Warren) Rhodes, of Delaware county. The family home is at Moylan, Delaware county, where they are prominent in social life.

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The Tylers of the United States are descended from an ancient TYLER English family, the ancestor coming to England in the train of William the Conqueror and fighting at the battle of Hastings in 1066. For six hundred years thereafter the family thrived and spread to other parts of England. About 1685 three brothers Tyler came to America, one settling in New England, one in Virginia—the ancestor of President John Tyler, and William, who came to West Jersey about 1688, and purchased a large tract of land on the north side of Monmouth river, of John Champney, said tract

being a part of the two thousand acres that John Fenwick deeded in 1676 to James and Priscilla (Fenwick) Champney. Mr. Tyler had married in England, about 1676, Johanna Parson. They had four children born in England and the following certificate given by his friends in England, shows conclusively his place of residence and standing:

"Whereas William Tyler of Walton in Somerset, yeoman, intends to transport himself and family into the province of Pennsylvania in America if the Lord will, and has desired a certificate on his behalf. We, therefore, whose names are subscribed, do hereby certify that the said William Tyler hath professed the truth for several years past and that we do not know but that his conversation hath been answerable to his profession and that we do know that he hath been ready and willing to contribute to the service of truth, as opportunity hath offered and occasion required, and that as to his dealings with the world, he has been punctual and of good report as far as any of us know or have heard, and we know nothing of debts or other entanglements on his part, but that he may with clearness, prosecute his intended voyage. In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our hands." Dated the "eleventh day of seventh month called September in the year 1685," (signed by fourteen men).

It is evident that Johanna died a short time after their arrival in the Fenwick colony. His second wife was named Elizabeth. William Tyler was a farmer and also operated a tannery. He made his will in second month, 1700, in which he bequeathed a large landed estate to his sons. There appears no reliable record of his death, but family belief is that it occurred in 1701. Children of first wife, all born in England: 1. Mary, at Welton, in the county of Somerset, 11th month, 1677; married Abel, son of Samuel Nicholson; children: Sarah, Rachel, Joseph, William T., Ann, John, Ruth and Samuel. 2. William (2), of further mention. 3. John, born 5th month, 1682, inherited from his father, eight hundred acres in the lower part of Alloways Creek township, Salem county, New Jersey, together with other lands in the same township. He married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Wade, and had a son, Benjamin, whose son, Job, was a noted stock raiser. He exhibited a prize ox in Philadelphia, weighing two thousand one hundred and sixty-five pounds. This fact so filled the Salem folks with local pride that for many years the bank of Salem carried the impress of the Tyler ox on their one dollar bank notes. 4. Johanna, born 1684, married Jonathan Waddington. Children of William (1) Tyler by his second wife, Elizabeth: 5. Catherine, born 13th of 5th month, 1690. 6. Philip, 6 mo., 1692, married Elizabeth Denn. 7. Elizabeth, 1694, married William Murdock.

(II) William (2), eldest son of William (1) Tyler and his first wife, Johanna Parson, was born in Walton, county of Somerset, England, 5th of 7th mo., 1680. At the death of his father he was twenty-one years of age, and to him was left the Champney property of four hundred acres. His father had such confidence in him, that in his will it was directed that he have charge of the younger children and he was left executor of the will. As executor, he received through Elias Osborne, of England, agent of his uncle, Thomas Parsons, of Philadelphia, a considerable sum of money from England.

William (2) Tyler, married Mary Abbott, a sister of George Abbott, the emigrant. A short time before his death in 1733, he made a will and left the plantation on which he lived to his son, William (3) Tyler, other lands to other sons, moneys to his daughters, and to his wife, Mary, and daughters, Edith and Rebecca, all his personal property, after his funeral expenses and just debts were paid, to be equally divided, also his wife, Mary, one-half of his best mansion house to dwell in, also the keep of a horse and cow as long as she lived there. Children: 1. William (3), born 2nd of 5 mo., 1712, executor of his father's estate and heir to the homestead—he, however, to pay his sisters, Edith and Rebecca, fifty pounds in four years. He married Elizabeth, daugh-

ter of Joseph and Sarah Thompson, and lived where Allowaystown is now located. 2. Edith, born 24th of 11th mo., 1714; married Samuel Thompson, who was also an executor of the will of his father-in-law. He was a son of William, and grandson of Andrew Thompson, who came in 1677. 3. Rebecca, born 29th of 3rd mo., 1716, married William, son of Samuel Abbott, of Elsinborough. 4. Mary, born 16th of 1st mo., 1718. 5. James, born 30th of 12th mo., 1720. He married Martha Simpson, and in 1745 built a brick house on the Alloways Creek homestead. He died, aged eighty years, leaving two children, James and Ruth. 6. Samuel, of whom further.

(III) Samuel, youngest child of William (2) and Mary (Abbott) Tyler, was born 26th of 10th mo., 1723, died at Salem, New Jersey, 26th of 11 mo., 1778. He was about ten years of age when his father died, and when nearly eighteen he apprenticed himself to Benjamin Acton, of Salem, to learn the tanning business. An indenture found among his papers, dated 1741, signed Samuel Tyler and witnessed by his mother, Mary Tyler, specified that he was to serve four years. Soon after the expiration of his term he sold the Alloways Creek farm, inherited from his father, and bought of Rebecca Edgil, of Philadelphia, the property at the upper end of Salem, on what has since been known as Tyler street. In the deed for this purchase, dated 1746, the house is called "a new brick house." Samuel Tyler carried on the tannery business in Salem for many years, living to see all his children grow to maturity.

In 1751 he married Ann, died 23rd of 2nd mo., 1777, daughter of John (2), and granddaughter of John (1) Mason, the emigrant. Children: 1. William (4), of whom further. 2. John, born 7th of 9 mo., 1755. He located in Salem, New Jersey, where he bought a property on Fourth street, built a dwelling house, in which he and his sister, Mary, resided. He carried on a tanning business all his life and became quite wealthy. Late in life he joined the Society of Friends in whose mode of worship he had been educated. He never married and died in 1825. Said a contemporary at the time of his death: "An honest man is gone." 3. Mary, born 11th of 8th mo., 1756, never married and spent her life of forty-eight years with her brother, John. 4. Samuel, born in 7th mo., 1758; was a farmer, his property adjoining his boyhood home. He married a widow, Grace Acton, daughter of Peter Anibler, of Middletown; children: i. Ann, married Mark Smith. ii. Elizabeth, married John Miller, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, several times member of the New Jersey legislature, and a judge of Gloucester county. 5. Rebecca, born in 6th mo., 1764; she never married and lived in deep retirement with her brother, John; at the death of her aunt, Mary Mason, and of her sister, Mary Tyler, Rebecca inherited a considerable amount of money. She built a house on Broadway, Salem, where she lived several years, then moved to Gloucester county, spending her last years with her niece, Elizabeth Miller; she died in 1843, aged seventy-nine years.

(IV) William (4), eldest son of Samuel and Ann (Mason) Tyler, was born 3rd of 11th mo., 1752. He was twenty-six years of age when his father died, his mother dying the year previous. According to the law at that time he was, as the eldest son, entitled to all the landed estate. He was not, however, unmindful of his brothers and sisters, but assigned to each a share of their father's property; a maternal aunt, Mary Mason, became housekeeper for the family and all remained at home until the marriage of William (4) Tyler, when the family departed, William continuing at the old home. His first wife, Beulah Ridgway, whom he married in 1792, lived but a short time after their marriage. He married (second) in 1796, Catherine, daughter of Hugh Low, of Philadelphia. Hugh Low was the son of English parents, members of the Society of Friends, who came from England to Philadelphia, when he was a

child in arms. William (4) and Catherine lived together for twenty-seven years. He was a man of retiring disposition, of few words, honest and impartial in his dealings with his fellows. She was considered a discreet, sensible woman with a warm affectionate disposition; was devotedly pious, sprightly in character and anxious that her children might be brought up right and that they might become good, useful, worthy citizens. Possessing abundant means and holding assured positions in the regard of their community, their lives were spent in quiet happiness. He died after an illness of two weeks in 1823 in his seventy-second year, she died 23rd of 3rd mo., 1825. Children all born in Salem, New Jersey: 1. John Mason, born 28th of 5th mo., 1797. He was adopted by his uncle, John Tyler, whom he succeeded in business. He married, in 1832, Dorothea Graham Hoskins, of Radnor, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Graham) Hoskins; children: Catherine Low, born 1833, and William Graham Tyler. 2. Hannah Gillespie, born 30th of 8th mo., 1798; married, in 1818, Clement Smith, of Mannington, son of William Smith, and a lineal descendant of John Smith, of Smithfield; child: William Clement Smith. 3. Hugh Low, of further mention. 4. Mary, born 21st of 11th mo., 1801, a remarkably intelligent and gifted woman; died unmarried. 5. William (5), born 16th of 9 mo., 1806; after arriving at manhood he made an extended tour of the western states, located in Philadelphia in 1832 and established in the leather business, becoming prosperous. He and his sister, Mary, maintained a home until 1847, when he married Ann, daughter of Enos Painter, a farmer and large land owner, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania; children: William Enos, born 1848, died 1873; John J., born in 1851.

(V) Hugh Low, second son of William and Catherine (Low) Tyler, was born in Salem, New Jersey, 20th of 3rd mo., 1800. He was a prosperous farmer until 1850, when he moved to Delaware county, Pennsylvania; his wife having inherited a valuable farm from her father at his death. This farm, "Blue Hill," had been originally deeded by William Penn to a Miller, the emigrant ancestor of William Tyler. The Tyler farm, on which they had lived since marriage, was sold when they moved to Delaware county, that property having been in the Tyler name for more than one hundred years. Hugh Low Tyler lived the life of a gentleman farmer in Delaware county for thirty-three years, dying March 2, 1883, honored and respected. He married, in 1835, Mary Shippen Miller, who died at Blue Hill in November, 1872, daughter of George and Mary (Levis) Miller, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, he an extensive landowner. Children: 1. William Levis, born in 1836, died in 1872, unmarried. 2. George M., of whom further. 3. John Edgar, born in 1842, who met his death by fire, his clothes catching afire as he was burning leaves in November, 1890. He married Anna Hicks. Hugh Low Tyler, his wife, and his children were all members of the Society of Friends.

(VI) George Miller, second son of Hugh Low and Mary Shippen (Miller) Tyler, was born in Salem, New Jersey, in 1838, died in Media, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1908. He attended private schools in Salem until he was twelve years of age, when his parents moved to the Miller farm, at Blue Hill, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He there attended public school, the private school of Aaron Ivens in Media, also taking a course at Haverford College, but not graduating. His farm at Blue Hill, in Upper Providence township, claimed his attention during his active years, but he finally retired to Media, his home until death. He served in the Civil War in the Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He was an independent in politics, serving his township two terms as school director. He married Emma Weaver, born in Philadelphia, still living (1913), daughter of Jacob Weaver, who in company with his brother-in-law, Henry Valkmar, was in the stove business at Third

and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, for many years. A stove made by this firm and sold in Media years ago, is still in good condition, after forty years service. Jacob Weaver married Caroline Valkmar, who bore him two daughters: Emma, married George M. Tyler; Caroline, died unmarried in 1897. Children of George M. and Emma Tyler: 1. William P., of whom further. 2. Frank, born April 30, 1870, died in the Military Hospital at Santiago, Cuba, October 1, 1898, while in the military service of his country, unmarried. 3. Mary, twin of Frank, now residing at Blue Hill, unmarried. 4. Louellen, born December, 1879, resides at Blue Hill, unmarried.

(VII) William Preston, eldest son of George Miller and Emma (Weaver) Tyler, was born at Blue Hill, Upper Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1868. His early life was spent at the Blue Hill farm, where he attended the public school in Media, then entered Friends Select School at Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, later attended Shortridge's Academy in Media, finishing his student life at Swarthmore College. During vacation periods he assisted his father in farming operations, and from 1885 to 1888 was with him in Maryland, where his father owned a farm of three hundred eighty-six acres. In 1888, William P. journeyed to Florida, intending to there establish in orange culture. During the years until 1892 he was not actively engaged, except for a period of nine months with the Westinghouse Electric Company. In 1892 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad as clerk in the master carpenter's office, continuing seven years. Since that time he has been inspector of bridges for the same company. Mr. Tyler is a Democrat in politics but has never accepted public office.

He married, November 15, 1902, Sarah L. Evans, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Hickson Evans, born January 12, 1825, died in Chester, September 17, 1883, a cabinet-maker and undertaker, also a practical farmer and land owner. He married Sarah Lowe, born February 17, 1842, in Chester, died June 23, 1905; children: Virginia, married Samuel Harrison; Lewis, married Grace Robinson; Mabel, married William Allen; Charles L., married Grace Pennell; Sarah L., married William P. Tyler; Harry, married Margaret Maris; Elizabeth, married E. Shirley Borden; Helen, married Charles R. Cotton. Children of William P. and Sarah (Evans) Tyler: George Miller, born May 10, 1904; John W., October 23, 1906.

The family home of the Tylers is in Media, Pennsylvania, where they have resided since June 22, 1903.

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**HAWLEY** The family history of Colonel Joseph Williamson Hawley, ex-president of the First National Bank of Media, Pennsylvania, is an unusually interesting one, dating back to the end of the seventeenth century. According to the records kept by Benjamin Hawley, the ancestor of the Chester county family, we have the following account:

"My Father's Name was Thomas Hawley, Citizen and Gunmaker, London, in the Parish of Olive Old Jewry at the corner next Coleman Street and Lothbury. My mother was Frances Malin of a village called Paulus Perry (Alias Potters Perry), Northamptonshire, by whom he had ten children, five sons and five daughters, whose names being worked on a sampler were

Thomas and Anna, Thomas and Mary,  
Frances, Susannah and Sarah,  
Joseph and Thomas and little Benjamin,  
Thomas and Frances had these children ten.

I was born on the 5th day of the 8th month called October in the year of our Lord 1703, Old Style. My Mother departed this life on the 10th day of the 7th Mo. (called

September), in the year 1714, old style, in the 52nd year of her age and was buried in the grave yard belonging to the Parish church of Olive Old Jewry. My Father lived in widowhood until sometime in the Month called January 1717-18. My sister Mary kept his house during his widowhood. He departed this Life in the month aforesaid in the 63rd year of his age and was buried in the same grave with my mother. My sister Mary being left whole and sole Executrix of his last will and Testament, she put me out apprentice to John Hosey of Channel Row, Westminster, citizen and gunmaker of London, with whom I staid until the month called July 1722. Then I left him and went on board the Britannia, snow, John Head master, bound for Madeira and Philadelphia. We had a long passage and suffered much for want of Provisions and water. We were becalmed some weeks and several died for want. I think it was reckoned when we made the land of Virginia we had not eight pounds of Bread and Beef on board for sixty persons. Our captain went with some hands ashore to seek water and provisions but could get no water to bring off, but shot four hogs, a sheep and hawk, the hawk I had for my share. We buried four at sea, one upon Cape May, another at Philadelphia who died coming up the river. William Passmore and Tertulain Johnson were two of the Passengers that I had some knowledge of. I stayed on board till the vessel was loaded and went out, and then myself and two or three more of the servants whose time were not disposed of were put on board another ship belonging to the same owners, where we staid till she was loaded and went out, which was some time in January, 1722-3. Myself and another, which was all that was left of the servants, was sent down to George Ashbridge's in Goshen, for him to dispose of our time. There I had a severe fit of sickness and kept my bed for two weeks. Mary Ashbridge was as good to me as if I had been her own son. Some time in the 12th month (called February) it pleased the Lord to Restore me to my health again and about the latter end of the first month (called March) 1723, I came to live with John Willis the younger, in Thornbury Township, where I staid till my 5 years servitude was expired, which was the 12th of the 9th Mo. (called November) 1727."

It may be explained that his first leaving home was without the knowledge or consent of his master, and that to obtain his passage he sold his services for five years after his arrival in Pennsylvania. It is even said that he changed his name to avoid detection.

Benjamin Hawley was married on the 5th of March, 1730, to Dinah Gabiter, daughter of John Gabiter, of the parish of Giles-in-the-Fields, London. In September, 1735, he made a voyage to his native land and spent the winter there, and on his return rented a plantation in the forks of Brandywine (West Bradford), till 1743, when he removed to East Bradford and followed farming until 1757. He next taught school two years in Birmingham, and then went again to England to look after an estate left him by his sister, Susanna Arrowsmith. Returning to America near the close of 1759, he made his home with his son, Benjamin, at times, and taught school at Birmingham in the intervals. His wife died 11 mo. 26, 1761, in her sixty-third year, and on the 20th of 1st month, 1763, he was married at Birmingham Meeting to Catharine Hillborn. He continued to teach school until 1769, when he made a third voyage to the place of his birth. A few of the last years of his life were spent in the home of his son, Joseph, in West Bradford, where he died 7 mo. 29, 1782, and was buried at Birmingham Meeting. His widow died 5 mo. 13, 1789, aged ninety-three years and three months.

By his first wife he had six children: 1. Benjamin, born November 18, 1730; died 10 mo. 26, 1815; see forward. 2. Mary, born October 5, 1732; married Hugh Kirgan. 3. Joseph, born March 21, 1735; married Elizabeth Spackman; died 11 mo. 21, 1817. 4. William, born September 17, 1737; died 6 mo. 2, 1826; married Hannah Taylor, Elizabeth Evenson and Plebe Hoopes. 5. Susanna, born March 28, 1740; died 7 mo. 21, 1770; married Christopher Nupher. 6. John, born March 11, 1743; probably died young. The births of the above children were entered in a Bible, printed 1599, which was given to the father by his sister, Mary Hawley, February 13, 1735-6. Benjamin Hawley was admitted to membership with Friends at Birmingham, 3 mo. 10, 1763.

Benjamin Hawley Jr. was admitted into membership at Bradford Meet-

ing, 1 mo. 15, 1756, and was married there, 4 mo. 22, 1756, to Mary, daughter of Robert Johnson, of East Bradford, said to have been from England, and Katherine (Knott) Johnson, his wife. They settled on his farm in East Bradford, just across the Brandywine from his brother, Joseph. They had fourteen children: 1. Caleb, born 4 mo. 23, 1757; married Hannah Battin, 5 mo. 30, 1782. 2. Thomas, born 12 mo. 6, 1758; died 4 mo. 17, 1781, unmarried. 3. Joseph, born 6 mo. 6, 1760; died 10 mo. 5, 1856; see forward. 4. Robert, born 3 mo. 28, 1762; married Patience Yearsley, 11 mo. 21, 1787. 5. Rachel, born 8 mo. 3, 1763; married Arthur McCann. 6. Hannah, born 4 mo. 7, 1766; unmarried in 1807. 7. Mary, born 9 mo. 2, 1767; married John Ingram. 8. Lydia, born 2 mo. 28, 1769; died 12 mo. 28, 1770. 9. Susanna, born 9 mo. 11, 1770; married Elisha Davis, 12 mo. 12, 1793. 10. Tamier, born 5 mo. 2, 1772; married Joshua Hicklin, 12 mo. 17, 1801. 11. Rebecca, born 1 mo. 9, 1774; died 3 mo. 18, 1859, unmarried. 12. Dinah, born 1 mo. 18, 1776; married John Hicklin, 5 mo. 21, 1801. 13. Benjamin, born 5 mo. 18, 1777; died 8 mo. 17, 1857; married Deborah Hoopes. 14. Phebe, born 1 mo. 14, 1779; died 2 mo. 11, 1782. The mother of these children died 4 mo. 27, 1822, in her eighty-ninth year.

Joseph Hawley, the third child, was married, 5 mo. 23, 1798, at Nantmeal Meeting, to Rebecca Meredith, born 8 mo. 10, 1766, died 6 mo. 12, 1851, daughter of Simon and Dinah (Pugh) Meredith, of Coventry. They settled in Uwchlan township, and Joseph died at Lionville in his ninety-seventh year, having been blind for several years. They had children: 1. Mary, born 3 mo. 2, 1799; died unmarried, 8 mo. 27, 1821. 2. Simon, born 4 mo. 6, 1801; died 7 mo. 26, 1863. He married Mary Lewis. 3. Benjamin, born 4 mo. 13, 1803; died 7 mo. 27, 1850. He married Mary Beitler. 4. Joel, see forward. 5. Jesse, born 2 mo. 14, 1806; died 10 mo. 6, 1887. Married Esther Meredith, and had: Jesse G., deceased, who was the proprietor of the Reading "Eagle." 6. Dinah, born 10 mo. 30, 1808; married, 2 mo. 17, 1830, Charles Moore, and had a son: Henry J., who was engineer of the city of Pittsburgh at the time of his death, 1872.

Joel Hawley, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Meredith) Hawley, was born 10 mo. 7, 1804; died 4 mo. 8, 1883. After his marriage he was a merchant in Lionville, Uwchlan township. In 1871 he was elected an associate judge of the courts of Chester county for a term of five years, and was the last person to hold that position, the office being abolished by the new constitution. He and his wife retired to West Chester, where their deaths occurred but a few hours apart, and they were buried in one grave at Oaklands Cemetery.

Joel Hawley married, 12 mo. 11, 1833, Catharine B. Williamson, who died 4 mo. 7, 1883. Children: Hannah Mary, who married Levi C. Griffith, of Oxford; Joseph Williamson, see forward; Samuel W., married Ellen Lewis and lived in Media.

Colonel Joseph Williamson Hawley, son of Joel and Catharine B. (Williamson) Hawley, was born in Lionville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1836. His early boyhood was passed in the public schools and in the country store owned by his father. His further education was received in the schools of Jonathan Gause and Dr. Franklin Taylor, and at the West Chester Academy, then under the charge of Professor William F. Wyers, Mr. Hawley spent one year at each of these schools, and in the interim taught two years in the public schools. At the close of the term with Professor Wyers, the latter offered him the position of assistant teacher, which was accepted, and he remained in that institution until 1860, when he received the appointment of paying teller in the National Bank of Chester county, and at once entered upon the duties of that position. He was thus engaged during the early part of the

civil war, when President Lincoln called for troops to repel the rebel army which, under General Lee, was advancing into Pennsylvania. His patriotism aroused, he obtained permission from the board of directors to recruit a company of soldiers to aid in the protection of the state. In ten days the required number of men, one hundred, were enlisted, met at Downingtown, and organized by the election of Joseph W. Hawley as captain, Allen M. Davis as first lieutenant, and Charles W. Roberts as second lieutenant, and immediately afterward took train for Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, where Captain Hawley and the other officers received their commissions August 12, 1862, from Governor A. G. Curtin.

Captain Hawley's company was one of the first ten to arrive at Harrisburg, and these were formed into the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The regiment, under command of Captain Hawley, was transported to Washington, where it became a part of the Army of the Potomac, then in motion to meet General Lee's army moving northward. On August 16, Captain Hawley received from Governor Curtin his commission as colonel, and he led his regiment into the battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, being placed in position at the extreme right of the line. By nine o'clock in the morning the regiment was under a heavy fire in what is known as the "Bloody Cornfield," where it lost many killed and wounded. Among the latter was Colonel Hawley, who received a bullet in his neck, and was carried off the field to the Miller house, but, as that building was within range of the enemy's heavy guns, the wounded were carried back into the woods and finally conveyed to Boonsboro. After being sufficiently recovered, Colonel Hawley was removed to his home in Lionville. The bullet still remains imbedded in one of the bones of his neck. Upon recovery, Colonel Hawley rejoined the regiment at Harper's Ferry, and served with it until it was honorably discharged, May 17, 1863.

Returning to his duties with the Bank of Chester county, Colonel Hawley remained but one day, when the governor of the state called for additional troops to repel a second invasion which General Lee was then projecting northward. In one day one thousand troops were raised in Chester county and forwarded to Harrisburg the same night. The Twenty-ninth Emergency Regiment was formed partly from Delaware county men, and on June 19, 1863, Colonel Hawley was again commissioned colonel. He was assigned to the command of a brigade consisting of his own and two New York regiments, and to him General Couch committed the protection of the bridges of the Pennsylvania railroad against their threatened destruction. Upon the retreat of Lee from Gettysburg, Colonel Hawley was ordered to follow and harass his rear, and he moved with such celerity that he reached the Potomac the day previous to Lee's crossing, and his troops engaged in a slight skirmish at Clear Spring.

Returning to his home, Colonel Hawley resumed his duties in the bank, where he remained until January 1, 1864. On that date the First National Bank, of West Chester, was organized and, being offered a more liberal salary, he accepted a similar position in this. On February 1, he was invited to assist in the organization of the First National Bank, of Media, which was opened March 21, 1864, with Colonel Hawley as cashier, a position he held until the death of its president, Thomas J. Haldeman, in 1894, when Colonel Hawley was chosen to fill the vacant office. This he did to the great benefit of the institution until his resignation from office October 1, 1906, since which time he has lived a retired life. The name of Colonel Hawley appears among the directors of a number of other institutions, in all of which he has taken an active part. One of his favorite fields of usefulness is the House of Refuge, at Glen

Mills, of which he has been a director and one of the most liberal and zealous patrons and friends for many years.

Colonel Hawley married, October 6, 1864, Anna, daughter of Levis and Ann (McIlvain) Miller, of Media. They had one child: Mary Miller, born April 14, 1868, married, November 15, 1893, Justice M. Thompson, of Philadelphia.

The Kreeger family, which has been prominent in Philadelphia and vicinity for the last half century, traces its ancestry to a long line of German forbears, who in their native country belonged to the class upon which rests the entire superstructure of German prosperity and prominence; upon which is based her military and mercantile prowess; and which has raised Germany to the height of a leading world power. Many of the traits conspicuous in these ancestors remain in the family to the present day and have made the three American generations prominent in their different spheres of life.

(I) Charles August Kreeger, the immigrant ancestor of the family, settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, upon his arrival in this country, and immediately established a grocery and provision business, which he personally conducted and which proved highly remunerative, owing to his good business qualities and management. He married Henrietta Dubeoron, who bore him five children, namely: 1. Wilhelmina, married Henry Schulke; resides in Philadelphia. 2. Henrietta, married John Culp; both are now deceased. 3. Edward Charles, married Sallie Pancoast; both are now deceased. 4. Theodore F., of whom further. 5. Albert John, resides in Cynwyd, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; married (first) Clara B. Hagy, deceased; married (second) Margaret C. Evans, deceased. The father of these children died July 1, 1894, the mother died August 8, 1894.

(II) Theodore F. Kreeger, son of Charles August and Henrietta (Dubeoron) Kreeger, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1848, died in Norwood, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1907. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia, his studies being interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war, in which he entered and served with the Thirty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia and Battery I, Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, discharging his duties with promptness and efficiency. After the war he engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes, under the firm name of Kreeger & Connolly, which business is still conducted by his estate. He was a member of the school board of Ridley township for fifteen years. He was a prominent member of the Lutheran Church, holding the office of elder. He married (first) Martha J. Roberts, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1847, died at Norwood, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1890, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Davis) Roberts, the former named of whom was killed in the Mexican war, and the latter named was born in Philadelphia, February 23, 1816, died there, October 28, 1871. He married (second) Emma Davis, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1851, daughter of Michael and Amelia Davis, both deceased. Mrs. Kreeger survived her husband, and resides at the homestead, Norwood, Pennsylvania. Children of first wife: 1. Theodore F., died in infancy. 2. Theodore F., of whom further. 3. Charles Strouse, married Maude C. G. Seger; children: Martha J. R. and Dorven Theodore; they reside in California. 4. William R., married Elsie M. Torrey; resides in Philadelphia. 5. Lillian C., resides at the old homestead, Norwood. 6. H. Allan, also resides at the old homestead.

(III) Theodore F. Kreeger, son of Theodore F. and Martha J. (Roberts).

Kreeger, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1871. He attended the public school at Norwood, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the Ridley Park high school in the class of 1887. After graduation he entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which he served in various capacities for twenty-five years, resigning his railroad position to accept the office of Register of Wills and Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Delaware county, to which offices he was elected in 1911. He is a Republican in politics and has been actively connected with the political organization of his locality ever since attaining his majority. He has been auditor of Ridley township, and for ten years was a school director of the borough of Norwood, serving nine years as secretary and one year as president, declining re-election the following term. He has been for seventeen years a member of the Delaware County Republican Executive Committee, being treasurer for fourteen years of that time. He is a director of the Norwood Building and Loan Association. He is affiliated with several fraternal and social orders, among them being Prospect Lodge, No. 578, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he has been secretary for twenty years; Chester Lodge, No. 488, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Chester Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle; Norwood Assembly, Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection; Norwood Fire Company, No. 1; Young Men's Republican Club of Chester; the Chester Club, and the Republican Club of Media.

Mr. Kreeger married, October 7, 1896, Emma A. Smythe, born at Wilkes Barre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1873, daughter of James C. and Mary Elizabeth (Hay) Smythe, who were the parents of three other children, namely: Anna Elizabeth, married William A. Halleck; Maud, married H. K. Von Hottenstein; Claude M., married Anna Padburg. James C. Smythe was born in Wales, died in Mexico, aged forty years; he was a coal operator. His wife was born in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, now deceased. Child of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Kreeger: Martha Marion, born November 2, 1897, a student at Friends Central School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Kreeger, his wife and daughter are members of Immanuel Lutheran Church of Norwood, Pennsylvania.

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**McCLENACHAN** The name of McClenachan, which has been known in this country since the middle of the eighteenth century, is probably of Scotch or Irish origin, although the earliest bearers of it in this country, came here from England.

(I) William McClenachan, the immigrant ancestor of the family, came to this country about 1759, with his brothers and a sister, namely: John, Blair and Anna. They were of the Presbyterian faith. William McClenachan married and had children: William, see forward; John; Anna; and Robert. He came as a missionary of the Presbyterian Church and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he formed a church which was the first of that faith in that city.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) McClenachan, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in mercantile business. He also was a Presbyterian. He married Anna Stewart.

(III) George B., son of William and Anna (Stewart) McClenachan, was born in Philadelphia, where he was a bookkeeper. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Isabella Kerr, born in Philadelphia, May 25, 1802. They had one child, George B.

(IV) George B. (2), son of George B. (1) and Isabella (Kerr) McClenachan, was born in Philadelphia, December 20, 1826. His occupation was

that of cooper and gauger.' During the Civil War he was a member of the Union Corps for a short period of time, but was incapacitated for further service by a gun shot wound received in his hand. His political affiliations were with the Republican party. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McClenaghan married at West Farms, New York, September 1, 1857, Mary Booth, born at West Farms, June 28, 1840, a member of the Episcopal Church. They have had children: W. I. Blake, see forward; George Booth, born in Philadelphia, July 19, 1860; Samuel Clark, also born in Philadelphia, December 19, 1862.

(V) W. I. Blake, son of George B. and Mary (Booth) McClenaghan, was born in West Farms, Westchester county, New York, July 3, 1858. His education, which was a practical one, was acquired in the public schools of Philadelphia, whither his parents had removed, and in Becks' Quaker School. Under the able supervision of his father, he learned the trade of a cooper and guager, but abandoned this about 1885, and engaged in the real estate business. His career has been intimately connected with the public matters of the State of Pennsylvania, as the following record shows. He was Deputy Recorder of Deeds from January 1, 1890, to 1898; in the Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, from 1899 to 1901; and Deputy Recorder of Deeds since 1901. In the field of real estate he has been one of the leaders in progressive methods. On a fourteen acre tract of land in Lower Chichester township, he built between thirty and forty modern two-story houses, making a great improvement in that section, and he has named it McClenaghan Terrace. He is also one of the directors of the Delaware County Building Association. Mr. McClenaghan has always been a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and in religion he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is associated with L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons of Chester, and Chester Lodge, No. 488, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. McClenaghan married (first) in Philadelphia, August 1, 1883, Ella B., daughter of John W. and Mary Barry; he married (second) in Philadelphia, October 9, 1909, Elizabeth, born in Belfast, Ireland, daughter of William and Orcilla E. Hollywood. Children, all by first marriage: Ella Barry, born May 5, 1884, was graduated from the Chester High School, and is a school teacher; William Blake, born March 13, 1886, was also graduated from the Chester High School, and is now a lawyer; Mary Booth, born May 15, 1888, was graduated from the West Chester Normal School, and is a school teacher.

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The name of Flounders is in all probability of English  
FLOUNDERS origin, and bearers of it have been settled in Pennsylvania  
for some generations.

(I) William L., son of Edward Flounders, was born in Edgemont township, Castle Rock, Pennsylvania, where he was educated in the common school of that section. This was a round school house, the one room being three-cornered in shape. Upon the completion of his education he found employment with a butcher, and was engaged in the provision trade from that time until he formed a connection with the Baldwin Locomotive Engine Works, where he became the foreman of a gang of men. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious affiliation, a Methodist. He married Eliza Worrell, a member of the Baptist Church. She is a daughter of James Worrell, a farmer on the Rose Tree road in Upper Providence, who died at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. Worrell married Mary Newson, and they had children: Eliza-

beth; Eliza and Penrose, twins; May; and Hannah. Mr. and Mrs. Flounders had children, of whom the last four named are now deceased: W. Howard, see forward; Ada Mae, Weldon S., Clyde M., Charles B. J., Ella, Edward, Sarah, Penrose.

(II) W. Howard, son of William L. and Eliza (Worrell) Flounders, was born in Edgemont township, Castle Rock, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1881. He was one and one-half years of age at the time his parents removed to Media, Pennsylvania; he attended the schools of that town. His first position after leaving school, was as a clerk in a grocery store, a business with which he was identified for a period of seven years. Having by this time accumulated a considerable capital, Mr. Flounders decided to establish himself in business independently. He had made careful and shrewd observations as to what would be apt to be the most profitable, and finally opened a store which he called "The Candy Shop" which is well and luxuriously equipped in the most modern manner as a candy and ice cream store. The successful results he has already achieved attest to the wisdom of his decision. It is one of the most prosperous places of business in the town, and in all probability will have to be enlarged in the near future. Mr. Flounders, who takes a lively interest in all athletic sports, has been manager of the Media Base Ball Team for one season. In his political affiliations he is Republican, but as yet has never aspired to public office. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, in whose interests they are active workers.

Mr. Flounders married, June 1, 1904, Adeline Lewis, who was born in the city of Philadelphia. She is the daughter of Henry Smith Lewis, who was born in Philadelphia, where he was a stationary engineer, and died in Chester at the age of fifty-six years. Mr. Lewis married Esther Wilkinson, who was born in Media, and died in Chester, in 1910, at the age of seventy-six years. They had children as follows, the last two now deceased: Mary May, Elizabeth, Lavinia, Alice Lautra, Adeline, mentioned above; William, Ellen.

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**TWADDELL** Joseph Lewis, grandfather of Mrs. Frances D. (Lewis) Twaddell, of West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in farming after his removal to Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Caleb Yarnall, in 1788, and both died at their homestead in Newtown, their deaths occurring one week apart. Their children were: Caleb Y.; John P., a physician; James J., of whom further; Joseph; Eliza; Reuben E.; all deceased.

James J. Lewis, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Yarnall) Lewis, was born in Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1803, died in the same town, May 19, 1883. He was a selfmade man in the best and highest sense of the word. Public-spirited to a degree, the value of his counsel was appreciated at its true worth. It was largely owing to his instrumentality that the county seat of Delaware county obtained its present favorable location. He was a member of the State Legislature, and served as a Director of the Poor for many years. His political affiliations were with the Republican party. He married Lydia D., born November 25, 1809, died March 18, 1871, daughter of William and Anna Crawford, January 12, 1831. William Crawford, a farmer of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was the son of David and Lydia (Lloyd) Crawford, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who were married in Old Christ Church, Philadelphia, on the 12th day of August, 1756. Anna Crawford was the daughter of Benjamin and Frances Davis, of Radnor, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The children of James J. and Lydia D. Lewis were:

Frances D., of whom further; Eliza Emily, deceased, married J. P. Twaddell; Anna Crawford, deceased; Mary Davis.

Frances D., daughter of James J. and Lydia D. (Crawford) Lewis, was She married, June 4, 1856, Dr. Lewis Henry Twaddell, born in West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1831. born in Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1828. Not wishing to follow his profession, he was farmer and was greatly interested in the raising of fine cattle, and was the first person to import a cow from the Island of Jersey into the state of Pennsylvania, and this breed of cattle have now become world famous. His father, John Pawling Twaddell, was born near Chadds Ford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was an iron merchant in Philadelphia, and lived in that city until his death in 1844. In 1825 he married Lydia B. Lewis, born in what is now West Philadelphia, died there, January 20, 1886. Their children were: Dr. Lewis Henry, George W., Thomas P., Emma L. Children of Dr. Lewis Henry and Frances D. (Lewis) Twaddell: Anna Crawford, Ellen W., Lucy G., Frances L., Mary L., Horace G., a sketch of whom follows this in the work.

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**TWADDELL** Horace G. Twaddell, whose beautiful home is one of the show places of Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a member of a well known family of that section of the country. His parentage will be found in the sketch which precedes this.

He was born in West Philadelphia, June 13, 1871, and his personal interests have always centered in his native state. His elementary education was acquired in the public schools of West Philadelphia, and this was supplemented by attendance at Pierce's Business College, at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. Upon the completion of his education he was engaged in building operations for a period of seven years, then took up farming, locating in Nether Providence, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and was thus successfully occupied for a period of sixteen years. He then purchased a farm of fifty acres in Springfield township, on which his present home is situated. The location is an ideal one, on very high ground overlooking the new short line trolley from Sixty-ninth street to Media. He has made many improvements since locating here, and his residence is a most commodious one, equipped with all the conveniences which are necessary to the modern idea of solid comfort. He is Republican in politics but has never cared to hold public office. Mr. Twaddell married, December 16, 1896, Adelaide J. Selfridge, born in Bethlehem, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of General James L. Selfridge, also a native of Lehigh county, who was president of the Lehigh Navigation Company, and whose death occurred in Philadelphia in 1894. He married Emma Butler, born in Philadelphia, and had children: James L. Jr., married Julia Todd; Harriet, unmarried, resides in Media; Adelaide J., see above; Franklin B., deceased. The mother resides in Media. Mr. and Mrs. Twaddell have an only child, Crawford L., born March 12, 1898. They are members of the Presbyterian church at Swarthmore, and Mr. Twaddell is a member of the Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, and has had charge of the race meetings for many years. He is a man of warm sympathies, liberal in his charities, and his benefactions are bestowed without ostentation. Cordial in his manner and of unbounded hospitality, Mr. Twaddell has numerous and sincere friends, and his upright life has earned him the respect and esteem of all who know him.

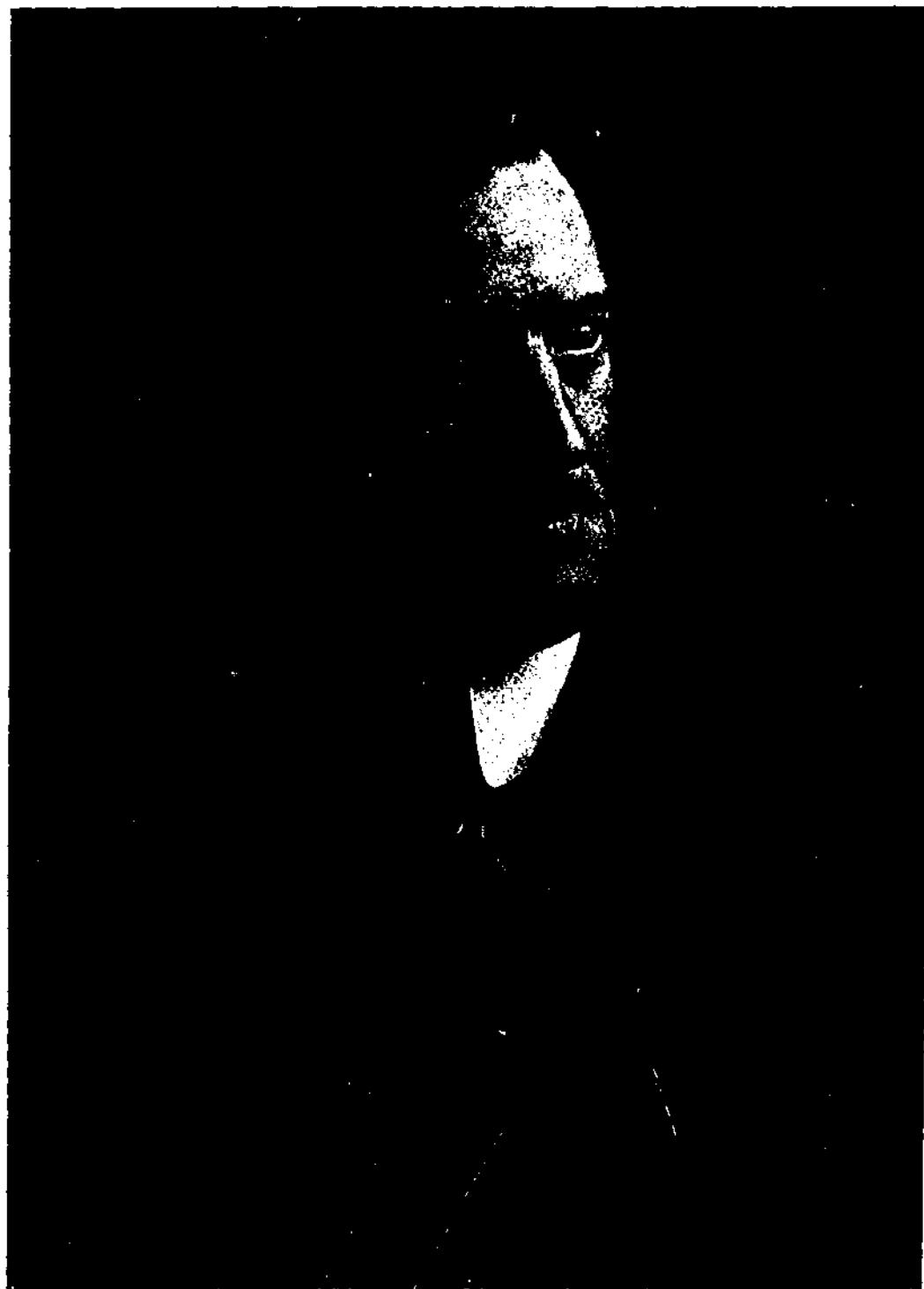
**SMITH** The Smith family, represented in the present generation by James H. Smith, an active and prominent citizen of Lima, is one of the oldest and most honored in Delaware county, and it has been conspicuous in its many generations for men of sterling character and capability of a high order, which has been the means of bringing to them affluence, position and friends.

The first ancestor of the family of whom we have definite information was John Smith, who received an original grant from William Penn for seven hundred acres in Edgemont township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, which was gradually divided among his descendants down to the time of the father of J. Harvey Smith.

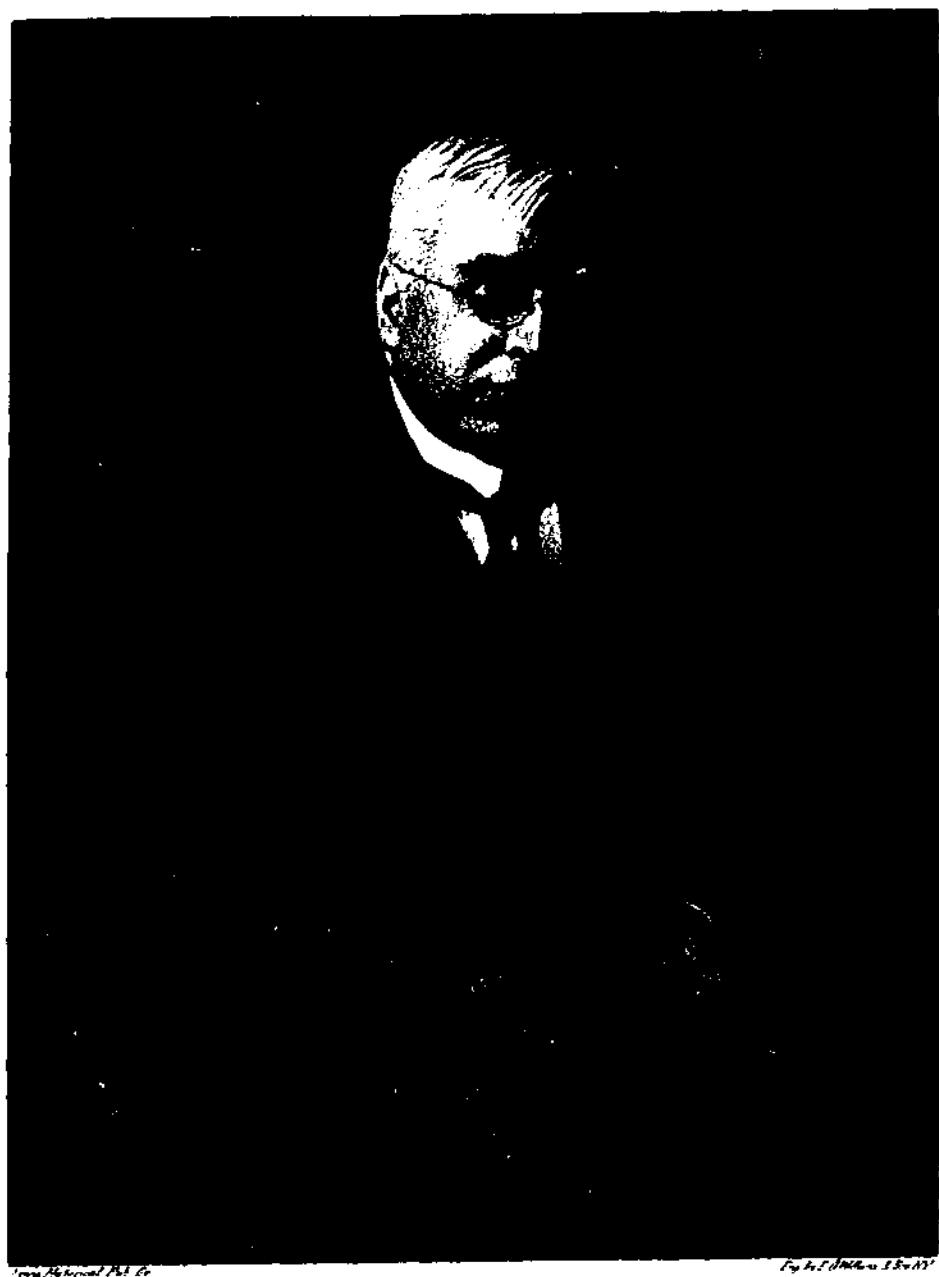
James Smith, a descendant of the above named John Smith, was born in Edgemont township, Pennsylvania, there spent his life and died. He married Mary Pyle and among their children was Joshua, of whom further.

Joshua Smith, son of James and Mary (Pyle) Smith, was born in Edgemont township, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1801, died November 26, 1873, in the same place. He was a farmer. He married Hannah Worrall Broomall, born January 6, 1806, died March 18, 1867, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Worrall) Broomall, and granddaughter of David and Martha Broomall. Children: Sarah Ann, born April 24, 1825, died August 2, 1901; Mary Jane, born September 23, 1827; James Monroe, of whom further; Eliza Pyle, born in 1832; Hannah B., born in 1834; Mattie, born December 18, 1837, married Joseph P. Yarnall; Americus Vespuccius, born in 1840; Lydia Emma, born March 30, 1843, died August 29, 1854; Wesley Worrall, born March 18, 1846. Mr. Smith was a Whig in politics.

James Monroe Smith, son of Joshua and Hannah W. (Broomall) Smith, was born in Edgemont township, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1830. He was reared in his native township, and educated in the public schools and Unionville Academy, Chester county, which was under the principalship of Milton Durnall. For nine years, from 1851 to 1860, he taught school in Edgemont, Thornbury, Middletown and Upper Providence, and then returned to the homestead farm and assisted in the cultivation of it until 1878, when he was appointed steward of the alm's house, which position he held for five years, resigning on account of the death of his wife. He then made his home with his brother on the homestead farm, remaining until 1889, but was not engaged in active business, devoting considerable time to traveling. He served as president, superintendent, member of board of directors, secretary and treasurer of the Cumberland Cemetery Association, was justice of the peace for thirty-seven years in Edgemont and Middletown townships, was a member of the Home Guard, but never in action, and in 1908 was elected director of the poor, which position he held until his death. He was a member of the Sons of Temperance, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and Mark Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He married (first) March 14, 1861, Anna Laura Pyle, born August 30, 1835; died June 28, 1862; (second) April 19, 1866, Mrs. Elizabeth Ashbridge Green, born September 22, 1831, died May 12, 1881, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wood, the former named having been engaged in the powder business in state of Delaware, where he died; he and his wife were the parents of six children: James, Aaron, John Jr., Elizabeth A., Mary and Sarah. Children of James Monroe Smith: 1. Anna Laura, born November 1, 1867; married, June 4, 1890, David A. Vernon, son of David A. and Annie Jane (Bacon) Vernon; children: May Elizabeth, born May 13, 1891; David Ashbridge, October 18, 1892; James Monroe, June 15, 1895; Clinton Wesley, August 24, 1898; Annie Alma, June 12, 1900; Forrest Larnize, in 1903. 2. James Harvey, of whom



*Henry Smith*



Wilfrid Robinson

further. James Monroe Smith died in Middletown township, November 26, 1910, mourned by all who had the honor of his acquaintance.

James Harvey Smith, son of James Monroe and Elizabeth A. (Wood-Green) Smith, was born in Edgemont township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1869. He spent his early life there on the homestead farm, attended public school until twelve years of age, then Lock Haven Normal School, from which he graduated in 1888; then Lafayette College, of Easton, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1894; then Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1898; then matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, entering the Medical Professional School, where he studied for three years, but on account of ill health was forced to leave before his graduation. He then spent one year as reporter on the "Morning Republican," of Chester, giving entire satisfaction in the performance of his duties. In 1900 he was elected jury commissioner and served three years, was appointed deputy prothonotary and deputy clerk of the court in 1902, in which capacities he served until 1913, when he was elected to the offices of prothonotary and clerk of the court, his nomination for office being without opposition, this fact being an eloquent testimonial of his qualifications for the position. His political beliefs have always been in harmony with the principles of the Republican party, being secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Delaware county for a period of eleven years, and he has co-operated with the organization since attaining his majority. He is secretary and treasurer of the Cumberland Cemetery Company; president of Media Republican Club, and a member of the following organizations: George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons, of Media; Chapter, No. 234, Royal Arch Masons, of Media; Tammanade Tribe, No. 149, Improved Order of Red Men, of Edgemont township; Edgemont Council, No. 833, Independent Order of American Mechanics; Chester Lodge, No. 488, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Chester Aerie, No. 159, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Chester Lodge, Forest No. 21, Tall Cedars of Lebanon; Chester Lodge, No. 285, Royal Order of Moose; Alpha Boat Club, West End Boat Club of Chester, and several other social and political organizations.

Mr. Smith married, August 22, 1893, Grace Estelle Hoskins, of Berwyn, Chester county, Pennsylvania, daughter of William Henry, of Aston township, and Sarah Elizabeth (James) Hoskins, of Upper Providence township, the former named a carpenter and builder, still living in Berwyn. Children of Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey Smith: Minerva Ella, born June 19, 1895, and Beatrice Manilla, born August 13, 1898, at the time General Dewey entered the harbor at Manila Bay, died August 7, 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, taking a keen interest in the work of the various societies connected with it, and are equally prominent in the social life of the community.

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**ROBINSON** Born in the neighboring State of Delaware, and a Pennsylvanian by adoption, yet the boyhood of V. Gilpin Robinson was spent in localities far remote from those states. But from the age of fifteen years he has been a resident of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and since 1900 a leading member of the Philadelphia bar.

Mr. Robinson is a son of Jacob F., and a grandson of Joseph Robinson, of English ancestry, both native born sons of the state of Delaware. Joseph Robinson was well known in Wilmington and Philadelphia, especially in shipping circles, he having been owner and operator of a line of packets plying on

the Delaware between those cities for many years. This line, known as Robinson's Packets, was an important one and was a favorite passenger and freight line of that day. He died in 1818, leaving a large family of children.

Jacob F., eldest son of Joseph Robinson, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, there he was educated, married, and spent the earlier years of his manhood. Later he moved to the state of Indiana, thence to Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, but on the outbreak of the Civil War returned east, settling in Philadelphia. Later he moved to Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1867. His wife, Rebecca Ellen Little, was born in York, Pennsylvania.

Vincent Gilpin, eldest of the five children of Jacob F. Robinson, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, August 21, 1851. He accompanied the family in their travels through Indiana, Kentucky and Pennsylvania, obtaining in various schools a good English education. At the age of sixteen years his father died and he became the head of the family. His first position was as clerk in the office of O. F. Bullard, prothonotary of Delaware county, with offices in the court house at Media. Here he obtained his ambition to become a lawyer and two years later he resigned his clerkship and began study under the preceptorship of Edward A. Price, a capable lawyer of the Delaware county bar. He passed the required examination, and on August 26, 1872, being then twenty-one years of age, he was admitted to the bar. He at once began practice in Media, continuing with Mr. Price for one year, then and until 1883, continuing in practice alone. He quickly took a leading position at the Media bar, and in 1875 was elected district attorney of Delaware county, and in 1878 was re-elected. In 1876 he applied for and was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia bar, and from that date has been in continuous practice in the Philadelphia and Delaware county courts, as well as all State and Federal courts of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In 1883 he formed a law partnership with Horace P. Green, practicing until 1892 as Robinson & Green. After this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Robinson continued to practice law in Media until about 1894, when he became a member of Rich, Robinson & Boyer, of Philadelphia, having offices at Sixth and Chestnut streets. This firm dissolved about 1895, and Mr. Robinson has been alone in practice ever since, and is now located in the Stephen Girard Building. He has had a very successful career as a lawyer, being especially strong in trial cases. He has been prominently connected with important will cases, and has been uniformly successful in his legal contentions. Perhaps his most notable case was the Letitia Robinson will case, tried in Media by Mr. Robinson, associated with his former law partner, Mr. Green. This, one of the celebrated cases of Pennsylvania courts, was begun on October 9, 1901; the verdict not being rendered until November 16th following. The case was bitterly contested, and the victory brought Mr. Robinson well deserved congratulation. He is learned in the law, carefully prepares for his legal battles, and is most skillful in the application of his knowledge.

A Republican from his youth, he was the youngest candidate ever presented for the office of District Attorney in Delaware county. His re-election was a deserved recognition of the value of his services to the county as prosecutor, and but for his youth he would have followed his second term by being elected county Judge. He took active part in Delaware county politics during his residence in Media, serving as secretary of the Republican County Committee, and sitting as delegate to many conventions of his party. In November, 1910, he was elected representative for the Second Delaware Legislative District, serving on the committees on judiciary general, judiciary local, military pensions and gratuities, public health and sanitation, and railroads. In

1879 he began his long connection with the Pennsylvania National Guard. He was commissioned in that year major and judge advocate, served in various offices until July 1, 1895, when he resigned as aide-de-camp with the rank of captain on the staff of Brigadier General John W. Schall, commanding the First Brigade.

Mr. Robinson has not confined his activity entirely to his profession, but is interested officially with the Rittenhouse Trust Company of Philadelphia, of which he was vice-president and solicitor, and he is also director, solicitor and one of the incorporators of the Media Title and Trust Company. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons; Media Chapter, No. 234, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; and is a thirty-second degree Mason of Philadelphia Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. In religious faith he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has served Christ Church, Media, many years as a vestryman, and has held the same position after moving to Philadelphia, in St. James Church, Twenty-second and Walnut streets. He is a member of the National, State and County Bar Associations, and of many clubs and organizations, including the Union League, Lawyers and Young Republican of Philadelphia, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He is fond of travel, and his days "off duty" each year are usually spent in touring the United States, Europe, China, Japan, or some other country whose history and people he wishes to become more familiar with. This gives one a fair idea of Mr. Robinson's character; he never does anything solely because he will gain pleasure from the doing, but all his trips and vacations are planned with the double motive, pleasure and benefit. He is genial, friendly and generous, delights in association with his fellows; sees the good there is in men, and is always willing to "lend a hand" in any good work. He is held in the highest esteem by his brethren of the bar and has many friends.

He married, November 17, 1874, Sallie M. Baker, who died in 1883, daughter of J. Mitchell Baker, of Chester county, and sister of Captain Jesse M. Baker, a law student under his brother-in-law, V. Gilpin Robinson, district attorney of Delaware county, and a major in the United States service. On December 5, 1894, Mr. Robinson married A. May, daughter of Dr. John Whartenby, a well known Philadelphia physician; she died February 8, 1902. On July 16, 1908, he married Mary A. Kent, daughter of Thomas Kent, a manufacturer of Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The family home is at Clifton Heights, Delaware county.

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**DALTRY** The Daltry family, of which John Lewis Daltry, of Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a representative, is of English origin, the father of Mr. Daltry having come to this country about the middle of the nineteenth century.

James Daltry was born in Oldham, England, January 21, 1841, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1893. Until the age of eighteen years he lived in England, where he was educated, then decided to come to the United States. At first he lived in Philadelphia for a time, then removed to St. Clair, where he found employment as a fireman at a furnace. Later he took up mining in Schuylkill county, at which he continued until the strike of 1874-75, when he removed with his family to Philadelphia, and the remainder of his life was spent in that city and Chester. He obtained a position with the Frog & Switch Company of Philadelphia, and with other railroad supply companies. He was a Republican in politics, but never held public

office. Mr. Daltry married, October 14, 1866, Winifred Phillips, born in Wales, July 4, 1844, and now living in Philadelphia, daughter of a miner in Schuylkill county. Mr. and Mrs. Daltry had children: 1. John Lewis, of whom further. 2. Jennie, now deceased, was the wife of Thomas M. Mudford, a machinist, and lived in Philadelphia. 3. Alice, died at the age of two years. 4. James, died when he was about thirty-three years of age. 5. Paul, a molder, married Margaret Vogel; lives in Philadelphia. 6. Elwood, engaged in the insurance business; married Mabel Spence; lives in Philadelphia. The father and mother of these children were members of the Primitive Methodist church.

John Lewis, son of James and Winifred (Phillips) Daltry, was born in St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1868. The early years of his life were spent in St. Clair, but he attended the public schools of Philadelphia, where he acquired an excellent and practical education. The first position he occupied in his business career was that of messenger boy at Wanamaker's. In 1881 he became an employe of the factory of the Frog & Switch Company, where he worked at intervals for a period of twelve years. He next entered the employ of Mr. Roach, the well known ship builder, and following this engagement was connected with work on the Chester lines of the car trolley system. His duties, during the period he was with this company, were varied and interesting, and his work took him in all directions from Chester. In 1897 Mr. Daltry accepted a position under the County Commissioners, remaining until December, 1907, when he was transferred to the prothonotary's office at Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he is still engaged. In political matters he is a Republican, and his religious adherence is given to the Baptist denomination. He is a member, and has filled all chairs, of the Order of Independent Americans, and the Improved Order of Red Men, also a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and Commandery of same.

Mr. Daltry married, October 18, 1888, Clara E. Blizzard, born in Chester, April 1, 1868, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Donaldson) Blizzard, the former a lumber sorter, and still living at the Soldiers' Home, in Hampton Roads, at the age of seventy-five years. Mrs. Daltry had sisters and brothers: 1. Mary, deceased, married George S. Brod. 2. Thomas, died in early youth. 3. Frank Black, a pipe welder in Youngstown, Ohio; married Agnes Pollock. 4. Lillian Price, lives in Chester; married Dr. F. L. Hamilton, now deceased. 5. Harry, lives in Camden. Mr. and Mrs. Daltry have had children: 1. Lewis C., born August 1, 1889; a clerk in Chester, where he also lives; married Edna L. Pollock, and has two children: Louis C. Jr. and Arthur Holmes. 2. James, born February 19, 1891; lives in Media and works in a pattern shop; married Bertha E. Haberset. 3. Harry, born February 25, 1896. 4. Paul, born February 6, 1898. 5. Lillian, born July 23, 1904. 6. Jack, born December 23, 1906. 7. Frank, born August 16, 1908.

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As superintendent of the Springfield Water Works, A. B. CHEYNEY Cheyney is in charge of one of the most compact, complete and best equipped water supply systems to be found anywhere. The main building of the plant and pumping works is located near Springfield, Delaware county, on Crum Creek, where the works were first established; the old plant having been superseded by the present works. The buildings, of tasteful design, are built of dressed stone and surrounded by carefully kept grounds. The machinery is of the most modern and wonderful construction, and consists of four engines, one capable of pumping five million gallons of

water daily, one of two and a half million gallons, one of two million gallons, one of two million six hundred thousand gallons—four thousand eight hundred and fifty horse power being necessary to drive these monsters. The Springfield Water Company controls the water rights of the district with powers to prevent pollution of the sources of supply. The system includes five reservoirs and two stand-pipes, that supply the towns of Delaware county within a radius of ten miles from the central station at Springfield. There the water is impounded in a large settling basin, with a capacity of ten million gallons, then passed through thoroughly modernly constructed sand filters to the supply reservoir, thence the gigantic pumps force it into the mains, clear, pure and wholesome to the homes of the consumers. A daily analysis of the water is made by a chemist, under the direction of the state board of health, and every precaution made to insure absolute purity. The officials of the company are: Joseph H. Keen, president; Bayard Hodge, secretary; George Bunting, treasurer; H. P. Keen, general superintendent operating department; J. W. Ladoux, chief engineer; Arthur B. Cheyney, superintendent of the Springfield Works; George Mitzky, division superintendent.

Arthur B. Cheyney, son of Charles B. M. and Sallie (Hall) Cheyney, was born in Bethel township, Delaware county, January 25, 1865. His early education was obtained in the public schools, after which he entered Dréxel Institute, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated electrical engineer. After graduation he was retained in the service of the institute as electrical engineer for three years, going thence to a similar position at the Warden Power Building, in Philadelphia, remaining two years. After two years in the same capacity at the Mutual Life building, Philadelphia, he became officially connected with the Springfield Water Company, and in December, 1898, was appointed to his present position, superintendent of the Springfield Works, a position he most efficiently fills.

Mr. Cheyney is a Republican in politics and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He married (first) Clara Maxwell, (second) in June, 1897, Margaret, daughter of Emil and Margaret (Love) Le Claire. By the first marriage Mr. Cheyney has two children.

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Originally of a Lycoming county family, Mr. William Harvey SWANK Swank came to Delaware county about 1886. He is the son of of John R. Swank, born near Shamokin, died at Pennsville, Pennsylvania, in 1891. He was a wheelwright by trade, an ardent Democrat and a member of the Lutheran church. His wife, Catherine Bussler, born in Lycoming county, died in Pennsville; children: Edward, deceased; Henry, deceased; Jeremiah; John; James; William Harvey (of whom further); Kate; Regina, (deceased); Clara and Mary.

William H. Swank was born at Hartley Hall, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1862. He was educated in the public schools, finishing at the County Normal School at Muncy, whence he was graduated with honor after a special course. He engaged in teaching in Lycoming county, continuing for several years, then coming to Springfield township, Delaware county, where he has been engaged in teaching in the public schools. His record as an educator is of the best, the schools over which he has presided showing a marked efficiency in scholarship and attendance. During his thirty-six years as an instructor, Mr. Swank has missed but one day of a regular school session, a most remarkable record and one showing his devotion to his chosen profession. He is one of the oldest teachers in point of service in Delaware county, and is there thoroughly appreciated and highly respected, both as teacher, citi-

zen and neighbor. He is a member of Cassia Lodge, No. 273, Free and Accepted Masons of Ardmore; Rose Tree Lodge, No. 275, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past noble grand.

Mr. Swank married in 1891, Ella, daughter of Samuel F. and Mary Elizabeth (Leech) Pancoast, of an old Delaware county family. Children: Mary; Seth Ellsworth; Samuel Levis; Elizabeth; Martha; Laura and Ella, wife of William Harvey Swank; child: Viola. The family attend Friends' Meeting.

Among the citizens of Lansdowne may be mentioned the name of Frederick S. Underhill, who belongs to that class of men who are worthy of the respect and esteem of their fellows, men who labor earnestly to build up our commerce and manufactures, who give employment and labor to others, and whose efforts tend to improve the section in which they reside.

Frederick S. Underhill was born in Montreal, Canada, November 12, 1865, son of John and Annie (Ireland) Underhill, who were born in Manchester, England, and Belfast, Ireland, respectively. They left their native lands prior to their marriage, which took place in Montreal, Canada, where they resided until the year 1871, when they removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and there he established in business as an optician, a profession he studied in early life, and he continued along that line until his death in the year 1877, survived by his wife, whose death occurred in 1910, aged about seventy years. They were members of the Episcopal church, and Mr. Underhill was a member of the Benevolent Order of Buffaloes. Their family consisted of four children: Clara, deceased; Frederick S., of whom further; Morley, deceased; John P., a lumberman, resides in Evergreen, North Carolina.

Frederick S. Underhill attended the public schools in the neighborhood of his home, and later, in order to supplement the knowledge thus gained, was a pupil in the night school of the City Institute. Being deprived by death of his father when he was only twelve years of age, he was early thrown upon his own resources, beginning his career at that time by engaging as office boy for the Baldwin Locomotive Works, remaining with them for four years, during which time he was promoted from time to time until he became assistant to the manager of the extra parts department. He then secured employment with George I. McKelway, a chemist, remaining with him for three years. He then became a manufacturer of umbrellas at No. 905 Vine street, Philadelphia, which business he disposed of after conducting it successfully for several years, and then engaged as stenographer with Thomas Potter, Sons & Company, serving in that capacity for some time. In 1888 he became associated with James Strong & Company, lumber dealers, with whom he remained for ten years, during which time he gained a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details, and then felt competent to engage in business on his own account, entering into partnership with R. Wyatt Wistar, under the firm name of Wistar & Underhill, conducting a wholesale lumber business. A few years later a Mr. Nixon was admitted as a member of the firm and the name was then changed to Wistar, Underhill & Nixon, which still obtains. They have a mill in South Carolina and assembling yards in West Virginia and Nashville, Tennessee, and from these they ship to the Middle Atlantic and Eastern States, also to Canada, and having connections throughout the entire United States are capable of filling orders of all kinds expeditiously and efficiently. They make a specialty of hardwoods, having an extensive supply constantly on hand from which they fill their many orders for this article. They have about twenty-five experienced men constantly

on their payroll, and also give employment to many others when the necessity arises. The members of the firm are men of the highest integrity and of unquestioned business ability, and the large degree of success which has attended their efforts is the natural sequence of events.

Mr. Underhill is prominent and active in business circles, and has been chosen by his fellow business men to act as president of the Lumber Exchange of Philadelphia, president of the Philadelphia Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, and first vice-president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, trustee of National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, in all of which he is serving at the present time, and is also first vice-president of the American Lumber Trades Congress and vice-president of the American Forestry Association. He has served as school director of Lansdowne, where he has resided since 1893, when at home, being elected on the Republican ticket. He has attained prominence in the Masonic Order; affiliating with Washington Lodge, No. 59; Harmony Chapter, No. 52; Pennsylvania Commandery, and Lulu Temple.

Mr. Underhill married, November, 1886, Hannah W. Dukes, a native of Tuckahoe, New Jersey, daughter of Captain John M. Dukes, a sea captain. Mr. and Mrs. Underhill have no children of their own, but they have adopted as their own two nieces and two nephews, namely: Rosalind W., A. Morley, Arthur B., Alma C. The young men are now in the senior and freshman classes, respectively, at Pennsylvania State College.

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Prior to the arrival of William Penn, came Daniel Walton to WALTON Pennsylvania, where he founded the family of Walton so well and favorably known in Eastern Pennsylvania. He was one of four brothers: Nathaniel, Thomas, Daniel, and William, who arrived in New Castle early in 1675, all young and unmarried men. From New Castle they proceeded along the Delaware in search of a place for settlement, carrying their whole stock of farming and cooking utensils on their backs. While there is a statement made that they settled at Byberry in 1675 and bestowed that name in honor of their English home, the statement is controverted and later authorities state they settled there in 1682, which would make their arrival coincident with that of Penn. The four Waltons were sons of William Walton of Oxhill, in the county of Warwick.

Daniel Walton, one of the four sons, was a well-to-do, respected member of the Society of Friends, and lived a long and useful life. He married Mary Lamb in 1688, died 1719, leaving six sons and a daughter, Mary.

Daniel (2) Walton, the second son of Daniel (1) Walton, married Elizabeth Clifton, and spent his life in Byberry, a farmer and a Friend.

Daniel (3) Walton, only son of Daniel (2) Walton, married Ann Knight and settled on the homestead farm in Byberry, where he died in 1776.

Daniel (4) Walton, eldest of the two sons of Daniel (3) Walton, settled at Sandyford, near Philadelphia. He married Mary Woolens.

Charles D. Walton, son of Daniel (4) Walton, was a resident of Philadelphia. He married Henrietta F. Spittall.

Charles Spittall Walton, son of Charles D. and Henrietta (Spittall) Walton, was born in Philadelphia, April 16, 1862. He was educated in the city schools, entered the University of Philadelphia, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Science, class of 1882, having taken the mining engineering course. He early in his business career became connected with the leather manufacturing house of England, Walton & Company, successors to England and Bryan, the original founders of the house, prior to the civil war. Begin-

ning in an inferior position, Mr. Walton has advanced through successive steps to the presidency of the company. He has been successful as an up-builder of trade and during his connection with the company as executive, their business has largely increased. The company is now erecting a large addition to their building at Third and Vine streets, which will, when completed, give them greatly increased facilities for handling their constantly increasing business. He has other large and varied business interests; is president and director of the Central Trust and Savings Company; treasurer and director of the Tanners Mutual Fire Insurance Company; director of the Union National Bank; the National of the Northern Liberties; the Fidelity Mutual Fire Insurance Company; the Employers Indemnity Company and the American Baptist Publication Society. In all these companies he takes active official interest and is a prominent factor in shaping their business course.

He is a member of the Baptist church, an active helpful member and one who by personal effort and example promotes the growth and extends the influence of his church. He is deeply interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. During the campaign for funds to erect the new association building on Broad street, Philadelphia, he not only gave liberally personally, but entered into the campaign with all his energy and was very helpful. He is a director of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association, and in every department of the Christian work of the association has aided by freely giving of his time and business sagacity. In political faith he is a Republican, and for the past thirteen years has served as treasurer of the school board of Wayne township, Delaware county, where he is now erecting a magnificent country seat.

Through the Quaker emigrant, Daniel (1) Walton, Charles S. Walton obtains membership in the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; his clubs are the Union League and Manufacturers of Philadelphia.

Mr. Walton married, May 11, 1887, Martha, daughter of Thomas Y. England. She is also a devoted member of the Baptist church, and co-operates with her husband in his Christian work; children: Thomas E.; Martha; Charles Spittall (2) and Joseph W.

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**FURNESS** The name of Furness, known wherever the English language exists in printed form, is worthily borne in the present by Walter Rogers Furness, Horace Howard (2) Furness and William Henry Furness, M. D. They are sons of Horace Howard (1) Furness, the world famous Shakespearean scholar and author; grandsons of Rev. William Henry Furness, the equally eminent Unitarian divine, anti-slavery advocate and author; great-grandsons of William, born March 3, 1767, died April 8, 1836, and Rebecca (Thwing) Furness, of Medford, Massachusetts, great-great-grandsons of John, of Boston, born September 3, 1733, died May 24, 1810, and Ann (Hurd) Furness, and great-great-great-grandsons of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Milliken) Furness. Jonathan Furness, of distinguished English ancestry, died in Boston in April, 1745, married September 16, 1731, Elizabeth Milliken, a sister of Mary Milliken, wife of his brother, Benjamin.

Rev. William Henry Furness was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 20, 1802, son of William and Rebecca (Thwing) Furness. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1820, studied theology at the School of Divinity, Cambridge, and from 1825 to 1875 was pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He as then made pastor emeritus and practically retired from the ministry; during the next twenty-one years he preached fre-

quently in various Unitarian pulpits. He died in Philadelphia, January 30, 1896, at the great age of ninety-four years.

Harvard College conferred upon him in 1847 the degree of D.D., and Columbia in 1887, that of LL.D. Dr. Furness belonged to the extreme humanitarian school of Unitarian thinkers. He maintained the essential historic truth of the Scriptures and accepted most of the miracles of the New Testament, accounting for them by the moral and spiritual forces of the Saviour, whom he considered an exalted form of humanity. In his writing and preaching, his constant endeavor was to obtain the historical truth and develop the spiritual ideas relating to the life of Christ. He took an active interest in the anti-slavery movement and "wrought mightily" in the cause, both from the pulpit and in the practical form of personal assistance to escaping slaves. In 1845 he became editor of an annual called the "Diadem," holding that position three years. He published between 1835 and 1866: "Remarks on the Four Gospels," "Jesus and His Biographers," "Domestic Worship," "A History of Jesus," "Discourses," "Thoughts on the Life and Character of Jesus of Nazareth," "The Veil Partly Lifted Jesus Becoming Visible," "The Unconscious Truth of the Four Gospels," "Jesus," "The Power of Spirit Manifest in Jesus of Nazareth," "The Story of the Resurrection Told Once More," "Verses, Translations and Hymns." His translations from the German are numerous; his translations of Schiller's "Song of the Bell" being considered the best in the English language. He married in 1825, Annis Pulling Jenks.

A worthy son of the old divine followed his honored father in the public eye, Horace Howard Furness, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D. He was born in Philadelphia, November 2, 1833, died in his native city, August 13, 1912. He was a graduate of Harvard University 1854, spending the following two years in Europe. On his return he began the study of law and in 1859 was admitted to the bar. An unfortunate loss of hearing prevented his following his chosen career and altered his whole course of life and slowly cut him off from the pleasures he loved most, music and drama. But it only altered his career and in another field he won imperishable honors. Barred by his deafness from being a soldier, when he offered himself in 1861, Dr. Furness joined the Sanitary Commission, and in this service saw many of the battle fields of the civil war, ministering to the sick and wounded. After the war he returned to Philadelphia and began the work that later made him famous, his variorum edition of Shakespeare, which is accepted in America, England, and by Shakespearean scholars everywhere as the standard work of its kind, supplementing, as it does, Malone's edition of 1821, with the results of Shakespearean study and investigation during the last half of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth. He published the first volume of the variorum edition, "Romeo and Juliet," in 1871, and was at work on the sixteenth volume "Cymbeline," at the time of his death. During the last seven years of his life he was assisted by his son, Horace Howard (2), who completed his father's unfinished work.

The first volume of the series was immediately greeted with warm appreciation by the leading critics of America and England, and as each new volume appeared at intervals of from two to three years, it was enthusiastically welcomed by scholars and critics. As the work progressed, Dr. Furness slightly modified his manner of treatment, especially in the matter of the main text. In the earlier volumes he constructed a text for himself by collation and comparison with others, giving other readings in his notes. This system he abandoned, and gave the main text, that of the first folio, pure and simple, with all its errors and difficulties, the subsequent readings being given at the foot. A reviewer in Blackwood's Magazine wrote in 1890: "In what is called the

Variorum Edition of Shakespeare, America has the honor of having produced the very best and most complete edition, so far as it has gone, of our great national poet. For text, illustration (happily not pictorial), commentary and criticism, it leaves nothing to be desired. The editor combines with the patience and accuracy of the textual scholar, an industry which has overlooked nothing of value that has been written about Shakespeare by the best German and French, as well as English commentators and critics; and what is of no less moment he possesses in himself a rare delicacy of literary appreciation and breadth of judgment, disciplined by familiarity with all that is best in the literature of antiquity as well as of modern times, which he brings to bear on his notes with great effect." In the course of his work, Dr. Furness accumulated a collection of Shakespearean material unequalled elsewhere in America. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and took time from his important work to prepare the article on "Homoeopathy" in the American edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," also serving on the "Seybert" commission for investigation of modern spiritualism. The University of Halle conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph. D.; Columbia University, L.H.D.; Harvard University, L.L.D., and Cambridge, England, Litt. D. He also was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the Academy of Arts and Letters.

Dr. Furness married Helen Kate Rogers, who died October 30, 1883, daughter of Evans Rogers, a wholesale hardware merchant of Philadelphia and New Orleans. He died in Philadelphia in 1869, aged seventy-four years. His wife, Caroline Augusta Fairman, bore him two children: Fairman, and Helen Kate, wife of Dr. Horace Howard Furness. Mrs. Furness published a "Concordance to Shakespeare's Poems; an index to every word contained therein," intended as a supplement to Mrs. Cowden-Clarke's concordance to the plays published in 1873. This work of Mrs. Furness has been accepted as a standard work. Both Dr. and Mrs. Furness were members of the Unitarian church. Their children were: Walter Rogers, mentioned below; Horace Howard, mentioned below; William H., mentioned below; Caroline Augusta, deceased, married Dr. Horace Jayne.

While the foregoing outlines the lifework of Dr. Furness, there is another side to his character, the human one, that has been most beautifully dwelt upon by the novelist, Owen Wister, in a memorial published in the "Harvard Magazine" of December 12, 1912, from which the following extracts are taken:

"In August in the days that followed the sudden and quiet death of Dr. Furness, amid international comment and lament that learning must now do without the world's greatest Shakespeare scholar, an unexpected voice spoke in verse. It came not from a colleague, a fellow academic, a man of letters, it was not a tribute to fame; the touching lines were written by a waiter at a club and he told only of his personal sorrow and of how he had lost and would miss a friend who had been like no one else. Nothing in the many columns of appreciation printed about Dr. Furness throws upon him a more revealing light. The waiter's verse must have been read with nods of silent assent by engineers and firemen in their cabs, by signalmen at their crossings, by conductors of street cars, by an unnamed and unknown company of workingmen and women all over Philadelphia and its neighborhood. These had loved the deaf old editor of the New Variorum, because to their call for assistance he had never been deaf; to their halls, schools and associations he had been wont to come and read Shakespeare in his beautiful silvery voice and thereby draw gate money into the purses they needed to fill. Similarly, when some corner stone was to be laid, some library opened, tablet unveiled, anniversary commemorated, he had given himself lavishly to the occasion, journeying forth from his chosen seclusion, ear trumpet and manuscript in bag, to deliver the requested and carefully pondered speech. \* \* \* Creature of books and of tongues ancient and modern, though he was, never did his learning come between him and the unlettered; in those speeches by corner-stone or tablet, the genial kindness, the tender sympathy and the

excellent sense which radiated from his words, found their direct way home to the hearers, and so the large motley scattered army that these had grown to be, was made one by a single throb of grief at the news that he would never speak to them again, and never again would they smile and warm up at the sight of that quaint, courteous figure in black clothes and silk hat, along with the lawyer's bag wherein was the ear trumpet. It wasn't merely that Dr. Furness always handed up the morning paper to the engineer or fireman, as he walked by their locomotive, halted in Broad street station at the end of its suburban run,—some other passengers do this kindly act; his paper went up into the cab, accompanied by a smile or word in which twinkled something, something particularly his own. This same winning quaintness seemed to sparkle in his very gesture when he twisted up and whirled the afternoon's paper to the flagmen at the crossing. By the same conjuring fellowship were the hearts of every sort of human being opened to him; he learned oddities of thought and fact from beggars, peddlers and people on ferry-boats. To the conductors on the street cars he talked, and in the streets his figure was so marked, so well known, that often the glances of passersby, who were unknown to him, followed him with a sort of smiling affection, as much as to say: 'There goes our Dr. Furness.' Children, too, became absorbed in him, directly he began to pour out for them his delightful fancy. Two months before his death he went to Boston to be pall bearer at the funeral of Professor Goodwin. Inveterate in his dislike of Pullmans, he shared a seat in the crowded car with a mother and baby, Italians, whom the conductor wished to remove. Dr. Furness stopped him, and during the several hours they journeyed together, he played with the baby and kept it amused. Beside the garden walk in front of his glass enclosed porch was built a small platform, where in days of snow the birds came by habit to find the seed always kept in store for them. Before going to his morning's correspondence, he seldom forgot to make sure that the platform was well sprinkled with seed and often he stood enjoying the sight of the feathered breakfast party. He rejoiced in all animals, domestic or not, his favorite bird being (I think) the crow, whose wild call enthralled him and whose social gifts, when tamed, endlessly interested him. He knew when best to plant flowers and vegetables and how best to buy a cow. To see him going about his garden or farm yard giving directions, one might easily have supposed this to be his chief knowledge and concern. Indeed a stranger could have talked with him for a day and never guessed he was an editor. Shakespeare had shut him in from nothing, but rather opened to him everything the more. He followed the daily news, politics, science; our best American modern writing he completely enjoyed. He said to a friend upon a recent occasion, when their common bereavement induced confidence: 'When I found I was going to be deaf, I determined it shouldn't spoil my temper.' He used to thank his deafness for saving him from all the tiresome empty words the rest of us had to endure; but this was part of his game of making light of it. At his own table (where tiresome words were uttered by none unless by some unusual visitor) it was plain how often he wanted to catch the back and forth of the talk, and when the not rare hilarity burst out to him visibly, he would begin to laugh, too, and often demand 'what is it? what on earth is it?' And when the joke or the story was told through the ear trumpet—how he joined them! Some people do not laugh well, Dr. Furness laughed with a whole soul, musically and contagiously. I am sure this cheered him often in his struggle through dark ways. He could tell anecdotes at his own expense until he and the listener would be rocking helplessly, tears of mirth coursing down their cheeks.

"Though he sallied forth from it, his library was his lair, his treasure house, his fit frame and his fittest hour was the deep of the night. With stillness in the garden trees and in the house. In the winter perhaps best of all, with the white snow and the tree rising dark from it—shut in safe beneath the walls of books, pictures and relics, the ceiling light shining down upon his silvered head, and here and there a light falling upon some open volume, some pile of manuscript he was correcting at the request of a friend, then was the time to listen to him, to be alone with him in the stillness. So in his sweet voice the old editor would sing the folk-tune that he had caught on the plains of Castile, sixty years before, ere his deafness had come upon him, and then it would be bedtime for the listener and Shakespeare time for the editor—that work (in later years) was done between the hours of midnight and two, three or four. The morning was given to his heavy correspondence and to reading the books, pamphlets and manuscripts, which importunate authors loaded upon him. If the listener happened to return to the door, and standing there stole a last good night look back into the room, there at its far end, beneath the walls of books, sat the editor bending over his page, the many volumes to be consulted standing before and around him, the light streaming down upon the round silvered head. Yes, the gods loved him, Ariel and Puck stayed with him to the end, and ah! by his nativity was he brother to Beatrice, for then was a star danced and under that was he born."

Walter Rogers, eldest son of Dr. Horace Howard and Helen Kate

(Rogers) Furness, was born in Philadelphia, June 7, 1861. He spent his early years in Philadelphia and Wallingford, Pennsylvania, prepared in private schools, entered Harvard University, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1883. He followed the profession of architect for a few years, then returned to his private estate. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Rittenhouse, Racquet, Country and Gun clubs of Philadelphia. He is a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife are members of the Unitarian church. He married, June 2, 1886, Helen Key Bullitt, born in Philadelphia, February 26, 1867, daughter of John C. Bullitt, born in Louisville, Kentucky, died in Philadelphia, aged seventy-nine years, an eminent attorney. His wife, Terese Laughorn, also born in Louisville, bore him thirteen children, among them being: William C., married Louisa Horowitz; Therese, married John Coles of the United States navy; Logan M., married Maria Stockton Brown; Julia D., married (first) Frank M. Dick, (second) A. Haller Gross; John C. (2), married Edna Dever; Rev. James F., married Margery Emmon. Children of Walter Rogers and Helen Key (Bullitt) Furness: 1. Helen Kate, born May 18, 1887; married Wirt Lord Thompson, member of the banking firm of Brown Brothers & Company, and resides in Abington, Pennsylvania; 2. Fairman Rogers, born January 6, 1889, unmarried, now (1913) in St. Petersburg, Russia, as member of the diplomatic corps of the United States government. The family home is at Wallingford, Pennsylvania.

Horace Howard (2) Furness was born in Philadelphia, January 24, 1865, second son of Dr. Horace Howard and Helen Kate (Rogers) Furness. He prepared in private schools in Philadelphia and at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and entered Harvard University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1888. He then entered the department of music of the University of Pennsylvania and after a three years' course was granted a certificate of proficiency in 1891. From 1891 to 1901 he was instructor in physics at the Episcopal Academy, Locust and Juniper streets, Philadelphia, then until his father's death, associated with his honored father as co-editor of the variorum edition of Shakespeare, and completing the unfinished work after the latter's death. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society; the Franklin Institute and the Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia. His clubs are the Rittenhouse, Merion, Cricket and Racquet of Philadelphia; his college fraternity, Delta Phi. In political views, he is a Republican, and in his religion, Unitarian. He married in Philadelphia, in May, 1901, Louise Brooks, daughter of William Davis Winsor. Their residence is at No. 2034 De Lancey place, Philadelphia.

Dr. William Henry (2) Furness, third son of Dr. Horace Howard and Helen Kate (Rogers) Furness, was born at the family home in Wallingford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1866, and there still resides. His early life was spent in Wallingford and Philadelphia, preparing for college in private schools. He entered Harvard University in 1884, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1888. He chose the profession of medicine, entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of M. D., class of 1891. He spent some time in the University Hospital and at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, but is especially distinguished as a traveler and writer. He has made six trips around the world, dwelling in many out-of-the-way places, gathering material for his literary work. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society; the Societe de Geographie of Paris; Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, and the Anthropological Society of Great Britain. He is the author of "Home Life of Borneo Head Hunters; its Festivals and Folklore;" "Uap, the Island of

Stone Money," and of many monographs of the American Philosophical Society. His clubs are the Rittenhouse and Oriental of Philadelphia.

Dr. Furness has never married, but maintains his residence in the family mansion at Wallingford, situated in the midst of spacious grounds, made beautiful by the landscape gardener's art. He is devoted to his literary work, and has many interesting experiments being wrought out at his country home. One of his theories is that the ape, monkey and chimpanzee can be taught a great deal beside useless tricks, and in carrying out his theory, he has two orang-outangs and a chimpanzee, in an apartment in his greenhouse, that he has taught most marvelous things, and which seem to bear out his theory that they possess an intelligence that can be taught to think and speak.

Several years ago the Horace Howard Furness Free Library was founded, and has occupied a room in the public school building in Wallingford. In his will, Dr. Horace Howard Furness left a bequest to this library of five thousand dollars, on condition that its name be changed to the Helen Kate Furness Free Library. This condition was accepted and an exclusive free library and readingroom will be erected on the grounds included in the Furness estate, owned by Dr. William Henry Furness, and donated by him for the library site.

**HAMILTON** The Hamiltons of this record spring from John Hamilton, born in county Tyrone, Ireland, November 5, 1822. He attended the public schools of his native parish and worked on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age. In 1840 he came to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, where he learned the trade of boxmaker, but later journeyed to Olean, New York, and worked at farming for a time. On returning to Pennsylvania, he farmed for a while in Bucks county, then returned to Philadelphia, where he was employed until 1874, when he located in Chester, establishing a box factory. This he successfully operated until 1902, when he retired, with a competence, to his present residence on West Broad street, Chester. He is a Republican in politics, but has never accepted public office. He married in Philadelphia, Margaret Armstrong, born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1823, daughter of Alexander Armstrong, a road supervisor under the Crown in Ireland, who died there, and his wife Sarah, who died in Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1899, aged ninety-five years. Children: 1. Alexander R., born in Olean, New York, in 1857; settled in the South, operating a sawmill at Norfolk, Virginia, for many years, and there died. 2. Thomas M., born in Philadelphia, in January, 1861, now cashier of the Delaware County Bank; married Ida Howard, and resides in Chester. 3. James M., see forward. 4. Elizabeth, born June 6, 1871, in Philadelphia; married Charles T. Vance, a mining company auditor, and resides at San Luis in the Accacia Valley, California. 5. Sarah, born in January, 1874, at Philadelphia, a graduate of Dr. Sargent's School, and is a teacher of physical culture, residing in Chester at the family home. She is a woman of great energy and a leader in the live progressive movements in her city. 6. Margaret, born in Chester, in 1876; married John M. Broomall, of Media, Pennsylvania.

James M. Hamilton was born in Spinnerstown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1864. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia and Chester until he was fifteen years of age, then began business life in his father's box factory, located on Front street, near Franklin street, Chester. He continued his father's valued assistant until 1902, when he bought the bus-

iness, Mr. Hamilton Sr. retiring. The business in 1893 had been greatly enlarged, by the addition of a planing mill, for the manufacture of sash, blinds, doors and interior wood finish. The business has been successfully conducted along these dual lines and the firm is known as one of the prosperous manufacturing concerns of Chester. Of strong Republican principles, Mr. Hamilton has been for the past fifteen years in opposition to the regular party organization in Delaware county, and true to the fighting spirit of his race, has had a leading part in the constant warfare between the two elements in his party, but has never been driven from the fight to free his party from the domination of those who would use the organization for selfish ends. In 1902 he was a leader in the organization of the Lincoln party, and was the candidate of that party for the office of sheriff of Delaware county. In the three-cornered fight that followed, Mr. Hamilton was defeated by about six hundred votes, but had the satisfaction of having fought a good fight and establishing a spirit of independent political freedom in the county that will never die. He remained as chairman of the Lincoln party county committee for three years, but in 1904 supported Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency. In 1911 he was again a candidate for sheriff, but again the forces opposed to him were too strong. In 1912 he was the nominee of the Republican party for mayor of Chester. This resolved itself into one of the bitterest political fights ever known in the city, and while there were political principles involved, it virtually narrowed down to a temperance issue and an attempt to unseat a powerful organization that was closely allied with the state leaders. Mr. Hamilton was defeated, but his opponents will long bear scars of the fight. He was in charge of the campaign of Mr. McDade against Judge Johnson, for judge of Delaware county, but the judge running on both the Keystone and Democratic tickets, triumphed. On February 6, 1912, Mr. Hamilton was appointed postmaster of Chester, an office which came to him unsolicited. He has taken an active interest in the Chester Fire Department, having been for thirty years a contributing member of Franklin Fire Company, and for ten years was in active service, never in that time being absent from a fire in the city. He is a member of Chester Lodge, No. 488, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, has filled all the chairs and is now exalted ruler; is also venerable consul of Chester Camp, No. 5808, Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Hamilton married, September 15, 1887, in Chester, Pearlla V. Valentine, born there in 1866, daughter of Thomas Valentine, a former business man of Chester, now deceased, and his wife Margaret Williams. Through maternal lines, Thomas Valentine was a descendant of John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Children, all born in Chester: Thomas V., born in July, 1888, now in business with his father; Norman A., born in January, 1891, now with the Automobile Car Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; Itasca, born in 1894, now a student at Sargent School of Physical Culture, Boston; Wayne, born in 1898, now a student at Chester High School; Vernon, born January 31, 1901; Gordon L., born in April, 1909.

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Matthias Treat, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England and TREAT died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, July 8, 1662. He is thought to have been a nephew or near relation of Richard Treat Sr. No trace has been found of him in England. He was made freeman, May 21, 1657. In the Connecticut colonial records he appears as a party in several law suits from 1646 to 1649. He lived in Wethersfield on the east side of Broad street, on the old Samuel Boardman place, and later he lived on the west side of Sandy lane. The inventory of his estate was dated September

16, 1662. He married, about 1648, Mary, daughter of Richard Smith, of Wethersfield. She married (second) before 1676, Anthony Wright, of Wethersfield; he was a member of the first troop of cavalry; he died in 1679; he was appointed administrator of Matthias Treat's estate, after his marriage with Mary (Smith) Treat. Children, born in Wethersfield: Henry, mentioned below; Susanna, born about 1651; Richard, about 1655; Elizabeth, about 1657; Abigail, about 1659; Dorcas, about 1662.

(II) Henry, son of Matthias Treat, was born in Wethersfield about 1649, died in East Hartford, Connecticut. In September, 1662, he was thirteen years of age, and lived in Hartford, whither it is thought he moved about 1661. He signed a petition, March 14, 1673-74, at Marblehead, Massachusetts, for a general town meeting to be held on the sixteenth of the month. The inventory of his estate was dated September 5, 1681. Three administrators were appointed on his estate September 7, 1681, to dispose of the property for the best interests of the children. On June 5, 1710, Henry Burnham, of Wethersfield, was appointed administrator of the estate by the court of probate. He married, about 1673, Sarah, daughter of Edward Andrews, of Hartford. She owned the covenant in the First Church of Hartford, March 15, 1695-96. She was alive in 1714. Children, born in East Hartford: Sarah, born about 1674; Matthias, mentioned below.

(III) Matthias (2), son of Henry Treat, was born at East Hartford, about 1676, died there October 26, 1726. In 1704 he signed the petition to the general court for the permission to pay the minister's tax on the west side of the Connecticut river, and on the east side, but the petition was not granted. On May 4, 1707, he owned the covenant of the First Church of Hartford. The inventory of his estate was dated October 26, 1726, and his widow and Abraham Warren, of Wethersfield, were granted administration on his estate by the court of probate, March 7, 1726-27. He married, about 1700, Hannah ——. Children, born at East Hartford: Matthias, mentioned below; Henry, born about 1707.

(IV) Matthias (3), son of Matthias (2) Treat, was born about 1705 in East Hartford, died there about 1766, in the part called Hockanum, where he lived. He married, about 1750, Mrs. Dorothy (Buckland) Bidwell, who died December, 1797, daughter of Daniel and Esther Buckland. Children, born at East Hartford: Matthias, mentioned below; Mary, married —— Raymond; Theodore, born August 15, 1754; Esther, born 1755, baptized August 31, 1755; Russell, born 1758, baptized April 23, 1758.

(V) Lieutenant Matthias (4) Treat, son of Matthias (3) Treat, was born at East Hartford about 1750, was baptized there December 3, 1750, died June 15, 1827, aged seventy-six, at Hockanum, East Hartford. He served in the revolution as private in Captain Jonathan Woll's company, and marched to Boston at the time of the Lexington Alarm in 1775, receiving pay for six days' service. From January 7, 1778, until after March 7, 1778, he was a private in Captain Roswell Grant's company, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Obadiah Johnson. They were stationed in Rhode Island. In 1794 he was a lieutenant in the militia. He married, December 20, 1778, Tryphena Risley, who died April 5, 1822, aged sixty-one, daughter of John Risley, of Hartford. Children, born at East Hartford: Tryphena, born April 11, 1780; Elizabeth, November 18, 1781; Clarissa, January 18, 1784; Olive, October 29, 1786; Matthias, July 28, 1789; Sylvester, September 8, 1792; Oliver, mentioned below; Henry, May 8, 1798.

(VI) Oliver, son of Lieutenant Matthias (4) Treat, was born at East Hartford, May 1, 1795, died in Westfield, Massachusetts, January 21, 1875. He and his wife were admitted members of the First Church of Hartford,

October, 1820, and dismissed in 1833. He engaged in business at Hartford, when twenty-one years old, and had a good fortune when he was thirty-seven years of age, but lost it at that time by unfortunate business ventures. He moved to Westfield in 1833, and lived there the remainder of his life, a man respected for his honor and integrity and true Christian spirit. He married daughter of Eleazar Porter. He married (second) October 9, 1834, Statira Adams, at Southwick, Massachusetts, where she was born February 19, 1811, died at Westfield, February 10, 1861 (see Adams VII). He married (third) October 11, 1862, in Montville, Massachusetts, Almira Phelps, who died at Westfield, March 25, 1867, daughter of Benajah and Sarah (Newton) Phelps. He married (fourth) October, 1867, Mrs. Mary Orville Bridges. Children by first wife, born in East Hartford: 1. Oliver Porter, born February 9, 1817, died March 28, 1871; married, May 12, 1840, Emeline Stedman. 2. George, born October 27, 1821, died November 24, 1856; married, December 29, 1844, Sarah Antoinette Johnson. 3. Mary Elizabeth, born November 22, 1827; married, October 13, 1853, Edward M. Dewey. Children, born in Westfield by second wife: 4. Ellen Louisa, born October 25, 1838, died September 11, 1849, in Westfield. 5. Edward Adams, born November 27, 1845; married (first) November 22, 1870, Clara Jane Tirrell, (second) June 5, 1883, Josephine Valentine. 6. Frederick Howard, mentioned below. 7. Anna Frances, born February 8, 1854, died September 18, 1890, at East Weymouth, Massachusetts; married, March 18, 1874, William H. Pratt, and had children, born at East Weymouth; Anna, May 2, 1881, died same day; Anna Treat, September, 1890.

(VII) Frederick Howard, son of Oliver Treat, was born March 4, 1851, in Westfield, Massachusetts. He attended the public schools in his native town and the Westfield Academy. He then became engaged in the dry goods business at Westfield, continuing for four years. In 1871 he entered the employ of Coffin, Altemus & Company, with offices and warehouses in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore. He built up a large western and southern business. He continued with this firm for a period of twenty-four years. In 1888 he formed an alliance with Clarence P. King in building and operating electric street railways, from Wilmington to Delaware City, Phoenixville to Spring City. They purchased control of the Pottsville railway, and built large extensions to different points around Pottsville; they also purchased control of the railways of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and made large extensions; they purchased control of the Washington, Alexandria & Mount Vernon railway and the Washington, Arlington & Falls Church railway and combined them into the Washington-Virginia Railway Company. They purchased the Schuylkill Haven Gas & Water Plant, the Consumers Gas Company of Atlantic City, and built the New Jersey Gas Company of New Jersey, with 240 miles of mains.

In 1896 his connections with Coffin, Altemus & Company were severed. Mr. Treat then entered into partnership with Harman Wendell, under the firm name of Wendell & Treat, for the development of real estate and suburban property about the cities of Philadelphia, New York and Washington, D. C. They built the towns of Wayne, St. Davids, Devon and Wynnewood. They are also building a town at Essex Fells, New Jersey, having about one thousand acres of land; Bradley Hills, four thousand acres of land near Washington, is now being built by them, and Rosemont, near Washington. Mr. Treat is at the present time president of the Washington Utilities Company of Washington, D. C.; president of the New Jersey Gas Company; president of the Pottsville Gas Company; vice-president of the Wayne Title & Trust Company; vice-president of the Fidelity Storage & Warehouse Com-

pany; director of the Eastern Light & Fuel Company; United States Trust Company of Washington, D. C., and Bradley Hills Land Company. He is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, Merion Cricket Club, Commercial Club of Washington, D. C., and the St. Davids Golf Club. He is a commissioner of Radnor township, Pennsylvania. In politics he is a Republican. He is affiliated with the Sons of the Revolution, and a prominent member and trustee of the Radnor Presbyterian Church of Wayne, Pennsylvania.

He married at Peoria, Illinois, October 24, 1878, Mary Lucie Day, born at Brattleboro, Vermont, daughter of Lucius L. and Elizabeth L. (Farr) Day. Children: 1. Howard Day, born July 21, 1879, died May 7, 1883. 2. Herbert Adams, born at Philadelphia, September 14, 1882; married Edith P. Ball, daughter of Joseph A. Ball, of Boston, Massachusetts; children: Edith Adams, born August 24, 1909, New York; Anne MacPherson, born March 12, 1912, New York. 3. Frederick Howard, born March 31, 1887. 4. Mary Lucia Day, born in Philadelphia, January 2, 1890; married Dr. William Armstrong De Witt, son of William F. De Witt, of Troy, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1912.

(The Adams Line).

(I) Statira (Adams) Treat was a descendant of Henry Adams, the emigrant ancestor of the Adams family of America, from which sprang Presidents John and John Quincy Adams. Henry Adams, of Braintree, Massachusetts, arrived in Boston with eight sons and a daughter. The date is fixed at 1632 or 1633. The name of his wife is not known, but the belief is that she returned to England with her son John. Henry Adams died in Braintree, October 6, 1646, and was buried two days later. President John Adams erected a monument to this ancestor, his great-grandfather in the churchyard of the old church at Quincy with the inscription: "In memory of Henry Adams, who took his flight from the Dragon persecution in Devonshire, England, and alighted with eight sons near Mount Wollaston. One of the sons returned to England, and after taking time to explore the country, four removed to Medfield and two to Chelmsford. One, only, Joseph, who lies here at his left hand, remained here: an original proprietor in the township of Braintree."

President John Adams was a descendant of this seventh son, Joseph, who was his great-grandfather. Joseph (2), his grandfather, Deacon John, his father, who married Susanna Boylston; President John, their son, was of the fifth American generation. The line of descent to Statira (Adams) Treat is through Lieutenant Thomas, the second son.

(II) Lieutenant Thomas Adams, son of Henry Adams, of Braintree, was born in England, 1612. He came with his father, but moved with his brothers, Samuel and John, from Braintree to Concord, Massachusetts, in 1646. Thomas and Samuel settled later in the west part of the town of Chelmsford. He was chosen chief sergeant of the military company in 1659, but the county court refused to confirm him on account of his religious views—later he modified his position sufficiently to permit his confirmation. He was chosen ensign in 1678 and lieutenant in 1682, in the company of which his brother Samuel was captain. He held other important offices, including selectman and representative to the general court. He died in Chelmsford, July 20, 1688. He married in 1642, Mary Blackmore, who survived him until March 23, 1694, aged eighty-two years, the mother of eleven children.

(III) Samuel, sixth child and fourth son of Lieutenant Thomas Adams, was born in Chelmsford, 1652-53. He was a millwright; moved to Charlestown, Massachusetts; thence to Canterbury, Connecticut, where he died November 26, 1727. He was elected, May 31, 1699, a member of the first board

of selectmen in Canterbury and was prominent in that town. His wife, Mary, died in Canterbury, March 28, 1718. He is said to have had twelve children, five of whom died young. His will was made and signed with his mark, August 7, 1727, and names but two sons, Henry and Thomas.

(IV) Henry (2), second son of Samuel Adams, was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. He married Sarah, daughter of Richard and Rebecca (Davis) Adams; she was born March 8, 1683, died April 16, 1753. Children: Two sons and two daughters.

(V) Ahaziah, second son and youngest child of Henry (2) Adams, was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, January 22, 1715. His wife Eleanor, died June 19, 1748-49. Children: One son, Thomas, and four daughters.

(VI) Susanna, third daughter of Ahaziah Adams, was born in Canterbury, April 20, 1742, died in South Canterbury, January 18, 1843. She married, April 5, 1764, Dr. Timothy Adams, born September 5, 1742, son of Isaac and Eleanor (Fassett) Adams; seven children, five sons and two daughters.

(VII) Timothy (2), youngest child of Dr. Timothy (1) Adams, was born in South Canterbury, Connecticut, May 1, 1779. His first wife, Patty, died January 27, 1804. He married a second wife, who was the mother of Statira Adams, wife of Oliver Treat (see Treat VI). This family resided at Southwick, Connecticut.

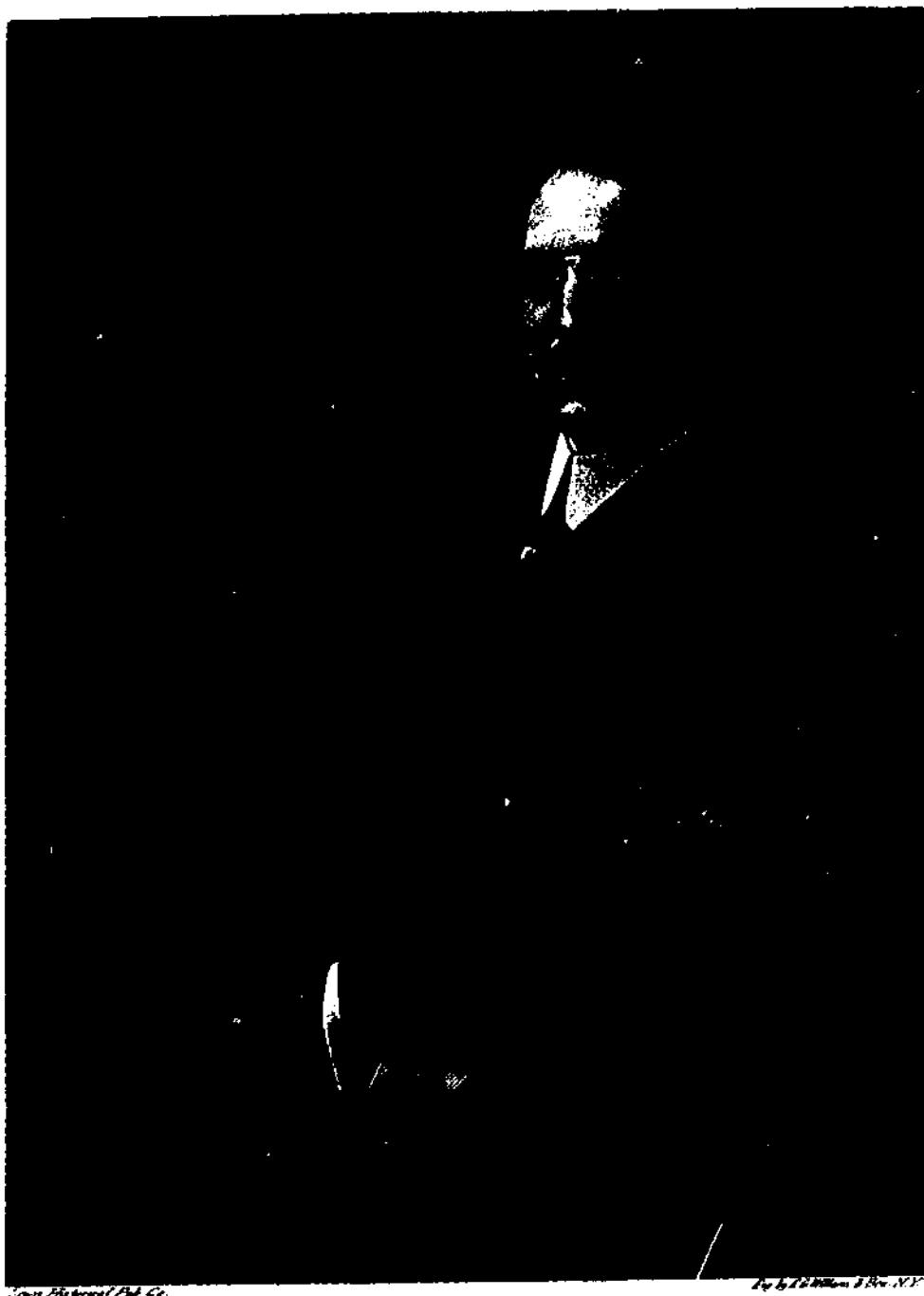
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The Temple family, who settled in Pennsbury township, TEMPLE Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1714, are of ancient English lineage, the family seat being in Atford, Wiltshire, England, the descent tracing from Sir William Temple.

(I) The emigrant ancestor, William Temple, born in 1700, came to Pennsylvania from England in 1714, leaving home when but a boy on account of his stepmother, with whom he could not live pleasantly. His father also attempted to influence him in a religious matter, which added to his discomfort. On his arrival in Pennsylvania he went to live with Joseph Bunton, of Kenneth. In 1725 he married and founded a home in Pennsbury, Chester county, where his children were born, and where he owned a good farm. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He married, January 18, 1725, Hannah Taylor, born March 16, 1700, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Haines) Taylor, both of Berkshire, England; children: Thomas, of whom further. Hannah, born September 14, 1727, married Isaac Miller; Susannah, September 9, 1730, married William Seal; William, February 3, 1733, died unmarried; Elizabeth, January 22, 1735, married Benjamin Hutton; Lydia, May 2, 1737, married Caleb Seal; Sarah, December 25, 1740, married John Pyle; Alice, September 17, 1743, married Benjamin Jones; Benjamin, December 3, 1745, married Hannah Jones.

(II) Thomas, eldest son of William and Hannah (Taylor) Temple, was born in Pennsbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1725, died July 21, 1808. He was a Friend; a farmer of Pennsbury; a justice of the peace and a member of the assembly. He married, March 16, 1751, Jane Brinton, died April 27, 1799, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Peirce) Brinton, granddaughter of William (2) and Jane (Matcher) Brinton, and great-granddaughter of William (1) and Ann (Bagley) Brinton, Friends who came from England in 1684. Children: Joseph; William, married Alice Lownes; Thomas; Mary; Samuel; Caleb, married Rachel Broomall; Edward Brinton, of whom further; Jane, married Samuel Bettle.

(III) Edward Brinton, son of Thomas and Jane (Brinton) Temple, was born in Pennsbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1769, died



Edward P. Temple

there June 6, 1853. He came into possession of the original homestead farm in Pennsbury, for which a deed was given under William Penn's signature and seal. This document is yet preserved in the family. He was a Friend, and in political faith a Whig. He married Sidney Hill, born at Lima, Pennsylvania, and resided on a farm, later purchased by the state. She died in Pennsbury, March 9, 1847, aged sixty-one years, eight months and seventeen days. Child: Norris, of whom further.

(IV) Norris, only child of Edward Brinton and Sidney (Hill) Temple, was born in the old homestead in Pennsbury, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1808, died in Edgewood, in the same township, March 23, 1872. He was a farmer all his life, a Friend and a Whig—later a Republican. He married Susan L. Smith, born November 12, 1806, died in West Chester, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1891. Children: 1. Edward, born September 28, 1834; married, December, 1862, Mary Jane Gunton, died without issue. 2. Charles, of whom further. 3. George B., born September 9, 1838; married, in April, 1862, Lydia P. Marshall. 4. Sidney, born November 4, 1840, died unmarried. 5. Mary Ann, born January 11, 1842, died unmarried. 6. Jane Bettle, born March 15, 1846, the only survivor. Susan L. (Smith) Temple, was a daughter of John M. and Ann (Rowan) Smith, married January 25, 1778. They had three other children: Mary, born December 28, 1780, died 1863, married George Ehrlich; Phoebe, born December 22, 1783, married, December 7, 1805, William Jones; William, born May 5, 1786, died unmarried, September 22, 1849.

(V) Charles, second son of Norris and Susan L. (Smith) Temple, was born at the old homestead in Pennsbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1836, died in Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1892. He was educated at Friends' Boarding School at Westtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was a carpenter and builder by trade until his marriage. He then moved to Concord, Concord township, Delaware county, where he bought a farm of one hundred acres and there devoted himself to general and dairy farming. He was progressive and followed the modern system of crop rotation and dairying. He led a busy and useful life, winning the esteem of a large acquaintance. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a Republican in politics. He married, March 4, 1869, Philena, daughter of Thomas and Emily (Paxson) Marshall (see Marshall VI) of Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, the former a farmer; Emily Paxson was a daughter of Jacob and Mary Paxson, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. Mary M., born March 28, 1870, died April 6, 1870. 2. Edward Brinton, of who further. 3. William Paxson, born June 15, 1873; married, November 6, 1905, Mary Griffith Baldwin; one child, Sarah Baldwin Temple, born October 31, 1912. 4. Horace, born November 10, 1874; married, April 29, 1907, Elizabeth Paul Fleming. 5. Jacob Paxson, born November 18, 1880; married, May 10, 1902, Ada Underhill. Since the death of her husband, Philena (Marshall) Temple has resided with her son, William Temple, at the homestead in Concord township; by recent purchase an adjoining farm was added to the property, now the home of her son, Horace Temple. In addition to farming and dairying they have built large mushroom houses and are actively engaged in that business.

(VI) Edward Brinton (2), eldest son of Charles and Philena (Marshall) Temple, was born August 28, 1871, in Concordville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in private schools at Concordville, and at Swarthmore College, from the engineering department of which he was graduated in 1891. Immediately after leaving college he entered the employ of the construction department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was

assigned to duties on an engineer corps in making surveys and inspecting construction work. Among the large pieces of work on which he was employed were the extension of the Filbert Street Elevated Railroad, the erection of the new Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, and the Delaware River Railroad and Bridge Line. In 1897 Mr. Temple was transferred to the drafting department in Broad street Station and later was made assistant engineer. In 1901 he was given charge of that department and the preparation of the plans for the stone arch bridges and the masonry plans for steel bridges. He remained in that position until January 1, 1905, when he was appointed assistant to the chief engineer, and on March 1, 1906, was promoted to the position of assistant chief engineer, with offices at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. He is a member of the Franklin Institute, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Railway Engineering Association. He resides at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, and takes great interest in the college and borough affairs, and is president of the Swarthmore National Bank. While at college, Mr. Temple played on the football team, and took an active part in track athletics; joined the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, and is a member of the Society of Friends.

He married, October 17, 1895, Lucy T., daughter of William and Ellen (Thorn) Bartram, and a direct descendant of John Bartram, the noted botanist. Children: Charles, born November 19, 1896; Elizabeth Bartram, November 21, 1903.

(VI) Jacob Paxson, fourth son of Charles and Philena (Marshall) Temple, was born at Concordville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1880. He attended Leggett's School, Concordville; Friends' Graded School, West Chester; Swarthmore Preparatory School, from which he was graduated in 1898, and Swarthmore College, thus obtaining a thoroughly practical education which prepared him for the activities of life. His first employment was as rodman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the construction department, entering the service in 1899, and attained the position of assistant engineer in 1906, in which capacity he is still serving (1913). In 1907 he gave his attention to dairy farming, purchasing a farm of two hundred and sixty acres at Tauquy, Chester county, Pennsylvania, which he is still operating, meeting with exceptional success. He is public-spirited and progressive, aiding to the best of his ability in every movement for the development of the various sections of the state in which he is interested, and performing well his duty as a citizen, casting his vote for the candidate who in his opinion is best qualified for office, irrespective of party affiliation. He is a member of the Hicksite Branch of the Friends, and holds membership in the Chester County Historical Society, Grange, Chester County Farmers' Association, and the Delaware County Automobile Club.

Mr. Temple married at Glen Head, Long Island, New York, May 10, 1902, Ada Underhill, daughter of Richard and Mary (Kirby) Underhill, the former named a farmer. Children: Emily Marshall, born February 7, 1904; Richard Underhill, February 3, 1906; Jacob Paxson Jr., January 24, 1909, the two eldest attending Friends' Graded Schools of West Chester.

(The Marshall Line).

(I) Mrs. Philena (Marshall) Temple descends from John Marshall, from Elton in Derbyshire, England, who settled in Darby township in 1687. It is believed that previous to this he lived in Blockley township, Philadelphia county. He was married, 10 mo. 19, 1688, at Darby Meeting to Sarah Smith, theirs being the first marriage solemnized in Darby Friends Meeting House. She was a sister of Thomas Smith, an early settler in Darby, coming from Croxton, Leicestershire, England. John Marshall obtained sixty-four acres

of good land on Cobb's creek in Upper Darby in 1689 and one hundred and fifty acres adjoining to the southward in 1692. He took an active part in the affairs at Darby Meeting, at which he was an overseer, and in the township filled various offices. He died 9 mo. 13, 1729. His widow survived him until 5 mo. 16, 1749. Children: 1. John, born 6 mo. 16, 1690, died 8 mo. 14, 1749;

- married (first) Joanna Passchall, (second) Widow Elinor Shenton. 2. William, born 2 mo. 11, 1692, died 1727; married Mary Sellers. 3. Thomas, of whom further.

(II) Thomas, son of John and Sarah (Smith) Marshall, was born 12 mo. 10, 1694, died about 1740. He settled on a farm in Concord township, just south of Concordville, where he successfully farmed until his death. He married, 2 mo. 24, 1718, at Concord Meeting, Hannah Mendenhall, born 6 mo. 11, 1696, died about 1770, daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Pennell) Mendenhall. In 1727, Thomas Marshall erected the house on his farm, yet occupied by his descendants. His widow, Hannah, married (second) Peter Grubb, an ironmaster, whom she survived several years. Children of Thomas Marshall: 1. Ann, born 9 mo. 18, 1719; married Francis Hickman. 2. Sarah, born 11 mo. 4, 1721, died young. 3. Benjamin, born 11 mo. 1722; married Hannah Underwood. 4. Moses, born 1. mo. 22, 1725, died young. 5. Thomas, of whom further. 6. Martha, born 10 mo. 28, 1729, died 10 mo. 13, 1804, married William Levis. 7. Hannah, born 2 mo. 23, 1733; married John Way. 8. John, born 11 mo. 22, 1734 or 35, died about 1815; married Hannah Jones. 9. May, born 6 mo. 4, 1738; married Caleb James.

(III) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Hannah (Mendenhall) Marshall, was born 7 mo. 26, 1727, died about 1760. He inherited one-half his father's lands and settled thereon, but died while still a young man. He married, 8 mo. 19, 1752, at Concord Meeting, Edith, daughter of Nathaniel and Esther (Metcalf) Newlin, who survived him, marrying (second) Samuel Schofield, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and with her children moved to her husband's farm in Bucks. Children of Thomas (2) Marshall: 1. Esther, married Thomas Allibone. 2. Hannah, died young. 3. Thomas, of whom further. 4. Phoebe, married (first) Stephen ——, (second) Joseph Heston.

(IV) Thomas (3), son of Thomas (2) and Edith (Newlin) Marshall, was born in Concord, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 12 mo. 8, 1766, died there 8 mo. 13, 1844. In 1773 he accompanied his stepfather to Bucks county, later learning the tanner's trade near Uwchlan, Chester. On coming of age he became owner to the paternal farm in Concord, Delaware county, where he established a tan yard. He married (first) at Concord Meeting, 4 mo. 21, 1779, Mary Grubb, born 3 mo. 25, 1756, died 11 mo. 24, 1791, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Hewes) Grubb, of Pennsbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He married (second) 8 mo. 12, 1795, Margaret, daughter of William and Ann Swayne, of East Marlborough; no issue by second marriage; children by first marriage: 1. Edith, born 1 mo. 16, 1780; married, 5 mo. 6, 1802, Isacher Schofield. 2. Samuel, born 2 mo. 2, 1782, died 1786. 3. Thomas, born 6 mo. 1, 1784; married 11 mo. 20, 1805, Sidney Hatton. 4. Rebecca, born 7 mo. 16, 1786, died 7 mo. 3, 1828; married Jesse Chandler. 5. Samuel, of whom further.

(V) Samuel, youngest son of Thomas (3) and Mary (Grubb) Marshall, was born 3 mo. 24, 1789, died 8 mo. 27, 1832. He carried on the tanning business, established by his father at the old homestead in Concord, until his death. He married, 11 mo. 25, 1812, at Londongrove Friends Meeting, Philena Pusey, born 5. mo. 24, 1794, died 12 mo. 30, 1842, daughter of Ellis and Abigail (Brinton) Pusey, of Londongrove. Surviving her husband, Phi-

lena Marshall married (second) Samuel Wollaston, of Wilmington, Delaware. Children of Samuel Marshall: 1. Margaret, born 7 mo. 29, 1813, died 6 mo. 10, 1896; married Morris Palmer. 2. Ellis P., born 10 mo. 22, 1815, died 7 mo. 20, 1892; married (first) Anna Bartram, (second) Mary Scarlett; he owned the old homestead. 3. Thomas, of whom further. 4. Samuel, born 11 mo. 24, 1820; president of Marshall and Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; married (first) Elizabeth Grubb, (second) Emma Hager. 5. Nathan, born 2 mo. 20, 1823, died 9 mo. 6, 1825. 6. William, born 12 mo. 15, 1825, died 1 mo. 19, 1826. 7. William Pusey, born 12 mo. 21, 1826, died 10 mo. 17, 1901; he was a director, vice-president, and from March 27, 1895, president of the National Bank of Chester County; vice-president of the Dime Savings Bank; trustee of the West Chester State Normal School, and for twenty-four years served on the board of prison inspectors; he married Frances Lloyd Andrews. 8. Henry, born 2 mo. 28, 1829, died unmarried 12 mo. 1854. 9. Edward Statileo, born 10 mo. 5, 1832; married Sarah Thompson Johnson.

(VI) Thomas (4), son of Samuel and Philena (Pusey) Marshall, was born 8 mo. 26, 1818, in Concord township, at the old Marshall homestead, died 8 mo. 22, 1880; married Emily Paxson, and they were the parents of Philena Marshall, now widow of Charles Temple. (See Temple V).

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The ancestry of the Stackhouse family is traced back STACKHOUSE in England to 1086, and in America to 1682, at which time Thomas Stackhouse, and his uncle, also Thomas Stackhouse, came here. The elder Thomas Stackhouse was born at Stackhouse, a village near Settle, Yorkshire, England, about 1635. He and his wife, Margery (Heahurst) Stackhouse, arrived at New Castle, Delaware, 10 mo. 27, 1682, and settled on a tract of land on the Neshaminy creek, in the section now known as Langhorne, Middletown township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. His wife died 11 mo. 15, 1682, a short time after their arrival at their new home, and this was one of the first burials at Middletown. Thomas Stackhouse married (second) at Middletown Meeting, 1 mo. 1702, Margaret, widow of Christopher Atkinson, and settled at Bensalem township, where he died in 1700 in his seventy-first year. His will was proved 9 mo. 2, 1706, and as no children are mentioned it is presumed that he left none.

(I) Thomas Stackhouse, nephew of the Thomas Stackhouse in the preceding paragraph, and great-grandson of the Benjamin Stackhouse who wrote the Stackhouse Bible in 1617, is supposed to have been twenty-one years of age when he arrived in this country, which was probably in the year 1682. He died 4 mo. 26, 1744, and was buried at Middletown. He represented Bucks county in the colonial assembly of the province, 1711, 1713 and 1715, and was re-elected the following year but refused to serve. Mr. Stackhouse married (first) at Middletown Meeting, 7 mo. 27, 1688, Grace, born 1 mo. 14, 1667, died 8 mo. 8, 1708, daughter of Robert and Alice Heaton; he married (second) at Falls Meeting, 1 mo. 1, 1711, Ann, widow of Edward Mayos; she died 5 mo. 6, 1724; he married (third) at Wrightstown Meeting, 8 mo. 1725, Dorothy, widow of Zebulon Heston, who survived him. Children of first marriage: Samuel, John, Robert, see forward; Henry, Grace, Alice, Thomas, Joseph, Benjamin. Children of second marriage: Isaac, Jacob, Ann, Sarah, Isaac. There were no children by the third marriage.

(II) Robert, son of Thomas and Grace (Heaton) Stackhouse, was born 9 mo. 8, 1692, and died in 1788 at the advanced age of ninety-six years. He removed with his family to Berwick, on the Susquehanna river, Pennsylvania, where he resided up to the time of his death. He married Margaret Stone

and had children: Thomas, Joseph, James, see forward; Grace, Benjamin, Alice, William, Robert, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1788, at which time he was forty-eight years of age.

(III) James, son of Robert and Margaret (Stone) Stackhouse, was born 11 mo. 11, 1725 or 1726, died 5 mo. 16, 1759, and his remains were interred at Arch street cemetery. He married Martha, born 4 mo. 27, 1722, died 6 mo. 24, 1806, daughter of Samuel and Mary Hastings. Children: Margaret, Hastings, Mary, Amos, Martha, James, Amos, see forward; William.

The Hastings family trace their ancestry back to the year 1843, when "Hastings the First," a sea king or pirate Norman chieftain, invaded France and after plundering the provinces of the Louvre, returned to Denmark or Norway. The following year he entered the Seine, approached as far as Paris, and returned to his own country laden with the spoils. In the year 893 he appeared off the county of Kent, England, and entered the Thames, but was defeated by Alfred the Great, who made prisoners of his wife and two sons and only restored them to him upon the condition that he depart the kingdom. It is claimed by the author of "Pictures of Hastings," that the town of Hastings, near the sea coast, where the battle of Hastings occurred, was named in honor of this Danish pirate. In the year 1200, Henry, Lord Hastings, married Adama, daughter of David, Earl of Huntington, and brother of William, King of Scotland, who, dying without issue, John Hastings, son of Henry Hastings, became a competitor for that crown with John Balliol and Robert Bruce. In the early records of Chester county, Pennsylvania, the name of Henry Hastings as a juror is found as early as September 13, 1681, and as the ship "John and Sarah," from London, and "Factor," from Bristol, did not arrive until the twelfth of the fourth month following, it is supposed that the Hastings family, who owned a large tract of land on the Delaware river between Chester and Marcus Hook, were a part of the New Haven colony that settled on the Delaware about 1640. Joshua Hastings, supposed to be a son of Henry Hastings, resided in the neighborhood of Chester, represented the county in the colonial assembly, and removed to Philadelphia about 1700. Two sons survived him, John and Samuel; John married Grace Stackhouse, daughter of Robert Stackhouse, and their son Samuel Hastings married Mary Hill, who bore him a daughter, Martha, who became the wife of James Stackhouse.

(IV) Amos, third son of James and Martha (Hastings) Stackhouse, was born 5 mo. 4, 1757, died 4 mo. 5, 1825. He married, 1 mo. 14, 1779, Mary, born 7 mo. 9, 1763, died 7 mo. 15, 1841, daughter of John and Susanna Powell. Children: Susanna, Hastings, Martha, Powell, see forward; Esther, Martha, James, Samuel, Amos, Robert, Robert, Mary, John.

The earliest ancestor of the Powell family of whom there is authentic record was William Powell, who signed with John Woolston and two hundred and ten other Friends the Yearly Meetings' epistle of the 7 mo. 1692, against George Keith. Robert Powell, presumably a brother of William Powell, came in the ship "Kent," 6 mo. 16, 1677, O.S., and settled near Burlington, West Jersey. Among the children born to Robert Powell and his wife Prudence, was a son, John Powell, who married Elizabeth Woolston. They were the parents of six children, the youngest of whom was Isaac Powell, who married Elizabeth Purdey, and their eldest son, John Powell, by his marriage to Susanna Bryan, became the father of four children, the eldest of whom was Mary, who became the wife of Amos Stackhouse.

(V) Powell, son of Amos and Mary (Powell) Stackhouse, was born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, 3 mo. 21, 1785, died 12 mo. 27, 1863. He was a young lad when he was brought to the city of Philadelphia, where he learned

the trade of cabinet making. Later he became a pattern maker, and finally a foundryman. He built a foundry in Coates' alley, above Front street, and conducted his business there very successfully until he retired in 1840, at which time he installed his son Amos in it. His death occurred at his home at Nos. 256-8 North Front street. He was a staunch supporter of Quaker tenets and frequently preached to his fellow Friends. He married, 1 mo., 31, 1809, Edith, born 1 mo. 16, 1787, died 11 mo. 1, 1865, daughter of Charles and Mary (Taylor) Dilworth. Children: 1. Charles D., born November 1, 1809; married, November 27, 1834, Alice Meredith. Children: Joseph M., born November 28, 1835, died January 18, 1901; Dilworth, born November 12, 1837, now residing on the old homestead; Pennell, born December 17, 1839, resides in Middletown township, near Lima; Kate M., born April 5, 1846, died April 16, 1882; Charles D., born May 6, 1850, died December 8, 1876. 2. Emlen, see forward. 3. Joseph D., married Sarah Shaw and had children: Powell, Rebecca and Alexander. 4. Powell, died young. 5. Powell, was in the real estate business, and died in Philadelphia. He married Emily Townsend and had children: Myra, Julia W., Samuel T., Clara and Edith D. 6. Amos, a lumber manufacturer and dealer, died in North Carolina. He married (first) Rebecca Shaw, and had a son, Ellison; he married (second) Anna Williamson, and had children: Elizabeth, Rebecca, Anna Mary and Thomas W.; he married (third) Anna Myers, and had children: Amos and Charles. 7. Sarah D., married (first) Franklin, son of David Townsend, of West Chester, Pennsylvania; (second) Abram Vandervoort, of Williamsburgh, New York, and had one son; Abram. 8. Susan L., married Daniel J. Morrell, and had one daughter: Anna S. 9. Anna D., never married. 10. Dilworth. 11. Llewellyn.

James Dilworth, the pioneer ancestor of the Dilworth family was a minister and, accompanied by his wife, Ann (Waln) Dilworth, their son William, and a servant man by the name of Stephen Sands, came from Thornley, in Lancashire, England, in the ship "Lamle," of Liverpool, Captain John Teach, and arrived in the Delaware river, 8 mo. 1682. He settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and his death occurred 1 mo. 3, 1698. William, son of James and Ann (Waln) Dilworth, married Sarah, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Webb, and their eldest son, James Dilworth, married Lydia, daughter of George and Lydia Martin. Among the children born of this union was a son, Charles Dilworth, who married at Trinity Episcopal Church, Oxford township, 1 mo. 27, 1765, Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Taylor. Eight children were the issue of this union, one of whom, Edith Dilworth, became the wife of Powell Stackhouse.

(VI) Emlen, son of Powell and Edith (Dilworth) Stackhouse, was born in Philadelphia. He married and settled on the farm which was the Meredith homestead, on which his wife was born and which came to her by inheritance. He was of a quiet and retiring disposition, and never held public office, although he was a staunch supporter of the Republican party. Like all of his family he was a member of the Society of Friends. He married Catherine, a daughter of Joseph Meredith, who was brought to Delaware county from Montgomery county, where he was born. He married and bought a farm of two hundred acres in Edgemont township, and he and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. They had children: Alice, who married Charles D. Stackhouse, and occupied a part of the family homestead, and Catherine, mentioned above. Emlen and Catherine (Meredith) Stackhouse had children: 1. Edith, married James Yarnell, and died in Edgemont township. 2. Sarah, is now the widow of Levis Baker, and lives in West Chester. 3. Alice, married James Bailey, born in Chester county, Pennsyl-

vania, now lives retired in West Chester. 4. Martha, died unmarried at the age of fifty years. 5. Meredith, died in young manhood. 6. Anna, married Henry Hoopes, retired from business and now resides in West Chester. 7. Ella, unmarried, resides in Johnstown. 8. Susan, is the widow of Dr. Webster Loman, and lives in Johnstown, Pennsylvania. 9. Emlen, see forward. 10. Mary, died unmarried.

(VII) Emlen (2), son of Emlen (1) and Catherine (Meredith) Stackhouse, was born in Edgemont, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of Howellville, and was brought up on the homestead farm. At the age of sixteen years he left home to go to Willistown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he remained four years, learning the milling and lumber business thoroughly. He then returned to his home and there managed the farm for a period of ten years. After his marriage he rented a farm which he cultivated for a period of three years, after which he went to Haverford, where he rented an old-fashioned saw and grist mill on the Merris Leedom estate, which he conducted successfully for six years. March 1, 1893, he came to Lansdowne and established himself in the coal and feed business on Burmont avenue, and has been identified with this since that time. He is a strong supporter of the Republican party, and his religious affiliation is with the Quakers. He married, March 2, 1883, Ida, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Levis and Phoebe (Hall) Rogers.

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While a branch of the Cooper family settled in Chester county, COOPER Pennsylvania, in 1675, the ancestors of this branch settled first in New England, where William Cooper, an English emigrant, took part in King Philip's war. Later he came to New Jersey, where he owned a tract of land where now in part stands the city of Camden. His seven sons settled in the now states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Georgia. One of these sons was the ancestor of James Fenimore Cooper, the noted author, and from another sprang James Cooper, grandfather of Thomas V. Cooper, the patriotic journalist of Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

James Cooper, born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was the son of a revolutionary soldier, who was an orderly under Washington; was promoted lieutenant, and after the war settled in Pittsburgh. When Lafayette visited Pittsburgh in 1824, Lieutenant Cooper had the distinction of being the oldest revolutionary soldier present at the reception given the distinguished Frenchman. James Cooper, son of Lieutenant Cooper, lived to the wonderful age of ninety-nine years, but even this was almost equalled by one of his sons, Major Samuel Cooper, who lived to be ninety-seven years of age, and at the age of seventy-seven years entered the military service of his country during the war between the North and the South. He was also the author of the Scott-Cooper system of military drill long in use in the United States army.

Dr. J. W. Cooper, another son of James Cooper, was a skillful physician, residing at different times in New York, Philadelphia and Chester, Pennsylvania, the latter city having been his home for more than a half century. Dr. Cooper commanded a company of militia, the Pennsylvania Blues, and with his company took active part in suppressing the Anti-Catholic riots in Philadelphia in 1844. He married Henrietta Fields, of Hagerstown, Maryland, who bore him seven children.

Thomas V. Cooper, son of Dr. J. W. and Henrietta (Fields) Cooper, was born January 16, 1835, in Cadiz, Ohio, where for a short time only his parents resided, and died in Media, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1909, the

result of an accident. He obtained a good English education, learned the art of typesetting and printing before he was twenty years of age, and in 1855 founded, in association with Dr. D. A. Vernon, the "Media Advertiser." The following year the name was changed to the "Media Advertiser and Delaware County American," and in 1859 the present title, "Delaware County American," was adopted. From 1855 until his death, a period of fifty-four years, Mr. Cooper was connected editorially with the "American," excepting the civil war period, when he was in the field, there striving as a soldier to uphold the cause he had advocated as a journalist. He was at the time of his death one of the very few editors in Pennsylvania who, with pen and type, aided in creating the sentiment that brought the Republican party into being, and advocated the election of the candidates of that party in 1856, and for a half a century thereafter continued unfailingly to support the same party. Mr. Cooper was an alternate delegate to the Republican Convention of 1860 that nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and voted the delegates of his congressional district for Mr. Lincoln, whose nomination was assured by the withdrawal of Simon Cameron and the releasing of the Cameron delegates.

On April 19, 1861, the 26th Pennsylvania Regiment passed through Baltimore, en route to Washington and, while not suffering from mob attack so severely as the Massachusetts regiment, had rather an unpleasant experience. Shortly afterward Mr. Cooper enlisted in Company C of that regiment, serving three years with the army of the Potomac, in victory or defeat, the greatest army ever assembled in this country. He was mustered out with the 26th Regiment in front of Independence Hall, June 14, 1864. The battle flags of the regiment are inscribed with the names of many of the historic battles of the war between the states: Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville (where they lost one hundred men), Gettysburg (where they lost two hundred and sixteen men, and withstood a desperate charge), the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Courthouse (where they captured two pieces of artillery). In all his glorious career Mr. Cooper bore a part, escaping the perils of war and returning to Media in safety.

He at once repurchased his interest in the "American," and never again laid down the pen or its editorial management until he joined his Great Commander. As his sons came of age they were admitted to the business, which was conducted until his death as T. V. Cooper & Sons and is so continued in behalf of the estate. To these sons much of the business detail was committed, but the editorial page was never surrendered, although from 1869 until his death, Mr. Cooper was continuously in the service of state or nation. In 1869 he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Assembly, was defeated in 1871, and re-elected in 1872. In 1873 he was elected state senator, re-elected continuously until 1889, and in 1878, was president of the senate. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison, collector of the Port of Philadelphia, serving four and a half years. During this period he collected without the loss of a single dollar, the immense sum of \$80,000,000. In 1900 he was again elected to the House of Assembly, and in 1902 was re-elected. During his long term as a legislator he served on many committees, held important chairmanships, and exerted personally and through the columns of the "American," a deep influence on legislation and party policies. From 1881 to 1889 he was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and in 1902, its treasurer. He was always a strong figure in party councils and conventions; had always the courage of his convictions, a born leader, yet always open to the advice of his associates, but not easily swerved.

He was one of the old school of politicians who won his way with men without resort to the brutal tactics of the modern "boss," a term that implies none of the qualities of real leadership so richly possessed by Thomas V. Cooper. He was a believer in Methodism as a church of strength and power, his family, however, being Episcopalians. He was a member of George W. Bartram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Bradbury Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Cooper married, in 1858, Ada F. Turner, who died in 1901, daughter of Frederick Turner, the publisher, of Philadelphia. Children:

1. Ada S. T., married William T. Dickenson, and has Ada Virginia.  
2. Frederick T. Cooper, born September 14, 1865; educated in the private school of Miss Mary Walters, and Shortridge's Academy at Media, and began newspaper work with the "Chester Evening News," later was admitted to partnership with his father in the management of the "Delaware County American," and is now senior partner of the firm of T. V. Cooper & Sons, in active management of the "American," concededly the largest, most modernly equipped and successful of all Pennsylvania county weeklies. Its patronage is phenomenal, the paper going into nearly every home of Delaware, one of the richest counties in Eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Sons of Veterans and of the Media Fire Department. He married, in 1890, Elizabeth A. Field, and has a son, Thomas V., a midshipman in the United States Navy.

3. Percival V. Cooper, born November 13, 1867; educated in Shortridge's Academy and Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, later taking post-graduate courses there and at the University of Pennsylvania in chemistry. For ten years he was a partner with Mr. Dickenson in Media and Morton, Pennsylvania, in the drug business. In 1898 he was admitted to the firm of T. V. Cooper & Sons, and has ever since been connected with the publication of the "American." He is an enthusiast on the subject of fine poultry, and is an expert authority on many of the fancy breeds. He was appointed justice of the peace, May 6, 1906, by Governor Pennypacker, and has twice been elected to that office by the people. He married, April 29, 1897, Emily J. Beale, and has a son, Donaldson B., born December 16, 1898. Mr. Cooper is a member of the college fraternity, Zeta Phi; Brookhaven Grange, No. 731, Patrons of Husbandry, and the Sons of Veterans; he is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

4. Thomas V. Cooper Jr. was born April 19, 1874; educated at Shortridge's Academy, and the University of Pennsylvania. He was early inducted into the newspaper business with his father and brothers, and is now junior member of T. V. Cooper & Sons. He married Adia R. Hitner, of Norristown, Pennsylvania.

5. Nina Virginia Cooper, born July 29, 1877, deceased; married William Ashmead Dyer, treasurer of the Cambridge Trust Company, of Chester.

6. Susan T. Cooper, born in June, 1880, married William E. Rice, of Philadelphia.

The Cooper brothers are all experienced newspaper men and, trained under the eye and direction of their honored father, have continued the business of T. V. Cooper & Sons most successfully, and have kept the "American" in the front rank of country weeklies, setting an example of real worth to papers of much greater pretensions.

PALMER At this juncture, in a volume devoted to the careers of representative citizens of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, it is a pleasure to insert a brief history of Samuel Palmer, who has ever been on the alert to forward all measures and enterprises projected for the good of the general welfare and who served his home city of Chester in the capacity of fireman for a period of twenty-nine years, of which he was fire chief for three years and first assistant chief three years. He retired from the office of chief of the Felton Fire Company of Chester in 1905, and since that time has been devoting his attention to the brick manufacturing business, in which line of enterprise he has been interested for forty years.

The Palmer family traces its genealogy to old English stock. The name Palmer originated during the Crusades, when pilgrims to the Holy Land who carried palms with them came to be known as "Palmers." It was at that time that people began to realize the significance of surnames, and Palmer was adopted by those who had recently returned from the Crusades and who had been known by that name during their pilgrimage. It has been ascertained by students of the origin of names that people of the present day bearing the cognomen Palmer are descended from an ancestry that dates back to the Crusades. Thus it is certain that the Palmer family of this sketch is of ancient English lineage, and that it is likewise old in America may be seen when it is stated that the founder of the family in this country came over in the "Mayflower," in 1620, he having been of old Quaker stock. From New England representatives of the name removed to Pennsylvania, and in this state occurred the birth of Aaron Palmer, the date of which was April 13, 1792. He gained distinction as a manufacturer of shell combs in the city of Philadelphia, where he resided at the time of his demise. November 24, 1811, was solemnized his marriage to Susannah Denney, who bore him the following children: Samuel, mentioned in the following paragraph; Thomas, died in infancy; John, achieved remarkable success as a butcher and meat man in Philadelphia; Parmelia, married John Ward, of Camden, New Jersey; and Mary, Jane and Caroline, both died young.

Samuel Palmer was born in Frankford, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1815. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and in his youth entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of shell combmaker in the factory of his father in Philadelphia. As a young man he taught school for several terms and eventually he learned the trade of brickmaker. In 1850 he located at Chester, Pennsylvania, and here was foreman of a brick yard for Pierce Baker for several years, at the end of which he purchased the brick yard referred to and continued to conduct the same with increasing success until his death. September 21, 1864. He married Margaret News, a daughter of William and Catherine (Morrison) News, of Philadelphia. He and his wife were devout communicants of the Catholic church in their religious faith, and in politics he was a stalwart Democrat, holding a number of important local offices. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer had the following children: Eleanor, married Henry Goodman, a brick manufacturer in Philadelphia, they are both deceased; Caroline, married Michael Cast, likewise a brick manufacturer, and they are both deceased; Kate, is the widow of Captain James Dougherty, who was killed on a boat, she lives in Philadelphia, where she did mission work for many years; Susan, died as the wife of John Moore, who was a prominent oil man in Chester; Ann Eliza, died unmarried; Margaret, is single and maintains her home in Philadelphia; John and Thomas, both deceased; Samuel, is the immediate subject of this review; William, deceased; and Elizabeth, who is the widow of Edwin Hawkins, and resides at Philadelphia. Mrs. Palmer was summoned to eternal rest September 21, 1896. In 1864, after her hus-

band's death, she bought a brick yard at Palmer and Ward streets, in Chester, and with the assistance of her sons, conducted the same for several years, subsequently renting it. Mr. Palmer was a valued and appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic order, and he was well known and highly respected throughout Delaware county, as was also his wife.

Samuel Palmer, son of Samuel and Margaret (News) Palmer, was born at Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1852. He attended the public schools of his native place in his boyhood, and at the tender age of eight years began to work in his father's brick yard. After reaching manhood he engaged in the brick manufacturing business on his own account, and he has been engaged in that line of work for the past forty years. In 1887 he became a driver for the Felton Fire Company of Chester, and continued as such until 1899, when he became assistant fire chief for the city of Chester. From 1902 to 1905 he gave most efficient service as chief of that fire department, and during that time he wrote and had published a complete history of the company. Once, as a driver, he met with an accident, being thrown from a fire wagon that was going at full speed. He landed on the ground at Second and Hays streets, and was run over by an eighty hundred pound engine. That he was not killed remains a miracle to this day, but he was only laid up a short time and recovered completely from his injuries. In 1905 he retired from his position as fire chief and is now devoting his undivided attention to business matters. He owns the old Palmer homestead in Chester, the same being located at 2404 West Third street, and he owns considerable other real estate in Chester, part of which is located on the corner of Palmer and Fourth streets.

In 1877 Mr. Palmer was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Lawrence, a native of New Jersey, where her birth occurred. Nine children have come to bless this union, and following are their names with brief data concerning each one: Margaret and Mary, both at the parental home; Samuel Jr., a pipe cutter in the Sun Oil Works of Chester; as is also John, who married Lottie Roberts; Aaron, likewise in the employ of the Sun Oil Works, living at home; Harry, engaged in business at Chester; William, a blacksmith by trade; Catherine and Ella, both at home.

Mr. Palmer had been a member of the Felton Fire Company of Chester since the time of its organization, and he is likewise connected with the Keystone Fire Chiefs' Association of the State of Pennsylvania. Although not an office seeker or a politician in any sense of the word, he gives an unswerving allegiance to the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and is ever ready to do all in his power for the progress of his home community. He is a man of sterling integrity of character, and one who has always been on the level in his business dealings. His connection with the fire department of Chester has been fraught with many thrilling experiences, and he is very graphic in his narration of them.

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This branch of the Smith family has been native to the city of SMITH Philadelphia for several generations, while by intermarriage with the Woodwards, they connect with one of the oldest Quaker families of Chester county, Pennsylvania. The Woodward descent is from Robert Woodward of Rockland Manor, New Castle county, Delaware, and Birmingham township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, through his son Richard Woodward, who married in 1706, Mary, only child of Henry Nayle of Thornbury.

Thomas Woodward, maternal grandfather of William C. Smith, of No. 6014 Market street, Philadelphia, was a lineal descendant of this Richard Woodward. He was a prosperous farmer and stock broker, lived his entire

life in Chester county, both he and his wife being respected members of the Society of Friends.

William C. Smith, paternal grandfather of William C. (2) Smith, was a prominent farmer and land owner of the now West Philadelphia district, a local leader in politics, and for many years a member of the school board. He was a member of the Baptist church, and one of the strong men of the day. He married Mary Hoffman.

William H. Smith, son of William C. and Mary (Hoffman) Smith, was born in West Philadelphia, in September, 1847, died in September, 1874. He was proprietor of a feed store on Sixth street, Philadelphia, also operating an extensive dairy business. He married Tacy D., daughter of Thomas Woodward, of Chester county; she was born February 28, 1850, in Chester county, and now resides at No. 6035 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, a second time widowed, her second husband was Samuel Crider.

William C. (2) Smith, only son and child of William H. and Tacy D. (Woodward) Smith, was born in Philadelphia, March 23, 1872. He attended the public schools, passing through the intermediate and grammar schools, finishing his studies at Pierco's Business College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated January 7, 1888. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, continuing until 1893. He then established a floral business at Sixty-first and Market streets, Philadelphia, erecting a greenhouse and operating successfully until 1908, when he began building operations in West Philadelphia. Since that time he has been one of the leading factors in the development of that magic section of Philadelphia, his improvements covering the section of Sixty-first and Chestnut, and extending to Market street. He has in addition to his extensive building operations in West Philadelphia, also aided in the development of the nearby section of Delaware county, and has extensive interests on the New Jersey coast. Although a young man in point of years, he is a man of good judgment, great energy, and does not know the meaning of the word failure. He is quick to discover an opportunity and has the courage to seize upon and convert it to profitable uses. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Haddington Title and Trust Company in 1911, his being the first subscription re-aided in the development of the nearby section of Delaware county, and has most capably filled that responsible position. This company now firmly established and prosperous, is located on the corner of Sixtieth and Market streets, Philadelphia. Whether he be considered as financier, business man or citizen, Mr. Smith justifies in his life the high regard in which he is held, and so thoroughly has he proven his ability whenever tested, that the word "successful" must be given him.

He has not neglected his duties as a citizen, while engaged in the business battle of life, but has ever been kindly alive to his responsibilities. Ardently Republican, he is a leader in his district, is a member of the Twenty-seventh Ward and Forty-sixth Ward Republican Clubs, and for five years represented his ward in Philadelphia Common Council, rendering important service. He is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to Fernwood Lodge, No. 543: University Chapter, No. 246; St. John Commandery, and Lulu Temple. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Smith married, October 10, 1894, Katherine, daughter of Allan Van Leer, of Philadelphia. Children: Kathryn and Emma V. While the family home is yet in Philadelphia, Mr. Smith has recently purchased a suburban home on Eagle road, just off the West Chester pike, near Manor Post Office, Delaware county, which in the near future will become his permanent home.

**DAVISON** A native of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, Dr. Richard Young Davison has here spent the major portion of his life thus far. Since 1900 he has been engaged in the work of his profession, that of veterinary surgeon, at Morton, where he is held in high esteem by all with whom he has come in contact. He was born at Morton, July 5, 1866, and is a son of Joseph Davison, a sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this work. Dr. Davison spent the early years of his life at Morton, to whose excellent public schools he is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which was later effectively supplemented by more advanced study in Philadelphia, where he was graduated in the Friends' Central High School and in the Pierce College of Business. In 1884, at the age of eighteen years, he entered the employ of William Brockie, agent for the Allan Steamship Company of Glasgow, Scotland, at Philadelphia, and he remained with that concern for several years, doing general office work. Subsequently he went to Galveston, Texas, and there became superintendent of the Elder-Dempster Steamship Company, retaining that position until 1896, when he returned to Morton. In the following year he was matriculated as a student in the University of Pennsylvania, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1900, duly receiving the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Surgery. He initiated the active practice of his profession at Morton, and here is regarded as one of the finest veterinary surgeons in Delaware county. He manifests a deep and sincere interest in political questions, and gives an earnest support to Republican principles, believing that the platform of that party contains the best elements of good government. He does all in his power to promote the general welfare of his home community, and is regarded as a man of mark in all the relations of life.

July 11, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Davison to Josephine Camille Goddard, who was born in the city of Philadelphia, in 1870. Dr. and Mrs. Davison are devout communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church of Morton, and they are popular in connection with the best social affairs of this city. They are the parents of the following children: Richard Young Jr., born June 18, 1896; Helen Josephine, born June 13, 1898; Nelson Miles, born July 4, 1899; Clara Blanch, born August 30, 1900, died September 30, 1901; Ernest Claude, born December 20, 1901; Camille, born July 13, 1903; Lewis Drexel, born January 14, 1905; Ada Halliday, born March 14, 1907; William Halliday, born April 20, 1911; Carra Miles, born September 16, 1913.

Mrs. Davison is descended from a sterling old American ancestry that dates back to the seventeenth century. Giles Goddard, who died in 1729, married Mary ——, and to them was born a son, William, the date of whose nativity was August 4, 1678. He married, October 29, 1697, Ellis Fairfield, and they had a son, John, born April 5, 1707, married November 10, 1735, Lydia Polum. Lemuel, son of John and Lydia Goddard, was born in 1739, married July 1, 1762, Nancy Kingston, who bore him a son, John, born in 1779, married, September 16, 1807, Mary Beed. Rev. Kingston Goddard, LL.D., son of John and Mary (Beed) Goddard, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1814. The Church of Atonement, at Seventeenth and Sumner streets, Philadelphia, was erected for him and he was a pastor of the same for many years preceding his demise, which occurred October 24, 1875. He was a man of broad mind and unusual intelligence, and in his religious work accomplished a remarkable amount of good for humanity at large. He married, December 3, 1836, Susan Mathilda Leamon, whose birth occurred July 16, 1814; she died at Bergen Point, New Jersey, August 25, 1889, aged seventy-five years.

Dr. Kingston Goddard, son of Rev. Kingston and Susan Mathilda

(Leamon) Goddard, was born March 27, 1839. As a young man he decided upon the medical profession as his life work, and in order to prepare for that line of enterprise entered the University of Pennsylvania, in the medical department of which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He gained distinctive prestige as a physician and surgeon in Philadelphia, where he was for many years assistant surgeon in the United States Army & Navy Hospital. Although not a politician in any sense of the word, he was a stalwart Democrat in his political convictions. June 4, 1863, was solemnized his marriage to Helen Van Syckle, who was born in Philadelphia, April 8, 1841, a daughter of Elijah and Sarah Belinda (Smith) Van Syckle, the former of whom was born August 16, 1788, and died in Philadelphia, February 11, 1855 and the latter of whom was born April 28, 1799, and died in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1891. All the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Van Syckle are deceased. To Dr. and Mrs. Kingston Goddard were born the following children: Kingston Stanley, born April 25, 1864; Walker Herbert, born November 20, 1865; Helen Belinda; E. Claude, born September 5, 1868, married, September 13, 1889, Jane Blanche Crump; Josephine Camille, is the wife of Dr. Davison, as noted above; Elwood Wilson, born September 2, 1873, married Catherine Stillwell; Helen Marguerite, born October 21, 1875, married Frank H. Hadley.

The one governmental institution, in which all have an interest HALL and almost a share, is the post office, that department nearest the people, and the only one in which they are brought in daily personal contact. When the guardian of the people's correspondence adds to an official importance a pleasing personality, and conducts the office in an efficient yet friendly manner, the post office becomes the most popular and important public place in the community. For five years Swarthmore has felt that its post office was one of the best conducted in the county, and in this belief departmental records are in accord.

Caroline E., daughter of David T. and Caroline (French) Barr, was born in Philadelphia, November 16, 1858. She was educated in the Friends' School in Germantown, being a graduate of the class of 1878. She married in Germantown Friends Meeting, William J. Hall, now deceased, son of Thomas Heston and Lydia (Hartlin) Hall, the former for many years a prominent railway official; children: Margaret C., born August 3, 1888, married Paul Freedley, a mechanical engineer and resides in Swarthmore; Thomas Heston, born June 6, 1900; David Burr, born April 19, 1902, died December 16, 1904; Gladys Cunningham, born February 17, 1904.

In 1907, Mrs. Hall was appointed postmistress of Swarthmore by President Roosevelt, an office she most capably filled for five years, being re-appointed by President Taft. Her administration of the office gave entire satisfaction to the patrons, and also won the commendation of the post office department at Washington. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Woman's Club of Swarthmore, and is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

For the greater part of a quarter of a century Major STACKHOUSE Powell Stackhouse, of Wallingford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was president of the Cambria Iron Company, one of the most important industries of the state. The entire record of his connection with the iron industry extends well over a half a century, and during this period he was in constant activity until his retirement about three



*Castanea*  
*The home of Powell Stackhouse,*  
*Wallingford, Delaware Co., Pa.*

years ago. The ancestry of Major Stackhouse has been of the Quaker denomination on both sides of the family, since it first came to America in the early colonial days. The direct line is as follows:

(I) Thomas Stackhouse was the American ancestor. (II) Robert, his son. (III) James, son of Robert. (IV) Amos, son of James.

(V) Powell, son of Amos Stackhouse, was a pattern maker and foundryman. He married Edith, daughter of Charles and Mary Dilworth, and they had children: Charles Dilworth; Emlyn, who was the father of Mrs. W. B. Lowman, wife of Dr. W. B. Lowman, of Johnstown; Joseph Dilworth, see forward; Sarah Dilworth; Amos; Susan, married Daniel J. Morrell; Anna Dilworth; Dilworth, died at about the age of two years; Llewellyn, died in infancy; and Powell.

(VI) Joseph Dilworth, son of Powell and Edith Dilworth Stackhouse, was born in Philadelphia. He married Sarah Phipps Shaw, and had children: Powell, see forward; Mary Shaw, died in infancy; Rebecca Shaw, married Dilworth Stackhouse, and lives near Gradyville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; Alexander Shaw, deceased, married Margaret Maley.

(VII) Powell (2), son of Joseph Dilworth and Sarah Phipps (Shaw) Stackhouse, was born in Philadelphia, July 16, 1840. This review is taken in part from the very excellent one written of Mr. Stackhouse in "The Iron Trade Review," by B. S. Stephenson. Half a century ago they held to the homely belief that the successful career must have a foundation of broad, practical experience. That was why, at the age at which the modern youth is still wrestling with the problems of the preparatory school, young Stackhouse had completed his education and was securing his first insight into iron-making. His first viewpoint was from the rear of the counter in the company's store at Johnstown; a year later it was a more advantageous place—a clerk's desk in the office of his uncle, Daniel J. Morrell, then managing partner of Wood, Morrell & Company, the lessees of the Cambria Iron Works, where he had charge of the cost accounts of the firm. Five years as storekeeper and clerk; then two years in active service in the civil war, a rigorous schooling in the command of men; a considerable term as superintendent of the company's real estate department, its woolen mill and brick yard; seven years as assistant general superintendent of the rapidly growing works; three years on the newly developed Superior ranges as general agent for the Republic Iron Company; then in turn general manager, comptroller and vice-president—these were the steps by which Mr. Stackhouse fitted himself for the presidency of the Cambria Iron Company, made vacant in 1891 by the death of Edward Y. Townsend. Seven years later, when the Cambria Steel Company was organized, he was elected to the presidency of this company. The life of Mr. Stackhouse has been so closely identified with the history of the Cambria Iron & Steel Companies that a review of the one must necessarily include the other.

The actual beginnings of the company date back to 1842, when George S. King & Company built the Cambria furnace. Very shortly thereafter an interest was secured in this property by Dr. Peter Shoenberger, through whose efforts three neighboring furnaces were built in the next five years. These four—Cambria, Benscreek, Millcreek and Blacklick—operating with charcoal fuel on the thin veins of native ore, formed the basis of the Cambria Iron Company, which was organized in September, 1852, with Dr. Shoenberger as president. The company was capitalized at one million dollars, and plans made for extensive building operations. Early in 1853 four coke furnaces and a rolling mill were commenced, and were completed within the year. The first iron rail, however, was not turned out until July 27, 1855. While the capitalization was a large one, very little actual cash had really been paid in, and the

new company soon became so crippled by lack of working capital, that it had been leased to the firm of Wood, Morrell & Company before Mr. Stackhouse came to the works. Johnstown was conceded to be the iron-making center of Pennsylvania, which even at that time dominated this industry. The hills behind the furnaces yielded a plentiful supply of coal and ores, and the firm was in a flourishing condition. At the close of the civil war, Mr. Stackhouse resumed his duties with the Cambria Iron Company as its real estate agent, and then for a period of two years, was the superintendent of a subsidiary concern, the Johnstown Manufacturing Company, which operated a brickyard and a woolen mill. He was not yet thirty years of age when he was appointed assistant general manager of the Cambria Works, a position he held until the commencement of 1874, when he went to Marquette, Michigan, as general agent of the Republic Iron Company, of Michigan. Three years later he returned to Pennsylvania, and settled in Wallingford, where he has resided since that time. Mr. Stackhouse was in charge of the Cambria Works in 1878, during the absence of the general manager, Daniel J. Morrell, and continued in that capacity until his appointment, the following year, to the office of comptroller of the company, with offices in Philadelphia. In 1884 he succeeded Dr. Charles Stewart Wurtz as vice-president of the company, and in 1891 became president. In 1898 he was elected president of the Cambria Steel Company, which is in operation at the present time. He is also connected in an official capacity with the Mahoning Ore and Steel Company, the Penn Iron Mining Company, the Republic Iron Company, the Manufacturers' Water Company, the American Coal Products Company, and a number of others.

The military career of Mr. Stackhouse, as prepared by J. M. Swank, is as follows: "In 1861, as a member of the Johnstown Zouave Cadets, under the command of Captain John M. Power, Mr. Stackhouse responded to the call of President Lincoln for seventy-five thousand troops, immediately following the fall of Fort Sumter. He was mustered into the United States service at Camp Curtin, April 20, 1861, as second corporal, Company K, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. On the expiration of his three months' enlistment, he returned to his employment at the Cambria Iron Works. In July, 1862, Mr. Stackhouse aided in recruiting a company of infantry, the command of which was tendered to and accepted by Abram Kopelin, of which company Mr. Stackhouse was elected second lieutenant, and was mustered into the United States service on August 5, 1862, at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, for a term of nine months. On August 21, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and with that rank commanded the company from the latter part of November to the termination of his enlistment. Shortly after his return to Johnstown, upon Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, which culminated in the battle of Gettysburg, the company was reorganized under his command, joined an emergency battalion formed in Johnstown and went to the front, but was not mustered in. On Mr. Stackhouse's return to Johnstown, in 1863, he was placed in charge of the real estate department of the Cambria Iron Company, the lease of Wood, Morrell & Company having expired in December, 1862. In September, 1864, he recruited a company, of which he was made the captain, which was mustered into the United States service September 19, 1864, at Camp Cadwallader, Philadelphia, as Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Horatio G. Sickel, a reorganization of the Third and Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves. This regiment was organized under the auspices of the Union League of Philadelphia, and was also known as the Sixth Union League Regiment. On May 1, 1865, Captain Stackhouse was promoted senior major, vice E. A. Glenn, who died of wounds received in action in the battle of Five Forks, Virginia. He

commanded one battalion of the regiment prior thereto and until it was mustered out at the camp of the organization on June 4, 1865. While in the United States service, Major Stackhouse participated in the marches and actions of those commands and was commended by the commanding officials on several occasions.

While Mr. Stackhouse is a staunch supporter of Republican principles in political matters, he has never had the desire to hold public office, holding the opinion that he was best serving the interests of the community by devoting his time and attention to increasing her material prosperity along business lines. He is a member of the Union League, the Springhaven Country Club and the American Steel Institute, being vice-president of the latter organization. His religious affiliations are with the Society of Friends, in whose creed he was raised, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian faith.

Mr. Stackhouse married (first) in December, 1863, Lucinda E., daughter of Evan and Lucinda H. Roberts. Mrs. Stackhouse died in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in September, 1866. Mr. Stackhouse married (second) in Johnstown, in August, 1868, Genevieve R., daughter of George W. and Nancy M. Swank, who died in March, 1875; he married (third) September 11, 1879, Lucinda M. Buchanan, born in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, December, 1852. She was the daughter of John S. Buchanan, born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, a merchant there; he married Katherine J. Roberts, born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and had children: E. Blair; Harry M., deceased; Frank M.; Charles P., deceased; John L., deceased; Edward R.; Robert L., deceased; Sanderson M., died in infancy; Lucinda M., who married Mr. Stackhouse; Anna V. Mr. Buchanan and his wife and one son were drowned in the Johnstown flood. Mr. and Mrs. Stackhouse have had children: 1. Daniel Morrell, born May 5, 1866; is living in Johnstown, and married, January 18, 1893, Katherine E. Benkert, and has children: Mary, deceased; Rebecca; Josephine, deceased; Powell; Daniel Morrell Jr., and Katherine, all born in Westmont, Pennsylvania. 2. Sarah P., married Willard A. MacCalla, and lives in Philadelphia; children: Powell S. and Helen A. 3. Powell, deceased. 4. Powell Jr., married Grace Worth and lives in San Antonio, New Mexico; child: Worth, deceased. 5. Genevieve R., married William Chalfant, and lives in West Chester, Chester county Pennsylvania; children: Genevieve S., deceased; Elizabeth D.; Jane D.; William and James S. 6. Lucy B., married Benjamin A. Thomas, and resides in Philadelphia; children: Benjamin A.; Lucinda B. and Powell S. 7. Katharine R., married Bevan Aubrey Pennypacker, and lives in Philadelphia; child: Samuel W.

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The Wallace family which is represented at the present time  
**WALLACE** in Swarthmore, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, by B. Holmes Wallace, distinguished in educational circles, was resident in the state of New York for some generations. It is most probable that they came originally from Scotland, as many of the characteristics of that country are to be observed in various members of this family.

(I) Moses Wallace was well known as a contractor in the city of Rochester, New York, having been born there, and dying in the same city at the age of seventy-five years. He married, and had children, as follows: James Eaton, see forward; Abigail, married Samuel Wood; Amanda, married Mason Gibson; Lydia, married Dell Budd. The eldest child, whose name is not given, and Abigail, are no longer living.

(II) James Eaton, son of Moses Wallace, was born in Rochester, New York, where he also attended the public schools. After his graduation he mat-

riculated at the University of Rochester, whence he was graduated with honor in 1873. Taking up the study of theology, he became a minister of the Methodist denomination, and he is now preaching and teaching in Mexico City. He is seventy years of age. He married Amanda Perry Holmes, who was born in Palmyra, New York, and died in West Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1903. She was a Presbyterian, and a daughter of John Abner Holmes, whose death occurred in Hemlock, New York, and who was for many years a railroad conductor on the New York Central and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads. Mr. Holmes had children: Amanda Perry, mentioned above; Alida, unmarried; Charlotte A., now deceased, married Dr. Frank Becker; Nellie G., married P. R. Plass. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace had children: B. Holmes, see forward; Charlotte Elizabeth, unmarried; Jesse Moak, married Pauline Jennings; Haldon Herkimer, married; Archibald Ramsay, married.

(III) B. Holmes, son of James Eaton and Amanda Perry (Holmes) Wallace, was born in Rochester, New York, July 8, 1874. His earlier years were spent in his native city, where he attended the public schools, and he also attended others in several of the towns of western New York. He was a student at the University of Rochester, where he was graduated in the class of 1901. The same year he commenced teaching, and his record along this line has been as follows: Trenton, New Jersey, one year; West Chester, Pennsylvania, three years; Trenton, New Jersey, two years; Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, seven years; and during this time he spent four years as a graduate student in the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wallace is now the principal of the graded and high school at Swarthmore, as well as lecturer on education in Swarthmore College. He is a member of the Rochester Chapter of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, and has been president of this society. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Wallace married, August 6, 1902, the only daughter of Colin W. Cross. Mr. Cross is a leather and belting merchant, and resides in Rochester. Mrs. Wallace was born in East Newark, New York. Her mother is no longer living. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have children: Donald Holmes, born in West Chester, June 29, 1903; and Margaret Cross, born June 21, 1907, at Trenton, New Jersey. Mr. Wallace has a wide and well-established reputation as an educator, and has been the means of introducing a number of ideas which have been proved to have a true, practical value. He is most thorough in his methods, and has not alone gained the affection and respect of his pupils, but has also earned the esteem of his colleagues.

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**FARRELL.** One of the oldest Roman Catholic congregations in Pennsylvania is that of St. Denis, of Haverford township, their house of worship being the first of that faith erected in Delaware county. The first gatherings of what is now the St. Denis congregation, were held at the home of Dennis Kelley, near the present Penfield railroad station. There were but few worshippers at first, but their number increased, and two years later, in 1825, the present site was selected and the first steps taken to erect a house of worship. Dennis Kelley, a wealthy woolen and cotton manufacturer, who may be called the founder of St. Denis, donated the site, and was the largest contributor to the building fund, and the church members at that time were being employed in his mills on Cobbs Creek. The original building was small, plain and unpretentious in appearance, but after a few years was remodeled and enlarged, presenting a most pleasing appear-

ance, both within and without. In the cemetery, beside the church, which it antedates, rest the ashes of the founder, Dennis Kelley.

Services were at first conducted at St. Denis by missionary priests from Philadelphia, until 1853, when the church became the spiritual charge of the Fathers of the Order of Saint Augustine, and has ever since continued under the direction of the Augustinian Fathers. The present church edifice was erected about 1852, and enlarged in 1873, and in 1903 the beautiful stone parsonage was added to the church property. The congregation meanwhile became a large and prosperous one, the membership reaching over one thousand souls, when the creation of a new parish at Ardmore somewhat decreased that number. The cemetery lying on both sides of the road, near the church, and older than the church itself, is the resting place of many of the congregation who bore the burden of its upbuilding. Many priests have served the congregation some of whom later rose to high position in their church. Among these may be named: Bishops Kendrick O'Hara, O'Connor and Galberry, and the good Father Saurin, founder of Notre Dame University.

Rev. John J. Farrell, the present efficient pastor of St. Denis, was born in Philadelphia, November 2, 1865. His early education he obtained at the public schools, finishing at high school. He then prepared for the priesthood at Villanova College, under the direction of the Augustinian Fathers. He was ordained in Philadelphia, in 1895. His first official charge was at Atlantic City, New Jersey, where until 1906 he was assistant pastor of St. Nicholas' Church. He was then appointed pastor in charge of St. Denis, of which he has since been the spiritual head. Under his care the parish has maintained its leading position, all departments of its work being prosperous and useful. A devoted priest, Father Farrell has won the love and respect of his people, while those in ecclesiastic authority repose in him the greatest confidence.

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Although a native of the neighboring state of Maryland, Professor HULL William Isaac Hull has been long identified with the educational interests of Delaware county, as professor of history and international relations at Swarthmore College.

William Isaac Hull, son of Thomas Burling and Mary (Dixon) Hull, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 19, 1868. He prepared for college in public and private schools, entered Johns Hopkins University, whence he was graduated A. B. 1889, Ph. D. 1892. He also studied abroad in the universities of Berlin, 1891, and Leyden, 1907 and 1908. He was associate professor of history and economics, 1892 to 1894, Joseph Wharton; professor of history and political economy from 1894 to 1904, and from 1904, professor of history and international relations, in Swarthmore College. In 1896 and 1897 Professor Hull was superintendent of summer charities, New York; examiner in history for college entrance examining board, 1900 to 1905. In addition to his standing as an educator, Professor Hull is the author of "Maryland, Independence and the Confederation," (1891); "Hand-book of Sociology," with W. H. Tolman, 1893; "History of Higher Education in Pennsylvania," 1902; "The Two Hague Conferences and Their Contributions to International Law," 1906; "The New Peace Movement," 1910; "A History of Quakerism in Holland," 1914. He is a director of the World Peace Foundation of the American Peace Society, and of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society. He is a member of the American Historical Association, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania History Club, American Society of International Law. His college fraternities are: Phi Beta Kappa and

Beta Theta Pi. He is a member of the Society of Friends and in political faith, an independent Republican.

Professor Hull married, December 27, 1898, Hannah Hallowell Clothier, of Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, daughter of Isaac H. and Mary Clapp (Jackson) Clothier, of Philadelphia. His father was a grain merchant, a member of the city council and a judge of the Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore. Children of Professor Hull: Mary Clothier, born May 16, 1900; Elizabeth Powell, born January 1, 1904.

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**BONSALL.** The Bonsall family, members of which have been active factors in the development and improvement of various sections of the state of Pennsylvania, principally in Philadelphia and Delaware counties, was first represented in this country by Richard Bonsall, who settled in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1682, a member of the Friends Meeting. The generations in order were: Richard, Benjamin, Richard, Edward Horne, Isaac, Edward Horne (2), Jeremiah, Edward Horne (3), Edward Horne (4).

Jeremiah Bonsall, grandfather of Rev. Edward Horne (4) Bonsall, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1825, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1892. He spent his life in the city of Philadelphia, was a conveyancer by occupation, a Friend in religion, a Republican in politics, and a man of prominence and influence in the community. He married Margaret Fimister Hutchinson, an Episcopalian in religion, whose death occurred in Philadelphia, in 1907. Children: Lydia McIlvain, deceased; Robert Hutchinson, a resident of Philadelphia; Edward Horne, of whom further; Henry, deceased; William Herbert and Spencer, twins, both deceased; Elizabeth Paxton, deceased.

Edward Horne (3) Bonsall, son of Jeremiah and Margaret F. (Hutchinson) Bonsall, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1859. He was reared in the city of Philadelphia, educated in its public schools, and was a lawyer by profession, engaged in active practice in Philadelphia, achieving a large degree of success. In addition to his professional duties, he served as second vice-president of the Commonwealth Title, Insurance & Trust Company, second vice-president of Land Title & Trust Company, and member of board of directors of Land Title & Trust Company and Philadelphia Company for Guaranteeing Mortgages. He is a Republican in politics, and has served in the capacity of burgess of Glenolden, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He is serving as rector's warden of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, in which he and his wife are active members. He married Hannah Rodney Tunnelle, born in Lewes, Delaware, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Stockley) Tunnelle, who were the parents of six other children, namely: Jane Albertson, deceased, who was the wife of the Rev. George L. Wolfe; Albert S. Tunnelle, of Philadelphia; Mary Paynter Tunnelle, of Glenolden; Anne E., wife of Joseph P. Wintringham, of Brooklyn, New York; Emmeline, wife of Edwin R. Clemence, of Merion, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; Hannah Rodney Tunnelle. George Tunnelle, father of these children, was an importer and merchant of Millsboro, Delaware, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Bonsall are the parents of two children: Edward Horne, of whom further; Rodney Tunnelle, born August 19, 1893, student at University of Pennsylvania, class of 1914, resides in Glenolden, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Edward Horne (4) Bonsall, son of Edward Horne (3) and Hannah Rodney (Tunnelle) Bonsall, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August

14, 1888. He was a student in the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, class of 1905; Harvard University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 1909; Philadelphia Divinity School, class of 1912, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, 1913. During his divinity school course he served at Holy Communion Chapel, Twenty-seventh and Wharton streets, Philadelphia, as lay reader, also in charge of boys' work, and on June 2, 1912, was appointed minister-in-charge of Church of the Atonement, Morton, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and St. Stephen's Church, Clifton Heights, and is still in charge of these two parishes. A firm and zealous minister of the Protestant Episcopal church, he is also a man of liberal views and broad sentiments, is an earnest student and fluent speaker, and being a man of pleasing personality, is esteemed and respected by all with whom he is brought in contact. Politically his affiliations are with the Republican party, and he holds membership in the Harvard Club of Philadelphia.

He married, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 4, 1912, Elizabeth Katherine Hubbard, B. A., Wellesley, 1911, born in Cambridge, March 17, 1890, daughter of Phineas and Lucinda Ann (Reed) Hubbard, who are the parents of three other children, namely: Henry R. Hubbard, married Mabel Hubbard; Mary C., married John M. Dick; Edward L. Hubbard. Phineas Hubbard is a native of New Hampshire, a linen merchant, residing at the present time (1913) in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and his wife is a native of Canada.

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**SCHOLL** The family of which Zachariah R. Scholl, a prominent business man of Philadelphia, is a member, is of German extraction, the pioneer ancestor, Frederick Scholl, emigrating thither from the Province of Palatine in the year 1728, settling in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his days, his influence for good being felt in the entire community.

(II) George Scholl, third son of the pioneer ancestor, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and there lived and died. He gave his attention to the cultivation of the land, and he and members of his family took an active part in the revolutionary war, performing their part in a valiant manner. He married Anna Maria Shunk, and among his children was Jacob, of whom further.

(III) Jacob Scholl, son of George Scholl, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1797, where he was reared and educated, completing his education in Philadelphia institutions. Later in life he removed to Perry county, same state, where his death occurred in 1847. He was a minister in the German Reformed church, his circuit comprising the churches in Perry county, and these duties he performed in a highly creditable manner. Under the wise guidance of this devout man the churches prospered both spiritually and financially. During the earlier years of his ministry he was sent by his church on a missionary tour of Virginia and the Carolinas, and made the journey on horseback, as was the custom in those days. His wife, Catharine (Shaffer) Scholl, a native of Perry county, Pennsylvania, bore him a number of children, among whom was Alfred C., of whom further, and William, a cabinet maker, now residing at Urbana, Ohio.

(IV) Alfred C. Scholl, son of Jacob and Catharine (Shaffer) Scholl, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1844. After completing his studies in the common schools, he learned the trade of milling, and for some years successfully conducted a mill at Center, Perry county, Pennsylvania; later he engaged in the milling business at New Kingston,

Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. During the progress of the civil war he enlisted in the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served for nine months under General Kilpatrick during General Sherman's famous "March to the Sea." In this service he displayed the heroic nature inherited from his forefathers, who also fought in defense of their country. Subsequently, having lost a lower limb, in a self-sacrificing effort to save a fellow man from injury and possible death, which unselfish act saved the other but incapacitated himself for life, and made it necessary for him to discontinue his chosen trade, he turned his attention to the painting and decorating business, in which he is still engaged, conducting his operations in Landisburg, Pennsylvania, his present place of residence. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Bethel church. On October 19th, 1865, he married Sarah Anne Rice, born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, March 18th, 1846, daughter of Zachariah and Nancy (Landis) Rice, of German descent, he a United States mail contractor and carrier residing in Perry county. Zachariah Rice was the grandson of Zachariah Rice, who was born in Germany 1731, and emigrated to this country about 1750; marrying Appolonia Hartman, and living for many years at Pikeland, Chester county, Pennsylvania. It is of record that these noble patriots rendered direct personal aid to the sick and wounded soldiers during the dark days of the American revolution, and family historians claim that the great Washington dined in their home immediately following the battle of Brandywine. To Zachariah and Nancy (Landis) Rice were born nine children, namely: Samuel, deceased; James, a cotton planter in North Carolina; William, deceased; Jesse, deceased; Sarah Anne, wife of Alfred C. Scholl; Henry, deceased; Joseph, deceased; Zachariah, deceased; and Ellen, wife of Jacob Kling, residing at Landisburg, Pennsylvania. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Scholl: Zachariah Rice, of whom further: Tolbert Jacob, cashier of the Second National Bank, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania; Nancy Landis married Dr. J. G. Fickel, resides in Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Ellen, married John Zeigler, now deceased, resides in Carlisle; Florence, resides at home; Clara, married Arthur L. Reeser, resides in Rochester, New York; Stanley, a school teacher in the schools of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; and Henry C. and Mary A., both deceased.

(V) Zachariah Rice Scholl, son of Alfred C. and Sarah Anne (Rice) Scholl, was born in Landisburg, Perry county, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1866. He attended the public schools of his native town until sixteen years of age, then served an apprenticeship at the trade of horseshoer and blacksmith under Mr. P. B. Myers, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, and for one year thereafter served as journeyman. He then went West in order to see the country, and ascertain if the opportunities for work were better there than in the East. For one year and nine months he worked at his trade in the silver mines of Colorado, after which he came East and became instructor and demonstrator of horseshoeing at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, continuing in that position for three years. In 1893 he established a horseshoeing shop at No. 3813 Market street, Philadelphia, and has continued the management of the same ever since, giving regular employment to several men, who perform the manual part of the labor, he superintending the work. Being recognized as an authority and expert in his line of work, people bring their horses long distances to receive attention and proper care. Mr. Scholl is a Royal Arch Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, both being officially recognized therein. On December 2, 1903, Mr. Scholl completed the erection of a fine brick building located on the Westchester pike, adjoining the University of Pennsylvania observatory, Upper Darby township, Pennsylvania, which home is thoroughly modern in every

detail, well adapted to the needs and comfort of its inmates, and here he has resided ever since, winning and retaining the good will and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact—either in business or social life. He is justly recognized and known as one of nature's real noblemen, and therefore truly representative of his splendid line of forbears.

Mr. Scholl married, December 2, 1903, Laura Ledyard, born in Staten Island, New York, November 12, 1869, daughter of John W. and Eleanor Ledyard, now residents of Philadelphia, their home being located on the corner of Thirty-ninth and Filbert streets, the former named being a hatter by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Scholl have one child, Cornelius, born September 5, 1906.

Americans are beginning to realize the moral as well as the historical significance of genealogical foundations. A nation which relies upon the record of its homes for its national character cannot afford to ignore the value of genealogical investigation as one of the truest sources of patriotism. The love of home inspires the love of country. There is a wholesome influence in genealogical research which cannot be overestimated. Moreover, there is a deep human interest to it. Representatives of the name of Lungren have been prominently associated with public and commercial projects in Pennsylvania since the latter part of the eighteenth century. The name is an old and honored one in what is now Delaware county, and through marriage it is linked with several of the most prominent of the old colonial families.

Charles Howard Lungren, whose name initiates this article, is a direct descendant of John Lundgren, a native of Smoland, Sweden, where his birth occurred April 30, 1751. John Lundgren grew up and was educated in Sweden and at the age of twenty years he embarked for America. The boat in which he took passage was shipwrecked on the Atlantic ocean, off the British coast, and after several days of exposure and privation young John Lundgren, with numerous other passengers, was picked up from the wreckage by a passing vessel and carried to Liverpool, England, where he was cared for by the authorities until he fully recovered from sickness due to cold and shock. Undiscouraged by his first disaster at sea, his health permitting, he again embarked for the English colonies in America, arriving in Philadelphia in 1772. He located at the Falls of the Schuylkill, in a Swedish colony, many of his countrymen having previously immigrated to Pennsylvania. At this time he dropped the "d" in his name and his descendants have since carried the cognomen of "Lungren."

April 30, 1777, John Lungren married Sarah Garrett, born December 12, 1749, a daughter of Morton and Ann Garrett and granddaughter of Garrett and Regina (Huling) Garrettson, the latter of whom dropped the "son" from their name shortly after their arrival in America from Sweden, in the early part of 1700. Mr. Lungren became a papermaker and by an act of the Continental Congress, July 19, 1776, he, with all other papermakers of Pennsylvania, was excused from military services. In 1779 he was registered as a taxable inmate of Concord township, Chester county (now Delaware county), being employed in the Wilcox Paper Mill on the west branch of Chester creek. This was the second paper mill built in Pennsylvania, it having been erected in 1727, and called Ivy Mill, and in it was made for one hundred years all the paper used for continental and national government paper money. In 1781 Mr. Lungren located on Darby creek in Upper Darby township, where he worked in the paper mill of William

Levis, on the site now known as Addingham. In 1782 he was assessed in the Effective Supply Tax, in Northern Liberties in Philadelphia, one pound, six shillings and five pence on a paper mill at the Falls of the Schuylkill which he and Daniel Sowers had leased and in which he retained an interest until April 20, 1784. He purchased a paper mill site and fifty-three acres of land from Mark Wilcox, April 20, 1785, retaining this property until December 30, 1795, when he disposed of it to William Levis. This mill site was on Ridley creek in Upper Providence, and was for many years known as "Bancroft's Upper Bank."

January 2, 1797, Thomas Griffith, of Aston township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, conveyed to John Lungren, a papermaker of Upper Providence, a tract of eighty acres of land for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five pounds, this transaction including certain rights for a mill to be erected by John Lungren for the manufacture of paper. On the same day Jonathan Pennell, of the borough of Chester, conveyed to John Lungren, for forty silver dollars, all rights adjoining or abutting on Middletown township for the purpose of effectually completing and making firm and stable the mill dam to be used in connection with the paper mill intended to be built by John Lungren. The above mill site was on Chester creek in Aston township, and in the erection of a stone paper mill and dam in 1798, a stone dwelling house, "The Mansion," in 1799, another stone dwelling house in 1815, a second stone paper mill in 1815, and tenements for seventeen families, by 1822, the present town of Lenni had its beginning: The Lungrens (father and sons) manufactured paper at the above place until 1823, in which year the entire place was sold to William Martin, who named the mill site "Lenni Mills."

After a long and useful career John Lungren died March 3, 1816. His cherished and devoted wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Garrett, died May 1, 1818. Both are buried in the Old Swedes (Gloria Dei) church yard in Philadelphia. They were vigorous examples of the sturdy, pioneer life of Pennsylvania in its early days, and they bequeathed to their descendants those sterling, upright characteristics that make American citizens of to-day so eminently reliable and progressive. Six children were born to John and Sarah Lungren, as follows. 1. William, born May 10, 1778, died July 29, 1846; was the grandfather of the subject of this review, and further data concerning his life will be detailed in a succeeding paragraph. 2. John, born October 8, 1780, died, unmarried, November 14, 1807. 3. Elizabeth, born January 12, 1783, died February 7, 1836; she married (first), Joseph Black, (second), William Turner. 4. Charles, born November 3, 1785; married Susannah Hemphill; died in 1861. 5. Samuel, born September 27, 1787; married Margaret Essinger; died January 28, 1858. 6. Sarah, born October 7, 1790; married Dr. Nathan Hayes; died September 10, 1850.

William and Charles Lungren, both sons of John Lungren, mentioned above, inherited their father's mill at the time of his demise, in 1816, and they continued to operate the same until 1823, when they disposed of it. In that year William Lungren removed to a paper mill on Elk creek, in Chester county, and thence to Muddy creek in York county. His mill at the latter place passed to his sons, Edwin and Alfred. For several years following 1833 he was proprietor of the Black Horse Inn on the West Chester pike in Upper Darby township, Delaware county. He removed to Philadelphia in 1841, and in that metropolis his death occurred July 29, 1846. He married, February 14, 1799, Hannah James, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Engle) James, of Upper Providence, and a great-granddaughter of Morgan and Elizabeth (Prytherch) James, who were married "Ye first day of the eleventh month in the year 1694, at the meeting-house in Radnor." The ancestors of Hannah

(James) Lungren were Quakers in the early colonial days of Pennsylvania. Her great-great-great-grandparents were Richard and Jane (Petty) Woodward, who were married in England, September 10, 1674. Their son Edward married, March 24, 1705, Abigail Edge, daughter of John and Jane Edge, of Providencetown, Chester county, Pennsylvania. The daughter of Edward and Abigail Woodward, by name Abigail, married, October 23, 1730, Moses Vernon, son of John and Sarah (Pyle) Vernon. Abigail Vernon, daughter of Moses and Abigail Vernon, born March 25, 1738, married December 6, 1753, at Providence Meeting, Frederick Engle, son of Frederick and Ann Engle, she died October 4, 1826. Mary Engle, daughter of Frederick and Abigail Engle, born September 28, 1756, died January 31, 1818; she married, February 4, 1773, at Middletown Meeting, Joseph James, son of Samuel and Joanna (Paschall) James. Following are data of the children born to Joseph and Mary James: 1. Samuel, born January 1, 1774, died July 28, 1823; married January 1, 1791, Eleanor Worrall, born May 16, 1772, died August 22, 1821. 2. Frederick, born March 30, 1775, died July 31, 1843; married, November 30, 1797, Rebecca Starr, born March 1, 1776, died October 15, 1853. 3. Abigail, born October 29, 1776, died August 20, 1823; married, June 9, 1796, Aquilla Starr, born July 29, 1771. 4. Hannah, born in 1778, died June 22, 1817; married, February 14, 1799, William Lungren, whose name forms the caption for this paragraph.

Following are the children born to William and Hannah (James) Lungren: 1. Edwin, born February 14, 1800, died August 8, 1827; married, in 1821, Eliza Frame, born February 6, 1800, and who died January 13, 1873. 2. Ferdinand, born February 20, 1801, died October 29, 1882; married, June 14, 1838, Susan Armstrong, born February 20, 1810, died January 14, 1880. 3. Alfred, born April 24, 1802, died March 27, 1879; married, in 1827, Hulda Frame, born October 21, 1803, died March 15, 1844. 4. Emily Ann, born January 29, 1805, died July 2, 1877; married, May 11, 1826, Samuel Conn, born January 26, 1802, died May 19, 1872. 5. John Charles, born June 26, 1809, died September 21, 1888; married, January 14, 1830, Eliza Cameron, born December 25, 1811, died April 15, 1892. 6. William Palifox, born July 24, 1811, died October 23, 1837; married, October 2, 1833, Rebecca Lynah. 7. Hannah, born December 31, 1812, died January 13, 1813. 8. Hanson K., born December 30, 1813, died October 2, 1854; married May 4, 1843, Lucy A. Brooks, born January 22, 1825, died February 9, 1902. 9. Garrett, born August 31, 1815, died March 29, 1892; married, March 25, 1858, Adaline Wiser, born August 28, 1828, died February 8, 1877. 10. Charles Hemphill, father of the subject of this sketch, mentioned below.

For his second wife William Lungren married Jane Dix Smith, the ceremony having been performed May 6, 1819. She was born August 3, 1794, died November 24, 1871, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Dix) Smith, of Upper Darby township. Five children were born to this union, as follows: 1. Hannah E., born August 31, 1820, died March 7, 1901; married, August 1, 1848, Samuel Carter, who died May 2, 1864. 2. Henrietta J., born April 30, 1822, died May 21, 1880; married, February 16, 1847, Tracey E. Waller, born in August, 1816, died November 20, 1872. 3. Sarah J., born March 2, 1825, died April 12, 1903; married, June 19, 1867, William T. Fosque, born May 21, 1822, died November 22, 1881. 4. Samuel S., born August 22, 1827, died March 7, 1892; married, in 1848, Mary C. Schwartzwelder, and for a second wife wedded Mary F. Farrar, in June, 1875. 5. Henry H. G., born January 21, 1836, died October 19, 1874; married May 27, 1858, Annie D. Ivory, born August 17, 1832, still living in 1913.

Charles Hemphill Lungren, youngest child of William and Hannah

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(James) Lungren, was born at Lenni, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1817. Losing his mother in early infancy, he was reared to maturity by an uncle and aunt, Charles and Susannah (Hemphill) Lungren, for whom he was named. He received but meagre educational training in his youth, and it was not until his ninth year that he was able to attend school regularly. At the age of sixteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship to Coleman Sellers & Son, machinists and locomotive builders at Cardington, in Upper Darby township. He remained with the above concern until 1837, and for many years following that date was engaged in erecting sugar mills in Cuba and Trinidad. In 1852 he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, remaining in the Far West for two years. In 1854 he attained efficiency as a watch-casemaker. In 1868 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of alderman in the city of Philadelphia. He voiced his political views as follows: "Independent in politics; do my own thinking and voting, and am in favor of the Republican party and its form of government." In 1878 he became a real estate agent in Philadelphia, and that city continued to represent his home until his death, November 16, 1897. He was overcome by the heat, August 2, 1887, and he never fully recovered from the effects of that shock. Through extensive travel and study, Mr. Lungren developed a very keen intellect. He was well versed on all kinds of topics, talked well and interestingly and everywhere commanded the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. His death was universally mourned in his particular community, and his memory will long remain green in the hearts of his loyal friends.

January 14, 1841, Mr. Lungren was united in marriage to Eleanor Shields Frame, born September 2, 1817, died June 28, 1905, daughter of Robert and Martha (Philips) Frame, of Birmingham township, Delaware county. (Immediately following this paragraph is a brief sketch of the Frame family). In her girlhood days Mrs. Lungren became a member of the Brandywine Baptist Church, being baptized in the Brandywine creek. She continued in full fellowship in the several churches of that denomination with which she united, and was a quiet, unobtrusive Christian, working for the cause of Christianity continuously, ever regular in her duties, attendance and contributions for the welfare of her chosen church. Mr. and Mrs. Lungren were residents of No. 86 Andrew street, Hamiltonville, now 3624 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at the time of their respective deaths. Three children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lungren, namely: 1. Edwin Frame, born November 2, 1841; married, December 31, 1868, Emily S. Eckert, born September 24, 1845. 2. Emma Dallas, born January 12, 1845; unmarried. 3. Charles Howard, of this sketch.

By 1699 John Chalfast was located on a tract of land in the "Manor of Rocklands," now Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He requested a warrant for this land on the 22d of the tenth month, 1701. His son Robert was granted the patent for the same on the first day of the tenth month, 1714. Robert Chalfast had a daughter, Ruth, who married Nathan Frame prior to the year 1750. Mr. Frame was born in England and he and his wife had the following children: Robert, James, John and Thomas. Robert Frame, the first born of the above, was a native of what is now Delaware county, where his birth occurred, February 20, 1750. He died May 13, 1817. His wife, whose maiden name was Eleanor Shields, was born August 26, 1762, died May 19, 1820, daughter of James and Margaret Shields. Robert and Eleanor Frame resided on a part of the tract mentioned above, which he inherited from his mother, and they reared a large family of children. 1. Margaret, born February 2, 1781, died April 19, 1851; married, December 14,

1806, William Smith, born February 13, 1760, died May 9, 1824. 2. Ruth, born February 8, 1783, died January 31, 1864; married, in 1809, John Craig, born June 20, 1773, died February 15, 1849. 3. Mary, born May 5, 1785, died February 3, 1860; married Thomas Hickman, born in 1781, died March 14, 1860. 4. Eleanor, born January 14, 1788, died April 9, 1815, unmarried. 5. Elizabeth, born April 3, 1790, died August 18, 1871; married Enos Miles, born October 3, 1786, died May 18, 1840. 6. Robert Jr., born March 3, 1793, died February 10, 1871; married, October 6, 1814, Martha Philips, born February 9, 1794, died March 28, 1870. 7. Rebecca, born August 22, 1795, died February 2, 1796. 8. Rachel, born January 21, 1797, died January 22, 1797. 9. Orpha, born May 3, 1798, died February 2, 1849; married, in 1816, John F. Engle, born in 1797, died June 29, 1874. 10. Jane B., born March 1, 1801, died March 4, 1838, unmarried. 11. Sarah, born June 28, 1804, died January 2, 1876; married Absalom Ditter/~~bine~~, born in April, 1799, and died August 7, 1866.

Robert Frame Jr. was born in Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1793, and in that locality he resided during the entire period of his life. He grew up in close identity with the Brandywine Baptist Church, being baptized in that faith in 1821. He devoted a long life to the service of God, holding many offices in the Baptist church. January 25, 1829, he was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Andrew Shultz for district No. 2, of Delaware county, then covering the townships of Aston, Bethel, Birmingham, Concord, Thorndale and Upper Chichester. He held that appointment until 1840, when he was elected to the same office for Birmingham, being continuously re-elected thereto until 1870, when he declined to further serve in that capacity on account of old age. The records of the Brandywine Baptist Church say: "He bore his afflictions with Christian fortitude and died full of faith in the hope of a glorious immortality." In the same records his wife is mentioned as "A most estimable Christian woman, a real mother in Israel." Mrs. Frame's maiden name was Martha Philips, born February 9, 1794, died March 28, 1870. Prior to 1800 her ancestors were known by the cognomen "Philip" and the "s" was added to the name in that year by Meredith Philips. The progenitors of the Philips family in America were Joseph and Mary, who came to Chester county, Pennsylvania, from the parish of Eglyswen, Pembrokeshire, Wales, in 1755. Their family consisted of four sons, David, John, Josiah and Joseph. They all attended the Great Valley Baptist Church until 1771, when they joined in the formation of the Vincent Baptist Church. During the revolutionary war the above sons were officers in the Second Company, Seventh Battalion Chester County Militia, Colonel William Gibson commanding—David, as captain, John, first lieutenant, Josiah, second lieutenant; and Joseph, ensign. Joseph Philips, father of the above illustrious sons, was born in 1716, died May 18, 1792. His marriage to Mary \_\_\_\_\_, occurred in Wales; she was born in 1710, died December 26, 1792. Following are brief data of their four children: 1. David, born March 26, 1742, died March 5, 1829; married Mary Thomas, who died October 31, 1840. 2. John, born in 1745, died May 22, 1790, married Margaret Davis. 3. Josiah, born March 29, 1751, died March 1, 1817; married (first) October 15, 1772, Martha Edwards, born April 16, 1747, died January 7, 1784; married (second) September 25, 1787, Sarah Thomas, born January 24, 1758, died January 23, 1845. 4. Joseph, born November 1, 1754, died September 3, 1832; married Mary \_\_\_\_\_, born July 20, 1746, died January 28, 1817.

Josiah Philips, the third of the above sons, settled on the old homestead in Chester county. He was a man of deep piety and fidelity to conviction. His home was ever open to the man of God, and the fugitive slaves were

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always assisted in their passage northward by him, an underground railway station having been established in his barn. He and his second wife, Sarah (Thomas) Phillips, were the parents of eight children, as follows: 1. Joseph, born July 17, 1788, died July 21, 1825; married Rebecca Dennison, born July 29, 1786, died June 3, 1840. 2. Owen, born September 7, 1789, died August 18, 1871; married, in 1814, Rachel Evans, born in 1790, died in 1868. 3. Martha, born January 14, 1791, died February 12, 1792. 4. Isaac, born September 17, 1792, died May 15, 1794. 5. Martha, born February 9, 1794, died March 28, 1870; married, October 6, 1814, Robert Frame Jr., as noted in preceding paragraph. 6. Mary, born July 29, 1795, died December 14, 1866; married, January 1, 1814, John Tustin, born March 4, 1789; died February 25, 1860. 7. Sarah, born April 18, 1797, died April 19, 1854; married, January 23, 1818, Nathaniel Miles, born July 10, 1795, died November 19, 1866. 8. Haunah, born April 6, 1802, died March 17, 1900; married (first) December 17, 1820, Jacob Still, born July 2, 1794, died October 31, 1831; married (second) December 17, 1833, Eber Eaches, born April 1, 1802, died March 9, 1880.

Robert and Martha (Philips) Frame became the parents of eleven children: 1. Sarah P., born July 3, 1815, died June 26, 1875, unmarried. 2. Eleanor S., born September 2, 1817, died June 28, 1905; married, January 14, 1841, Charles H. Lungren, father of the subject of this sketch. 3. P. Miles, born September 1, 1819, died August 10, 1901; married, October 17, 1844, Sarah Ann Smith, born February 23, 1819, died February 19, 1893. 4. Margaret T., born April 16, 1822, died February 1, 1884; married, April 6, 1846, Joseph Perkins, born March 17, 1812, died December 10, 1888. 5. Mary, born October 27, 1824, died December 27, 1826. 6. Martha P., born December 3, 1826, died January 6, 1827. 7. Joseph E., born January 9, 1828, died October 24, 1907; married, January 23, 1851, Hannah Taylor, born August 14, 1830, living in 1913. 8. Martha J., born April 6, 1830, died March 23, 1909; married, January 27, 1853, John Q. Taylor, born February 1, 1828, died August 29, 1902. 9. Vernon T., born May 17, 1832, died August 24, 1832. 10. Hulda T., born April 26, 1834, living in 1913; married, May 10, 1855, Edmund H. Smith, born November 30, 1831, also living. 11. F. Marion, born September 14, 1839, died December 10, 1904; married, June 22, 1865, Mary Grubb, born July 17, 1839, living in 1913.

From the foregoing it may be seen that Charles Howard Lungren is descended from a staunch old pioneer ancestry, many of his forebears having been frontiersmen in the colonial days of the Keystone commonwealth. From them he has inherited that sterling integrity of character which is manifest in all his business and private dealings. He was born at No. 3624 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1855. His early educational discipline was obtained in the Newton Grammar School of Philadelphia, through the various divisions of which he passed, graduating therefrom June 28, 1872. He launched into business life as a partner in a hardware concern, the same being known as S. B. Miller & Company, with offices in Philadelphia. His partner, Samuel B. Miller, died in 1876, and the store was closed up. Mr. Lungren then became an exchange clerk in the Centennial National Bank, at their Centennial branch, during the Centennial Exposition in 1876. In 1880 he entered the employ of the Allison Manufacturing Company, remaining with that concern for the ensuing six years, at the expiration of which he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the accounting department with the auditor of merchandise traffic, and has so continued to the present time (1913). The family home was maintained in West Philadelphia until the summer of 1891, when removal was made to Swarthmore, in Delaware

county, where the family have since resided. Although not an office seeker in any sense of the word, Mr. Lungren is an independent Republican in his political adherence, and is ever on the alert to do all in his power to forward the best interests of his home community. He is a man of his word, and as such is highly respected by all with whom he has come in contact.

October 5, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lungren to Rebecca Checkwood Allen, the ceremony having been performed in the parsonage of the Berean Baptist Church, at Philadelphia, the Rev. Edgar M. Levy, D. D., officiating. Mrs. Lungren was born at No. 41 North Thirty-eighth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1858. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Lungren were Joseph and Isabel (Lowden) Allen; their son William was her father. William Allen was born June 23, 1820, died February 15, 1898. As a youth and with the consent of his mother he became a sailor. Subsequently he enlisted in the United States navy as ship's carpenter, and he was aboard the frigate "Constitution" (Old Ironsides) on her last cruise around the world. He was mustered out of the naval service at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1848, and in that year came to Pennsylvania, locating in Philadelphia, where he became a rigger of the derricks of many of the large stone buildings. Later he became a stonemason. He married, July 12, 1849, Julia G. Hopson, born August 11, 1827, died May 21, 1913, daughter of William and Rebecca (Checkwood) Hopson, and granddaughter of Peter and Catherine (Miller) Hopson, of Philadelphia. William and Julia G. (Hopson) Allen had eight children, as follows: 1. Joseph C., born June 1, 1850, died March 6, 1908; married (first) February 9, 1878, Emma O. Dell, born December 19, 1854; died May 21, 1890; married (second) January 14, 1903, Ellen S. Schaffer. 2. William H., born February 6, 1852, died July 15, 1854. 3. Catherine, born May 13, 1854; married, July 1, 1875, Charles J. Pugh, born March 19, 1851. 4. Sarah A., born September 4, 1856; married, March 15, 1877, Louis D. Sloan, born June 16, 1855. 5. Rebecca Checkwood, Mrs. Lungren; mentioned above. 6. Eleanora P., born May 21, 1861, died June 25, 1888; married, June 16, 1881, John C. Dell, born September 5, 1852. 7. Margaretta, born January 1, 1864; married, in January, 1883, Robert A. Stewart, born May 22, 1862. 8. George H., born January 23, 1867; married, August 13, 1890, Caroline S. Laager, born June 3, 1872.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard Lungren have eight children, namely: 1. Allen, born December 21, 1881; married, November 15, 1905, Mary B. Crowther, born May 17, 1885; he received a good public school education and is now an elevator constructor, his home being in the vicinity of Swarthmore; his wife is the daughter of Charles Henry and Emma M. (Boyer) Crowther, of Morton, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; children of Allen and Mary B. Lungren: Frances Marion, born November 3, 1906, died January 17, 1911; Eleanor Shields, born July 15, 1912. 2. Rebecca C., born February 2, 1885; was educated in the public schools and Bank's Business College; married, May 5, 1909, Dr. William A. Rainman, born August 10, 1879, son of August W. and Minnie Rainman, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 3. Marion Frame, born June 29, 1887, died July 23, 1887. 4. Helen, born August 21, 1889; was educated in the public schools of Swarthmore; married, December 2, 1913, Godwin F. K. Werlin, born June 19, 1888, son of Louis and Metta K. (Kyster) Werlin, of Prospect Park, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. 5. Emma Dallas, born January 22, 1892; is a student in Swarthmore College, being a member of the class of 1914. 6. C. Howard Jr., born June 22, 1894, is a student in the Banks Business College at Philadelphia. 7. William Hemphill, born June 18, 1896; is a student in the Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Massachusetts. 8. Frances Marion, born May 12, 1900, died January 11, 1902.

**ATKINSON** In the records of the Society of Friends in New Jersey, the name Atkinson has ever been prominent since the founding of the branch herein traced by John Atkinson. He was a native of Yorkshire, England, living for many years in Newby, but in 1659 moving to Thurso, in the same county. He was among the earliest converts to the faith expounded by George Fox and bore with a strength born of strictest piety, the persecution of the Crown. Of his children, two sons came to Pennsylvania, John, died May 2, 1688, without issue, and Thomas, of whom further.

(II) Thomas, son of John Atkinson, was born in Newby, Yorkshire, England, prior to 1660, died in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1687. In 1678 he was registered in Sandwich, in the parish of Addingham, county York, where there is record of his marriage. For the three following years there is no authentic record of his residence, but in 1681 he came to West Jersey and presented a certificate from the Beamsley Meeting. The following year he moved to Bristol township, Bucks county, and became a member of the Neshaminy Meeting, subsequently joining the Meeting at Falls. He became a prominent man in the county, a minister of the Society of Friends, one of the largest and most prosperous landowners in the county, and for many years a member of the Assembly and Justice of the Berks County Court. On June 1, 1685, he was a member of the first grand jury impaneled in the county. So exemplary was his life, so varied his activities, and so noble his character, that after his death the Philadelphia Meeting published a lengthy "Testimonial" written by his wife, a most unusual action among that sect, such strict believers in humility and the perfect equality of man.

Thomas Atkinson married, June 4, 1678, Jane Bond, who survived him and married (second) October 11, 1688, William Bliss, of Falls township, Bucks county; children: 1. Isaac, born March 2, 1679, at Sandwich in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, died in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a cordwainer, yeoman, and landholder, married June 23, 1708, Sarah, daughter of Richard and Margery (Clows) Hough. 2. William, born in Burlington county, West Jersey, died in Bristol, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1749. He was an active politician and held a number of important offices, coroner of Bucks county for nine terms between 1721 and 1740, a member of the county committee for twelve years, collector of excise, and served two terms as common councillor of Bristol. He married, (first) at Falls Meeting, Mary, daughter of Richard and Margery (Clows) Hough, a sister of the wife of his brother Isaac, (second) at Bristol Meeting, Margaret, daughter of Henry and Mary Baker. 3. Samuel, of whom further.

(III) Samuel, youngest of the three sons of Thomas and Jane (Bond) Atkinson, was born in Bristol township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1685, died in Chester township, Burlington county (or Newton township, Gloucester county), West Jersey, February 21, 1775. He was a contractor all of his active life and in 1714 moved from Bucks county to West Jersey, taking a certificate from Falls to Chesterfield Meeting. On November 5, 1719, he presented a certificate from Chesterfield to Newton Meeting, where probably the rest of his life was spent, although tradition states that his latter years were spent at the home of his son, Samuel, in Chester township. He married, September 12, 1714, at the home of his bride (although the wedding was conducted by the Chesterfield Meeting), Ruth (Stacy) Beakes, daughter of Mahlon and Rebecca (Ely) Stacy and widow of William Beakes, both of Nottingham township, Burlington county, West Jersey. Children of Samuel and Ruth Atkinson: 1. Thomas, married Susanna, daughter of Thomas

and Martha (Earl) Shinn. She descended from John and Jane Shinn, the emigrants, through Thomas and Mary (Stockton) Shinn. 2. Samuel, of whom further. 3. Rebecca, married (first) Thomas, son of Thomas and Deborah (Langstaff) Budd and grandson of William and Ann (Clapgut) Budd; (second) Thomas Say, M. D. 4. Ruth, married as the second wife, Joshua, son of Joseph and Hannah (Hubberstie) Bispham, and grandson of John and Mary (Bastwell) Bispham, of Bickerstaffe, West Derby, Lancashire, England.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Samuel (1) and Ruth (Stacy-Beakes) Atkinson, was probably born in Chester township, Burlington county, West Jersey, died there in October, 1781. He was a farmer all his life and amassed what was for those days a comparatively large fortune. His will was dated May 3, 1780, and proved by affirmation October 29, 1781, his executors being his son, Stacy, his sons-in-law, Moses Kempton and Joshua Newbold, and his friend, Jacob Hollingshead. He married Ann Coate; children: 1. William. 2. Elizabeth, married Moses Kempton. 3. Stacy. 4. Rebecca, married Joshua Newbold. 5. Samuel, of whom further. 6. Sarah. 7. Mahlon. 8. Beulah.

(V) Samuel (3) third son of Samuel (2) and Ann (Coate) Atkinson, was born in Chester township, Burlington county, New Jersey, died in Springfield township, same county in 1804. His will, dated January 4, 1802, was proved at Mount Holly, March 9, 1804. He married Elizabeth \_\_\_\_\_. Children of Samuel and Elizabeth Atkinson: John; Isaiah, of whom further; Caleb; Josiah; Samuel; Esther, married Joseph Rogers; Keziah, married Benjamin Atkinson; Mary, married John Atkinson; Hope, married Clement Rockhill; Elizabeth; Ann.

(VI) Isaiah, second son of Samuel (3) and Elizabeth Atkinson, was born in Springfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, and died there in 1845. In his will, written February 17, and affirmed at Mount Holly, October 25, 1845, he named his wife, Sarah (Eldridge) Atkinson, and his children, William E.; George Washington, of whom further; Elizabeth; James E., died in Jacksonville, New Jersey; Evan, died in the West; and Rachel, married Enoch Hollingshead, and died in New Jersey.

(VII) George Washington, second son of Isaiah and Sarah (Eldridge) Atkinson, was born in Springfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1804, died intestate in the same county, in 1865. He was a Democrat in politics, a follower of the faith of the Society of Friends, and lived as a farmer on the old homestead. He married, Anna, daughter of Miles and Sarah (Simmons) King, who died in 1903, aged eighty-seven years, having survived her husband thirty-eight years. Miles King was a descendant of German ancestors, a wheelwright and wagon-maker of Jacksonville. Sarah (Simmons) King was of English family and was a woman of exceptional strength of mind and purity of character. She was a preacher of the Orthodox Quaker faith, inspired and earnest in her teachings. The death of both occurred in Jacksonville, New Jersey. Children of Miles and Sarah King: 1. Charles, a farmer, spent his entire life in New Jersey. 2. Anna, of previous mention, married George Washington Atkinson. 3. Samuel, a partner of his father until his death. 4. Mary Ann, married Nathan Aaronson, and died in Columbus, New Jersey. 5. Elizabeth, died unmarried in Jacksonville. Children of George Washington and Anna (King) Atkinson: 1. Miles King, a farmer, died at Jacksonville, New Jersey, in 1893, aged sixty-four years. 2. Edith, married Samuel E. Rogers and lives in Mount Holly, New Jersey. 4. Budd, a builder, married Mary Garwood and lives in Berwyn, Pennsylvania; children: Margaret Garwood and Anna. 5. Isaiah E., died in 1910, on the

old homestead, married Ellen Rogers, and had two children, Wallace L. and Howard. 6. John, of whom further.

(VIII) John (2), youngest child of George Washington and Anna (King) Atkinson, was born on the home farm in Springfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, March 12, 1850. He attended the public schools of Springfield township, the well known Charles Aaron school at Mount Holly, and for one year a school conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian denomination at Hightstown. After completing his education he learned the mason's trade in Philadelphia and in 1872 established in independent building operations, confining himself strictly to mason work, in which he has since continued. He is now one of the oldest established mason contractors in the city and has performed work on such structures as the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania railroad in Philadelphia, the Bourse building, Drexel Hall at the German Hospital, and many other edifices housing Philadelphia's banks, mercantile establishments, and industrial plants. He is a member of the Masons and Builders Association of Philadelphia, the Brick-layers Company of Philadelphia, which he served as president, and is a charter member of the West Jersey Society of Pennsylvania, also of the Builders Exchange of Philadelphia, of which he was an organizer. A Democrat in national politics, Mr. Atkinson acts independently in all local matters and in 1911 was elected a commissioner of Haverford township on the Republican ticket, an office for which he has refused to be a candidate for re-election. He is a member of the Llanerch Citizens' Association and was one of the organizers and its first president. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows is the only fraternity in which he holds membership, belonging to Lodge No. 223. Like his family for the past seven generations, Mr. Atkinson has been an adherent of the tenets of the Society of Friends and belongs to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends at Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

He married, October 5, 1881, Anne H., daughter of Watson Welding, of Brooklyn, New York; children, all born in Philadelphia: 1. William, born July, 1882, died February, 1910. 2. Roger, born May 12, 1884, a builder of Philadelphia. 3. Edith, born March 11, 1889, married Robert R. Blank, of Philadelphia, and resides in Llanerch. They have one son, Robert R. Jr. 4. Dorothy, born November 11, 1893. 5. Richard, born February 5, 1897.

Since 1894, Mr. Atkinson has resided in Llanerch, the demands of business previously necessitating his residence in Philadelphia. The founder of a flourishing and lucrative business who has prospered in his chosen calling, he holds high rank among his fellow townsmen, holding besides their respect for his achievements, their liking and regard.

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In June, 1683, thirteen families from Crefield, on the Rhine, CONARD bade farewell to the fatherland and started on their long journey to America, via London. They had been preceded by Francis Daniel Pastorius, who had been charged with the duty of finding home lands within the Province, then lately granted by the English King to William Penn. On July 24, these colonists embarked at London in the ship "Concord" 500 tons, William Jeffries, master, and after a voyage of seventy-two days, landed at Philadelphia, October 6, 1683.

This historic party known in Pennsylvania history as the "Germantown Colonists," procured through their agent, Pastorius, a large tract of land not far from Penn's seat of government, to which they gave the name German-

town, which name is yet retained, although the tract has long been included within the corporate limits of the city of Philadelphia.

Among these thirteen German colonists was one whose name is variously written in public and private records and by himself both "Kunders" and "Kunrad." In Penn's charter of Germantown, signed and granted August 12, 1689, he is named as Dennis Conrad and was one of the founders and first burgesses of Germantown, later one of its most worthy citizens and the founder of a numerous and influential family.

Dennis Conrad was also known in the Westphalia tongue as Thones Kundlers, this becoming in the Saxon, Dennis Kunrade or Conrad. A more recent genealogist of the family says that: "Thones Kundlers was frequently known as Dennis Conrad or Conrades" and further states that: "After this time the name Kundlers fell altogether into disuse, his descendants calling themselves according to fancy—Conrad, Cunrad, Conrads, Cunnard, Cunard, Conrod, Conard and Conrad. Many latter day branches have used the surname Conrad. The children of Thones Kundlers were seven in number, the first three born in Crefield, Germany, the others in Germantown, Pennsylvania: Cunrad, born May 17, 1678, died 1747, married Anna Klicken; Matthias, born November 25, 1679 or 1680, married Barbara Tyson and died 1726, leaving seven children, all of whom adopted the name Conard—four of the children were sons who married and left issue; John, born June 3, 1681, died 1765; Ann, born May 4, 1684 (said to have been the first child born in Germantown) married Leonard Streepers; Agnes, born September 28, 1686, married Samuel Powell; Henry, born December 16, 1688 or 1689, married Catherine Streepers; Elizabeth, born February 30, 1691, married Griffith Jones.

From Thones Kundlers springs Charles Wilfred Conard, of Lansdowne and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His ancestry touches many of the prominent families of Philadelphia through intermarriages, including the Shoemaker and Baldwin families.

Charles Wilfred Conard, son of Thomas P. and Rebecca S. Conard, was born at No. 316 North Thirty-third street, Philadelphia, January 15, 1872. His father born January 20, 1840; his mother in March, 1843. He was educated in the Friends' Select School, Philadelphia, chose the profession of law, entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from whence he was graduated LL.B., class of 1893. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and has since continually been in practice with offices at No. 1118 Chestnut street. He is a member of the Society of Friends, Pennsylvania Bar Association, Delaware County Bar Association, Philadelphia Bar Association. In politics he is an Independent and has warmly supported the reform movement in Delaware county.

Mr. Conard married in 1902, Mary E., daughter of Charles Gleave and Anna Margaret (Taylor) Ogden, granddaughter of John (2) and Hannah (Worrall) Ogden, great-granddaughter of John (1) and Sarah (Crozier) Ogden, great-great-granddaughter of Stephen and Hannah (Surman) Ogden—"married by a priest"—and great-great-great-granddaughter of David Ogden, who came from England, an unmarried man in company with William Penn in the "Welcome," 1682. He brought a certificate from Friends in London 11 mo. 21 day, 1681-82, of which a memorandum was kept by Friends in Philadelphia. He settled first in Philadelphia, later in Chester county, where he found a young woman, Martha Houlston, daughter of John and Ann Houlston, of Edgemont, also Friends. The following is a record of the proceedings taken before they could unite their fortunes: "At a mo'ths meeting Chester ye 4th of 11th moth, 1685, David Ogden of ye aforesd. county & Martha Holston of ye same proposed their intencions of marriage before ye mens and womenes

meetings it being ye first time, John Boiter and Robert Burrow are desired by ye meeting to inquire conc: his clearness & Elizabeth Malin and ffrances Bar-  
net to inquire conc: her clearness & so to report to ye next meeting." Later  
they were given permission to marry, after which they settled on two hundred  
acres in Middletown, where David Ogden died 8 mo. 22, 1705, leaving nine  
children of whom Stephen was the ninth born 11 mo. 12, 1705, three months  
after his father's death. The widow, Martha, married (second) in 1710,  
James Thomas. Child of Charles W. and Mary E. (Ogden) Conard: Mary  
B., born 1907. The family home of the Conards since 1880 has been at Lans-  
downe where C. Wilfred Conard and family now reside.

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DARLINGTON The Darlington family of Chester and Delaware coun-  
ties, Pennsylvania, is among the pioneer families of that  
section of the state.

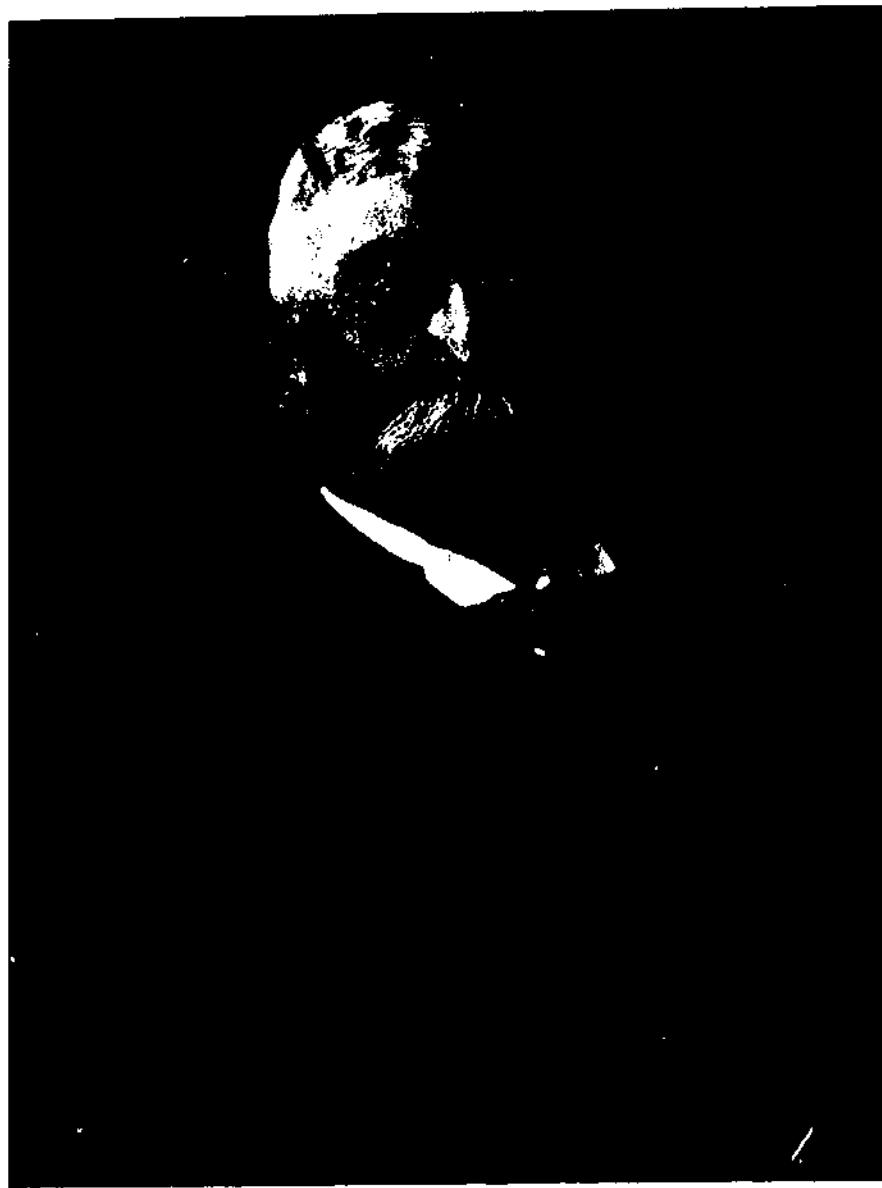
(I) Thomas Darlington, of East Bradford, Chester county, Pennsylvania,  
married Hannah —.

(II) Jesse, son of Thomas and Hannah Darlington, married, 1789, Amy  
Sharpless. They had children: Martha, married Eli D. Pierce; Rhoda, mar-  
ried Isaac Hewes; Mark; Samuel; Edward, twin of Samuel, see forward;  
Benjamin; Joshua; Thomas; Jared; Amy, married Samuel Palmer.

(III) Edward, son of Jesse and Amy (Sharpless) Darlington, was born  
in Middletown township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1795.  
His education was acquired in the common schools of the day, and at the age  
of seventeen years he himself engaged in teaching in the schools in Bucks  
county, Pennsylvania, and devoted his evenings and every spare moment to  
reading law under Samuel Edwards, Esq., until he was admitted to the bar  
of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1821. Three years later, April,  
1824, he was appointed deputy-attorney-general for the county of Delaware,  
continuing in this office until 1830. He was elected as a member of congress  
by the Whig party in 1832, and in 1834 was elected to the same office as an  
Anti-Mason; in 1835 he was re-elected again as a representative of the Whig  
party, and thus served in the twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth  
congresses. In 1851 he was elected district attorney of Delaware county, serv-  
ing in this office until 1854. While in congress he was serving at the same  
time as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, John C.  
Calhoun, of South Carolina, Buchanan and Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania,  
and other noted men of the day. He removed from Chester to Media in 1851,  
opening an office in the new court house in the new county seat, and took up  
his residence in a new brick building which had been erected by Dr. George  
Smith on the east of the court house square. There he resided until 1860,  
when he removed with his family to the "Orchard property" on the Provi-  
dence road, Media, their residence being the new house erected by his son-in-  
law, Joseph R. Morris, who died while it was being built. Later this property  
was purchased by his son, George Eyre Darlington. Edward Darlington re-  
sided on this property until his death. The new county seat of Media was  
incorporated in 1849, and in 1851 when Mr. Darlington first came there it  
was but sparsely settled. It had very few street improvements at that time,  
and Mr. Darlington was counsel and adviser of the Board of the County Com-  
missioners for many years, and was active in all measures tending toward the  
improvement of the section. Edward Darlington married, April 26, 1827,  
Ann Preston, born at Chester, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1804, daughter of Pres-  
ton and Arabella (Ashmead) Eyre. Children of Edward Darlington were:



E. Galliston



Geo. E. Darlington

William Graham Darlington; Arabella D., married Joseph R. Morris, and had two children; and George Eyre Darlington.

(IV) George Eyre Darlington, son of Edward and Ann Preston (Eyre) Darlington, was born at Chester, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1832. His early years were spent in his native town, and he there attended public and private schools; later he was sent to the Lititz Academy, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He studied law in the office of his father in Media, and was admitted to the bar of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1856. He was a very young men when he served a three years' term as district attorney of Delaware county. In January, 1899, he was appointed referee in bankruptcy for Delaware county, and he is still an incumbent of this office at the present time (1913). June 16, 1906, his fellow members of the bar in Delaware county celebrated his fiftieth anniversary of admission at the club house of the Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club; on this occasion Mr. Darlington was presented with a handsome silver loving cup, appropriately inscribed. He had been the first secretary of the Rose Tree Club, being in office from 1857 to 1873; had served as chairman of its board of directors from 1887 to 1902, when he was elected vice-president, and to the presidency in 1907. He had been an active fox hunter for more than thirty years. He and his wife occupied the Orchard house in Media, in which his father lived, until their removal to his present residence on Front street, Media, opposite and south of Court House Square, where he erected his new law offices.

Mr. Darlington married, April 16, 1884, Ella, daughter of Francis and Mary B. Carpenter, of Philadelphia. He has been a member of the L. H. Scott Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, since 1861, and has passed through all its chairs. In 1873 he made an extended tour of the United States, spending considerable time in the states of California, Utah, Iowa and Illinois. In 1903 he went to Europe with his wife, leaving New York on an Atlantic transport passenger and freight steamer, which carried a large number of cattle and horses. They were landed in the Thames river, below London, and then made an extended tour of England, Scotland, France and Switzerland. Returning by the steamship, "Minnehaha," of the same line, which took a more northerly course, and had a rough passage the entire way.

Upon the outbreak of the civil war in 1861 Mr. Darlington was engaged in the practice of law in Media, and in 1862 he joined a Chester company for state defence, under Captain William Thatcher. After the battle of Antietam he visited the scene of this conflict with John G. Dyer, to look up the Pennsylvania Reserves in which Captain Samuel A. Dyer was serving. There they witnessed a grand review of the troops on the field, by President Lincoln and General McClellan, saw them ride along the lines of soldiers and heard the hearty cheering of the men. A grand review of the great Army of the Potomac was witnessed by him at Fairfax Seminary, Virginia, before it took the line of advance. In 1863, upon the invasion of the north by Lee's Confederate army, he joined Company G, of the Grey Reserves Regiment, at Philadelphia, and went as a private to Harrisburg for the defense of the state. From there, with the brigade, composed of the Grey and Blue Reserve Regiments, and a State Volunteer Regiment, they marched to Carlisle and were present at the shelling of the town by Fitzhugh Lee's troops and the burning of the United States barracks by them on the night of July 1. During his service he was promoted to the rank of corporal, sergeant, and then first sergeant, and was honorably discharged in Philadelphia at the expiration of his term of service.

## DELAWARE COUNTY

HOPKINS The surname Hopkins was Hopkyns in England in the sixteenth century and earlier. It is an ancient family of Oxfordshire, where in 1567 John Hopkyns was a civil officer in Coventry. From the armorial bearings of the Wyckhams of Swelcliffe, county of Oxford, and those of the Hopkins family of Oving, it is conjectured by Burke that in earlier times a bond of relationship existed between the families. In confirmation of the belief there is found in Sibford Gower, in Swelcliffe parish, a small estate which is charged with a quit rent of one hundred pence, that tradition has assigned to the late owner, as the nineteenth John Hopkins, who had successively and lineally inherited it without intervention of any other christian name than John. As this estate joins immediately to Warwickshire, it may fairly be assumed that the family of Hopkins in Coventry and in Swelcliffe descend from a common ancestor. A branch of the family is also found in the north of Ireland.

(I) John Hopkins, immigrant ancestor, is believed to have been a relative of Stephen Hopkins, who came in the "Mayflower," from the fact that he had a son, Stephen, and other names in the family indicate relationship. John Hopkins was a proprietor of Cambridge, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony as early as 1634. He was admitted a freeman, March 4, 1635, and must have been a church member and Puritan to have been admitted. Prior to 1636 he moved to Hartford, Connecticut, where he was one of the original proprietors, his home lot being in what is now East Park. He was a townsmen in 1640, a juror in 1643, died 1654. He left a widow, Jane, who married (second) Nathaniel Ward; children: Stephen, of whom further; Bethia, born 1635, and perhaps others.

(II) Stephen, son of John Hopkins, the emigrant, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634, and lived in Hartford, Connecticut, from childhood. He was admitted a freeman there in 1657, was a commissioner in 1668 and 1672, died October, 1689. He married Dorcas, daughter of John Bronson, of Farmington; children: Stephen, married November 17, 1686, Sarah Judd; John, of whom further; and others.

(III) John, son of Stephen and Dorcas (Bronson) Hopkins, was born in 1660, died November 4, 1732. He settled in Waterbury, Connecticut, building a mill on what is now Baldwin street, and becoming known throughout the locality as the "miller of Waterbury." He married (first) Hannah Strong, died May 3, 1730, and (second) Sarah ——; children: daughter, born December 22, 1684, died in infancy; John, born March 29, 1686; Consider, born November 10, 1687; Stephen, born November 19, 1689, died January 4, 1769; Timothy (of further mention); Samuel, born December 27, 1693; Mary, born January 27, 1696; Hannah, born April 23, 1699, baptized at Woodbury, May 23, 1703, twin of Hannah, died in infancy; Dorcas, born February 12, 1705.

(IV) Timothy, son of John Hopkins, of Waterbury, Connecticut, was born in Waterbury, November 16, 1691, died there February 5, 1749. He became a person of great influence, serving at various times as constable, selectman, grand juror, moderator of the town meeting, held the office of justice of the peace eight years, and represented his town many times in the general court. He married, in June, 1719, Mary Judd, and had issue, including sons, Samuel and Mark. His son, Rev. Samuel Hopkins, born in 1721, was the celebrated divine whose theological doctrines created a new epoch in New England religious development.

(V) Mark, son of Timothy Hopkins, was born at Waterbury, Connecticut, September 16, 1739, died at White Plains, New York, October 2, 1776. He was a graduate of Yale College, a lawyer, and the first of that profession in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. He was eminent in his profession, an

ardent patriot, serving as colonel of the First Massachusetts Regiment of infantry, but died ere the struggle for liberty had fairly begun. He married, in 1765, Electa, daughter of Rev. John and Abigail (Williams) Sargent, and granddaughter of Colonel Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College. Mark Hopkins left issue, including a son, Archibald.

(VI) Archibald, son of Mark and Electa (Sargent) Hopkins, was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, March 23, 1766, died at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, 1830. All of his mature years were spent at Stockbridge, engaged in farming. In him were all the qualities of sturdy independence derived from his ancestors, and he was an American gentleman of rugged worth. He was a captain of cavalry in the state forces. He married, in 1800, Mary, daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Higley) Curtis, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

(VII) Mark (2), son of Archibald and Mary (Curtis) Hopkins, was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, February 4, 1802, died at Williamstown, Massachusetts, June 17, 1887. He obtained an excellent education in his early youth and was especially prepared for college by his uncle, Rev. Jared Curtis, then principal of Stockbridge Academy, also attending Lenox Academy for a time. Finishing his preparatory work, he decided to teach school for a time before entering college. This he did, and in 1821 he matriculated at Williams College, founded in 1755 by Colonel Ephraim Williams, graduating as valedictorian of the class of 1824 with the degree B. A. The following year he became a tutor at the college, at the same time having entered the medical school at Pittsfield, then in a flourishing condition. In the autumn of 1827 he resumed his medical studies, graduating M. D. from Berkshire Medical School in 1829, and in 1830 prepared to begin practice in New York. At this time, however, Dr. William A. Porter, professor of moral philosophy and rhetoric at Williams College, died, and the vacant chair was offered to Mr. Hopkins, which after some hesitation he accepted. Thus began the connection which was to last for over half a century and which was to be productive of such great and enduring results. In 1833 he was licensed to preach by the Berkshire Association, and in 1836, despite the fact that he was but thirty-four years of age, he was chosen to succeed to the presidency of the college in the place of President Griffen, resigned, a tribute to his lofty character and scholarly attainments. For thirty-six years he remained at the head of Williams College, and raising that institution to a higher state of efficiency and prosperity. Many were the positions of influence and trust offered him during these years, but he remained faithful to his *alma mater*, giving it in his whole-hearted, simple manner, the best of his time and labor. Possibly never before in the history of education has there been such fellowship and companionship between a teacher and pupils as that which existed between Mark Hopkins and the undergraduates of Williams College. He was their friend, confidant and advisor, the sympathizer of their sorrow and the sharer of their joy. The humblest student felt his influence, and left college strengthened and inspired by his friendship and example. A predominating characteristic was his quiet determination. In 1868, during his absence, a serious rebellion broke out among the students against the faculty. Upon his return, a few masterly determined words and a short conference with the leaders of the malcontents restored harmony, which his consummate tact rendered permanent. In his declining years it was a source of great pleasure to him to receive letters from the alumni of the institution, many of whom declared that they owed their present high stations in life more to the quiet earnestness of his teaching than to any other one factor, since the lessons they had learned at a mother's knee. As a philosopher, he was one of the acutest thinkers the new world has ever pro-

duced and it is a matter of regret that his absorbing duties as the head of a college left him so little time to formulate to the full the philosophical system of which he was the founder. Many of his philosophical lectures are used as texts in the teaching of to-day. Harvard and Dartmouth Colleges honored him with the degrees M. D. and D. D., while the universities of New York and Harvard gave him the degree LL.D. He was also a member of the American Academy of Science and president of the A. B. C. F. M. He married Mary, daughter of Major Lyman and Louisa (Rossiter) Hubbell.

(VIII) Mark (3), son of Mark (2) and Mary (Hubbell) Hopkins, was born in 1852, and married, in 1876, Lucy R. Parsons, born 1858, died 1884. Mr. Hopkins is a very prominent artist in Paris, France, where he makes his home. He is a Republican in politics. Children: Mark and Georgeanna.

(IX) Mark (4), son of Mark (3) and Lucy R. (Parsons) Hopkins, was born at Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1877. He attended Harvard University, class of 1902, but has devoted his life to agriculture and kindred branches in various parts of the country. He operated a large ranch in the west, devoted to stock raising, and since the autumn of 1912 has been a land owner of Delaware county. He purchased the property in Marple township known as the Pratt farm, an estate that had been in the Pratt name since the original deed from William Penn in 1683 until its sale to Mr. Hopkins. The part bought by Mr. Hopkins embraces 136 acres, and here he has entered extensively into pigeon and poultry raising for the metropolitan markets. His flock of pigeons numbers more than three thousand birds, confined in quarters specially constructed. His poultry yards are also extensive and conducted with all the skill of the modern fancier. The house, one of Delaware county's historic homes, is being restored and the grounds surrounding it made most attractive.

Mr. Hopkins married, in 1904, Gwladys, daughter of Walter Crosby, of New York City; children: Mark (5), and Gwladys.

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**WILLARD** DeForest Willard was born in Newington, Hartford county, Connecticut, March 23, 1846, and died at his home in Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1910. He was the son of Daniel H. and Sarah Maria (Deming) Willard, who were both descended from ancestors closely identified with the colonial history of New England. Dr. Willard could trace his ancestry directly to Major Simon Willard, the founder of Concord, Massachusetts (1632), two of whose descendants were presidents of Harvard College. His preparatory education was received at the Hartford High School and he entered Yale College in 1863. From there he went to the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1867 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University in 1871, and the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Lafayette in 1882.

Dr. Willard early selected surgery as his branch of medical practice, and during the civil war, prior to his graduation, served under the auspices of the United States Sanitary Commission at City Point and Petersburg, Virginia, as acting surgeon, and in 1867-68, was resident physician at the Philadelphia Hospital. At the university he was demonstrator of anatomy from 1867 to 1870; quiz master of surgery and anatomy from 1868 to 1877; demonstrator in surgery, assistant surgeon in Professor Agnew's clinic and assistant surgeon in the surgical dispensary of the University Hospital from 1870 to 1877; and attending orthopaedic surgeon to the University Hospital from 1889 to 1910. The chair of orthopaedic surgery was created by the University for

Dr. Willard, and held by him from 1889 to the time of his death in 1910. He was patron of the Ashurst Surgical Society from 1900 to 1910; chairman of the surgical section of the American Medical Association; president of the American Surgical Association in 1901; president of the American Orthopaedic Association, 1890; of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, 1893-94; vice-president of the Medical Alumni Association in 1905 and president in 1907; president of the Medical Board of the Presbyterian Hospital, 1901-07; vice-president of the orthopaedic section of the International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890; chairman of the orthopaedic section of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, 1894; curator of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, 1868-71; pathologist of the Presbyterian Hospital, 1872-81; out patient surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, 1873-76; surgeon to Howard Hospital, 1877-81; organizer and surgeon in chief of the Widener Memorial Industrial School for Crippled Children, 1898; consulting surgeon of the Phoenixville Hospital, 1903-10; surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital, 1876-1910; consulting surgeon of the Atlantic City Hospital, 1901-10; of the Seashore Children's Hospital, Atlantic City, 1902-10; of the Germantown Hospital, 1902-10; of the Jewish Hospital, 1904-10; of the Municipal Hospital, 1908-10; of the Home of Incurables, 1881-1910; of the New Jersey Training School for Feeble Minded, 1883-1905; of the Haddock Memorial, 1901-10; Founder of the Midnight Mission, 1868-1900; assistant medical director of the United States Centennial Exhibition, 1876; Mütter Lecturer of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, 1893; visiting surgeon of the Lincoln Institute, 1870-73; of the Educational Home, 1873; assistant physician of the Lying-in-Charity, 1872-77; professor of anatomy and physiology at the Wagner Institute of Science, 1870-75; Fellow of the American Orthopaedic Association, of the American Surgical Association, of the American Medical Association, of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society, and of the Lehigh Valley Medical Association. He was council of the Philadelphia College of Physicians for twelve years and censor of the Philadelphia County Medical Society for five years. He was a member of the General Alumni Society; a member of the Medical Alumni Society, its president in 1907 and a member of its Executive Committee for twenty years. He was a member of the Board of Managers, University Hospital, 1892-1906; of the board of trustees, Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded, 1893-97; of the board of managers, Midnight Mission, 1868-1910; of the board of managers, Union Benevolent Association, 1883-1903; member of the Academy of Natural Science, 1876-78; of the New England Society, 1881-1910; of the Founders and Patriots, Philadelphia, 1906-1910; manager of the Young Men's Christian Association, 1875-78; delegate to the International Medical Congress, Berlin, 1890; to the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons; to the Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893; to the International Medical Congress, Philadelphia, 1876; to the International Medical Congress, Washington, 1883; vice-president of the International Congress of Tuberculosis, Washington, 1908; charter member of the Alpha Mu Pi Omega medical fraternity; and honorary member of the Alpha Omega Alpha fraternity.

Dr. Willard was never known to neglect any of the many offices and positions he filled in his long and busy career. He was a voluminous contributor to medical literature and his book on the "Surgery of Childhood" represents the mature judgment of an exceedingly large and ripe experience in surgical practice. It is generally conceded that judgment is even more essential to a surgeon than operative skill, but Dr. Willard possessed both and added to a

rare inherited and cultured judgment, a marvelous skill in surgical technique. Among the university students he was beloved because of his high ideals and the two great themes of his addresses to his graduating classes were "character building" and "faithful service." In his last public address, delivered three weeks before his death, at the opening of the one hundred and forty-fifth session of the Medical School, he concluded his discourse with these words. "Let me give you in conclusion just two mottoes to memorize, even if you forget all else of this hour—surgically, be clean without, morally, be clean within."

Dr. Willard was married, in 1881, to Elizabeth M. Porter, a daughter of the Hon. William A. Porter, granddaughter of Governor D. R. Porter and great-granddaughter of General Andrew Porter. To them was born one son, Dr. DeForest Porter Willard.

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Of ancient English lineage, Dr. Harry M. Armitage, of ARMITAGE Chester, is of the fourth American generation of his branch of the Armitages. He descends from George Armitage, who, born and married in England, came to the United States in 1840, settling in Pennsylvania. He died in Philadelphia about 1850, aged fifty years. He married Hannah Ibotson of English birth and reared a large family.

(II) John, son of George and Hannah (Ibotson) Armitage, was born in England in 1826, died in Richmond, Virginia, in 1909 (or 1911). He was a lad of fourteen years, when brought by his parents to the United States, where he led a long, useful and honorable business life. He resided in Philadelphia, Maryland, Chester and Richmond, carrying on during his active life, a successful roofing business. He was for a long time engaged in business in Chester, as a contractor and manufacturer of roofing materials, first alone, then admitting his son, George Armitage. They finally dissolved, the father taking the Richmond branch of the business, moving there and continuing until his death in 1909. He married in 1853, Caroline Welch, born 1823, died August 15, 1892; children: George L. (of whom further); Charles F. and William C., both now of Richmond, Virginia, where they continue the roofing business, established by their father.

(III) George L., eldest son of John and Caroline (Welch) Armitage, was born in Hartford county, Maryland, August 2, 1855. In 1860 his parents moved to Chester, Pennsylvania, where he was educated in the public school. In 1871, he took a course and was graduated from Crittenden's Business College, becoming his father's assistant in the roofing business. Later he was admitted a partner and for many years John Armitage & Son continued one of the successful contracting and manufacturing firms of Chester. They were manufacturers of building paper and roofing materials, also contractors for tin, slate and slag roofs of all sizes or dimensions. The firm enlarged their business by the establishment of a branch in Richmond, Virginia, where the elder Armitage moved in 1882, continuing as head of the Chester business until 1886, when the firm dissolved, George L. retaining the Chester business, his father taking the Richmond branch. George L. Armitage continued along the same lines until 1909, when he closed out in Chester and located in Savannah, Georgia, where he is now in successful business as a member of the Savannah Roofing Company. While in Chester, both he and his wife were active members of the Madison Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and in political faith he is a Republican.

He married, June 16, 1881, Mary W. Marshall, of Chester; children: Mabel M., engaged with the Delaware County Trust Company, of Chester;

Harry Marshall (of whom further), and George L. (2), now a medical student.

(IV) Dr. Harry Marshall Armitage, eldest son of George L. and Mary W. (Marshall) Armitage, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1886. He was educated in the Chester public schools, and is a graduate of the high school, class of 1904. During his vacations he worked with his father and became thoroughly familiar with all details of the roofing business. He decided upon the profession of medicine, entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and received his degree of M. D., class of 1908. During the years 1908 and 1909, he was interne at Chester Hospital, then established in general practice at Chester, making, however, a specialty of surgical cases. He has taken post graduate courses at the University, where he has also been engaged as an instructor. He thoroughly understands the modern treatment of disease, by medical or surgical means and has a well established, growing practice in the city of his birth. He is a member of the American Medical, Pennsylvania State Medical and Delaware County Medical Societies, and of the H. C. Wood Medical Society of the University of Pennsylvania, taking active interest in all and using them as a means of keeping in closest touch with all latest medical thought, discovery or experience. In 1909 he was elected pathologist at Chester Hospital and in 1912, a member of the surgical staff. Dr. Armitage is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Modern Woodmen of America, and maintains his home and offices at No. 400 East Thirteenth street, Chester. He is unmarried.

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From Scotland, at an early date, came the ancestors of the Macks MACK of this record, settling in Pennsylvania. William Mack, great-grandfather of Raesly S. Mack, of Chester, Pennsylvania, owned a farm on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware river, opposite Belorden, New Jersey, and an island in the river known as Mack's Island. He married Rachel Gulick, whose father was proprietor of a hotel near Winchester, Virginia.

William (2) Mack, son of William (1) Mack, was born in Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1806, died in Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1892. He located at Richmond, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in business as a carriage builder. He was a Democrat in politics until 1861, then joined the Republican party, with which he was ever afterward affiliated. In religious faith he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married, March 22, 1832, at Easton, Pennsylvania, Rachel, daughter of William and Anna (Van Sickle) Everett and granddaughter of Asa and Sarah Everett and of James and Sarah Van Sickles, the latter of near Belvidere, New Jersey; children: Miriam Brown, born January 10, 1833, deceased; Sedgwick Rusling, born June 13, 1835, now living in Tranquility; Hannah Everett, born December 8, 1836, died July 21, 1906; Mordecai Stokes, born November, 1838, deceased; Russell Little (of whom further); Newton Heston, December 5, 1843; Eveline Raesly, born April 10, 1847, died in infancy; Robert Geary, born February 17, 1851, died in infancy.

Russell Little Mack, son of William (2) and Rachel (Everett) Mack, was born in Richmond, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1841. He learned the carriage builder's trade, settled in Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, where two of his children were born, then located in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. About 1870 he established the Wellsboro Carriage Works, which he conducted successfully for eighteen years. After an active busy life as a carriage builder and business man, he now lives in Wellsboro, retired. He is a member of the Metho-

dist Episcopal church. Mr. Mack married in Philadelphia, January 2, 1870, Josephine Illrick, born at Richmond, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1845, daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Kressler) Illrick of Richmond, granddaughter of Christopher and Susan (Bradt) Illrick, both born in Germany; maternal granddaughter of John and Mary (Seidl) Kressler; children: Minnie M., born in Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1870, graduate of Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and later at the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy at Boston, now teacher in Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Edgar Illrick, born in Tunkhannock, August 25, 1872, now a book-keeper of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; James Bryant, born in Wellsboro, October 22, 1875, now professor in the University at Oscaloosa, Iowa; Everett William, born in Wellsboro, September 3, 1879, now a clothing merchant of Wellsboro, married May Smith, of Wellsboro; Raesly Seidl, of whom further; Josephine Penelope, born in Wellsboro, September 22, 1884, resides at home.

Dr. Raesly Seidl Mack, youngest son of Russell Little and Josephine (Illrick) Mack, was born in Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1882. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the high school at Wellsboro, class of 1900. He then entered the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy whence he was graduated class of 1902. He began practice in the same year and is well established in successful practice at No. 114 E. Broad street.

In politics he is an Independent and is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church. He belongs to the Masonic Order, affiliated with the Chester Lodge No. 226, Free and Accepted Masons; Philadelphia Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree, and Lulu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Philadelphia. His professional societies are the American, Pennsylvania State and Philadelphia County Osteopathic Associations; his social club, the Penn of Chester. Dr. Mack is unmarried.

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**COULTER** Of the third generation of his family in the United States, David Coulter traces descent to James Coulter, the first of the family to make Delaware county his home.

James Coulter, born in county Donegal, Ireland, lived in Shoemakerville (now Irvington) Delaware county, where he died. He brought with him wife and children, the former Margaret McClay, dying in Chester at the great age of ninety-seven years. James Coulter worked in the Shoemakerville quarries all his life and reared his children to habits of industry and thrift. Children, all born in county Donegal, Ireland: James, born 1836, died in March, 1911, at Muncy, Pennsylvania, a successful manufacturer, president of the Murray Woolen Mills; Eliza, born 1837, now residing in Chester, unmarried; Thomas (see forward); Robert, born 1841, deceased; Lucy, born 1844, died in Chester; William, born 1846, a quarry superintendent for many years with Leiper and Lewis—now superintendent of a mine and quarry in Virginia.

Thomas Coulter, second son of James and Margaret (McClay) Coulter, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1839, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1902. He was but a boy when his parents came to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he attended school and worked in the quarries at Shoemakerville (Irvington) in his early manhood. When the war broke out between the states of the North and South, he enlisted in the Union army, serving three years, securing an honorable discharge at the close of his term of enlistment. After the war he settled in Chester and for thirteen years was proprietor of the William Penn Hotel, noted in that city. He married Ann

Jane Creighton, born in Quebec, Canada, who survives him a resident of Chester; children: Margaret, married Adrian V. Covert, now residing at Richmond Hill, Long Island, sales agent for the American Agricultural Chemical Company; Adela R., married Rev. John W. Morgan, a minister of the Baptist church, now located at Madison, Wisconsin; Catherine B., resides in Chester with her widowed mother; Frank, now teacher of manual training in the Orange, New Jersey, high school, married Mary Thompson; Lydia C., married David G. Brown, who is connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, residing in Chester; David (see forward).

David Coulter, youngest child of Thomas and Ann Jane (Creighton) Coulter, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, at the William Penn Hotel on Edgemont avenue, December 11, 1883. He was educated in the public schools of Chester, a graduate of the high school in 1900. In July of that year he entered the employ of the American Steel Casting Company, remaining with that corporation four years. In 1904 he accepted a position with the Chester Steel Casting Company and in 1906 returned to the old plant of the American Steel Casting Company, but operated then by their successor, the American Steel Foundries. During these years he had gained an intimate knowledge of the steel casting business and understood its details so well that in April, 1907, he formed in association with A. G. Lorenz, the Keystone Steel Casting Company of which Mr. Coulter was secretary, treasurer and until September, 1911, also sales manager. He then retired from the company and became sales manager for the Taunton Crucible Company of Taunton, Massachusetts. In May, 1912, he returned to Chester and organized the Economy Iron Works Company with Charles K. Shaw and William Dougherty, locating their plant at Fifth and Pusey streets, Chester. This company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing coal fired house heating boilers and gas fired steam boilers under the patents taken out by William Dougherty, the inventor. The company is prospering, the value of these boilers having been fully demonstrated in the short time they have been upon the market. The partners are men of practical, mechanical and executive ability and fully alive to modern methods of manufacture and sale. Mr. Coulter's experience covers both departments and he is fully capable of either executive or selling management. He is a young man of great energy and since leaving school at the age of seventeen years has been continuously employed in the steel business in some capacity. He is an Independent in politics and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is unmarried.

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A descendant of a family long seated in England, Philip Walker is, with the single exception of his youngest brother, Abner, the only member of his family to seek a home in the United States.

He traces his descent from John Walker, a soldier of the Crimean War, who was rewarded for his military service with a government pension. He was born in Heanor, England, in 1802, died there in 1878. By trade he was a stocking weaver, working on a hand loom. He and his family were members of the Church of England; children: Joseph, yet residing in Mansfield, Derbyshire, England; John (2) (of further mention); Sarah, married a Mr. Elliott and resides on their farm in New Zealand; Bessie, married a Mr. Watson, whom she survives; William, died in Heanor, England.

John (2) Walker, son of John (1) Walker, was born in England in 1833, now both he and his wife residents of Heanor, Derbyshire, England. He was a contractor in the coal mines until 1896 when he retired. His wife was Mary

Ann Eggleshaw, born in England in 1833; both now aged eighty years are in good health and active members of the Church of England. In politics he has always been a strong Tory and has been a member of many lodges and societies, political, social and beneficial; children, all born in England: Arthur, married a Miss Watson and resides in Derbyshire, a coal miner; Jeremiah, resides in Long Eaton, Nottinghamshire, England, a lace maker; John, resides in Heanor, England, a coal miner; Herbert, resides in Derbyshire, England, a coal miner; Philip (of further mention); Sarah, married John Jackson, a weaver and resides in Heanor; Ambrose, resides in Nottinghamshire, England, a moulder; Isaiah, resides in Heanor, a coal miner; Abner, came to the United States and is employed by his brother, Philip, in Chester.

Philip Walker, fifth son of John (2) and Mary Ann (Eggleshaw) Walker, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, January 29, 1868. He attended school until he was thirteen years of age, then began working in the coal mines of the neighborhood. Later he obtained employment in a foundry as an apprentice and there remained until he became an expert moulder. At the age of nineteen years in 1887, he came to the United States, landing in New York, came at once to Philadelphia, beginning his residence in that city in April, 1887. In the month of May following he located in Chester, and the day following, May 29, he began work at his trade in the old Chester Steel Works. He remained in that employ six years, then established a bottling business at No. 233 Edgemont avenue, removing three years later to No. 211 and No. 213 on the same avenue, where he yet remains in business. He is the only licensed bottler in Chester and has a large building devoted to the needs of his business. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; the Loyal Order of Moose; the Owls; the Improved Order of Red Men; the Heptasophs; the Knights of Pythias; the Foresters of America and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He has business interests outside his bottling works and is a director of the Steel Castings Company, of Chester.

He married in Chester, June 29, 1891, Gertrude Smith, born in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; children, all born in Chester: John, died in infancy; Abner, born December 9, 1893, educated in Chester high school and now a student in Pierce's Business College, Philadelphia; Mildred, born in May, 1895, a student in Chester high school; Dorothy, December 8, 1899; Philip (2), September, 1902; Gertrude, February, 1904.

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**PADDOCK** According to well established tradition the Paddock family came from Wales, but lived for a time in England, prior to the emigration to America. Robert Paddock, the first of the name of whom we have record, lived in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1634, and is believed to have been a resident there as early as 1630. He died in Plymouth, July 25, 1650, aged not over sixty-seven years. His widow Mary sold, December 3, 1650, her "house, garden plot and shop, situate in Plymouth in the South street" and "3 acres of upland lying in the Newfield" to Stephen Wood, on the condition that she was to live there until the first of the following March. Children: Robert, who lived in Dartmouth; Zachariah, of whom further; Mary, born July 27, 1634, married William Palmer; Alice, married, May 7, 1663, Zachariah, son of Samuel Eddy, the Pilgrim; Susanna, married November 30, 1665, John Eddy, brother of Zachariah, and died March 14, 1670; John, born 1643, was brought up by Thomas Willett, of Plymouth, and became one of the first settlers of Swansey, and married Anna Jones, November 21, 1673. These children are probably not in order of birth.

(II) Zachariah, son of Robert Paddock, the emigrant, was born at Plymouth, in 1640, died at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, May 1, 1727. He was a landowner, town surveyor and juryman. He married, in 1659, Deborah Sears, who survived him. He left "of his own posterity forty-eight grandchildren and thirty-eight great-grandchildren," and of the latter "no less than thirty descended from his second son." "He obtained the character of a righteous man" and his widow at the age of eighty-eight years was "well reported for her good works." Children: Ichabod, born February 2, 1661; Zachariah, of whom further; Elizabeth, August 1, 1666; John, May 5, 1669; Robert, January 17, 1670; Joseph, September 12, 1674; Nathaniel, September 22, 1677; Judah, September 15, 1681.

(III) Zachariah (2), son of Zachariah (1) and Deborah (Sears) Paddock, was born in Yarmouth "about the middle of April," 1664, and died April 8, 1718. By his will dated April 5, 1718, he disposed of a large and varied estate, one item in the inventory being "a negro man valued at fifty pounds." He left his widow, Mary, ten pounds in money, the eastern end of the house, a horse "which she brought with her," a cow, ten sheep, one swine, etc., and made provision that she should be thus supplied during her life. His first wife, Bethiah Hall, daughter of Deacon John Hall, died March 7, 1707. He married (second) July 29, 1708, Mary Thatcher, of Yarmouth. Children, all but two by first wife: Deborah, born April 2, 1685; Ichabod, of whom further; Elizabeth, February 11, 1690; Zachariah, November 10, 1692; James, December 24, 1694; Peter, May 27, 1697; Bethiah, May 25, 1699; Mary, July 10, 1701; John, May 21, 1703; David, August 12, 1705; Priscilla, February 29, 1707; Hannah, "about the middle of August," 1709; Anthony, February 3, 1711. Some of the members of this family were engaged in the whaling business.

(IV) Ichabod, son of Zachariah (2) and Bethiah (Hall) Paddock, was born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, June 1, 1687, died August 5, 1750. He and his wife were both active members of the First Church in Middleborough, where they settled. She was Joanna Faunce, daughter of Elder Faunce, and granddaughter of the Pilgrim, John Faunce. Children, the first five born in Yarmouth: Bethiah, born September 21, 1713, died in infancy; Priscilla, October 1, 1715, married Thomas Savery; Jane, August, 1717, married Gideon Bradford; Joanna, June 15, 1719, married Louis Harlow; Ephraim, April 15, 1721, married Sarah Bradford; Thomas, of whom further; Zachariah, February 20, 1725; Patience, November 6, 1727; James, April 11, 1730, married and left issue.

(V) Thomas, son of Ichabod and Joanna (Faunce) Paddock, was born in Middleborough, Massachusetts, May 5, 1723. He married, December 3, 1747, Hannah, daughter of William Thomas, gentleman. In religion he was a Quaker. "He was of middling stature, dark complexion, good flesh and health, a sedate and discreet man." They moved to the town of Holland, Massachusetts, where most of their children were born, and where he died upwards of eighty years of age. Their children were: William, born in Middleborough, November 5, 1748; Ichabod, born in Middleborough, March 28, 1751; Hannah, born in Middleborough, June 11, 1752; Joanna, born in Middleborough, February 27, 1755; Thomas, of whom further; Sally, born in Holland; Zachariah, born in Holland, about 1758; Mary, born in Holland; Nancy, born in Holland; Stephen, born in Holland, May 25, 1766; Charity, born in Holland, November 13, 1772. Of these all but one lived to be over seventy years of age. Zachariah died of smallpox in the Revolutionary army.

(VI) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Hannah (Thomas) Paddock, was born in Holland, Massachusetts, about 1756; died at Little Lakes, New

## DELAWARE COUNTY

York, December 25, 1823, of apoplexy. He was remarkable for manly proportions and uncommon strength, and was of good mental capacity and general culture. He married, in 1780, Elizabeth Lewis, of Hopkinton, Rhode Island, born November 28, 1762. They lived first in Bennington, Vermont, where five of their children were born. They then moved to Warren, New York. Mrs. Paddock died in Binghamton, New York, ninety-six years of age. They had thirteen children, of whom eight lived to maturity. Four of them: Benjamin Green, of whom further; Thomas, Zachariah and Solomon became Methodist ministers.

(VII) Rev. Benjamin Green Paddock, son of Thomas (2) and Elizabeth (Lewis) Paddock, was born in Bennington, Vermont, January 24, 1789, died in Metuchen, New Jersey, October 6, 1871. He became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church at an early age and lived a long life of usefulness, which is told in a book, "Memoir of Rev. B. G. Paddock," by his brother, Zachariah. He married (first) Sophronia Perry, niece of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 20, 1794, died at Canton, New York, in her forty-second year. He married (second) Sophy Scott. The children, all by first marriage, were: William H. P., of whom further; Mary Elizabeth, born in Cooperstown, New York, May 13, 1819, married Rev. T. T. Bradford, died in Metuchen, New Jersey, in July, 1904; Francis Asbury, born in Cooperstown, New York, 1821, died in New York; Delia Anna, born in Auburn, New York, February 21, 1824, married Dr. Horace Lathrop, died in Cooperstown, New York, in September, 1891; Benjamin Case, born in Louisville, New York, April 2, 1825, a merchant, lived and died in New York; Sophronia Sophia, born in Potsdam, lived to the age of eighty-five years, unmarried; Zachariah, born in Cazenovia, New York, 1829, died in infancy; Wilber Fisk, born in Cazenovia, New York, 1831, became a minister in the Episcopal church, spent his life mainly in and near Philadelphia, died in Denver, Colorado; George Leys, born in Cazenovia, died in infancy.

(VIII) Rev. William H. Perry Paddock, eldest son of Rev. Benjamin Green and Sophronia (Perry) Paddock, was born in Canandaigua, New York, during his father's ministry as an itinerant Methodist preacher, May 15, 1817, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1872. He was a man of high education, obtaining his classical education in Union College, New York, and then preparing for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church at a theological institution of learning in Virginia. He was regularly ordained to the ministry of that church and served as rector of churches in both New York and Pennsylvania. After his marriage in New York state he continued there four years, then located in Pennsylvania, where as assistant to Bishop Potter he was largely engaged in mission work and in the establishment of new churches, principally in the northwestern part of the state. During the civil war he served as chaplain in the Union army, and was stationed at Fort Delaware, where he contracted the disease from which he died in 1872. He was a faithful servant of God and a useful minister of the Gospel.

He married, in Utica, New York, December 29, 1840, Laura Stewart, who survived him. She was born in Louisville, New York, June 4, 1821, died in Philadelphia, December 21, 1879, daughter of William and Rachel (Rockwell) Stewart, old residents of Butternuts, New York, where Mrs. Stewart died. William Stewart, a wool merchant, died in Trenton, New Jersey. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart: Horatio, died in Lockport, New York; Laura, married Rev. William H. P. Paddock. Children of Rev. and Mrs. Paddock: 1. Laura Lusetta, died in infancy. 2. Mary Stewart, married Alfred Nesmith, and resides in Philadelphia. 3. William Francis, a veteran of the civil war, now a real estate dealer in Philadelphia. 4. Frederick Leighton, of whom

further. 5. Charles De Long, died in infancy. 6. George Henry, a civil engineer, died in Philadelphia in 1899. 7. Alice Eliza, died aged sixteen years. 8. Horatio Stewart, died while a college student in Philadelphia. 9. Edward James, a florist, died in Cleveland, Ohio. 10. Joseph Hill, a mining engineer, died in Connellsville, Pennsylvania. 11. Benjamin Perry, a physician of Cleveland, Ohio, deceased. 12. Sophia Wilkins, died unmarried in Denver, Colorado. 13. Alfred Russell, a civil engineer, now residing at Farmdale, Ohio.

(IX) Frederick Leighton, second son and fourth child of Rev. William H. Perry and Laura (Stewart) Paddock, was born in Utica, New York, April 29, 1846. He was educated in the state of Delaware, choosing the profession of civil engineer. While still at his studies in 1864 a call was made to oppose a Confederate raid into Maryland, and he enlisted in the Seventh Delaware, in which regiment he served six weeks. In 1866 he was professionally engaged on work at Fort Delaware. He then went to Philadelphia, and was connected with the Fairmount Park surveys as assistant engineer, and with the Centennial Exhibit as principal assistant engineer and on other engineering undertakings. In 1880 he went West and was employed in railroad building and other professional work. Returning east again he became connected with the Norfolk and Western railroad as resident engineer. In 1883 he returned to Philadelphia and was employed by the city as principal assistant engineer of survey on new water supply. After completing this he returned to the Norfolk and Western railroad as division engineer on the West Virginia extension, and remained with them until 1888, when he became associated with the Flat-top Coal Land Association, continuing as chief engineer of that company until his retirement in 1899. In the latter year he moved to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, purchasing land in Haverford township, where he erected a beautiful country mansion, his present home. Mr. Paddock has practically disposed of his business interests, although he retains his directorship and holdings in the Powhatan Coal and Coke Company, operating in the Pocahontas region of West Virginia. He is a member of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia and the Masonic order; is a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Paddock married, December 22, 1880, Jeannie S. Lathrop, of Cooperstown, New York. Children: 1. Winifred Lathrop, born in Delaware county, October 7, 1885; a graduate of the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr. 2. Mildred, died in infancy. 3. Frederick, died in infancy. 4. Bettine Stewart, born December 6, 1893, a graduate of the Baldwin School, Bryn Mawr.

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The Worth family is one of the old families of Pennsylvania  
WORTH and has been located in what is now Delaware county, since the  
year 1682. The earliest American ancestor was Thomas (1)  
Worth, who came from England in the year mentioned. He was born in Eng-  
land in 1649 and resided in Oxford, Nottinghamshire, from whence he started  
for America, April 21, 1682, arriving here about four months later. He was a  
man of education, and among the treasures brought from his English home,  
was a Bible published in 1639 by Robert Barker. In this Bible he had written  
in clear and beautiful penmanship, his family record. He settled in Darby,  
later moved farther up the township, where he owned a farm. He was of  
higher educational attainment than his neighbors, which fact brought his ser-  
vices into frequent requisition as scribe and adviser. In 1685 he married and  
in 1697 represented Chester county in the provincial assembly. He married  
Isabella Davidson, who came from Darby, England; children: John, born June

9, 1686, married Catherine Ormes; Thomas (2), of whom further; Sarah, born July 28, 1691, died at the age of five years.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) and Isabella (Davidson) Worth, was born in Chester, now Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1688. He inherited from his father two hundred and twenty acres of farm land in Darby township and in 1738 three hundred and fifty acres in East Bradford township from the children of his brother, John Worth, this latter being a part of the estate which they received from their grandfather, Thomas (1) Worth, the emigrant. In 1749, Thomas (2) was commissioned a justice of the peace and of the court of common pleas, holding this office through successive re-appointments until within a few years of his death. He was a lifelong member of the Society of Friends and was buried in the churchyard of the Bradford Meeting House, 12 mo. 22, 1778. He married Mary Fawcett, born 9 mo. 25, 1697, daughter of Walter and Rebecca (Fearne) Fawcett; children: Samuel, of whom further; Susannah, born January 12, 1720, died unmarried; Lydia, born September 22, 1721, married April 19, 1744, George Carter; Rebecca, born April 23, 1723, married in 1742, Jonathan Vernon; Hannah, born November 12, 1724, died unmarried; Ebenezer, born June 8, 1726, married in 1770, Margaret Paschall; Joseph, born July 18, 1728, died unmarried; Mary, born September 17, 1729, married June 3, 1756, John Lewis.

(III) Samuel, eldest son of Thomas (2) and Mary (Fawcett) Worth, was born January 25, 1718, died December 31, 1781. He became a prominent farmer of West Bradford and was a leading member of the Society of Friends. He married (first) in Birmingham Meeting, October 27, 1744, Elizabeth, daughter of George and Elizabeth Carter, of East Bradford. He married (second) at Bradford Meeting, April 30, 1778, Jane, widow of John Buffington, and daughter of Jonathan and Mary Thatcher. Children of first wife: John, of whom further; Thomas, born December 11, 1747, married Ann Buffington; Joseph, born March 2, 1755, died unmarried; Elizabeth, February 13, 1759, died unmarried.

(IV) John, eldest son of Samuel Worth and his first wife, Elizabeth Carter, was born October 5, 1745, died October 17, 1790. He resided in Mortonville and for many years owned and operated a mill there. On April 11, 1789, he was commissioned a justice of the peace and of the court of common pleas for the district composed of Pennsbury, East and West Bradford, Newlin and East Fallowfield townships. He married Mary Bentley, born December 15, 1754, daughter of George and Jane Bentley, who survived him until December 20, 1830; children: Thomas, born April 28, 1774, married Annie Williamson; Elizabeth, born May 20, 1776, married Jacob Marshall; Ebenezer, born April 10, 1778, married Margaret Perry; Samuel, born December 6, 1779, married (first) Sarah Armet, (second) Beulah Paschall; John (2), of whom further; George, born January 13, 1785, married (first) Lydia Jeffries, (second) Martha Keech; Emnor, born March 1, 1787, married Rebecca Travilla; Benjamin, born August 5, 1788, married Phoebe Taylor. Father, mother and all the children were members of the Society of Friends.

(V) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary (Bentley) Worth, was born in West Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, about two miles south of Marshallton, June 25, 1782, died January 16, 1878. He learned the carpenter's trade, settling one-half mile south of Marshallton, later moving to a farm near Romansville, where he conducted general farming on a large scale. He was an influential member and elder of the Society of Friends and greatly esteemed in his community, which he represented for twenty-five years as county commissioner. He married Lydia Carpenter, born February 10, 1785.

died October 15, 1866, daughter of William and Rachel Carpenter. John Worth continued to reside on his farm at Romansville until he died at the great age of ninety-six years and is buried in the graveyard of the Friends Meeting House at Romansville. Children: 1. William C., born December 14, 1805. He married Phoebe Romans of Romansville, residing there a few years after his marriage, then moving to a farm at Andrews Bridge; later about 1840, to a farm on the Octoraro; children: i. John Carpenter, born October 14, 1830, married Mary Galloway. ii. George R., born July 14, 1832, never married. iii. Charles Mortimer, born July 17, 1833, never married. iv. H. Smith, born March 3, 1836, married (first) Phoebe R. Brinton, (second) Emmeline Wilson. v. Lydia Maria, born August 13, 1838, married Samuel Holmes. vi. William Harrison, born December 19, 1840, married Louisa Boice. vii. Albert R., born September 18, 1843, married Letitia Bayer. viii. David R., born June 22, 1846, never married. ix. Samuel E., born August 4, 1849, married Jeavie Smith. 2. Sheshbazzar Bentley, born December 1, 1807, died in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1874, a leading iron manufacturer of Coatesville, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Sharpless, a descendant of John and Jane (Moor) Sharpless, founders of the Sharpless family of Pennsylvania. Children: i. John Sharpless, now president of the Worth Brothers Company of Coatesville, unmarried. ii. William Penn, secretary and treasurer of the Worth Brothers Company, married Caroline Hallowell. 3. Richard J., born December 20, 1809. He was a farmer, owning a good farm on the Octoraro creek, which he later sold in order to purchase a part of the old homestead, upon which in 1848 he built a house and barn. He married Sophia Jeffries; children: i. Bennett J., born December 21, 1838, married Margaret Joy. ii. Rachel J., born August 9, 1840, married Henry K. Harlan. iii. Lydia H., born September 3, 1842, married (first) W. T. Marshall, (second) Abiah G. Hoopes. iv. Mary E., born October 7, 1844, married W. Garrett Taylor. v. Annie M., born December 19, 1846, married Frank W. Wetherell. vi. John R., born February 1, 1849, never married. vii. Thomas, born December 25, 1852, married Prudie Eddy. 4. Samuel Armet, of whom further. 5. Rachel Ann, born February 28, 1814, married John White. 6. John D., born March 16, 1816. He was a merchant at Embreville, then at Doe Run, later establishing in the lumber business at West Chester, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth M. Pyle; children: i. Margaret C., born August 4, 1856, died in infancy. ii. Herbert P., born March 2, 1861, married Caroline H. Jackson. 7. Lydia Maria, born June 26, 1818, never married. 8. Elizabeth M., born August 11, 1822, married Jacob S. Wickersham; children: i. J. Howard, born April 17, 1852, never married. ii. Mary R., January 7, 1856, never married. iii. Isabel R., married Joseph P. Leedom.

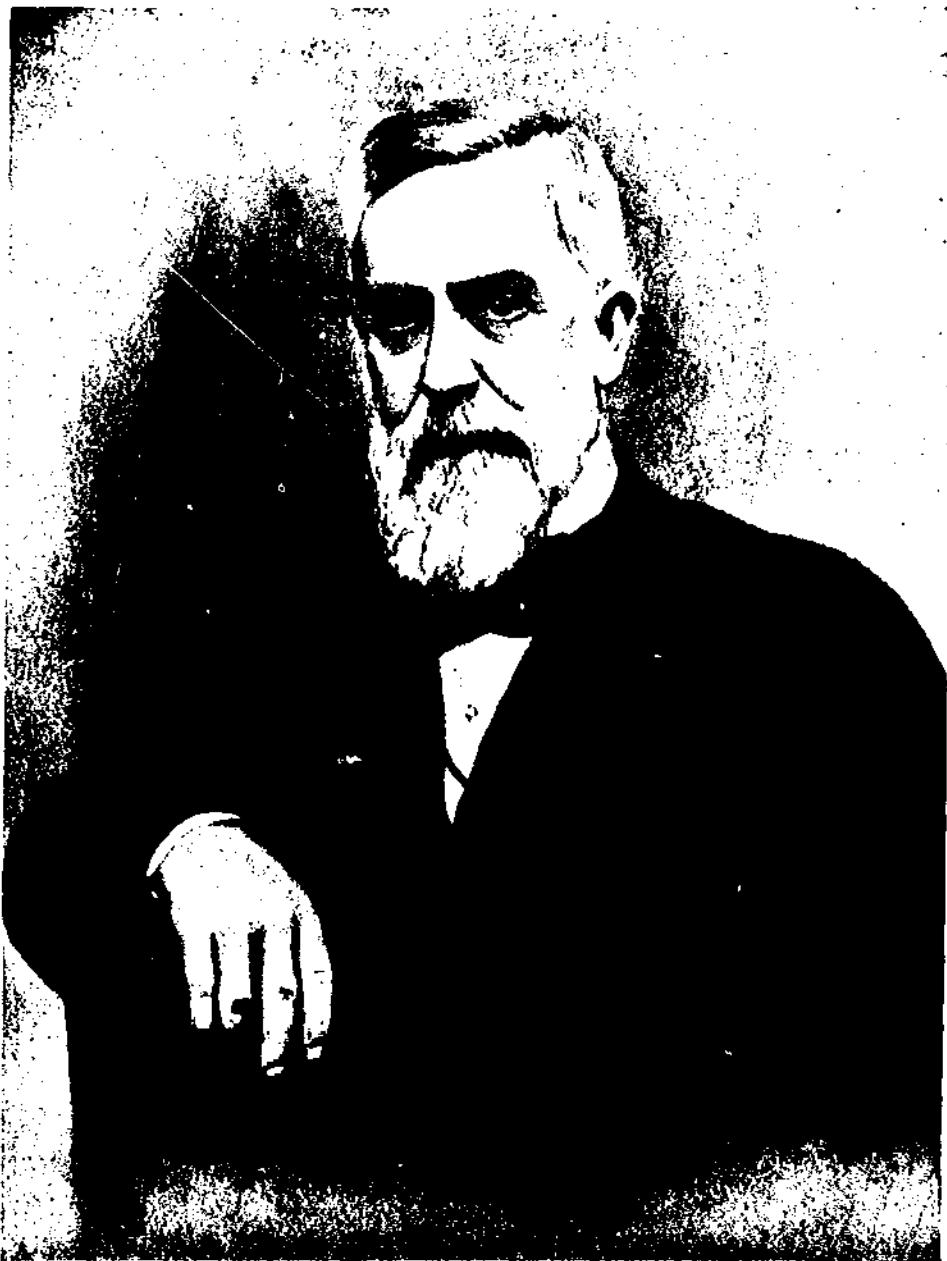
John and Lydia Worth, the parents of these children, were both members of the Society of Friends, he the head of the Meeting.

(VI) Samuel Armet, son of John (2) and Lydia (Carpenter) Worth, was born at the home farm, November 20, 1811. He was educated at the Friends school for boys, kept by Jonathan Goss. He was interested in iron manufacture for many years, but always retained his love for the soil. He was manager of the Joppa Iron Works on the Gunpowder river, twelve miles from Baltimore, from 1841 to 1846. He then moved to the Martic Iron Works, seven miles from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he lived until 1851. He then moved to a farm at Romansville, Chester county; then bought a farm at Spruce Grove, Lancaster county, on which he lived from 1852 until 1868. Then he bought a forge at Deer creek, Maryland, and engaged in the iron business there about ten years. He then returned to his farm at Oxford for about three years. He retired in 1875 and moved to West Philadelphia, where

he resided until his death in 1899. He was a director of a bank in Lancaster, Pennsylvania; in politics a Whig and Republican. He married Hester Ann Hoopes of Embreville in 1840, daughter of Joshua Hoopes, a farmer and miller, owning a grist mill on Brandywine creek, at which he died in his ninety-seventh year. Children of Samuel A. Worth: 1. Emma Matilda, married, in 1862, Bordley S. Patterson. 2. Edward, of whom further. 3. Mary Elizabeth, married Samuel E. Dickey.

(VII) Edward, second child and only son of Samuel Armet and Hester Ann (Hoopes) Worth, was born at the Joppa Iron Works, Maryland, of which his father was then manager, March 26, 1843. His father, in 1851, bought a grist mill and farm on the Octoraro creek, which was the home of Edward Worth until January 17, 1860, when he entered the employ of his uncle, Sheshbazzar, who was operating rolling mills at Coatesville, Pennsylvania. He was educated in private schools and for three years attended the Union high school at Union. He served during the civil war in an emergency cavalry regiment, which service took him into the state of Virginia; was engaged at the battle of Gettysburg, receiving a serious wound in that battle that left him with a limp as a reminder of the days of carnage, now happily past. Since 1887 Mr. Worth has been president of the Kaolin and Feldspar Company of Brandywine Summit, the largest concern in the country grinding feldspar exclusively, owning their own mines and operating their own mills. The original plant was started by William S. Manley, now deceased, and on March 25, 1887, was incorporated as the Brandywine Summit Kaolin and Feldspar Company, with Edward Worth, president, and Joseph P. Rogers, secretary and treasurer. When incorporated, the business of the company was washing china clay for potters' use and grinding feldspar used in the manufacture of all sorts of tableware and fine china, etc. The clay washing department was soon discontinued and the feldspar grinding department developed to its present large proportions, after the discovery of the largest feldspar mine in the country near Elam, Pennsylvania, now owned by the Kaolin and Feldspar Company. The immediate property covers one hundred and thirteen acres with mills and railroad sidings, besides the properties at Chester Heights, of twenty-eight acres; Elam, eighteen acres; Nottingham township, Chester county, four hundred and forty-two acres, and the Pilot property in Cecil county, Maryland, twenty-nine acres. Feldspar in its natural state is difficult to mine and extract, but the company has taken from its Elam mine or quarry, ground it into merchantable form and marketed one hundred and fifty thousand tons of this valuable mineral. They operate their mills day and night; employ on an average one hundred men and in the twenty-six years Mr. Worth has been at the head of the company, he has never had a strike or serious disagreement with his men. To the management of this valuable enterprise, Mr. Worth has given himself entirely for twenty-six years and to him is due the continuous prosperity and solid financial standing of the company. He has proved a wise executive and capable business man, highly esteemed by his associates and ranking high in the commercial world. He is a member of the Episcopal church and in political faith is a Republican. He is interested in all that concerns the public good; is a humane, thoughtful employer and a loyal enterprising, valuable citizen of the state he risked his life to defend from the invader.

He married (first) February 20, 1867, Rebecca Hayes, daughter of Dr. Samuel Hayes and Lydia (Clark) Harry, of Chester county, where Dr. Harry was a practicing physician for many years; there he died leaving issue: Dr. Samuel (2); Jesse; Washington Atlee; Victoria Ann, married Charles Wollaston; Lydia Maria, married Benjamin McCord; Rebecca Hayes, married Edward Worth. Edward Worth married (second) February 17, 1897, Sarah



W.T.W. Dickeson M.D.

Fookes Wright of Laurel, Delaware, daughter of Turpin Wright, of Seaforth, Delaware, a man of extensive inherited interests, and his wife, Jane Fookes, both living. Children of Edward Worth and his first wife, Rebecca Hayes Harry: 1. Samuel Harry, born March 26, 1868, married in 1891, Mary Strong. 2. May, born January 31, 1871, married Horace Fox. 3. Grace, born June 17, 1873, married Powell Stackhouse Jr. 4. George, born August 26, 1876, married Sarah Reed; children: Rebecca, Elmore May, George Edward. The family home of the Worths is at Media, Delaware county, where, in a beautiful residence, friends are warmly welcomed and hospitably entertained.

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**DICKESON** This name, which has been made familiar in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, by the Doctors Dickeson, both father and son, was first borne in this country by Thomas Dickeson, who came from England to New Jersey as one of the original Fenwick Company, and there founded a family which has ever since been resident in the state of New Jersey. From him sprang the Doctors Dickeson, of Delaware county.

Dr. William T. W. Dickeson was born in Woodbury, New Jersey, at the Woodbury homestead, in 1828, and died in Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, early in the morning of February 21, 1912. His preparatory education was an excellent one, and he subsequently became a student at the University of Pennsylvania. He had prepared for the profession of civil engineering, and had attained some prominence along that line, having made important surveys of coal and copper properties in North Carolina, and of coal lands in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. His ambition and taste, however, were for a medical career, and in furtherance of that ambition he took instruction in pharmacy from Dr. Gafe, of Philadelphia, and later took a course in the profession of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with honor in the class of 1849. At the age of twenty-four years he was appointed professor of agricultural chemistry at the Wagner's Free Institute of Philadelphia. Not long after he had been graduated he opened a drug store in Philadelphia, which he conducted very successfully until the outbreak of the civil war, when he enlisted. He received an appointment as assistant surgeon of the Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was later appointed surgeon, with the rank of major, of the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves. He continued in the service until this momentous conflict was ended, then returned to Pennsylvania, settling in Media, Delaware county, where the remainder of his life was spent. He established himself in the private practice of medicine and surgery, a course which was continued uninterruptedly until 1906, and in connection with this he conducted a pharmacy in Media until 1889, when he turned over the drug business to his son, William E. Dickeson, Ph. G.

Dr. Dickeson remained a student throughout his life. All the time which he could spare from his large practice was spent in scientific research, travel and study. He made no specialty of any particular line, but his genius and talents enabled him to accomplish much in various fields of medical science. He was a student of the languages, of geology, mineralogy, archaeology and art—in his later years becoming greatly interested in, and a collector of antiques. His vacations, generally spent in travel, were utilized in adding to his fund of information concerning one or the other of these studies. As a physician and surgeon he held high rank, and during all the long years of his practice in Delaware county, held the patronage of the best families of that

section. He was a member of the American Medical, the State Medical, and the Delaware County Medical societies; the American Geological Society; Delaware County Institute of Science; Bradbury Post, No. 149, Grand Army of the Republic; and of George F. Bartram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was an honored past master. In all these bodies he took a deep interest, and in all he was held in the highest esteem.

Dr. Dickeson married (first) in 1855, Eunice, daughter of Judge Burchard, of Philadelphia, and (second), in 1862, Emily M. J., youngest daughter of Jacob Snider, of Philadelphia, who was the inventor of the "Snider Rifle," and of raised type to be used in the instruction of the blind. She was born May 12, 1841. Children by the first marriage: 1. William Eunice, twin, born May 13, 1856, died in 1910. He was a chemist, and was for twenty-two years the analytical chemist in the custom house at Philadelphia. 2. Jabez Burchard, twin, born May 14, 1856, died at the age of forty-one years. He was a promising young lawyer and a highly respected man. He was a member of the Delaware County Bar Association, and practiced his profession in Media. By his second marriage Dr. Dickeson had the following named children: 3. Thomas Wilson, died at the age of eighteen months. 4. Morton Phelps, see forward.

Dr. Morton Phelps Dickeson, son of Dr. William T. W. and Emily M. J. (Snider) Dickeson, was born in Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1864. He obtained his primary and intermediate education in the Friends' School in his birthplace, later entering Shortlidge's Academy. His professional education was secured at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1886, and at the Medico-Chirurgical College of Medicine, from which he was graduated in the class of 1888, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the highest class honors in the award of the institution having been presented to him. He remained eight months as resident physician, having previously had charge of the college dispensary. Subsequently he was appointed prosector to Dr. William H. Pancoast, professor of anatomy at the college, and also served as assistant in the department of bacteriology. In 1888 he severed his professional connection with the college, and in April of that year located at Glen Riddle, and established himself in the practice of his profession there. In 1906 he returned to Media and there took up the practice of his father. In the quarter of a century which has just elapsed, Dr. Dickeson has broadened and developed as a surgeon and physician until he stands in the foremost ranks of the medical profession. He has a large practice, both in Delaware county and in Philadelphia, and possesses the entire confidence of the public by whom his skill and integrity are unquestioned. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the State and County Medical societies, and was a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners for a period of ten years. He has been a member of the State Board of Health for nine years; is an ex-president of the alumni of the Medico-Chirurgical College, and he belongs to the Philadelphia Medical Club. He is also interested in the Burmont Specialty Company, of Delaware county, a corporation formed for the manufacture of chemical specialties, and he is the supervising chemist. In 1907 Dr. Dickeson established a private sanitarium, which has been very successful, and which necessitated the purchase of additional property in 1913. He is a past state councilor of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, has served as state councilor for a period of six years, and is now a member and secretary of the finance committee of the National Council of that order. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church.

and interested in charitable works of all kinds. In political faith he is a Democrat, interested in township affairs, but is entirely devoted to his profession and has never accepted public office, other than serving six years as school director.

Dr. Dickeson married, September 21, 1907, Alice Smith, a daughter of Philip and Harriet (Dodd) Baker, of Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania, an old and prominent family of the county. At an early age she commenced the study of music with H. Ogelsby, of Chester, Pennsylvania, and at the age of twelve years showed such remarkable talent as a performer on the violin, that she obtained a scholarship and entered the Spruce Street Conservatory of Music, where she was at first a pupil of Gustave Hille, and subsequently of Herman Cosman, and under the instruction of the last named artist, and accompanied by him and his wife, she went abroad, and was accepted as a pupil of Anton Veteck, at that time concert master of the Philharmonic of Berlin. She was also fortunate enough to study under the famous Eugene Ysaye for several months. She was elected a member of the Paris Academy of Music, and is one of the only three American girls who ever achieved that distinction. She followed the profession of music as a solo violinist from 1897 until the time of her marriage, with an unprecedented amount of success. She is known throughout the country and in Europe as a violinist of great talent and a masterly technique, and her style has been compared very greatly to her credit with that of her celebrated teacher, Eugene Ysaye. She is a member of the Woman's Club and chairman of the music committee.

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Rev. William Boyd, son of William Boyd, who came to America BOYD from Scotland in 1850, was born in Philadelphia, February 5, 1852, and was for many years a minister of the Presbyterian church. Rev. Boyd married Annie E. Culver, born in Philadelphia, died in 1890, leaving three sons: 1. William Fairview, born in Glenmoore, August 21, 1877, now traveling auditor for the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, residence Lansdowne. 2. Andrew Culver (of further mention). 3. Albert Barnes, born in Glenmoore, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1881, now electrical engineer with the Diamond Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio.

Andrew Culver Boyd, second son of Rev. William and Annie E. (Culver) Boyd, was born in Glenmoore, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1879. He was early educated in the public schools of Camden, New Jersey, preparing for college at Eastburn Academy, Philadelphia, entering Princeton University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1900. Choosing the profession of law, he entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated LL.B., class of 1903. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in June, 1903, to the state and federal courts of the district in the same year and to the Delaware county bar in 1904. He is well established in general civil practice, giving but little attention to the criminal branch of his profession. He is solicitor for the Lansdowne school board and for the two building and loan associations of the county. He is a member of the state and county bar associations; George W. Bartram Lodge No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons, Media, and is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. In college athletics he was especially interested in base ball and foot ball, a love he has not outgrown. In political faith a Republican, he has always been active, was for years a member of Lansdowne borough council; is an ex-president of the Lansdowne Republican Club and a frequent delegate to party district and state conventions.

He married, October 19, 1907, Eliza G. Gross, born January 16, 1885,

in Kutztown, Berks county, Pennsylvania, daughter of William and Laura (Wanner) Gross. Children: Mildred Culver, born July 29, 1908; Andrew Culver Jr., December 8, 1909.

In April, 1893, Mr. Boyd moved to Lansdowne where he has a beautiful home at No. 120 North Lansdowne avenue. His law offices are at No. 806-807 North American Building, Philadelphia; his practice being before the courts of that city and of Delaware county.

The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved and whose prominence is not the less the result of an irreproachable life than of natural talents and acquired ability in the field of his chosen labor. Dr. Horace Furness Taylor occupies a position of distinction as a representative of the medical profession at Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, and the best evidence of his capability in the line of his chosen work is the large patronage which is accorded him. It is a well known fact that a great percentage of those who enter business life meet with failure or only a limited measure of success. This is usually due to one or more of several causes—superficial preparation, lack of close application or an unwise choice in selecting a vocation for which one is not fitted. The reverse of all this has entered into the success and prominence which Dr. Taylor has gained. His equipment for the profession has been unusually good and he has continually extended the scope of his labors through the added efficiency that comes through keeping in touch with the marked advancement that has been made by the members of the medical fraternity in the last decade.

Dr. Horace Furness Taylor was born at Wallingford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1881, and he is a son of Millard Fillmore and Hettie Carpenter (Fitch) Taylor, the former of whom is now deceased and the latter of whom is residing at Westtown, Pennsylvania. Millard Fillmore Taylor was a son of David and Elizabeth (Simmons) Taylor, natives of Westtown, Chester county, this state, where they passed their entire lives. David Taylor was a carpenter by trade and in addition to building he conducted a general merchandise business in his home town. He and his wife were devout members of the Presbyterian church. They were the parents of seven children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: Millard Fillmore, father of the doctor; George S., a native of West Chester, Pennsylvania, is there city registrar and a member of the board of health; Anna J., is the wife of Henry Cox and they maintain their home at West Chester; Frank, is a plumber by trade and lives at West Chester, Pennsylvania; Fred, is a farmer in New Jersey; Llewellyn, is a contracting plumber and has his headquarters at West Chester; Laura, is the wife of T. Bloom, of Chester, Pennsylvania.

Millard Fillmore Taylor was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1856. He grew to maturity and was educated in his native place and after his marriage he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for which concern he worked in all thirty-seven and a half years. He was station agent first at Wallingford, whence he was transferred to Upland and thence to Westtown, in which latter place his demise occurred February 2, 1910, aged fifty-four years. He was a staunch Republican in his political faith and in a fraternal way was a valued member of the Improved Order of Red Men. His religious views were in harmony with the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a zealous member. Mr. Taylor married Hettie Carpenter Fitch, who was born in Chester county,

Pennsylvania, February 21, 1854, and who is a daughter of Thomas and Mary Fitch, natives of Marshallton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Fitch was a teamster and a farmer and he resided on a farm near Marshallton for a period of forty-four years. He and his wife were both Quakers. He died at Westtown in 1899, aged seventy-nine years, and she passed to eternal rest in 1882. There were three children in the Fitch family, namely: Hettie Carpenter, mother of the doctor; Hannah, who is single, lives at West Chester; and Mary, widow of Elwood Brinton, lives in Philadelphia. After the demise of her husband Mrs. Taylor succeeded him in his position as station agent at Westtown, Pennsylvania, and she continues as such at the present time, in 1913. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor: Dr. Horace Furness, the immediate subject of this review; and John Wyeth, who is deceased.

To the public schools of his native place Dr. Horace Furness Taylor is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which included a course in the Friends' High School, West Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1898 he was graduated in the Swarthmore Preparatory School and in the fall of that year was matriculated as a student in the University of Pennsylvania, in the medical department of which famed institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1903, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He received his initial experience as a physician and surgeon as an interne in the Chester County Hospital, where he remained for six months, at the expiration of which he entered the Chester Hospital, where he remained for an equal period of time. In 1904 he entered upon the independent practice of his profession at Punxsutawney, in Jefferson county, remaining there for three months and going thence to Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, in which latter place he was located for two months.

March 14, 1904, marks the advent of Dr. Taylor at Ridley Park, in Delaware county, where he bought out the practice of an old and established physician and where he has since maintained his professional headquarters. During the early part of his residence here his work was confined to a general medical practice, and later he began to branch off into surgery also. He has met with unqualified success both as physician and as surgeon, having accomplished several almost miraculous cures. February 10, 1910, he opened up a private hospital on the old Joseph Burk property at Ridley Park but by 1913 his practice had grown so extensive that he was forced to seek more spacious headquarters. In the latter year he erected a modern hospital directly opposite his old place of business. This building is thirty-six by seventy feet in lateral dimensions and is three stories high. It contains thirty beds and requires the aid of a staff of seven nurses. The institution is known as the Taylor Hospital and from the time of its inception it was a charitable concern to a certain degree, Dr. Taylor standing the charity, but in 1913 it received recognition from the state and now has a state fund for its charity patients.

Dr. Taylor is coroner's physician and is a member of the Ridley Park board of health. In connection with his medical work he is a valued and appreciative member of the Delaware County Medical Society and of the Philadelphia Medical Club. Although not a politician nor an office seeker, he is a stalwart Republican in his political convictions and is a member of the Delaware County Republican Committee. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with Prospect Lodge, No. 578, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; with Broad Race Consistory, at Philadelphia; and with Lulu Temple, Mystic Shrine.

October 12, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Taylor to Miss Katherine Grace Manly, a daughter of Charles Manly. Dr. and Mrs. Taylor have one son, Horace Howard Furness Jr., whose birth occurred January 22, 1910.

The professional career of Dr. Taylor excites the admiration and has won the respect of his contemporaries, and in a calling in which one has to gain reputation by merit he has advanced steadily until he is acknowledged as the superior of most of the members of the profession in Delaware county, having long since left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few.

BRIGHTON The ancestral seat of the Brighton family of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was Spaulding, Lincolnshire, England, where Thomas, the father of the American emigrant, spent his entire life. He was a contractor and did a great deal of work, draining and reclaiming the waste marsh lands of the locality. Both he and his wife were

life-long members of the church of England. He died in 1900, aged eighty-four years. He married Mahala Bradford, died in 1906, aged eighty-one years. Children: 1. Edward, a farmer of Old Leak, England; married Polly Burgess. 2. Betsey, deceased; married Richard Hunt. 3. Sarah Ann, deceased; married John Gray. 4. Thomas, deceased; married Amy ——. 5. Polly, deceased; married Charles Maltby. 6. George, deceased; a hotel-proprietor; married Agnes Donaldson. 7. Mahala, deceased; married Benjamin Britton. 8. Abram, of whom further. 9. Samuel, married Elizabeth Bailey. 10. Lourina, deceased; married John Smith; have a son living at St. Davids, Nebraska. 11. Maria, deceased, married Walter Wiley. 12. William, deceased; a farmer. 13. Rose,

deceased; married Alfred Flowers. 14. Charles, a minister of the church of England; broke down his health in church service and died aged twenty-three years.

(II) Abram, son of Thomas and Mahala (Bradford) Brighton, was born in Spaulding, Lincolnshire, England, January 31, 1858. He had little opportunity as a boy to attend school, and began to earn his own living when twelve years of age, working on the farm of Thomas Dennison. After four years at farm labor he became a coachman in Spaulding. After his marriage he was proprietor of the hotel in Spaulding for four years, also managing the "White Horse" hotel in Boston, England, until 1885, when he immigrated to America. He settled in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and for one year tried farming, giving this up in favor of the livery business, which he conducted in Media, Pennsylvania. After two years he moved to Upland, where he was employed by John P. Crozer for eight years. In March, 1893, he came to Chester, where for eight years he conducted a restaurant and for twelve years was proprietor of a hotel. He has since sold the business but still retains possession of the property. In 1913 he sold a valuable piece of farm land in Middletown township, Delaware county. Since leaving the hotel business he has acquired considerable real estate, including his own home on West Fifth street, Chester. In 1900, Mr. Brighton sent for his nephew, Edward Brighton, and secured for him a position. Benefitted by this opportunity, Edward has risen steadily in



business life and is now a merchant of Norwood, Pennsylvania. In 1900 another of the family, Samuel, came to the United States and is employed by his brother, Edward. In politics, Mr. Brighton is a strong sympathizer with the Republican party. He holds membership in Lodge No. 488, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Chester; Knights of Pythias, of Media; and the Foresters, of Chester. Both he and his wife are members of St. Paul's Church, of Chester. For his steady and rapid rise in life, Mr. Brighton cannot be given too high praise or too hearty congratulation. Coming to a strange land he had every obstacle before him, with the further handicaps of a lack of funds and ignorance of the customs of the country. It is greatly to his credit that at the present time he is a retired business man of competent fortune, liked and respected for the qualities that have raised him from obscurity to prominence. Perhaps the greatest factor in his success has been the gentle encouragement and never-failing faith of his wife, Jane Laughton, whom he married September 3, 1879, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Drayton) Laughton, of Hibelstow, Lincolnshire, England; he was a farmer and died in 1893, both were members of the Church of England. Children of George and Elizabeth Drayton: Jane, of previous mention, married Abram Brighton; Jacob William, deceased, married and had issue; Polly, deceased; James, lives in Newcastle, England; Charles, lives in Soxelby, England; Sarah, lives in England; Harry, lives in Media, Pennsylvania; Samuel, lives in England. Children of Abram and Jane (Laughton) Brighton: 1. Mary Ann Laura, married Joseph Johnson, a commission merchant, of Chester; son, Abram. 2. Minnie Marie, married Clarence Cooper, a commission merchant, of Chester, son, James Branghton. 3. Roslyn, married George Scholterer, superintendent of the Fayette Brick Works of Chester; daughter, Jane Laughton.

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William C. Alexander, a prominent member of the bar of ALEXANDER Delaware county, and active in political and community affairs, is a native of that county, born in Thornbury, November 12, 1870, son of Thomas B. and Maggie C. Alexander. His youth was clouded with sorrow and misfortune. He was only five years old when his father met his death in an accident on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad. Of her two children—William C. and Bertha—the widowed mother had lost the latter at the age of seven months, only a month prior to the death of the father. In order to support herself and her only remaining child, she became a nurse, and heroically struggled along, keeping her son in school until he was eleven years old, when, overborne by her labors and being in ill health, she was obliged to relinquish her profession and take up her home with her father, William Cloud, her son going to live with an uncle, G. Pearson Cloud, on his farm in East Goshen township, Chester county. Here her young son earned his board and clothes and schooling in the country school. He enjoyed the favorable advantage of having for teacher during a portion of this time, W. Roger Fronefield, now a leading member of the Media bar, to whom he is indebted for much of the best formative influences of his early years, and who subsequently became his warm personal friend and law preceptor.

In his young manhood Mr. Alexander was for a time a student in the famous West Chester Normal School, and became so excellent a scholar that he served acceptably for two terms as a teacher in the Kennet township schools. He subsequently completed a course in Prickett's Business College, Philadelphia, after which he secured employment with the John M. Rowe Son & Company in the capacity of shipping clerk, later relinquishing the position to enter the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as clerk in the trans-

portation department at Broad street, Philadelphia, and where he remained for six years. Meantime he gave his evenings to the study of law, under his former school teacher, Mr. Fronefield, and, as he progressed, he gave up his railroad position and became assistant to the recorder of deeds of Delaware county, under Recorder Thomas D. Young. The latter work was more in line with his ambition, also affording him greater opportunity for his law studies, and on March 2d, 1897, he was admitted to the bar of Delaware county, and at once entered upon practice in Media, his present residence, and where his abilities have brought to him a large and influential clientele. He was for some years solicitor for the Directors of the Poor of Delaware county. He is a Republican in politics.

Mr. Alexander married, May 7, 1892, Mae F., daughter of John D. and Mary E. Erisman, her father a florist, of Kennett Square. Children: Beatrice Zadie, born November 22, 1893, and Jay Cooke, born May 13, 1905.

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The Taylor family of Pennsylvania which boasts of Bayard TAYLOR Taylor, the noted American author, among its members, traces its descent from Thomas Taylor, of Wales, and who, according to the record left by Ruth Woolens, written when she was eighty-four years of age, had five sons: Stephen, Job, Joel, William and John.

(II) John, son of Thomas Taylor, married, in 1769, Dinah Bailey; children: Job, Stephen, William (of further mention), Rachel, married —— Pierce; Elizabeth, married —— Mendenhall; John Levi, Hannah, Mary, Joel, Abner; Lydia, married —— Pierce; Reuben; Sarah, married Richard Taylor.

(III) William, son of John and Dinah (Bailey) Taylor, died at Hockessin, September 4, 1829. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends, of which sect he was a preacher. He married, 1798, Anne Mercer, died at Fairville (now Mendenhall), Pennsylvania, October, 1857. Children: 1. Samuel, born June 3, 1799; married Mary Cloud. 2. Job, born December 27, 1800; married Susan Yeatman. 3. Elisha, born September 27, 1802. 4. William, born May 4, 1804; married (first) Elizabeth Hood, (second) Deborah Bye. 5. Elizabeth, born August 24, 1805; married Caleb Sharpless. 6. Amos, born April 1, 1807. 7. Sarah, born October 13, 1808; married William Woods. 8. Isaac, born April 20, 1810; married Letitia Davis. 9. Hannah, born March 21, 1812; married Joseph R. Mendenhall. 10. Lydia, born October 13, 1814; married Dutton Ottley. 11. Ann, born December 20, 1817; married (first) Benjamin Sharpless, (second) Hugh Passmore. 12. David Wilson (of further mention). 13. Jesse, born October 3, 1820; married, October 20, 1844, Hannah Mendenhall. 14. Ruth, born June 16, 1822; married Theodore Woolens.

(IV) David Wilson, son of William and Anne (Mercer) Taylor, was born at Hockessin, Delaware, February 10, 1819, died there October 22, 1895. He spent his early years at the family home, leaving when he was nineteen years of age and traveling extensively through the west. Returning east, he purchased farms in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia and New Jersey, successively, following the farmer's occupation until his death. In politics he was a Republican, but never held any public office. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. He married, December 30, 1851, Elizabeth Jane, born January 17, 1824, died at Willowdale, Chester county, Pennsylvania, daughter of John, a farmer of Chadds Ford, and Margaret (Hannum) Pyle. Children of David Wilson and Elizabeth Jane (Pyle) Taylor: 1. Newton Pyle, born January 19, 1853. 2. Pusey Phillips (of further mention). 3.

William, born December 22, 1857, died in infancy. 4. Martha W., born September 21, 1860; married, March 10, 1880, Sharpless Nathan Cox, born September 21, 1847; children: Elizabeth Taylor, born May 14, 1882; Isaac Garrett, August 16, 1884, married March 17, 1909, Amy W. Eastman, and had a son, Carroll, born December 19, 1911; Taylor Mitchell, born November 17, 1886; Lydia Hannah, born January 28, 1888; Wayne S., born March 16, 1890; Howard Newton, born July 24, 1892; Sharpless Nathan (2), born October 14, 1893; Ruth Woolens, born February 26, 1896; Alice Benjamin, born March 27, 1897; Mabel Adalaide, born February 19, 1899. 5. Levis Walter, born June 16, 1864; married, February 26, 1896, Lillian Croues.

(V) Pusey Phillips, second child and son of David Wilson and Elizabeth Jane (Pyle) Taylor, was born at Centreville, Delaware, October 23, 1855. Here his early years were spent, but upon arriving at mature age he purchased the property of William Twaddell, whose ancestors were of revolutionary fame. The farm of two hundred and twelve acres, surrounded on nearly all sides by Brandywine creek, whose meanderings give it a natural boundary far more beautiful, serviceable and enduring than any of human making. In front of his home is the meeting place of Pennsylvania and Delaware, so that from the front porch one may look into Chester and New Castle counties. Upon the estate are the ruins of an old powder mill used during the revolution. The Twaddell forbear who owned the property at the time, could not, in adherence to the pacific principles of his faith, that of a Friend, manufacture powder to be used in such a cause, but consummated a very effective compromise with his conscience, by which he turned over the mill and all its appliances to a neighbor of less severe belief. The dwelling in which Mr. Taylor lives is of stone, erected over one hundred and fifty years ago, of old colonial architecture. Mr. Taylor owns many fine cattle, and conducts an excellent dairy. He also specializes in the raising of wheat and potatoes. Both he and his wife are members of the Brandywine Baptist Church. Politically he is an Independent, and has never held office.

He married, December 23, 1891, Mary A. Turner, of Pleasant Hill, Delaware county, daughter of William, born in Manchester, England, April 16, 1837, and Mary C. (Walker) Turner. William Turner was a son of Abram Turner, a cotton manufacturer, and Margaret (Ryder) Turner, of Manchester, England, who had two children: William (of previous mention), married Mary A. Walker; and Richard Thomas, unmarried, died June, 1911. Children of Pusey Phillips and Mary A. (Turner) Taylor: 1. Margaret Flaville, born at Mermaid, Delaware, November 5, 1892. 2. William F., born at Hockessin, Delaware, February 15, 1894. 3. Bayard L., born in Hockessin, Delaware, February 7, 1896. 4. Walter Chandler, born in Walnut Green, Delaware, May 23, 1898. 5. Frederick Ervin, born in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1900. 6. Philip Pusey, born in Chadds Ford Junction, October 18, 1904. 7. Newell Converse, born in Chadds Ford, "Windtryst," October 23, 1908.

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**CORSON** The family founded by Cornelius Corssen, a French Protestant who fled from France on the same vessel that brought Henri de La Tourette, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, has numbered many eminent physicians. Perhaps the best known in our own day was Dr. Hiram Corson, now deceased, the foremost champion of his time for the right of women to practice the medical profession. Dr. Hiram Corson was a brother of Charles Corson, the grandfather of Dr. Susan R. Corson, of Lansdowne, all tracing their descent from Cornelius Corssen, who settled on

Staten Island, New York, where his will was probated in 1693. The line of descent is through Benjamin, first, second and third; the first Benjamin, son of Cornelius, the emigrant settling in Bucks county in 1726, bringing a son, Benjamin (2), who married in Buck's county, Maria Suydam; their son, Benjamin (3) married Sarah Dungan. Both the Corsons and the Dungans were wealthy, as wealth was estimated in those days and had agreed that each should give the young couple "as much as the other" towards their "setting out," but a dispute arose between the families, with the result that neither family gave anything, the newly-weds beginning life on a rented farm in Dublin township, then in Philadelphia county.

Joseph Corson, son of Benjamin (3) Corson, was born in Dublin township, March 15, 1764, married, in 1786, Hannah Dickinson and had eleven children, including Dr. Hiram (of previous mention), and Charles, grandfather of Dr. Susan R. Corson.

Charles Corson, third son of Joseph Corson, was born January 22, 1801. He married Sarah Egbert and they for more than forty years lived on their large farm in Lower Providence township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was intensely opposed to slavery, his house being a station on the "underground railway" and many a slave was forwarded from there to more northern points and freedom. His sixth child was John Jacobs.

John Jacobs Corson was born January 5, 1839, died in Norristown, Pennsylvania, in 1912. He was a successful business man, real estate dealer, lawyer and financier of that city for many years and a man of high character. He married, April 8, 1872, Rebecca Pawling Freedley, born in Norristown in 1847, daughter of Henry Freedley, and a great-granddaughter of Joseph Heister, a former governor of Pennsylvania; children: Nellie, Pathologist in Dr. Ludlum's Sanitarium in Philadelphia; Dr. Susan R. (of further mention); Alice, a noted artist, who for three consecutive seasons held a scholarship in the Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia; John J., a real estate dealer in Norristown; Henry Freedley, also in the real estate business in Norristown; Paula, married Kenneth Patton, now United States Consul at Rome, Italy; Russel, a law student at the University of Pennsylvania; Dorothy, yet a student.

Dr. Susan R. Corson, second child of John Jacobs and Rebecca Pawling (Freedley) Corson, was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1876. After a course in public and preparatory school, she entered Swarthmore College, whence she was graduated B. S., class of 1897. The love of the medical profession was in her blood and encouraged by the achievement of so many Doctors Corson of the past, she entered the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, from whence she was graduated M. D., class of 1901. After spending a year in the Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia, she located in Lansdowne in 1902 and began the private practice of her profession. She is, in addition to her large general practice, attending physician to Miss Brewster's school for backward children and to the Church Home for Children at Angora, Pennsylvania. A woman of culture, energy and ambition, Dr. Corson has worthily upheld the family name and justifies in her own career, the long and arduous fight made by her great uncle, Dr. Hiram Corson, for woman's recognition by the medical profession.

In 1912, Dr. Corson erected a home at Garrettford, Delaware county, but continues her office at No. 8 East Baltimore avenue, in Lansdowne.

Prior to 1830, Ernest and Adyessha Hilton, born and married HILTON in Germany, came to Pennsylvania, settling in Lycoming county, where Ernest Hilton died prior to 1843, leaving his widow with four daughters and a son, George. The widow came to Philadelphia with her children in 1843, but when the cholera became epidemic in the city the family was broken up, the children being sent to different places to avoid the dread disease. Becoming thus separated in early life the children grew up as strangers, losing all trace of one another.

George, only son of Ernest and Adyessha Hilton, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1835. He was eight years of age when his mother came to Philadelphia with her children. When the family was broken up he was placed under the care of John Justice, a farmer, owning Sweet Brier farm, now a part of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. He was an inmate of the Justice home about five years. He was then thirteen years of age, a strong and hearty boy, very desirable and useful help on a farm. From the age of thirteen to seventeen years he worked for Henry Cochspurger, a truckman and farmer. He had never received wages for his labors with these men, board and clothes being his only compensation. Pennies that fell in his way were carefully hoarded, and of these he had seven hundred carefully stored away on which to begin life. With this sum, and his nine years' experience at farming, he left the Cochspurger home, finding employment with Mrs. Betsey Grover, who owned a farm of sixty acres. He took charge of this farm and caused it to yield so satisfactorily that he remained with Mrs. Grover until her death five years later. He then came to Delaware county, engaging with William Gardner, then owning the Bullock farm. He remained with Mr. Gardner five years, when he was stricken with typhoid fever. In 1859 he was placed in charge of a farm owned by a Mr. Damon. This farm, then in Darby township, is now included within the corporate limits of the borough of Darby. After seven years of successful management of the Damon farm he entered the employ of William Jackson, a farmer, living on the Chester road. In 1869 he became manager of a farm owned by Henry Sloan, continuing until the death of Mr. Sloan in 1874. Mr. Hilton then rented the property, converting it into a truck farm and disposing of his products in the Philadelphia markets. He continued there, prospering abundantly, for eighteen years, when he retired from active labor, having spent forty-nine years, from 1843 until 1892, in active work as a farmer. In the latter year he erected his present comfortable home in Darby borough at Fifth and Greenway streets, where he has continuously resided since its completion. He is also the owner of seven other dwellings in the borough. The earnings of his years of toil have been judiciously invested, and his store of wealth has grown from the seven hundred pennies of his boyhood to an ample competence for his old age. His life has been well spent and he is rich in the esteem of his many friends and acquaintances. A Republican in politics, he has served eighteen years as member of the borough council. Also has been a director for seventeen years of the King-sessing Building and Loan Association of Paschall.

Mr. Hilton married, May 3, 1858, Mary Ann Cain, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1838, daughter of John Cain, born in England, a carpenter, and his wife, Mary Ann Adams, who died in Darby in 1904, aged sixty-six years. Their children: Robert, Edward, John, Emma, deceased, and Mary. Children of George and Mary Ann (Cain) Hilton: 1. Martha B., born January 27, 1859; married William J. Wright; children: Harry E. and George H. 2. George W., born June 27, 1860; married Catherine Simons; children: William J., George W. (2), Anna, Garrett and Grace. 3. John C., born April

11. 1862, died July 7, 1903; married Emma Kurtz; children: Mattie W.; Mary A., married Charles Stuart, of Philadelphia.

**LUKENS** The Lukens were among the earliest settlers in Germantown, now a part of the city of Philadelphia. Jan Lucken was the first of whom we have record. He was one of the thirteen heads of families who arrived in Philadelphia, October 8, 1683, as passengers on the "Concord," William Jeffries, master, after a voyage of almost eleven weeks. Some were from Germany and some from Holland, and it is not known with certainty from which of these two countries Jan Lucken came. His wife, Mary, doubtless newly married, accompanied him. They were Mennonites at the time of their arrival, but at a later date became identified with the Friends. His name became Anglicized to John, and in time Lucken passed into Lukens. John Lukens and Arnold Clinken were appointed overseers of the Germantown Meeting, 1 mo. 25, 1706, and he was frequently a representative thence to the quarterly meeting. By occupation he was a weaver. His will is dated 8 mo. 9, 1741, and was proven January 24, 1744. His widow died in 1742 at the age of eighty-two years. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born 7 mo. 28, 1684, married, 1717, Edward White. 2. Elsje (Alice), born 5 mo. 10, 1686, married, 1706, John Conrad. 3. William, born 12 mo. 22, 1687-8, married about 10 mo. 1710, Elizabeth, daughter of Reynier Teison (Tyson). 4. Sarah, born 7 mo. 19, 1689. 5. John, born 9 mo. 27, 1691, married, 1711, Margaret Kuster. 6. Mary, born 11 mo. 18, 1693, married, 1712, John Gerrit (Jarrett). 7. Peter, born 1 mo. 30, 1696, married, 1719, Gainor Evans. 8. Hannah, born 5 mo. 25, 1698, married, 1716, Samuel Daniel, son of Francis Daniel Pastorius. 9. Mathias, born 8 mo. 13, 1700, married, 1721, Ann Johnson. 10. Abraham, born 7 mo. 16, 1703, married Mary Marle and Elizabeth Walker. 11. Joseph, born 9 mo. 3, 1705, married, 1728, Susanna Marle. The family traced in this review is directly descended from the pioneer ancestor, Jan Lucken, but it is somewhat difficult to ascertain accurately through which son this descent is traceable.

(I) William Lukens, who was probably born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, owned an excellent farm there in Horsham township, and died on his homestead. He was a devout member of the Society of Friends. He married and had a number of children, of whom those who grew to maturity were: Jacob; Jonathan, see forward; Charles.

(II) Jonathan, son of William Lukens, was born on the farm of his father in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was the owner of a small farm there on which he resided many years, but at the time of his death he was living with his daughter, Mary Ann Hutchinson. He married (first) Sarah Kinderdine, and had: 1. William P., see forward. 2. Joseph, died in 1897 on a farm in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; he married Mary Paul Worrall. 3. Mary Ann, deceased, married George Hutchinson, who died in Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Lukens married (second) ——, and had children: 4. John, who was starved to death at the Andersonville Prison during the civil war. 5. Charles, died in Philadelphia. 6. Edwin, lives in Macungie, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. 7. Elwood, died in infancy.

(III) William P., son of Jonathan and Sarah (Kinderdine) Lukens, was born in Horsham township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and died July 3, 1900. He received a common school education and was brought up on the farm, and commenced to assist in its cultivation at the usual age at which farmers' sons commenced at that time. He removed to Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, about 1868, his wife owning some property there, and



*Greystone*  
*Residence of J. Parry Lukens*

spent the remainder of his life there. He was a member of the Society of Friends but his wife was not a member of any denomination. Active in the affairs of the Republican party, he was honored with public office, and served a considerable time as supervisor of the township. He was a man of great influence and prominence in the community, and was known for his public spirit, and for his liberal response in all matters of charity. He married Mary Worrall Parry, born in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and died in October, 1905. Children: 1. Edith P., died young. 2. J. Parry, see forward. 3. Elizabeth, married B. Frank Compton, and lives in Ridley township. 4. Sarah K., married William W. Downing; and lives in Berwyn, Pennsylvania. 5. William, see forward. (See Worrall line forward).

(IV) J. Parry, son of William P. and Mary Worrall Lukens, was born in Horsham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1854, and his early years were spent there. After attending the Friends' School for a time he became a pupil at the Chester Academy, from which he was graduated with honor. His first business position was as a clerk in a store at Leiperville, now Crum Lynne, in 1874. The following year in association with his uncle, Joseph K. Lukens, he purchased the interests of Mendenhall & Johnson, the firm name being changed to J. K. & J. P. Lukens, and this partnership was in force until November, 1877. In association with B. Frank Compton he purchased the large store of B. F. Pretty at Upland, Pennsylvania, having sold his interest in his previous business to J. K. Lukens. The new enterprise was operated under the firm name of Lukens & Compton, and was continued thus until 1890, when Mr. Lukens purchased the interest of his partner, conducted the business alone for two years and then sold it in the spring of 1892 to B. Frank Compton. He removed to Wissahickon and was employed by A. & P. Roberts in the Pencoyd Iron Works for one year, when he purchased a grocery, meat and provision establishment at Ardmore, but sold this again in 1896. He then became the agent for a western concern which manufactured sewer pipes and fire clay products, and later became the eastern agent of the American Sewer Pipe Company, which was in existence from 1900 to 1912. During this time he was gradually establishing himself in independent business along the line of these products and in 1912 resigned his position as agent. Since that time he has been in business on his own account. Mr. Lukens has also been considerably interested in real estate matters. In 1897 he purchased the Wood-Lynne Coal, Feed and Material Yard, which he conducted alone for a period of two years, then for three years as the senior partner in the firm of Lukens & Lewis. He sold this business in 1903 to his partner, Lewis C. Lewis. He still retains his interest in a large amount of property in Chester City in the borough of Upland and in Ridley township. He has lived in Ridley township since 1897, and since 1905, upon the death of his mother, he has resided on the old Worrall homestead, the residence on which was erected in 1768. At that time it was considered one of the finest and best homes in Delaware county. Mr. Lukens had this dwelling thoroughly repaired in 1913, but retained all the colonial features and relics, simply modernizing it by the introduction of gas, water, electric light, heating, etc, and it is now the most commodious and best equipped house of its kind in the county. It is situated on a large, rectangular plot of ground of twenty-seven acres, bounded on three sides by Fairview road, Bullen's Lane and Crum creek, and has one of the best springs in the county. In political matters Mr. Lukens gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is a member of L. H. Scott Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Chester, Pennsylvania. Mr. Lukens married, October 2, 1889, Irene S. Compton, born

in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, died February 7, 1909. They have had children: 1. Mary Worrall, born January 5, 1891, was graduated from Ridley Park High School. 2. William Penn, born September 20, 1894; was graduated from the Ridley Park High School, and then went to Swarthmore College, and was graduated from the department of engineering of that institution. He is now employed in the model room of the Chalmers' Auto Company, Detroit, Michigan. 3. Edith W., born June 18, 1896; at Ardmore, Pennsylvania; she was graduated from the West Chester Normal School in June, 1912.

(IV) William, son of William P. and Mary Worrall Lukens, was born in Horsham, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was educated at the Gilbert Academy; he then engaged in general mercantile business, being in the employ of an older brother at Upland, Pennsylvania. In 1889 he became an employee of H. S. Burbank & Company, of No. 16 North 8th street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a traveling salesman, his territory covering Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, West Virginia and Delaware. At the end of thirteen years with this concern he formed a connection with George C. Batcheller & Company, covering the same territory, and has been associated with this firm up to the present time. For the past few years Mr. Lukens has been actively engaged in real estate matters, the main field of his operations being Ridley township and Chester, Pennsylvania. He is also the proprietor of the Russell House at Thomasville, Georgia, and spends the greater part of each winter there. His religious affiliations are with the Society of Friends. He is a member of the L. H. Scott Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Chester, Pennsylvania. The home of Mr. Lukens is a beautiful old stone house, built in 1794 by his maternal great-grandfather, William Worrall. It is surrounded by fifty acres of the old Worrall homestead. Mr. Lukens married, July 15, 1896, Lila H. Willie, born in Lloyd, Jefferson county, Florida, and they have had children: 1. James Willie, a student in the Ridley Park High School. 2. Elizabeth Parry, a student at the same institution.

(The Worrall Line).

(I) Peter Worrall, a native of Cheshire county, England, purchased, March 21, 1681, of William Penn, five hundred acres of land in Marple township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He cleared and improved this and, in 1699, conveyed one hundred and sixty acres of it to his son, Peter.

(II) Peter (2), son of Peter (1) Worrall, the immigrant, died at an advanced age in 1749.

(III) Jonathan, son of Peter (2) Worrall, was an orthodox Quaker. In 1752 he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He married, 1727, Mary Taylor, who was a daughter of an early provincial legislator.

(IV) William, son of Jonathan and Mary (Taylor) Worrall, was born December 29, 1730, died December 23, 1826. He had nine brothers and sisters, of whom four lived to more than ninety years, and one attained the advanced age of one hundred and four years. He built a large stone house on the land purchased by his father in Ridley township, and so excellent was the construction of this, that it is still in use by some of his descendants. He also built the first barn in that section of the country, and people came from far and wide to see it. During the time of the revolution, the British were destroying millstones wherever they could. William Worrall's neighbor, a miller, came to him for advice as to how he could protect his millstones. Mr. Worrall advised him to bring them to him and he would conceal them in his haymow; this was done and the ruse was a decided success, the stones being saved..

Later the British were quartered on the farm, and Mr. Worrall was in great alarm lest they discover the millstones, as they were using the hay for fodder, but they remained undiscovered, as the troops were called to the battle of Brandywine before a sufficient quantity of hay had been used. The county treasurer brought the public funds to Mr. Worrall, and he buried them under the path which led from his house to the barn. Before the stone residence was built they lived in a log cabin and some of its doors with latch strings are still in use, and they are still "hanging out." The locks on some of the doors, which were sent from England, had been put on upside down, and they are used in this condition up to the present time. Mr. Worrall was a Quaker, but, although it was against the belief of this denomination to enter into warfare, his brother Jacob took part in the battle of Trenton against the Hessians. Mr. Worrall married Phoebe, daughter of Nathaniel and Ann Grubb, of Grubb's Mills, Chester county, Pennsylvania; Nathaniel Grubb was for ten years a member of the continental congress.

(V) Nathaniel, son of William and Phoebe (Grubb) Worrall, was born August 14, 1769, died in January, 1836. He married Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Edith (Daws) Paul. Children of Nathaniel and Mary (Paul) Worrall: 1. Edith Paul. 2. Jonathan. 3. William. 4. Phoebe. 5. Eliza. Edith Paul Worrall married Jacob Parry and had children: Mary Worrall, Elizabeth and Phoebe Ann. Mary Worrall Parry married William P. Lukens (see Lukens).

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**McCULLOUGH** Cornelius McCullough, of Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a highly respected citizen of that place, descends from honorable, hardworking Irish forbears. The family for many generations has been settled in county Donegal, Ireland, and there the name McCullough stands for integrity, uprightness and energy. The United States, especially Pennsylvania, has been enriched by the emigration of a part of it to these shores, since by its coming the members have added to the wealth of the country by their labor.

(I) John McCullough, father of Cornelius McCullough, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, and died in 1904, in Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, by being run over by a train on the Pennsylvania railroad. He early began to fight life's battles, as his parents had a large family and he was among the eldest. After his marriage in Ireland he decided to come to the United States, and in 1869, he emigrated, landed in Philadelphia, and settled at Summit Hill, Pennsylvania. For a time he was forced to accept any kind of work that was offered him, and was employed in the coal mines. He later sought and received employment with the Pennsylvania railroad, remaining with that company for twenty-six years. He lived, in the meantime, at Stockton and Kellyville, now Burnmont, Pennsylvania. Before his death he moved to Lansdowne, where he eventually met with the accident that caused his death. Both he and his wife were members of the Roman Catholic church, and the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, for twenty-nine years, and to the Kellyville Society for some years. They were devout, God-fearing people, and reared their children in the faith of their fathers. He was a staunch Democrat, and after securing his naturalization papers, he voted with and worked for the party. He was one of the best known and most liked men in his line of work, and his death was regretted alike by his company and fellow laborers. He married, in county Donegal, Anna Dougherty, born there, and died in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, in 1905. Children: 1. Patrick, born in county Donegal, Ireland; superintendent of the Charles Gilpin Construction

Company; resides in Philadelphia. 2. James, born in county Donegal, house painter in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. 3. Anna, born in county Donegal, married James Shane, of Lake View, Pennsylvania. 4. Mary, born in county Donegal, widow of John Milloy, resides in Philadelphia. 5. Sarah, born in county Donegal, married Frank Bonner, died in 1899. 6. Cornelius, of whom further. Two children died young in Ireland.

(II) Cornelius McCullough, son of John and Anna (Dougherty) McCullough, was born February 14, 1876, in Stockton, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the St. Charles School at Kellyville, Pennsylvania, and on leaving entered the employ of a silversmith in Philadelphia, where he learned thoroughly the manufacture of silverware and jewelry cases, in both of which he became expert and artistic. For three years he was thus engaged, giving his employer the greatest satisfaction. He then engaged with Gara, McGinly and Company to study practical architecture and roofing. So highly were his services appreciated that he remained in their employ for eleven years. In June, 1900, he opened up in the same line of business for himself, at Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, and met with such unprecedented success that he was emboldened to add metal work to his output. In this line he has had the greatest success, much beyond his most sanguine expectations. He keeps a force of fifteen experts constantly employed, and does a large and ever increasing business in Philadelphia and the suburbs, with about forty per cent. of the output going to Philadelphia. This is due to his sharp oversight of his plant, to his determination to succeed and his effort to reach new patrons. He is one of the progressive citizens of Lansdowne, and since locating there has assisted in building up its industrial fame. In politics he is independent, voting for the man he thinks best suited to the office. He has served four years as building inspector for Lansdowne and three years as chief of its fire department. Like his forbears, he is a Roman Catholic, and he and his wife are members of the St. Philomenas Church. He is a Knight of Columbus, standing high in its councils; a member of the Order of Elks and of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, and belongs to the Master Sheet Metal Workers, one of the important labor organizations of the state of Pennsylvania. He married, October 16, 1902, Anna M. Brown, a native of Lansdowne, and daughter of Michael Brown. Children: 1. Francis. 2. Cornelius. 3. Anna. 4. William. 5. Marie.

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The English family of New Jersey has long been settled in ENGLISH that commonwealth. Behind it lies a long and interesting history of persecution and resistance, of daring and accomplishment that reads like a romance from the pen of Sir Walter Scott or James Fenimore Cooper. An ancestor was a co-religionist of John Bunyan, the inspired shoemaker, and only escaped imprisonment with him by leaving England for Scotland, and sailing thence for the Low Country, where in a measure liberty to worship as one pleased was granted. After a time he went to Switzerland, remained there for a year or two, but a desire to see his own country once more, his family and early friends again, drew him to his native land. For many years thereafter the English government offered a reward for his apprehension, claiming that he had incited to riot members of the various Baptist congregations. This was never proven, and as he continued to elude the vigilance of the corrupt officers of the law, he was not taken. The judgment was finally suspended a few months before his death. Among his descendants was John English, who emigrated to America in 1686. He landed in New York, there settled, farmed, married and died. One of his sons, Wil-

liam, moved to the Colony of New Jersey, and is supposed to have founded that branch of the English family. He married in New Jersey, into a Baptist family, farmed, reared a large family, died and is buried in the state, or colony, as it was at that time.

(I) William English, a direct descendant of John English, the English emigrant, was born in New Jersey, near Camden. He received such educational advantages as the times afforded, and attended a good school in New York City for a term or two. Returning to New Jersey he engaged in farming and subsequently became a large land owner. He died in New Jersey at the age of fifty-five. He was a well known man in his day, and one who was well liked by his neighbors. His was a high order of intelligence, and on this account he had great influence with his neighbors. He never held any political place, but could have done so had he expressed the least wish, or even the willingness to have accepted office. He was a Republican in principle, holding that that party saved the Union during the days of 1860-1865. Like his forbears, who suffered for the sake of their consciences, he was a member of the Baptist faith, as was his wife, and supported his church in every way in his power. He married Margaret Burr, born in New Jersey, a distant connection of the Burr family from which the historic character, Aaron Burr, sprung. Children: 1. Samuel, dead. 2. John, dead. 3. Adelaide, married Charles Hopkins. 4. Mary, dead. 5. W. Frank, of whom further.

(II) W. Frank English, son of William and Margaret (Burr) English, was born in 1857, near Mt. Holly, New Jersey. After receiving his education in the Pemberton, New Jersey, public school, he entered, at the age of seventeen, the employ of Strawbridge and Clothier, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and remained with them for thirty consecutive years. He received promotion and a higher salary each year until he was at last made general manager. This important post he held several years before he resigned to accept a fine position with the Tabbard Inn Book Company. He was with the latter company for some time. He then organized the Keystone Fibre Company, with a plant at Chester, Pennsylvania. Of this he was elected president and general manager immediately after its incorporation. These positions he held with credit to himself and profit to the company until his health failed, when he resigned. He disposed of his interests in 1910, retired from active participation in the larger affairs of life, and now lives in his own home on West Baltimore avenue, Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. In 1887 he moved to Lansdowne, and has since resided there. He erected two double houses on West Baltimore avenue, and besides these he owns an old and historic house on Plumsted avenue. He supports the Republican party with his vote. Under that party he served, first as councilman, then burgess, and later as president of the town council; he has always been actively interested in borough affairs and politics. He was a director of the Clifton National Bank from its organization until recently, when he resigned. Since he became a citizen of Lansdowne he has been connected with every movement that was for the upbuilding of the place, and has largely contributed to its industrial and commercial growth. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Lansdowne, and he assisted in erecting the present edifice in which services are held, and has been a trustee of the same for twelve years. In 1884, he married Helen Cowperthwaite, born in Camden, New Jersey, a daughter of Samuel S. E. and Amanda (Myers) Cowperthwaite. He was born in Camden and she in Pemberton, New Jersey, and both descend from old English stock long planted in New Jersey. He was a real estate dealer during his latter years, but in his young manhood he was in the mercantile business.

Children of Mr. and Mrs. English: 1. Helen, educated in Swarthmore Preparatory School and at Drexel. 2. W. Frank Jr., a contractor. 3. Herbert C., a student in the Lansdowne High School.

**GALLAGHER** John P. Gallagher, a worthy citizen of Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a fine example of what energy, pluck and a quick mind will accomplish for a man in this country, especially in Pennsylvania. He is of the first generation born on American soil, but yields to no one in his allegiance to the flag and to the institutions of this country.

(I) Neil Gallagher was born in county Donegal, Ireland, and died, in 1899, in Kellyville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. His education was received in the public and parochial schools of his native place. In 1848, while yet a young and unmarried man, he emigrated to the United States, with the laudable determination to better his condition, and located in Delaware county. With that unshakable persistence for which the Gaelic race is known, he quickly adapted himself to the new conditions surrounding him, overcame obstacles and made opportunities overlooked by others. After his marriage, which occurred shortly after taking up his residence in the United States, he moved to Kellyville, Delaware county, where he was a dairyman for thirty-five years. He was one of the best known and most universally liked men in his particular line of endeavor, made so by his close attention to business, his willingness to accommodate his patrons, his unfailing good humor and keen, though kindly, Irish wit. After qualifying for citizenship in the United States and receiving his credentials, he aligned himself with the Democratic party, and thereafter voted with it and worked for it when the occasion arose. He never held, nor desired, office, contenting himself with assisting in placing the best man in it as he saw it. He and his family were devoted adherents of the Roman Catholic church, a faith inherited through a long line of Irish ancestors which upheld the church at any and all times. He was a bright member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Brotherhood, having a record of fifty years as a consistent adherent of its rigid rules. When he departed from Ireland in 1848 he left behind Margaret Haggerty, born in county Donegal in 1832, who promised that she would join him in the new country as soon as he could make a home for two. She came in 1849, and they were married immediately after she landed. The two young people moved to Kellyville, Pennsylvania, where they established a home, lived, and where he died. She lives at the present time (1913) in Lansdowne, at the ripe old age of eighty-one, surrounded by her children and many friends that she made in the days of her young womanhood. Children: 1. Mary, at home with mother. 2. Edward, a dairyman in Lansdowne. 3. Charles, died in 1912. 4. Susan, died aged twenty-eight years. 5. Theresa, unmarried, at home. 6. John P., of whom further. 7. Sarah, unmarried, makes home with brother, John P. 8. Joseph, connected with automobile garage in Chester, Pennsylvania. 9. Maggie, died aged six. 10. James, proprietor of automobile garages in Chester and Lansdowne. 11. Barnard, connected with garage in Chester.

(II) John P. Gallagher, son of Neil and Margaret (Haggerty) Gallagher, was born March 14, 1865, corner of Baltimore and Lansdowne avenues, Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. After attending the parochial school, and the public school, in Kellyville and Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania, he was brought face to face with the proposition of self support. Looking about for employment he decided upon a trade, and consequently learned that of brick laying. In this he worked for fifteen years, becoming an adept, and

there is scarcely a modern house in Lansdowne that is not the work of his deft hands. For one year he was engaged in business for himself as contractor, during which time he achieved a quick success. In 1907 he was offered, and accepted, the position as superintendent of the Lansdowne branch of the extensive James garage interests. The present garage was transformed from a carriage shop in 1906 to its present use to meet the ever growing demand for the handling of motor cars and automobile supplies, and was the first established in Delaware county. Mr. Gallagher is thoroughly at home in the business, being of a natural mechanical turn of mind, and he handles with facility the Buick, Oakland and Metz cars which his firm sells to the public. In the selling line he is invaluable, possessing as he does all of an Irishman's persuasiveness, combined with a determination to give the utmost satisfaction in every case. There is also a repair shop attached to the garage, and the supplies kept are such as are found in all large cities in places of the kind, which comes under Mr. Gallagher's immediate supervision. Long since he established himself in the friendly regard of his fellow townsmen, and after becoming superintendent of the James Garage Company he has been brought in close contact with them, their admiration for his business ability has increased, and he stands today one of the substantial men of the community. Since reaching his majority he has voted with the Democratic party, but has never held nor aspired to any office in the gift of his fellow citizens. With his wife he is a member of the Roman Catholic faith, and he is a Knight of Columbus and a member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Brotherhood. In 1903 he married Rose Murray, born in Ireland, the daughter of Michael Murray. Children: 1. John. 2. Francis. 3. Mary. 4. James. 5. Rose.

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The Lukens family, which came to this country from Wales, LUKENS is one of the old and substantial ones of Pennsylvania, and numbers among its representatives some of the leading men of the state.

(I) Levi Lukens came to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, from Plymouth, Montgomery county, in the same state, and engaged in the business of tanning and currying on the Seller's property on West Chester road, where he was located for many years. He then purchased the Ashurst property on the Line road, and cultivated it as a farm. He married Mary Jones, and their children were: 1. Elizabeth, born 8 mo. 3, 1788; married Townsend Cooper and had children: Joseph, Sarah, Levi, Mary and Joanna H. 2. Sarah, born 3 mo. 4, 1790; married Benjamin Pauling, and had children: Jesse, Elizabeth, Maggie and Mary, who all lived to advanced age. 3. Nathan, see forward. 4. Ann, born 1 mo. 26, 1794. 5. Hannah, born 12 mo. 25, 1795; married William Bryan, and had children: Elizabeth, Mary Ann and Lewis Bryan. 6. Norris, born 6 mo. 26, 1798; was unmarried and died in an accident. 7. Margaret, born 4 mo. 5, 1800, married Jehu Jones; had no children. 8. Clement, born 3 mo. 31, 1802; married Pauline ——; no children. 9. Lewis, born 3 mo. 15, 1804; married Ann Smith and had children: Norris Jones, Elizabeth Moore and Mary Jane. 10. Gibson I., born 3 mo. 2, 1807. 11. Mary R., born 5 mo. 15, 1809; married Townsend Cooper, the former husband of her deceased sister, Elizabeth, and had six children, of whom four died in early infancy, the others being: Elizabeth and Margaret. 12. Sarah, born 1 mo. 20, 1811, (it is hardly probable that this daughter was named Sarah, as the first Sarah was still living). 13. Abraham, born 4 mo. 11, 1814.

(II) Nathan, son of Levi and Mary (Jones) Lukens, was born 11 mo. 27, 1791, in Haverford township, near the Ashurst farm. He was educated in

the common schools of his township, assisting his father when there were no school sessions, and at a suitable age engaged altogether in farming. He purchased a small farm to which he added, little by little, until it comprised three hundred acres which he kept in a fine state of cultivation. It was located in Upper Darby township, and Mr. Lukens made many improvements on his property which have greatly increased the value. The present home of his son, Levi, is on a part of this land. He became a man of influence and prominence in the community, and was an ardent supporter of the Republican party. In addition to his agricultural work he ran teams to Pittsburgh, which was also a profitable form of business. He was a member of the Quaker denomination, while his wife was affiliated with the Episcopal church. He married Sarah Naylor Lincoln, and had children: Levi, see forward; Elizabeth L., married John Levis, deceased, and now lives on the township line road.

(III) Levi, only son of Nathan and Sarah Naylor (Lincoln) Lukens, was born on the old Butler place in Upper Darby township, and attended school at the old Stone school for a short time; he was then sent to a private school at Norristown, and subsequently to the Pine Grove School at West Chester. When he had attained his majority, his father turned over to him the farm, and he cultivated a tract of one hundred and seventy-five acres, making a specialty of dairy farming. While formerly he conducted all operations himself, he now leaves a responsible part of this business in the hands of his son, John Shaffner Lukens. The farm is fitted up in every particular in a most modern and up to date manner, and the residence is one of the finest in the county. Mr. Lukens has lived in his present home for more than half a century. He sold fifty acres of his homestead about 1903, and this is now the delightful suburb of Observatory Hill. For years Mr. Lukens has been a leader in his township, and was one of the men who were instrumental in getting the present railroad facilities for the community. In 1863 Mr. Lukens assisted in raising a company of infantry and was out for six weeks, being attached to the Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was made second lieutenant of this company under Captain Amos Bonsall, of Upper Darby township. Upon his return Mr. Lukens resumed his agricultural work. Mr. Lukens married Mary E., daughter of John and Mary E. (Metzger) Shaffner, of Lancaster City, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Shaffner died November 8, 1897. Mr. Shaffner was one of the leading wholesale merchants of Philadelphia and was a man of great influence in his day. He was the head of the firm of Shaffner & Zeigler. He died in 1870, having retired from active business about six years prior to this event. Levi and Mary E. (Shaffner) Lukens had children: 1. Laura, born December 31, 1860, died in infancy. 2. Nathan, born May 28, 1862; married Grace Vandever, and has had children: Shaffner, born June 12, 1897; Nathan, September, 1898; Donald, June, 1900; Benjamin Vandever, January 7, 1905. Nathan Lukens was a merchant at Coatesville for a number of years, and then at Collingswood, New Jersey, where he died, June 8, 1913. 3. Mary, born June 24, 1864, now deceased. 4. John Shaffner, see forward. 5. George, born January 17, 1869. 6. Kate Estelle, born February 27, 1875.

(IV) John Shaffner, son of Levi and Mary E. (Shaffner) Lukens, was born January 29, 1867. He was educated in the Friends' Central High School and at Pierce's Business College, from which he was graduated in 1884. He took charge of the dairy farm of his father and continued in his management of it until the fifty acres were sold off, which have now become Observatory Hill. Since that time he has had charge of the general farming industry, and has been decidedly successful in his management. He gives his earnest support to the Republican party but has never aspired to public office. His relig-

ious affiliation is with the Episcopal church. Mr. Lukens married, September 23, 1896, Elizabeth Courtney, and they have had children as follows: Mary Lindell, born July 13, 1897; Levi Courtney, born July 24, 1899; Elizabeth, November 12, 1902; Marguerite, January 8, 1906.

**PANCOAST** In the days of William Penn came the Pancoasts to Philadelphia and there founded a family illustrious in the history of the state. The present family in Springfield township, Delaware county, of which Samuel L. Pancoast is representative, count but two generations in that township, Seth Pancoast, grandfather of Samuel D., having been first a farmer of Marple, although he died in Springfield, aged eighty-seven years. Seth Pancoast married Margaretta Levis, descendant of another old family and had issue: Margaretta; Levis; William; Samuel F., see forward; Henry and Seth (2). The mother of these died in Springfield township aged eighty-six years; all were members of the Society of Friends.

Samuel F. Pancoast was educated in the public schools of Springfield township, became a successful, prosperous farmer and died on his estate there in 1890. He was a Republican in politics and a birth-right member of the Society of Friends. He married (first) Elizabeth, daughter of John Leach, a blacksmith and hotel keeper of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Catherine Cokenspiger. John Leach had issue: Elizabeth; John, deceased; Isaac; Charles; William; George, deceased; Margaret; Catherine, deceased; Sarah; Hettie. Samuel F. Pancoast married (second) Ellen B. Sloan. Children by first wife: Mary, married Isaac Lewis; Ella, married William H. Swank; Seth (3), married Minnie R. Reynolds; Samuel L., of whom further: John, deceased; Annie, deceased; all members of the Society of Friends. Children by the second wife: Elizabeth; Malachi; Mattie and Laura, the two last named deceased.

Samuel L. Pancoast, second son of Samuel F. Pancoast and his first wife, Elizabeth Leach, was born in Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1869, and there his earlier life was spent. He was educated in the public school and until seventeen years of age he was a farm worker. In 1886 he began an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade with Charles J. Evans of Springfield township, continuing his full term and becoming an expert smith. He located in Broomall, Marple township, after serving his time securing employing with Charles Dickinson, with whom he worked two years, he then established his own shop and business, which he successfully continues, having his place of business on the lot in the rear of his residence. He is highly regarded as a smith and as a good citizen. He is a Republican in politics and has served his town in important positions. He has been township treasurer eight years; assessor seven terms and is now, 1913, serving his ninth term as collector of taxes. He is a member of the Society of Friends and is past master of Accacia Lodge, No. 273, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Pancoast married, April 18, 1895, Elvira Leedom, born at Leedom's Mills, Delaware county, in 1873, daughter of Maris W. Leedom, born in Delaware county, in 1825, a miller; his wife, Elvira Clark, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1826, died 1887. Maris W. Leedom had issue: 1. Elwood, died in infancy. 2. Sarah, married Henry Lobb and has: Ridgeway, Bessie, Francis, Florence, Evans, Harry. 3. Ridgeway, married Mary Sauter and has: Maris, Hanman, Harry, Francis, Bessie, died in infancy, Horace, Marsden. 4. Mary W., married B. Hayes Anderson and has: Edward, Hayes, Elvira, Elizabeth, Mary, Helen, died in infancy. 5. Elvira, married Samuel L. Pancoast (of previous mention); children: Helen, Maris Leedom, died in infancy, Samuel F., Mary Elizabeth, Seth Ellsworth.

FORWOOD The Forwoods came to Pennsylvania from the state of Delaware, coming from England about the year 1700, and from them spring the Forwoods of Pennsylvania, Alabama and Virginia. Maternally, Dr. Jonathan Larkin Forwood descends from John Larkin, who settled in Maryland, where in 1682, before the coming of Penn, he became owner of a large tract of land in Cecil county.

Dr. Jonathan Larkin Forwood, son of Robert and Rachel (Larkin) Forwood, was born in West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1831. His parents moved to the state of Delaware a few years after his birth, and there he grew to youthful manhood. He had few opportunities to attend school, three months in the winter being about all the farmer boy of that day could expect. But education is not necessarily dependent upon schools; the lad thirsted for knowledge, and he secured it by studying far into the night, and so improving every opportunity that at the age of eighteen he was able to pass a teacher's examination. When nineteen years of age, he discovered by a mere chance that teachers were needed in a school in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Without imparting his intention to any one, he made the journey to Eagleville, Pennsylvania, passed a satisfactory examination and was awarded by the directors the school at Evansburg. He was notified of his appointment late in the evening. As his school would not open for several weeks, he decided to return home for a time. He was twenty-three miles from Philadelphia, and there was no conveyance to that city. With another school applicant he made the journey thither that night, on foot, reaching Philadelphia at daybreak on Sunday. There he took a stage for Darby, from thence walking to Chichester, Delaware county, where his parents then resided. When the time came to open his school, he left home with his few belongings. He taught until the following spring at a monthly salary of \$25, saving sufficient money to take a summer course at Freeland College. By teaching a class in geometry and paying all the money he could procure, he remained at Rockdale until 1854. He then applied for the position of teacher in the Springfield Central School in Delaware county, and taught there successfully until 1855. One of the school directors, Dr. Charles J. Morton, became interested in him, and learning that he cherished an ambition for a professional life offered him office instruction and the use of his medical library. This was the turning point in his career, and for the first time his path shone clear and bright. But his medical education had yet to be accomplished, and while friends had been providentially raised up there were years of hard work and privation yet to be encountered. He taught faithfully during the winter, studying medicine at all available hours, and in the spring of 1855 was rewarded with a silver cup as a testimonial—a relic which is today one of his most highly prized possessions. In the fall of 1855 he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, with just sufficient means to carry him through a single term. It was suggested to him that his money would go further in a more humble college, but he decided that his professional education would be his sole capital, and he determined to obtain his medical degree from an institution of first importance. When his means were exhausted, he again returned to the school room, teaching at Middletown, Delaware county. In the summer of 1856 he won a University scholarship, which, with the money he had saved, carried him through until the spring of 1857, when he was graduated with honors in the seven branches of medicine, receiving from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of M. D.

Dr. Forwood at once located in Chester, Pennsylvania, and there his life of great usefulness has been passed. As soon as he secured a foothold, he began to give especial attention to surgical cases—a department of his profes-



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sion that had been neglected by the resident physicians. In 1858 he performed a leg amputation—the first in Chester for fifty years. He rapidly acquired confidence in himself, and performed many difficult operations, including lithotomy—one rarely performed outside medical colleges and by surgical professors. He became famous as a surgeon, even before the present modern methods became general, and gained both fame and substantial reward. In 1864, when the Municipal Hospital in Philadelphia was burned, the board of health transferred its work to the Lazaretto in Delaware county, and Dr. Forwood was requested to take charge of this temporary hospital until the new buildings were completed, to which he acceded. In 1863, after the fearful battle of Gettysburg, he was called to the assistance of the government in the hospital at Chester, and there performed important operations, including amputation at the hip joint. Several of his cases are reported at length in the magnificent "Medical and Surgical History of the War."

Throughout the course of his half century of practice in Chester Dr. Forwood has been a prime leader in his profession, and many of his surgical cases have been of such unusual interest and so successfully treated, that they have been reported in full in the leading professional journals. While surgery has been his chief specialty, he has neglected no phase of his profession, and whether a case required skillful diagnosis and medical treatment, or the more heroic treatment of the surgeon, he is equally well qualified. He has devoted much time and special study to gynaecology, and has a reputation in that department that extends far beyond local limits for his most successful record of cases. He has performed four successful caesarian operations upon one woman, while his minor operations, in themselves difficult, are numbered by the hundred. When the Chester General Hospital was built Dr. Forwood was appointed chief surgeon and has held that position for 24 years, and in its various departments, his surgery has kept up with all modern methods, and his reputation in this department is widely known. He is held in high esteem by his brethren of the profession, and with them is associated in the American Medical Association; the Pennsylvania State Medical Society; the Delaware County Medical Society, of which he is president; the Physicians Association of Delaware county; the Medical Club of Philadelphia; and has been a delegate to the International Surgical Congress. He has been chief of staff of the Chester Hospital from the time of its building, twenty-four years ago, and through his efforts it has reached the highest standard. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania State Quarantine Board, the National Board of Trade, the Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Congress of Surgeons, and of the International Congress.

Dr. Forwood was one of the leading Democrats of Delaware county until 1886, when he differed with his party on the tariff question, and since then has affiliated with the Republican party. In 1867 he founded the "Delaware County Democrat," and although the Democratic county committee declared that a partisan paper could not be sustained, by untiring energy he created such enthusiasm that it was not only made a financial success, but became one of the most outspoken, fearless and unflinching Democratic organs in the state. In the same year Dr. Forwood was elected councilman from the middle ward of Chester, served on the street committee, and for more than three years was its chairman. He took a leading part in council proceedings, and in the spring of 1872 was elected mayor, after the most exciting municipal campaign ever known in the city, on account of the large Republican majority to be overcome. He was re-elected mayor in 1875, and again in 1882, and in face of the fact that the city was normally Republican. He was again elected mayor in 1886.

In 1874 he was the Democratic nominee for congress, and in 1876 he was an elector on the Tilden and Hendricks state ticket. In 1880 he was a delegate in the Democratic National Convention that nominated General Hancock for the presidency, and also in the convention of 1884 which nominated Grover Cleveland for the same high office, and labored arduously for his election. In 1886 he broke away from the political friends of a lifetime, and has since taken no active part in public affairs. He was a most able political leader, a powerful and eloquent public speaker, and was held in high esteem in the councils of his party.

Now long past the meridian of life, Dr. Forwood is still alert and active, physically and mentally, and devotes his great skill to the alleviation of human suffering with all the enthusiasm of his younger days, and with a broadened humanitarianism growing out of wide experience. His life has been eminently useful, and the half century he has given to Chester have been years of great advantage to the city, and not a little of the material and moral good that have come to it may be traced to his life example and earnest personal effort.

He married, November 15, 1864, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Catherine A. DeSilver, daughter of R. Wilson and Catherine A. (McGlensey) Wilson, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. One child died in infancy. His wife is living at the present time (1913).

**POMEROY** For many years Richard S. Pomeroy has been connected with the upbuilding of Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, and he has just reason to be proud of the fact that to his efforts can be traced many a substantial enterprise or advancement contributing greatly to the growth and prosperity of this section of the state. In every sense of the word he is a representative citizen and a business man of marked capacity. It is to the inherent force of character and commendable ambition and the unremitting diligence of Mr. Pomeroy himself that he has steadily advanced in the business world until he now occupies a leading place among the active and enterprising men of Delaware county.

A native of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Richard S. Pomeroy was born April 15, 1853. He is a son of John H. and Mary A. (Shields) Pomeroy, the former of whom was born in England, in 1808, and the latter in Ireland, in 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy each came to America separately about 1835 and they located in Philadelphia, where they met and were eventually married. He was a plasterer by trade and spent most of his active career in that line of work, achieving a fair success. He was summoned to the life eternal in 1875, aged sixty-seven years, and his cherished and devoted wife passed away in 1874, at the age of fifty-seven years. Both are interred in Philadelphia. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy: Joseph H., who is living retired from business cares in Philadelphia; John S., a contractor by occupation and a resident of Ridley Park; Richard S., the immediate subject of this review; and David G., an insurance man in Philadelphia.

Richard S. Pomeroy was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, being graduated in high school in 1868. Soon after leaving school he became a clerk in the offices of W. J. McCahan & Company, wholesale grocers, and he has been connected with this concern during the long intervening years to the present time, 1913. Through various promotions he rose gradually to the position of a partner in the firm in 1884. In 1892 the company was incorporated as the W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining Company under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania and Mr. Pomeroy was elected treasurer, a position he still holds. He is now one of the oldest men in the company and has seen the same

grow from meager beginnings to triple its size since 1892. In addition to his interests in the above concern Mr. Pomeroy is a heavy stockholder and one of the directors in the Francisco Sugar Company of New Jersey.

In his political affiliations Mr. Pomeroy is a stand-pat Republican. In 1884 he established the family home in Ridley Park, being one of the first suburbanites to make his home in this delightful spot. After Ridley Park became a borough, in 1888, he was elected secretary of the school board. Subsequently he became a member of the borough council and in 1897, at the time of the demise of Mr. Kenney, the borough's first chief burgess, Mr. Pomeroy was elected to fill the vacancy, holding the office of chief burgess for three years. Mr. Pomeroy belongs to the Ridley Park Presbyterian Church and for twenty-five years has been chairman of its board of trustees. In the time honored Masonic order he is a member of St. Alban Lodge, No. 529, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Palestine Chapter, No. 240, Royal Arch Masons; Mary Commandery, No. 36, Knights Templar; and Lulu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1875 Mr. Pomeroy was united in marriage to Miss Josephine E. Knott, a native of Baltimore, Maryland.

Mr. Pomeroy is a man of fine mentality and broad human sympathy. He thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. His business career has been characterized by honorable and straightforward methods and his public and private life have been exemplary in every respect.

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William Frazer Horton, an intelligent, successful and highly respected citizen of Llanerch, where he has resided for many years, winning for himself the confidence and respect of his fellow townsmen by his integrity of character and the honorable manner in which he conducts his business affairs, is a native of Radnor township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, born February 28, 1869, a descendant on the paternal side of an English ancestry and on the maternal of a Welsh ancestry.

John Horton, grandfather of William F. Horton, was born in England, from whence he came to this country in young manhood accompanied by his two brothers, one of whom located in New York, the other in the west, and he in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, settling on a farm consisting of one hundred and ten acres located in Newtown township, where he spent the remainder of his days. He served in local offices, being elected on the Republican ticket, was a member of St. David's Episcopal Church, as was also his wife, and their remains were interred in the graveyard connected therewith. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. He married Jane C. Lindsay, who bore him four sons and three daughters, as follows: Andrew, Harry, Bernard V., Samuel, Elizabeth, Mary, Christiana, all deceased but Samuel, who resides in Norristown, Pennsylvania, retired from active pursuits.

Bernard V. Horton, father of William F. Horton, was born in Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was brought up in that township, attended the common schools of the neighborhood, and upon attaining manhood inherited a portion of the homestead on which he conducted his farming operations, which proved highly successful. Later he moved to Radnor township, where he continued his farming operations, and subsequently moved to Haverford township, purchasing a farm on Westchester Road, which he cultivated and worked, and there his death occurred in the year 1894. He took an active interest in the Republican party, and both he and his wife were consistent members of St. David's Episcopal Church. During the civil war he en-

listed for a period of three years, but only served for about three months, owing to the cessation of hostilities. He married Hannah Green, born in Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, daughter of William Frazer and Lydia Green, who were the parents of seven children: Rebecca, Rachel, Hannah, Jennie, Mary, Elizabeth, Lewis; Jennie and Mary being the only surviving members of the family at the present time (1913). William F. Green was born in Pennsylvania, and after his marriage to Lydia ——, who was born in Wales, having been brought to the United States in early life by her parents, settled in Newtown township, where he was the owner of a small farm, which he cultivated, and also followed his trade of butcher, from which he derived a good livelihood. He remained there until his death, leading a quiet and peaceful life. Mr. and Mrs. Horton had two children: William Frazer, of whom further, and Jennie, married Franklin Gettz, son of Charles W. Gettz, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and they reside in Marple township.

William F. Horton obtained an excellent education by attendance at the Radnor township schools, the Marple township pay schools and Pierce's Business College. He assisted his father in his labors until he was about twenty-six years of age, and then engaged in business on his own account, establishing a milk route, and about the year 1900 he took up his residence in Llanerch and has conducted a city milk route ever since, his patronage increasing year by year, owing to the excellent quality of his product and the prompt service they receive. Upon his removal to Llanerch he erected a substantial house on the Coopertown Road, which he still occupies, and which is equipped with everything needful for the comfort and well being of his family. He casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party, the principles of which he fully approves, and has attained high rank in the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Cassia Lodge, No. 273; Montgomery Chapter, No. 262; St. John's Commandery, and Lulu Temple.

Mr. Horton married, November 14, 1900, Margaret, daughter of David Gettz, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

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John George Gardner, a progressive and public-spirited citizen of Bryn Mawr, is a man of good business tact and judgment, prompt and reliable in the performance of all obligations, and by the exercise of those characteristics which insure success in life, industry, perseverance and enterprise, has attained a place of prominence in business circles.

Richard Gardner, grandfather of John G. Gardner, was a native of England, in which country he spent his entire life, honored and esteemed by all with whom he had dealings for his trustworthiness and faithfulness. For the long period of sixty years he served as builder and clerk of the works of Spencer Lucy, now Lord Lucy, whose estate was Chalcotte Park, situated near Wellsbourne. He was an exceedingly competent man, faithful and conscientious in the performance of his duties, and as a reward for his years of toil was retired on a pension, a most fitting testimonial from his employer. He lived to the great age of ninety-three, having well passed the allotted scriptural age of three score years and ten. He married ——, who bore him among other children: John, of whom further, and Robert who was a successful architect and builder, who emigrated to the United States, and erected the Vendome Hotel in Boston and a number of the buildings of Wellesley College.

John Gardner, father of John G. Gardner, was born in Stratford-on-

Avon, England, there grew to maturity and was educated in the common schools. Being very skillful in the use of tools, in fact, a natural born mechanic, he naturally turned his attention to that line of work upon arriving at a suitable age to choose his life vocation, and learned the trades of gunsmith, locksmith, bellhanger and blacksmith, building up an extensive trade, which brought him good returns, and subsequently the business was conducted by his eldest son, who assumed control, and he moved the shop to Birmingham, believing that the advantages for business were greater there than in the old location. Mr. Gardner spent his entire life in his native land, his death occurring there. For many years he served as justice of the peace, and always took a keen and intelligent interest in local affairs. He staunchly upheld the principles and measures advocated by the Liberals, and served in the capacity of warden of the Episcopal church. He married Elizabeth Mabley, born in Stratford-on-Avon, England, daughter of Robert Mabley, who was a game warden on the Chalcotte Park estate, serving as such for many years. Four sons were born of this marriage, as follows: 1. Garrad, who, by virtue of being the eldest son, received his father's estate, and now resides in Birminham, England, where he is ranked among the successful business men. 2. Richard, who emigrated to the United States, and who immediately secured the position of manager of the Vanderbilt Estate at Newport, Rhode Island, in which capacity he has served ever since. 3. John George, of whom further. 4. Harry, who emigrated to Australia and is now a successful woolen merchant in Adelaide.

John G. Gardner was born in Stratford-on-Avon, England, July 14, 1851. His educational advantages were obtained in the public schools in the neighborhood of his home, and for seven years thereafter he served an apprenticeship at the trade of nurseryman and florist, becoming highly proficient during this period of time. He then went to London and entered the employ of Messrs. James Veitch & Sons, Kings Road, Chelsea, where he gained considerable knowledge about propagation, an important branch in that industry, and he also acquired a practical knowledge of laying out landscapes and gardens. His scope of activity being too limited to suit him, Mr. Gardner decided to come to the United States and join his uncle, Mr. Robert Gardner, previously mentioned, at Wellesley, Massachusetts, where he was erecting the college buildings. This was in the year 1874, and six months later he returned to England, there settled up his affairs, and returned to the United States. His first work here was the laying out of an extensive new landscape at Newport, Rhode Island, for Mr. Pierre Lorillard. He next secured employment on the Rancocas Stock Farm in New Jersey for Mr. Lorillard, laid out the farm, built game preserves and managed the gardens, also performed similar work at Tuxedo Park, New York, for the same employer, and in all served him for sixteen years, his work being highly satisfactory, as evidenced by the many years he was retained in his service. He then laid out the Stoke Pogees, an estate for Frederick and Morro Phillips at Villanova, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and afterwards established a nursery of his own in order to be enabled to set out first class gardens without undue delay. In all he has laid out sixty gardens on the main line between Philadelphia and West Chester, none of these having a duplicate. In 1906 he removed to Haverford township and purchased a farm consisting of twenty-two acres, located on Coopertown Road, remodelled on old building, making of it a modern and comfortable residence, and has resided there ever since, his three sons being employed in the business with him. He has gained a wide reputation for the excellence of his work, to which he has devoted the utmost care and thought, and he well merits the success which has attended his efforts. He is a member of the Epis-

copal church, as is also his wife, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

Mr. Gardner married Emily Bridle, a native of Exeter, Devonshire, England, daughter of Richard Bridle; she came to this country two years later than her husband. Their children: 1. George, conducts an auto garage in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; married Pearl Hoover; one daughter, Louise. 2. Ethel, married Oscar Murray, an electrician in Collingsdale, Pennsylvania; two children: Oscar and Pauline Booth. 3. Richard Neal, engaged in business with his father; married Mildred Caum. 4. Frederick, engaged in business with his father; resides in Oakmont; married Laura Reese; one son, Frederick Aubrey. 5. Ernest, resides at home, unmarried. 6. Florence, educated in Banks Business College, now serving as bookkeeper for her father; resides at home.

If those who claim that fortune has favored certain individuals above others will but investigate the cause of success and failure, it will be found that the former is largely due to the improvement of opportunity, the latter to the neglect of it. Fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage of his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes that the proper moment has come, that the present and not the future holds his opportunity. The man who makes use of the Now and not the To Be is the one who passes on the highway of life others who started out ahead of him, and reaches the goal of prosperity in advance of them. It is this quality in William Barnett that has made him a leader in the starch industry in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he has been interested since 1878, at which time he erected his present starch factory. Prior to that time he was engaged in the same business in Philadelphia and the long span of years tell the story of an eminently successful business career due to persistent endeavor and the ability to turn every opportunity to good advantage. Mr. Barnett maintains his home at Mount Alverno, also the site of his factory, and here he commands the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, who honor him for his square business methods.

The genealogy of the Barnett family in America dates back to the year 1800 at which time Thomas Barnett immigrated to this country from county Tyrone, Ireland, and settled in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married and had three children: Thomas, Jr., mentioned in the following paragraph; Alexander, a ship carpenter by trade and a splendid mechanic, was for many years a resident of Philadelphia; and Rebecca, who never married, likewise lived in Philadelphia. All of the above children were born in Ireland.

Thomas Barnett Jr. was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in the latter part of the eighteenth century and he came to America in 1805, joining his father in Philadelphia. He received but very meager educational training in his youth but through extensive reading and close observation of customs and people he developed a very keen intellect. As a boy he worked in a mill for a number of years and eventually secured a position in a starch factory owned by a Frenchman named Bartholomew. In the latter place he secured an excellent business training and became so familiar with the ins and outs of the starch manufacturing industry that he finally engaged in that business on his own account. His first factory was located on Eighth street below Washington avenue, in Philadelphia, and later he removed to Ninth and Reid streets, in which latter place he continued to be located until his demise, in 1865. He

was a shrewd business man and built up a splendid industry, which has since been continued by his son, William, of this notice. He was three times married, (first) to Martha Gillespie, of New York; (second) to Sarah Walker, of Ireland, who died in 1834; and (third) to Eliza Jane Heazzlitt, of Ireland. By the first union there were three children: Margaret, Jennie and Maria. Five children were born of the second marriage: Elizabeth, a resident of New York City, she is unmarried; William, the immediate subject of this review; and Sarah, who married James Harper and lived in Philadelphia, and two sons died in infancy. To the third union were born eight children: Ella, is the widow of Frank Hart and lives in Philadelphia; Mary, is the wife of George McGee, of New York City; Alexander, lives in New York City; the other five are deceased. Thomas Barnett was a devout member of the Presbyterian church, and his second wife, Sarah Walker, mother of William, was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

William Barnett was born March 24, 1827, in Philadelphia, in a house erected in 1812, below Eighth street on Washington avenue; this house is still standing, in 1913. He was educated in the subscription schools of his day and when ready to launch upon his business career began to learn the starch manufacturing industry under the able tutelage of his father. In due time he became his father's partner in the business and after the latter's death, in 1865, he continued to conduct the plant in Philadelphia until 1878. In that year he purchased a tract of fifty-seven acres of land from Charles Burnly, the same being located on the outskirts of Mount Alverno, in Delaware county. Later he purchased an additional fifteen acres and on the above property erected a starch factory which was ready for business in August, 1879. Here he has since conducted a most profitable enterprise, doing business with the big jobbers in Pennsylvania and neighboring states. He has a business office at 730-2 Broad street, Philadelphia, and his son, William Jr., looks after all matters connected with the same, while his son, Edwin S., manages the mill and the farm. Mr. Barnett gives a general supervision to the business but his two sons are so well trained in this line of enterprise that he is able to live practically retired. He has reached the venerable age of eighty-six years but is so wonderfully well preserved that he seems almost twenty years younger. He is well read and is exceedingly broad minded, and he has such an immense fund of knowledge stored up in his brain that he is a very interesting talker.

February 27, 1854, Mr. Barnett married Miss Catherine Hanley, a native of Philadelphia. She was a daughter of John and Margaret (Stephen) Hanley, the former of whom was born in the north of Ireland and the latter in Philadelphia. John Hanley was a prominent dry-goods merchant in Philadelphia for many years prior to his demise. He and his wife had nine children, as follows: Rev. Joseph, was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Philadelphia at the time of his demise; Margaret, died in infancy; Susan, is deceased; Catharine, married Mr. Barnett, and is deceased; Anna Eliza, is single and makes her home with the Barnett family in Mount Alverno; Mary, is the wife of William Dunbar, of Philadelphia; Sarah, married (first) Dr. Samuel Sharp, and (second) William H. Park, of Philadelphia; Harriet, is the widow of J. C. Dunsmore and maintains her home in West Philadelphia; Susan, is deceased. Mrs. Barnett was born February 25, 1833, and she passed to eternal rest June 8, 1912, aged seventy-nine years. She was a woman of remarkable character and was possessed of that innate spirit of kindliness which fosters friendship and which greatly endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. She was a devoted wife and mother and was the shining light of the Barnett home. Her demise was mourned throughout Mount Alverno and her memory will long remain green in the hearts of her adoring relatives.

and friends. She and her husband were very happy during the entire period of their married life, never having a single quarrel or disagreement of any description, and needless to say he is grief-stricken at her loss, as are also their children. There were nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: 1. Thomas, died in infancy. 2. Margaret, is the widow of Dr. George S. Hull, a prominent throat specialist, who died at Pasadena, California, August 28, 1902, having gone to that city to improve his health; they had four children: Howard L., a physician and surgeon at Fort Carey, New York, married Sarah Buck; Ida Barnett, Marion Walter and Margaret Hanley. 3. William Barnett Jr., married Grace Hoffman; they have three children, William (3), Sellers Hoffman and Benjamin Hoffman. 4., 5. and 6. Marion, Catherine and Howard, all died in infancy. 7. Edwin Stephen, lives at home and is in business with his father, as previously noted. 8. Sarah, is likewise at home. 9. Ella, is the wife of Joseph C. Fergusson Jr., an optician of note who has his professional headquarters on Fifteenth and Market streets in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett reared their children in the faith of the Presbyterian church, his son, William Jr., being elder and treasurer of the Middletown Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Barnett is a man of great philanthropy but there is a modesty and lack of all ostentation in his work as a benefactor. In community affairs he is active and influential and his support is readily and generously given to many projects forwarded for the betterment of the general welfare. His genial disposition and the radiant cheerfulness which is ever emanating from his personality have helped brighten the rugged path of those who surround him. He is a grand old man and his exemplary life serves as a good example to the younger generation of Delaware county.

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McCULLOUGH The McCulloughs, originally from Scotland, settled in Ireland, during the lifetime of Allen, grandfather of Allen McCullough of Broomall, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

Allen (1) McCullough, born in Scotland, emigrated to Ireland, where he owned a farm which passed to his son, James McCullough, who there resided all his life. James McCullough married Elizabeth Glenney and reared a family.

Allen (2), son of James and Elizabeth (Glenney) McCullough, was born on the old homestead in county Armagh, Ireland, May 8, 1834, and there the first twenty-one years of his life were passed. In 1857 he came to the United States, arriving on the ship "Columbia," after an ocean passage of five weeks. He at first made his home with his mother's brother, Robert Glenney, in Philadelphia, and through him obtained employment with Eli Lewis, of Newtown, for whom he worked nearly two years, receiving as wages eleven dollars monthly with board. He next employed with Milton Lewis, brother of Eli, for whom he worked seven years. He was thrifty, industrious and saving, and at the end of his nine years with the Lewis brothers had accumulated sufficient capital to equip and establish a milk route and business. He succeeded in this enterprise, building up a route that consumed three hundred quarts daily. He was then attacked by a severe illness that caused him the loss of his milk business, but nothing daunted, he entered into the business of manufacturing sausage and scrapple, but did not long continue. He had spent his early life on a farm, and now decided that his forte lay in agricultural work. He rented a farm in Radnor township one year, then leased the old Crosby farm near Media cemetery for one year, then moved to the "old George Lobb.

estate," which he managed so well that at the death of Mr. Lobb, he was able to purchase, the one hundred and sixty acres he was renting. This farm located on the Springfield road near Broomall, was purchased by Mr. McCullough in 1871. When he first rented the farm, it was comparatively unimproved and greatly impoverished, and barely could be made to produce sufficient grain to keep the farm stock. By judicious fertilization and rotation of crops, he has built up the soil and made his one of the most productive farms in that section. He makes a specialty of dairy farming, keeping forty cows, conducting his business along best modern lines. In his own life, Mr. McCullough has proved a success and can look back with satisfaction over the years that have intervened since he came to Delaware county, a farm hand. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has long served the Broomall church as trustee. In political faith he is a Republican.

He married, in 1864, Elizabeth Gordon, born in county Tyrone, Ireland, coming to the United States at the age of sixteen years. Children: 1. James, born in May, 1865, died in infancy. 2. Elizabeth, born May 9, 1866, died 1868. 3. Sarah, born December 9, 1867, married James Boyd. 4. Allen, born August 9, 1869. 5. Anna Mary, born May 10, 1871, a teacher. 6. Hannah, born March 31, 1873. 7. Emma, born February 17, 1875. 8. George L., born November 19, 1877, married Elizabeth Savage. 9. Emma (2), born October 5, 1879. 10. Lydia, born December 5, 1880. 11. Melton, November 8, 1882. 12. Margie, November 19, 1884. 13. John Thomas. 14. Edith, January 15, 1889. 15. Louisa, March 25, 1892.

The grandfather of A. Henry Haas, of Chester, Pennsylvania, was  
**HAAS** Heronius Haas, a soldier of Germany during the Napoleonic wars.

He was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, 1773, and died in his native land about 1858, a cabinetmaker and a member of the Roman Catholic church. He married Magdalene Aid, also born in Wurtemburg, as were all their children: Josephina, Andrew, Applena, Marion, George, Teresa, Sebastian and Conrad, all deceased, except Sebastian, Teresa living until 1912.

Sebastian Haas, the first of this family to settle in Pennsylvania, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, January 20, 1834, now living retired at No. 200 West Fourth street, Chester. He came to the United States in 1854, and settled in Philadelphia where he worked at his trade of cabinet maker. The following year he came to Chester, where for three years he worked for James Hamson, later for John M. Broomall. While in the employ of Mr. Broomall, he cut down the famous Penn tree that was associated with the first arrival of William Penn at Chester. The present Judge Broomall had a cane made from the old tree that is still preserved as a souvenir.

Sebastian Haas in 1876 established in the hotel business in Chester and so continued until 1897, when he sold out. This hotel is now operated by his son, A. Henry Haas. Formerly a Democrat, Mr. Haas has for several years been a supporter of the Republican party; is a member of the Roman Catholic church and the German Beneficial Society. He married Gertrude Ott, born in Baden, Germany, March 16, 1832, died in Chester, October 3, 1876, daughter of Maurice Ott of Baden, who died in the United States. Children all born in Chester: Emil, now foreman for the Mitchell Seed Company in Philadelphia, married Laura Derickson; Caroline, resides in Chester, unmarried; Gertrude, a teacher in Chester; Louis, a confectioner of Chester, married Sarah Schwartz; A. Henry (see forward).

A. Henry Haas, youngest child of Sebastian Haas, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1870. He was educated in the public school, which he

attended until he was sixteen years of age. His first occupation was as a boot-blacker. His next business venture was as a boy of sixteen in the junk business, driving a pair of goats which he had trained, hitched to a small wagon in which he gathered his purchases. He then sold newspapers for two years until 1889, then became a driver for Philip Conlin, a coal dealer of Chester. He was then in similar employment with Emil Haas until 1891, then worked in Roach's Ship Yard until the latter part of 1892; then with the Newport News Shipbuilding Company until 1893; then went to West Superior, Wisconsin, where he worked in a ship yard, constructing "Whale backs" for the lake trade until 1894; then with the Beaver Fibre Company of Germantown, Pennsylvania, then in various places for short periods; then in 1895 returning to Chester where he worked for his father, then proprietor of the Franklin Hotel. He again left home and until 1898 was employed on a farm, and on an oyster boat. In 1898 he again returned to Chester and purchased the Franklin Hotel from Conrad C. Houth, who but nine months previously had purchased the hotel from Sebastian Haas. The Franklin is now located at No. 127 and 129 West Third street; is a three story building of twenty-five rooms, well patronized, being the leading hotel beyond the west side.

Mr. Haas is a Republican in politics; has served as county committeeman, but refused offers of county offices tendered him by his party. He belongs to the Foresters of America; the Loyal Order of Moose; the Owls; the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is unmarried.

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Four brothers from Wales settled in Gwynedd township in the EVANS Welsh tract in 1698. There are many branches of the family and from one of them sprang Jonathan Evans, son of an eminent representative of the Welsh emigrants and member of the Pennsylvania provincial assembly. Jonathan Evans was a farmer on land originally deeded by William Penn in Gwynedd township, Chester county. He and wife, Ann, left issue including a son, Jonathan.

Jonathan (2) Evans, son of Jonathan (1) and Ann Evans, lived for a time in Gwynedd township, later moving to Springfield township, Delaware county; he died in 1817, leaving a widow and children.

Joel Evans, son of Jonathan (2) Evans, was a farmer on the old Springfield township homestead. He married, in November, 1820, in Friends Meeting, Springfield, Hannah Rhodes, and left issue including a son, Samuel.

Samuel Evans, son of Joel and Hannah (Rhodes) Evans, was born in Springfield township, Delaware county, in 1840, died February 28, 1912. He owned the old homestead, which he cultivated all his life. He was a man of high character and one of the substantial men of the town. In religious faith he was a member of the Friends' Society, and in politics a Republican.

He married, October 31, 1867, Annie T., daughter of Elisha and Mary Ann (Clark) Taylor, of Scotch descent. She was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1838, and survives her husband, residing on the old homestead with her son, Albert, who manages the farm, her unmarried daughter, Ella, residing with them. Children of Samuel and Annie T. (Taylor) Evans: Mary, married Charles Dickinson; Ella, resides at home; Caroline, married Dr. John W. Merryman; Albert, married Mabel Chaney, and cultivates the home farm; Bertha, married John Kirk.

MOORE A resident of Marple township, Delaware county, since 1873, Thomas L. Moore entered into the life of that community with a spirit and energy that has won him the esteem of all who know him, and few men are better known.

He is the son of Eli S. Moore, born in Brandywine, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1905, aged eighty years, and his wife, Anna Maria Latch, born in Marple township, Delaware county, where she died in 1872; children: Thomas L.; John, married Bertha Miller; Benjamin, married Emma Miller; Henry, died in 1906; Howard, died 1904.

Thomas L. Moore was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1855. He was educated in the public schools and remained with his parents until seventeen years of age. In 1873 he came to Marple township, securing employment at the farm of Nathan W. Latch, which has ever since been his home. He continued in Mr. Latch's employ until after the death of the latter in 1907, when he purchased the property. The farm consisting of seventy-four and a half acres was purchased by Mr. Latch from John Grim, and at that time the farm house was a one-story log structure. This Mr. Latch replaced with a modern dwelling, with barn and other improvements in harmony with the farm house. This property lies along the Rockhouse road in Marple township, two and a quartet miles from Media and within easy access of three trolley lines. Here Mr. Moore conducts general farming operations along modern lines, causing the ground to yield liberal returns from his skillful management. Fruit of all kinds abounds and prosperity shows in every feature of the farm.

Not only is he a successful farmer, but in public affairs Mr. Moore shows his interest and ability. He has served Marple township most efficiently in various offices and given to each the same careful attention he gives to his private affairs. He was a collector of taxes three years, supervisor four years, assessor three years, constable one year and is usually a member of the election board. He is a Republican in politics and in religious faith a Baptist.

Mr. Moore married (first) Elizabeth Latch, (second) Jennie Latch, both daughters of Nathan W. Latch. Children of first wife: Mabel, born in 1876; Nathan Eli, born 1877, married Annie Worrall and resides at Rose Tree, Delaware county.

Nathan W. Latch was born in Delaware county, and there died in 1907, aged eighty-six years, a farmer all his life. He married (first) Sarah Ann Farra, (second) Rebecca Braden, who died aged fifty-nine years. Children: Elizabeth; Susan, married Marshall Worrall; Rachel, married John Farra, and Jennie.

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PLATT The Platts of this record descend from Richard Platt, who came from England to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638, perhaps a descendant of Sir Hugh Platt, a noted agriculturalist of England in the days of Shakespeare and Bacon.

Richard Platt was of New Haven and Milford, where he was chosen a deacon in 1669. He died in 1684, leaving something to each of his sons in addition to what they had already received. He left one of his heirs a legacy "towards bringing up his son to be a scholar." To each of his nineteen grandchildren, he left a bible, showing how earnest were his christian principles and that he regarded the bible as a precious legacy to his descendants. In August, 1889, at the commemoration of the settlement of Milford nearly three centuries ago, his name was mentioned with honor, and among the coping stones

of the bridge over the Wap-a-Waug, to perpetuate the memory of the early settlers, one bears this inscription:

Deacon  
Richard Platt  
Obit 1684  
Mary his wife.

From Connecticut the family spread to various sections, Epenetus (1) Platt, son of Richard, appearing in Huntington, Long Island, in 1666.

Epenetus (2) Platt, son of Epenetus (1) Platt, was a member of the Colonial Assembly and a man of prominence. His son, Dr. Zophar Platt, born 1705, died 1792, was a physician of Huntington, Long Island.

Epenetus (3) Platt, son of Dr. Zophar Platt, was born in 1754. He was a member of the New York legislature; the first judge of Suffolk county, Long Island, and connected for many years with the New York custom house.

Dr. Epenetus (4) Platt, son of Epenetus (3) Platt, was a practicing physician in New York, where he died in middle age about 1825. He married a Miss Warner and had issue: William Epenetus, died unmarried; Martha, married Rodman Appleby; Frederick A., see forward, and Caroline S., all members of the Episcopal church.

Frederick A. Platt, son of Dr. Epenetus (4) Platt, grew to manhood in Brooklyn, New York, where he was educated in the public schools. He began business life as a bank employee, continuing a banker all his life until his retirement in 1870. He was for many years president of the Corn Exchange National Bank of New York and wielded a strong influence in the banking world. He died in Lakewood, New Jersey, in 1896. He married Mary Augusta Hull, of Derby, Connecticut, daughter of Levi Hull, a brother of Commodore Hull of the United States Navy. Levi Hull followed the sea when a young man but later became a farmer, dying in Derby in 1850. He married Mary Wheeler, born in Connecticut and had issue: Mary Augusta, married Frederick A. Platt; Sarah L., married Philip Gilpin, of New Haven, Connecticut; William, died aged twelve years. Children of Frederick A. Platt: Frederick, died in infancy; Isaac Hull, of further mention; Mary A., died young. Mrs. Mary A. Platt died in Brooklyn, New York, in 1890, aged seventy years. The family were members of the Episcopal church.

Isaac Hull Platt, son of Frederick A. and Mary Augusta (Hull) Platt, was born in Brooklyn, New York, May 18, 1853. He was educated at the Adelphi and Polytechnic Institutes of Brooklyn, and Columbia College, prepared for the law and in 1875 was admitted to the bar of the state of Alabama. In 1877 he was admitted to the New York bar, later taking up the study of medicine at Long Island College Hospital, whence he was graduated M. D. in 1883. He also spent some time at St. Mary's Hospital and took a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. He practiced medicine in Brooklyn until the autumn of 1886, then located at Lakewood, New Jersey, practicing there for ten years as a throat and lung specialist. In 1897 he retired from practice and devoted himself to literary work and travel. He made five trips to Europe, remaining abroad on one of these visits for two years, alternating the seasons between Italy, France and England. He was a devoted student of Shakespeare and the author of "Bacon Cryptograms in Shakespeare and Other Studies," published in 1905, and of the "Walt Whitman," in Beacon Biographical Series. He was a member of the American Climatological Association; New York Academy of Medicine; the New York Genealogical and Historical Society; the Historical Society of Pennsyl-

vania; the Society of the Cincinnati; Sons of Veterans; the Society of the War of 1812, and was a communicant of the Episcopal church. His clubs were the Medical and Art of Philadelphia, and the National Arts and Players of New York City.

Dr. Platt married, September 2, 1886, Emma Haviland, born in Westchester county, New York, September 12, 1856, daughter of Aaron Griffen Haviland, born in the same county, a farmer and stock breeder, who died in 1862, aged forty-two years. He married Elizabeth Carpenter Willets, born in New York City, died in Brooklyn, in 1893; children: Anna Cramwell, died unmarried; S. Willets, died unmarried; John A., and Emma, now widow of Dr. Isaac Hull Platt. She is a member of the Society of Friends and resides at Wallingford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Children of Dr. Isaac Hull and Emma (Haviland) Platt: Frederick Epenetus, born October 17, 1887, accidentally killed just as he had reached the age of twenty-one years; Haviland Hull, born April 6, 1889, a graduate in electrical engineering, but now devoting himself to mechanical engineering; Philip Galpin, born December 27, 1890, a poultry raiser at the home farm.

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The Trimble family of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, descends from James Trimble, born in Ireland, on midsummer eve, June 24, 1707. He grew to boyhood in his native land, but when twelve years of age came to the United States, locating finally on a farm in West Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he became one of the substantial and prominent men of that town. He died January 21, 1792, and was buried in the Friends grave yard in Marshallton. He married Mary, a daughter of John and Mary Palmer, of Concord township, who bore him seven children including William (of further mention) and James. James, the second son, born February 28, 1739, spent his entire life at Trimble's Mills (now Trimbleville) on the old homestead. He married, January 1, 1770, Mary, a daughter of Samuel and Jane Sellers. He died September 16, 1819, leaving a large family, descendants being found in both Chester and Delaware counties.

(II) William, eldest son of James Trimble, was a resident of Chester county and in April, 1755, sat on a jury that decided some questions concerning the Sharpless estate. He married and had a son, Samuel.

(III) Samuel, son of William Trimble, was a prosperous farmer of Concord, Chester (later Delaware) county, and a member of the Society of Friends. He married Jane Brinton and left issue.

(IV) Samuel (2), son of Samuel and Jane (Brinton) Trimble, was born in Concord township, Chester county, in 1782, died at Concord Hill in the year 1843. He grew to adult years at the home farm and obtained an education in the subscription schools maintained by the Society of Friends. After his marriage he purchased a farm near Concord Hill, upon which he resided until death, a prosperous, influential farmer. He was a member, elder and overseer of the Concord Meeting, Society of Friends (Orthodox), his wife also being a member of that Meeting. He married Rebecca Mendenhall, born in Concord, who survived him until 1876. After his death she continued the cultivation of the farm and was a most successful manager. She was a daughter of Stephen and Margaret Mendenhall and a direct descendant of the Mendenhall family founded in Pennsylvania by Benjamin, who came with his brothers, John and George, from England in 1682. George returned to England and Benjamin settled in Chester county, in that part later set apart as Delaware county. Stephen Mendenhall was a farmer, born 1750, died at Con-

cord, December 9, 1809. Children of Samuel and Rebecca Trimble: John, born in 1809, died the same year; Stephen M. (of further mention); Samuel, born in 1812, died in 1824; Esther, born in 1814, died in 1854; Margaret, born in 1818, died in 1854; George W., born in 1820, died in 1846; Samuel, born in 1825, died in 1854; Ann, born in 1827, married Dr. Martin, died in 1890.

(V) Stephen Mendenhall, second son of Samuel and Rebecca (Mendenhall) Trimble, was born at Concord Hill, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, died in 1898. He was educated in the Friends schools at Concord and at Westtown, and remained at the home farm until 1834, when he moved to Haverford, where he spent six years on the Haverford College farm. In 1840 he purchased a farm in Chester township, Delaware, which he cultivated until his death. He was an Orthodox Friend as was his wife, and in political faith he was a Republican. He was an excellent farmer, thorough in his methods and caused the earth to produce bountifully. He was a man of high character and one held in high esteem both within and without the Meeting.

He married 11 mo. 9, 1836, Lydia Sharpless, born 1 mo. 2, 1812, daughter of John Sharpless (see forward). Children: 1. John, born in Haverford 5 mo. 6, 1838, died 7 mo. 31, 1886, unmarried. He was a farmer and "an esteemed member and overseer of Concord Monthly Meeting." 2. Rebecca, born in Chester township, 5 mo. 22, 1840, married 3 mo. 3, 1869, Samuel Bennington and moved to Wayne county, Iowa. 3. Dr. Samuel, born 2 mo. 26, 1843, graduate M. D. University of Pennsylvania, a practicing physician of Lima, Delaware county. He married, in 1870, Mary L. Evans; children: Joseph Evans, John, Grace, died in infancy, and George Martin. 4. George, born 7 mo. 12, 1845, died in 1889, unmarried. 5. William, born 8 mo. 19, 1847, succeeded his brother, John, at the homestead of their grandfather Trimble, near Concord. He married in Concord Meeting, 5 mo. 4, 1887, Jane Mendenhall, born 2 mo. 19, 1847, daughter of Jacob H. and Hannah W. (Newlin) Mendenhall. 6. Ann, born 1 mo. 25, 1851, now residing at Moylan, Delaware county, unmarried. 7. Henry, born 5 mo. 22, 1853, died in 1898. He was a graduate of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, class of 1876, elected professor of analytical chemistry at the college in 1883, having previously, 1876 to 1878, spent two years in special study of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania. He married at Moorestown, New Jersey, Mary J. Warrington, daughter of Seth and Martha Newlin (Jenkins) Warrington; daughters: Martha Warrington, Ruth A. and Alice. 8. Ruth Anna, born 9 mo. 8, 1855, died 2 mo. 27, 1876, unmarried. 9. Joseph, born 7 mo. 12, 1857, now residing on the paternal homestead in Chester township.

Lydia (Sharpless) Trimble, mother of the foregoing, was a daughter of John Sharpless, born 9 mo. 31, 1778, died 3 mo. 12, 1854. He married in 1803 at Chichester Meeting, Ruth Martin, born 10 mo. 17, 1780, died 1 mo. 17, 1878, at the great age of ninety-eight years. He was a well to do farmer of Delaware county and an overseer of Chester Meeting, appointed in 1816 and serving several years. He had children: Sarah, married Thomas Chalkley Palmer; Elizabeth, married James Pennell; George, married Hannah Larkin; Lydia (of previous mention) married Stephen M. Trimble; Sidney, married Haydock Gangues; Abigail, died in childhood; Beulah, married Isaac Leeds; Lewis, died in infancy; John, married Susan H. Pratt; Jane, married Charles L. Warner. John Sharpless was a son of Daniel (2) Sharpless, grandson of Daniel (1) Sharpless, the son of John (2) Sharpless, son of John (1) Sharpless, the emigrant ancestor from Cheshire, England, and his wife, Jane Moor. John (2) Sharpless was born at Blakenhall, Cheshire, England, in 1666,

died near Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1749. He married, in 1692, at a Meeting in John Bowater's house in Middletown township, Hannah Pennell.

Daniel Sharpless, youngest and ninth child of John (2) Sharpless, was born at Ridley, Pennsylvania, 12 mo. 24, 1710-11, died at the same place 8 mo. 17, 1775. He married at Springfield Meeting, in 1736, Sarah Coppock.

Daniel (2) Sharpless, youngest and fifth child of Daniel (1) Sharpless, was born in Ridley, 4 mo. 12, 1751, died 6 mo. 20, 1816. He married (first) in 1775 at Newtown Meeting, Hannah Thomas. He married (second) at Chichester Meeting, Sarah Reynolds.

John Sharpless, second son of Daniel (2) Sharpless, married as stated, Ruth Martin, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Martin. She was a descendant of Thomas and Margery Martin, who came from England with four daughters in 1685. A son, Moses, was born to Thomas and Margery Martin, after their arrival in Pennsylvania, who, in 1714, married Margaret Baltin and lived in Middletown until 1737, then moved to Chester county, where Moses Martin died. John, son of Moses Martin, was born 1 mo. 3, 1718, died 11 mo. 26, 1761. He was a carpenter and settled in Birmingham, where he married Hannah, daughter of William and Sarah (Webb) Dilworth. George, son of John Martin, was born 6 mo. 9, 1754, died 7 mo. 19, 1825. He married, in 1776, Elizabeth Reynolds, born 3 mo. 13, 1754, died 3 mo. 26, 1818, daughter of Henry and Sarah Reynolds. They settled in Upper Chichester, where Ruth, their third child, was born 10 mo. 17, 1780. She married John Sharpless as stated.

Dr. Samuel Trimble, third child and second son of Stephen TRIMBLE Mendenhall Trimble (q. v.) and Lydia (Sharpless) Trimble, was born in Chester township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 2 mo. 26, 1843. He was educated at Westtown Friends Boarding School, in Chester county, and in 1864 began the study of medicine, entering the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D. class of 1867. He at once began practice, locating in Lima, Delaware county, where he continued in successful practice for thirty-seven years, until 1904, when he retired from practice and moved to his farm in Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. There he remained in management until 1912, when he sold his estate and purchased his present home near Lima, surrounded by one and a half acres. Before entering the University, Dr. Trimble studied medicine under Dr. George Martin, of West Chester, Pennsylvania, and a memory of their life-long friendship is found in the home of Dr. Trimble, to whom Dr. Martin bequeathed his library, which has been carefully treasured and preserved. Dr. Martin was a son of George and Edith (Sharpless) Martin, and a nephew of Ruth (Martin) Sharpless, mother of Lydia Sharpless who married Stephen Mendenhall Trimble. Dr. Martin was a well known physician of Delaware and Chester counties, and also practiced in Philadelphia. During the war he was engaged in hospital work at Chester as a volunteer surgeon.

Dr. Trimble, during his long years of practice, gained high rank in his profession and was one of the best known and most highly regarded physicians of Delaware county. He was kind-hearted, sympathetic, and skillful in treatment, winning the hearts of his patients as his remedies won them health and strength. He is now living in honored, well earned retirement, with the consciousness of duty well performed and a life well spent.

He married (first) 5 mo. 5, 1870, at Middletown Friends Meeting, Mary L. Evans, born in Lancaster county, 6 mo. 20, 1848, died 3 mo. 7, 1904. It

was immediately after her death that Dr. Trimble gave up his professional practice and retired to his farm in Newtown township. He married (second) a sister of his first wife, both being daughters of Isaac and Ann Evans, of Middletown. Children, all by his first wife; 1. Joseph Evans, born 3 mo. 3, 1871, died 4 mo. 5, 1896. He was a student at Westtown Friends Boarding School when taken ill and was sent to Colorado by his father, but never regained his health. 2. John, born 4 mo. 2, 1873. 3. Grace, born 3 mo. 14, 1881, died in infancy. 4. George Martin, born 4 mo. 11, 1883; married Lillian J. Garrett, of Media, 3 mo. 6, 1912; child: G. Martin, born 2 mo. 2, 1913.

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**RAMSEY** The Ramseys are an old family of the state of Delaware, where the grandparents of William T. Ramsey, of Chester, were born, lived and died.

William Ramsey, father of William T., was born in St. Georges, Delaware, and is now living in Chester, Pennsylvania, in general charge of boilers and steam fitting at the Eddystone Print Works. He enlisted in a New York regiment in 1861, served three months, then enlisted in the navy, serving until the close of the war between the states. He was honorably discharged and is in receipt of a government pension, earned through faithful service to his country. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He married Elizabeth Johnson, born in Philadelphia, daughter of Isaac Johnson, deceased; children: Catherine, married William B. Sweeney and lives in Wilmington, Delaware; William T. (of further mention); Robert, residing in Chester; Florence, a teacher of music in Chester.

William T. Ramsey, eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Johnson) Ramsey, was born in Philadelphia, January 8, 1873. He attended public school in Eddystone and Chester until he was fourteen years of age. He then became messenger boy for the Eddystone Manufacturing Company, carrying messages, etc., between Philadelphia and Eddystone offices of the company. He was promoted to higher positions, remaining with the company until 1901. He then entered the employ of the Consumer's Ice Manufacturing Company in Chester and in 1908 became manager of that company, a position he most capably fills. Mr. Ramsey has always taken an interest in political affairs and has given much of his time and ability to the public service of his city and state. Elected as a representative, he has represented the second ward of Chester in common council for six years, having been president of that body. In 1912 he was the successful candidate of his party for the state house of representatives, and is now serving his term of two years. Successful in business and held in high regard by his townsmen, Mr. Ramsey has a career of great usefulness before him. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Order and holds the highest honors his lodge can bestow. He is a past master of L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons; is high priest of Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons, and eminent commander of Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar. He is also a Noble of Lulu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia, and a member of Col. Theodore Hyatt Council, Independent Order of Americans, also junior state councillor of Pennsylvania state council of that order. He also belongs to the Chester lodges and clubs,—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Modern Woodmen of America, Heptasophs, Alpha Boat, West End Boat and Second Ward Representative clubs.

Mr. Ramsey married, June 14, 1898, in Chester, Evaline Bleacham, born in Chester, daughter of Joseph C. and Sarah (Harrop) Bleacham. Mr. Bleacham is a cabinetmaker for the Stacey G. Glauser Company, and with



William T Ramsey

his family resides at No. 1110 Potter street, Chester. Harold, the only child of William T. and Evaline Ramsey, was born in Chester, August 15, 1901. The family residence is at No. 1117 Potter street.

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The Melville family is one which has been in this country MELVILLE but a few generations, yet the influence of its various members has been beneficially felt. They brought to this country, and transmitted to their descendants, the traits which have distinguished the Scottish race from time immemorial. Traits which have enabled them to rise to positions of distinction when combating obstacles which were almost invincible, and which would have overcome less sturdy and persevering individuals.

Andrew Alexander Melville was born in Scotland, and died there in 1887. He was a shoemaker by trade, and a staunch member of the Presbyterian church. He married Jane Murray, and they had children: William, who resided in Dunfermline, Scotland, was an inspector on the North British railway in Scotland for half a century; Donald, see forward; George, Catherine and Margaret, deceased.

Donald Melville, son of Andrew Alexander and Jane Melville, was born in Helmsdale, Scotland, October 12, 1844, and died May 10, 1905. He attended the public schools of his native town, and then learned the blacksmith's trade and also that of a mechanic. Until he was twenty-five years of age he worked at these two callings in Scotland, and then decided that America offered better opportunities for advancement to a young man of his energetic and ambitious disposition. He accordingly emigrated to this country and, upon his arrival here, made his home for a time in the city of Philadelphia. He then settled in Keystone, Upper Darby township, and for many years worked as a mechanic in some of the large plants in that section of the country. In 1878 he built the red brick house in Keystone in which his widow is residing at the present time (1913). He was of a home-loving, thrifty nature, and at the time of his death had acquired a considerable fortune. He was a member of the Patterson Memorial Church, in Upper Darby, of which his widow is also a member. His fraternal affiliations were with Lodge No. 227, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Scotch Thistle Lodge; he was also a Mason and member of Mitchell Lodge, No. 256. Politically he was a Republican.

Mr. Melville married (first) Elizabeth Stadler, born in Germany, who came to this country in her early girlhood and died here in September, 1882. He married (second) Janet Goodfellow, born in Mannwrs Lilliesleaf, Scotland, August 24, 1854, who came to this country as a young woman to join her brother in Philadelphia. She is the daughter of James and Jessie Goodfellow. James Goodfellow was a contractor, whose entire life was spent in Scotland. He had extensive contracts for drainage work, excavating, building foundations, etc. He died at the age of eighty-four years, while his wife lived to the advanced age of ninety years. In addition to Mrs. Melville they had children as follows: George, deceased, resided in Philadelphia; Elizabeth, married William Thomson; John, was drowned at the age of twenty-eight years; Christina; Helen, a school teacher in Scotland; James, lives in Keystone, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Melville has made a number of trips across the ocean, the last being in 1912, when she was accompanied by her step-daughter, Elizabeth, and spent considerable time in her native land, re-visiting old friends and old scenes. Mr. Melville's children by his first marriage, were: Alexander, married Myra Weir and lives in Upper Darby township; Margaret, Clara and Elizabeth, living with Mrs. Melville. Children by the second mar-

riage: James, born August 3, 1885; George, born June 29, 1887, both living at home.

JONES Joel B. Jones, deceased, for many years a well known and influential resident of Garrettford, who enjoyed in an unusual degree the unlimited respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen, was born at Haverford, Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1864, died December 29, 1912.

(I) Paul Jones, the earliest known ancestor of the line here under consideration, was a man of energy and thrift, of influence in his community, performing well the duties which devolved upon him as son, husband and father. He married Tacie Roberts, who bore him eight children, as follows: 1. Tacie, married Isaac Heston; nine children. 2. Esther, married Lewis Yerkes; four children. 3. Susan, married Paul Frye; three children. 4. Emily, married William Warner Roberts; one child. 5. William Davis, married Frances Lockwood Lloyd; one child. 6. Isaac T., married Mary Bowen; one child. 7. Justis P., married (first) Mary Irving; one child; (second) Margaret Yerkes. 8. Joel Davis, of whom further.

(II) Joel Davis Jones, son of Paul and Tacie (Roberts) Jones, was a resident of Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he was regarded as one of the substantial men, doing all in his power to promote the growth and development of that section of the state, and the moral welfare of the community. He married Hannah, daughter of Thomas and — (Jones) Price, and they had eight children, as follows: 1. Amanda Price, married Reuben Baily. 2. William Davis, of whom further. 3. Mary Thompson, married William Francis Davis; two children. 4. Lydia Warner, deceased. 5. Isaac Thomas, married Mary Eastwick; two children. 6. Emily, married George Williamson; three children. 7. Paul, married Mary Williamson; three children. 8. Edward, married Elizabeth Fornance; four children.

(III) William Davis Jones, son of Joel Davis and Hannah (Price) Jones, was born in Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1838. He received his preliminary education in the common schools in the neighborhood of his home, and pursued advanced studies at Lower Merion Academy. He assisted his father with the work of the farm, thereby gaining a valuable experience and a strength that prepared him for the activities of life. In 1861 he removed to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and rented a farm of sixty-five acres, which he operated for a period of seven years, and at the expiration of that time rented the property of Abraham L. Pennock for a period of twelve years, after which he purchased the Joseph Allen farm, consisting of sixty acres, whereon he resided for the remainder of his days. He was a man of progressive ideas, thorough and painstaking in his work, and his well cultivated acres bore evidence of his ability as an agriculturist. He was elected to the office of town auditor on the Republican ticket, in which capacity he served for twenty-one years to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He belonged to the Society of Friends. He married Ann Louise Baily, daughter of Joel J. Baily. Children: 1. Joel B., of whom further. 2. William Davis Jr., engaged in the coal and feed business; resides at Ridley Park, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; married Susan Kamp.

(IV) Joel B. Jones, son of William Davis and Ann Louise (Baily) Jones, attended the common schools at Haverford, Pennsylvania, the Friends' Central School and Pierce's Business College. He lived with his father until the latter's death in 1905, then purchased the homestead, residing there until his death. Late in life he devoted his attention to contracting, building public

highways, and his work was satisfactory in every respect, being conducted according to the most improved methods and in a most efficient manner. He was a firm believer in the principles of Republicanism, took an active interest in local politics, and for three years served as supervisor of state roads in Upper Darby township, and for two years as township road commissioner. In 1907 he inaugurated the fire department in the village of Garrettford, and enjoyed the distinction of being its first president, in which capacity he displayed an efficiency of a high order. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Chester, Pennsylvania; the Junior Order of Mechanics; the Knights of Pythias, and Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Mr. Jones married, March 29, 1888, Jane R. Alexander, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1859, daughter of John and Ellen (Flood) Alexander, both of whom were born and died in Philadelphia, the former when Jane R. was a mere infant, and the latter when she was two weeks old, and she was taken by Nathan Garret and wife, of Garrettford, Pennsylvania, as their adopted daughter, and grew up with them, receiving their love and care. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones: J. Davis, died at the age of four months; infant, deceased; Isaac, died at the age of five weeks; Ann Louisa, born December 5, 1893, resides with her mother on the home farm. Both Mrs. Jones and her daughter are cultured women, interested in all good works, and esteemed in the community for their many excellent characteristics.

Mr. Jones was a man of firm convictions, with superior executive ability and sagacity of judgment, and was well fitted for the responsible positions which he filled. He was a good son, a loving husband, a devoted father, and strong and faithful in his friendships; and his demise was mourned by all who had the honor of his acquaintance.

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Among the many worthy descendants of William and Ann GARRETT (Kirke) Garrett, of Upper Darby township, then Chester, now Delaware county, Pennsylvania, (1684-1724) is Isaac Price Garrett, present postmaster of Lansdowne, an office he has filled continuously since 1897.

His descent from William and Ann Garrett, the Quaker emigrants from Leicestershire, England, in 1684, is through their son, Samuel, (1672-1743), and Jane (Pennell) Garrett; their son, Nathan, (1711-1802) and Ann (Knowles) Garrett; their son, Thomas Garrett, (1749-1839) and his second wife, Sarah Price; their son, Benjamin, (1791-1884), and Mary (Haines) Garrett, the latter the parents of Isaac Price Garrett.

These progenitors were all residents of Chester and Delaware counties save Benjamin Garrett, who prior to his marriage purchased and moved to a farm in the state of Delaware. Benjamin Garrett was born in Upper Darby, October 17, 1791, died April 4, 1884. He married Mary Haines, born August 18, 1803, died November 12, 1887, daughter of David and Alice (Cullifer) Haines of West Chester. Sons, all born on the farm in the state of Delaware: David Haines, January 2, 1843, married Sarah Martin and has Nellie S.; Isaac Price, of whom further; Thomas Pugh, born June 30, 1846, married Caroline Etherington, who died leaving Elsie and Marjorie.

Isaac Price Garrett, second son of Benjamin and Mary (Haines) Garrett, was born in the state of Delaware, August 4, 1844. When five years of age he was committed to the care of his uncle, for whom he was named, Isaac Price, of Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, with whom he remained until death removed the relative who had bestowed upon the lad a loving care that equalled that of a parent. He was educated in the public schools, finishing his studies

with an advanced course in the Friends Boarding School at Westtown, Chester county. From the time he left school until 1889, the young man was engaged in successful farming operations. In the latter year Mr. Garrett was appointed cashier in the Philadelphia Customs House, under the administration of President Harrison, continuing in that position, enjoying the confidence of his official superiors, four years and eight months. He continued his residence in Lansdowne, but engaged in the insurance business in Philadelphia until July 7, 1897, when he was appointed by President McKinley postmaster at Lansdowne. After four years of efficient service, Mr. Garrett was re-appointed by President Roosevelt for a term of four years beginning January 13, 1902. In 1906 the management of his office having been strongly commended, President Roosevelt again extended his term four years, and in 1910 President Taft again endorsed his conduct of the office by an appointment for another term, expiring in 1914. His term of service then will have covered the entire period of seventeen years, 1897-1914. This represents, however, but one detail of the public service of Mr. Garrett. In 1880 he was the successful Republican candidate for the Pennsylvania House of Assembly, and again in 1888 he was chosen to represent his district. During these four years of service in the legislature, he served on important committees and was identified with the legislation beneficial to his district and state. He served for years as school director in Upper Darby township, and on the board of education of the borough of Lansdowne, fifteen of these years being president of the board. In purely local affairs he has held about every office in his town, and such is his reputation for integrity and executive ability that in an active political life of forty years he has never suffered a defeat at the polls. In educational matters his interest has always been deep and his service valuable. A firm believer in the value of the public school system to the youth of our land, he has always aided and encouraged every movement in its favor and to him is, in a measure, due the present efficiency of Lansdowne schools. Mr. Garrett and family, like their ancestors, are members of the Society of Friends.

He married, November 12, 1868, Sarah Emlen Bell, born July 30, 1846, daughter of Chalkley and Mary (Emlen) Bell, of Bloomington, Illinois, but prior to their removal there, residents of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Chalkley Bell, born April 16, 1821, died in 1892, son of Hughes and Sarah (Comfort) Bell. He married, April 14, 1842, Mary, daughter of James and Sarah (Foulke) Emlen, then of Westtown township, Chester county. Their children: 1. James Emlen, deceased. 2. Walter Edwin, married Sarah Flagg. 3. Sarah Emlen, married Isaac Price Garrett, of previous mention. 4. Mifflin Emlen, government supervising architect, appointed under both the Republican president, Chester A. Arthur, and the Democratic president, Grover Cleveland. He married Susan Adelaide Van Hoff. 5. Samuel K., deceased. 6. George, died in infancy. 7. Arthur H., married Delia Thatcher. 8. Charles Emlen, married Ellen Wickham. Children of Isaac Price and Sarah Emlen (Bell) Garrett: Annie Emlen, born March 17, 1870; Charles Taylor and Samuel Emlen, who both died in infancy.

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HAWTHORNE This record deals with the life of a man born across the sea in historic Derry, Ireland, whose long life since his eighteenth year has been passed in Pennsylvania. Born of well-to-do parents, but early orphaned and his patrimony diverted from him, John K. Hawthorne did not lose courage, but boldly sailed for the United States, where from the penniless lad of eighteen he has become the affluent, honored citizen of ripened years. Greater even than his financial success has

been the high character he has established for honesty and integrity. Now aged eighty-four years, Mr. Hawthorne is in good health, faculties unimpaired, and rated high in the esteem of the community wherein he has spent so many of those years. To few men in Delaware county has a greater span of years been granted, and to none of equal years, has been given greater faculty to enjoy the success won in earlier years.

John K. Hawthorne, to whom this record is dedicated, was born of Scotch ancestors, both paternal and maternal, in Londonderry, or county Derry, about nine miles from Londonderry, the capital of that county. He is the son of Robert Hawthorne, who owned a farm in Derry, where his short life of twenty-five years was passed. Robert Hawthorne married Nancy, daughter of William Campbell, a large owner of town and grazing lands. Robert was a son of William Hawthorne, a landowner and farmer of Derry, who had two sons, Robert and John, the former owning a good farm, which he willed to John K. Hawthorne. Robert died in 1834, aged twenty-five years; his wife Nancy, died in 1833. They were the parents of two sons, John K. and Thomas. The latter came to the United States, locating at Elkington, Maryland, where he became a well-to-do farmer and stockraiser. He died in 1855 or 1856.

John K. Hawthorne, eldest son of Robert and Nancy (Campbell) Hawthorne, was born in August, 1829. He was but five years of age when his father died; his mother having died the preceding year. After the death of his father, the lad naturally became the charge of his uncle, John Hawthorne, who took charge of both the lad and the farm left to his eldest son by Robert Hawthorne. The uncle used the property as his own, and denied the real owner, his nephew, even the advantages of an education, although the farm was a profitable one. He was sent to a paid teacher for three winter terms, this being all that was allowed him. The lad endured the life under his uncle until he was eighteen years of age, then he sailed for the United States, glad to get away, even at the sacrifice of the farm left him by his father. On arriving in Philadelphia, John K. was possessed of but six shillings, but he at once found a job. Before the first week ended his employer borrowed his small capital, got drunk and not only did not repay the six shillings, but did not pay him for his week's work. But the lad who did not hesitate to cross the ocean to a strange land, was not to be held down. He obtained a position with Patterson & Hopper, grocers, becoming manager of their store. After six years of hard work and close economy he had saved a small capital, which he invested in a small grocery at No. 514 Fifteenth street, Philadelphia. He there continued in business until 1866, when he erected a store building at No. 2042 Pine street, where he conducted a grocery and provision store, prospered and accumulated a modest fortune. Part of this he invested in twenty-two and a half acres of land in Haverford township, Delaware county, paying therefor seven thousand five hundred dollars. This property which he yet owns is valued at one hundred and ten thousand dollars, a most wonderful increase in value. After purchasing this property he did not give up business, but continued until 1885, when he sold out and located on his farm in Haverford township. He there has specialized in the breeding of full blooded swine, his imported Berkshires, Red Jerseys and Chester Whites, being known wherever swine breeders are found. He dealt largely, often having on his farm three hundred and fifty of the choicest full blooded animals. He found a ready market for all his stock, the demand in a short time exceeding the number he could supply. While he had the usual supply of other farm animals, Mr. Hawthorne has confined his efforts in breeding entirely to swine and the three strains previously mentioned. He is a Republican in politics and, although

reared in the Church of England, is a member of the Presbyterian church, located at Fifteenth and Locust streets, Philadelphia.

Mr. Hawthorne married, June 22, 1848, Jane Knox, born in county Tyrone, Ireland, died at the farm in Delaware county, December 24, 1905, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Sayers) Knox. Her father died a young man, his widow later coming with her children to this country, settling in Philadelphia. Children of Samuel and Mary Knox: 1. Samuel (2), a contracting bricklayer. 2. Jane, married John K. Hawthorne. 3. Matilda, married John Cayan, a farmer of Haverford township. Children of John K. and Jane (Knox) Hawthorne: 1. Matilda, born July 12, 1849, died in 1867. 2. William A., born June 14, 1851, died July 7, 1852. 3. Anna B., born April 27, 1853; married Charles Manley and resides in Media, Pennsylvania. 4. John C., born June 22, 1855, now a leading dry goods merchant of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and president of the corporation operating a large store. 5. Jane, born June 1, 1857; married Andrew C. Haines and resides at the corner of Nineteenth street and Erie avenue, Philadelphia. 6. Elizabeth, born June 13, 1859, died November 13, 1871. 7. Mary B., born September 5, 1861, resides with her father. 8. Charles L., born December 18, 1863, died July 17, 1865. 9. William A., born May 8, 1866, resides with his father. 10. Thomas, born May 20, 1869, died 1892; was cashier with the Finley-Acker Company. 11. Catherine, married a Mr. Treadway, a printer, and resides in New Rochelle, New York.

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**BRITTINGHAM** A native son of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, John T. Brittingham has been a resident of Chadds Ford since early youth. Here he conducted a blacksmith shop for a number of years and he has served his community in various positions of important responsibility. At the present time, in 1913, he is auditor of Birmingham township and he is candidate for the local postmastership, of which office he was incumbent during the Cleveland administration. He is loyal and public-spirited in all that pertains to civic affairs and as a business man is reliable and trustworthy in every respect.

October 22, 1851, occurred the birth of John T. Brittingham, the place of his nativity being Brandywine Summit, in Birmingham township, Delaware county.

His father, Eber Brittingham, was born at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1824. His paternal grandfather owned the ferry at Valley Forge prior to the erection of a bridge at that point. The latter was reared, lived and died at Valley Forge. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Bartholomew, died at Charleston, Pennsylvania, in 1871, aged eighty-eight years; she was a Methodist, and she and her husband were the parents of the following children: James; Ann, married David Glasby; Eber, mentioned further; Joseph, never married; Robert, married Mary Ann McKeever. All of these children are deceased.

Eber Brittingham, father of John T. Brittingham, passed his boyhood and youth at Valley Forge and attended the Concord public school. After his sixteenth year he learned the trade of blacksmith and was identified with that line of work during the entire period of his active career. His brother Robert, was a soldier in the civil war, having enlisted for service in Company I, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He participated in many important conflicts marking the progress of the war and served for a period of four years. Eber Brittingham died at Chadds Ford, November 11, 1908. He married Sarah Ann McKeever, of Brandywine Hundred. Her father, John McKeever, was

a farmer and teamster and he was the first man to haul a load of lime, sand or stone for the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad's main line. He died at Chadds Ford in 1880, aged eighty-nine years. He and his wife, who was Susan Talley prior to her marriage, had six children, concerning whom the following brief data are here recorded: Charlotte, married Daniel Fawcett; Hannah, remained single; Sarah Ann, married Eber Brittingham, as already noted; Susan Talley is the wife of Cheney Smith and they maintain their home at Chester, Pennsylvania; Thomas, never married; Margaret became the wife of Jacob Pennell, steward of the Delaware County Home for many years. To Eber and Sarah Ann (McKeever) Brittingham were born seven children: John T., he whose name forms the caption for this article; Isabella, married Bayard Sharp; Mary, remained single as did also Joseph; Ella, married Charley B. Walker; Eber E., born December 29, 1867, married Gertrude Russell; and Susan married Eugene Summeril. Of the above all are deceased except John T., Ella and Eber E. The mother is still living, her home being at Chadds Ford; she is a Baptist.

John T. Brittingham accompanied his parents to Chadds Ford when he was a mere child. He attended Beech Grove School No. 2, at Birmingham, and after completing his education entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of blacksmith from his father. He has been engaged in that line of work during the long intervening years to the present time, in 1913, and for that entire period has been a resident of Chadds Ford. He is a Democrat in his political convictions and during the Cleveland administration he was postmaster of Chadds Ford. He is candidate for the local postmastership at the present time and he is also filling the office of township auditor. In Masonic circles he is a member of Concord Lodge, No. 625, Free and Accepted Masons; he is likewise affiliated with Centerville Lodge, No. 37, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Winona Tribe, No. 75, Improved Order of Red Men.

November 2, 1876, Mr. Brittingham married Miss Josephine King, of Upper Uwchland, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Her father, Plummer E. King, was born at Locust Grove, in Chester county. He was a farmer for a number of years and subsequently worked at the trade of cooper. He died in 1892. His wife was Margaret Russell and she bore him seven children: Sarah, married Bayard Burnett; Joseph, single; John; George, married Lizzie Henry; Charles; Elizabeth, married John Quird; and Josephine. Mr. and Mrs. Brittingham became the parents of two children: Clarence F., born December 24, 1877, married Florence Gifford and they have one son, Jack Taylor, whose birth occurred September 29, 1909; and Cornelia H., born May 8, 1886, is unmarried and resides at Chadds Ford. Mrs. Brittingham attended the Baptist church; she was summoned to the life eternal February 29, 1912, and her loss is universally mourned throughout Chadds Ford, where the circle of her friends was coincident with that of her acquaintances.

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**STACKHOU**s No name is better or more favorably known in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and vicinity, than that of the Stackhous family. The ancestry of the family is traced back in this country to the year 1682, and in England to the year 1086, and the representatives of the family in the various generations have been men of excellent business ability and executive force, carrying forward to successful completion whatever they undertake, no obstacle being too great for them to overcome.

(I) John Stackhous, probably a lineal descendant of Thomas Stackhous, the pioneer ancestor of the family, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1793, died March 24, 1862. He engaged in agricultural pursuits, conducting his operations first in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently in Cecil county, Maryland, where he lived on Big Elk creek. He married Sarah Moon, born December 16, 1803. Children: John W., of whom further; William David, born May 12, 1836, died May 7, 1843, aged seven years.

(II) John W. Stackhous, son of John and Sarah (Moon) Stackhous, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1829, died October 6, 1910. He was brought up in the neighborhood of his birthplace, attended its common schools, and being reared on a farm naturally gave his attention to that occupation upon attaining a suitable age to begin the activities of life. He was successful in his undertaking, owing to the fact that he was careful and thorough in his work, progressive in his ideas, using every method to bring about results. He and his wife were members of the Friends' church, and he was a Republican in politics. He married Amanda M. Zane, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1829, died February 26, 1888. Children: 1. William W., born in New Garden township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, a miller by occupation; married Lizzie M. Maxwell; child, Lawrence W.; they reside at Glen Mills, Pennsylvania. 2. Frank J., of whom further.

(III) Frank J. Stackhous, son of John W. and Amanda M. (Zane) Stackhous, was born in New Garden township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1863. He attended the public schools of the neighborhood, assisted with the labors of the farm during his early years, and at the age of eighteen turned his attention to learning telegraphy, in which line of work he became highly proficient, possessing a natural inclination and liking for that special subject for many years. He became an operator at Landenberg Junction, Chester county, Pennsylvania, for the Pennsylvania railroad, continuing as such for some time, and from December, 1886, until January 6, 1905, served as operator and agent for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the length of his service denoting that his duties were discharged to the satisfaction of those in control. In the latter named year he purchased the Chadds Ford Hotel and grounds, the latter consisting of twelve and a half acres, a portion of which is cultivated in order to produce fresh fruit and vegetables for the table, and the remainder is tastefully laid out in lawn and flower beds, extremely pleasing and attractive to the eye. There is a livery stable and garage connected with the hotel, and everything about the premises is modern and up-to-date, fully meeting the demands of the most critical and fastidious patron. The Chadds Ford Hotel is one of the leading landmarks of this section of the state, having been operated as a hostelry since 1737, and up to eleven years ago was owned and operated by members of the Twaddell family, in whose possession it was for many generations. Mr. Stackhous is an ideal host, ever ready to contribute to the comfort and well being of his guests, who fully appreciate his efforts by their constant patronage and by inducing new people to seek a shelter there when in need of temporary quarters. Mr. Stackhous is well informed on the issues of the day, takes an active and personal interest in all borough affairs that have for their object the advancement and improvement of the community in which he resides, and casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party, but has neither time nor inclination for public office.

Mr. Stackhous married (first) February 16, 1885, Philena E. Cloud, born in New Garden township, Pennsylvania, daughter of Edwin C. and Elizabeth Cloud. No children. He married (second) January 10, 1905, Lydia F. Ferguson, daughter of B. F. and Mary Ferguson, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stackhous: Amanda M. and Lydia F., died at birth, and Mary M.

A HISTORY  
OF  
DELAWARE COUNTY  
PENNSYLVANIA  
AND ITS PEOPLE

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UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

JOHN W. JORDAN, LL. D.

Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

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ILLUSTRATED

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*VOLUME III*

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**BALDWIN** The name Baldwin is one of the oldest of those great names that have come down to us through the Middle Ages and which, with their associations, are an inheritance to recall to us the splendid past. The name appears as early as 672 A. D., on the roll of Battle Abbey in the English records, a Baldwin was Earl of Flanders in the time of Alfred the Great, and throughout the early history of Europe, and especially in the Crusades, men of that name have distinguished themselves. That branch of the family to which the subject of this sketch belongs is descended from John Baldwin, who came from Oxfordshire, England, about the year 1682, and settled in Ashton township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. From that time to the present, the family has been represented by a long line of worthy members who have continuously made their home in that part of the state.

Richard Jacobs Baldwin, the second son of John Erskine and Mary Griffith (Hoopes) Baldwin, was born in East Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1853. He received an excellent education in the public schools of the neighborhood and later attended Maplewood Institute at Concordville and Eaton Academy at Kennett Square. At the age of seventeen, he left home to learn the trade of carpentering which he followed until he was twenty-three years old, when he entered the mercantile business and operated a general merchandise store at Whitford, at that time Belvidere, West Whiteland, Chester county. After continuing this enterprise for three years, he removed to Chadd's Ford, where he purchased what was then known as the Worliow store property, and here conducted with great success a general merchandise store for twenty-five years. About ten years ago, in 1904, Mr. Baldwin turned over his thriving business to his sons, the youngest of whom, Richard Lindley Baldwin, is now conducting it. Mr. Baldwin, however, still lives on the property which has for so long been the scene of his activities and success.

As early as 1880, Mr. Baldwin began to take an active interest in politics. He was a firm believer in the principles and policies of the Republican party and made for himself a sufficiently important place in the local ranks thereof to win the appointment of postmaster at Chadds Ford from President Harrison, a position which he filled with credit from 1889 to 1893. Upon the inauguration of President Cleveland, he resigned this office, but was reinstated during President McKinley's administration. He became a candidate for the General Assembly of the state in 1894 and, being chosen by the Republican party at the primaries for its nominee, he was elected to the office by one of the largest majorities ever given a candidate in Delaware county. He was subsequently re-elected and served in the sessions of 1897 and 1899, in the latter of which he became one of the recognized leaders of the House. Elected recorder of deeds for Delaware county, in 1901, he discharged the duties of that office in so satisfactory a manner that his fellow citizens re-elected him. In 1910, he was again elected to represent his county in the General Assembly, and once more in 1912 for the current session of that body. During these last two sessions, Mr. Baldwin has established a state-wide reputation for himself as a legislator, his public experience and the diligent attention which he bestows upon all public questions, combining to make him one of the authorities on legislative matters generally. His long experience in oratory, he having stumped the state in every campaign for the last eighteen years, added to a natural gift of expression, has with his other attainments resulted in establishing him in the place of Republican party leader in the Assembly of 1913.

Mr. Baldwin is at present engaged in a real estate and insurance business in Media, the county seat, and takes an active part in the life of the district.

He is a member of the Young Men's Republican Club and the Springhaven Golf Club, both of Media, and the latter of which he helped to organize; of the Brandywine Golf Club of Brandywine Summit; the Wilmington Country Club, and is an honorary member of the Media Fire Company. Fraternally, his memberships are in the Masonic Order, Concord Lodge No. 625; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Senior and Junior Orders, United American Mechanics; the Improved Order of Red Men and the Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. Baldwin was married in 1873, to Miss Sarah Worrall Temple, a daughter of Thomas B. and Elizabeth (Worrall) Temple, of Middletown, Delaware county. There is a tradition in the Temple family that William Temple, its founder in America, was smuggled into the country by his step-mother after his father's death in order that the lady's son might inherit the English estates. To Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin there have been born ..n children, five of whom survive.

Mr. Baldwin has been uniformly successful, both in his commercial and political careers, and has filled the various positions to which he has been called with a thorough-going earnestness of purpose that could not fail to bring about results the most satisfactory. He is one of the best known citizens of his county, and in all the seven times in which he has been before the people for their suffrage, he has not known defeat, but in every case has been triumphantly endorsed and elected. Mr. Baldwin is still in the prime of his usefulness and there is every reason why he should continue to serve his fellows and develop his own career for many years to come.

The McLaughlins of this sketch descend from an old McLAUGHLIN family of Ireland. The first of this branch to come to the United States was Edward (2), son of Edward (1) McLaughlin, the latter a lifelong resident of county Donegal, Ireland. He was a farmer and a member of the Roman Catholic church, raising his family in that faith. He married Rose McCaffery, who also was born, lived and died in county Donegal; children: Rose, married John Cusacks, both deceased, of Chester, Pennsylvania; Edward (2), of whom further; Sarah, married Daniel Butler, a contractor of Chester, both deceased.

Edward (2), only son of Edward (1) and Rose McCaffery, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1824, died at Leiperville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1899. He grew to manhood and married in Ireland, soon afterward coming to the United States, settling in Chester, Pennsylvania. He later moved to Ridley township, living on the John L. Crosly property until his removal to Leiperville, where he died, a member of the Roman Catholic church, and a Democrat. He married Cecelia Boyle, born in county Donegal, in 1836, died in Leiperville, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1908; children: Rose, married Edward Jobson, now manager of Dunlap's grocery store, and resides in Chester; Bridget, died young; Edward F., of whom further; Ann, now residing in Leiperville, unmarried; John, now living in Morton, Delaware county; Joseph, resides in Ridley Park; Daniel, died young; Michael died in Leiperville, in 1909.

Edward F., eldest son of Edward (2) and Cecelia (Boyle) McLaughlin, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1867. He attended school until he was ten years of age in Chester and in Nether Providence township. He then worked in the mills in Carey's Banks, continuing until 1894. He then ran a bottling business in Leiperville for one year. He then conducted a wholesale and retail business until December 1, 1901, when he purchased the old Leiperville Hotel, that had been run as a licensed house since 1830. The Lei-

perville Hotel was established in 1830, and was the outgrowth of the boarding house kept to accommodate the men employed in getting out stone from Ridley creek quarries to build the "Breakwater." Judge George G. Leiper and most of the quarry owners of the neighborhood petitioned for the house, which they described as being near the intersection of the old Queen's highway with the Springfield road, alleging the license was necessary to furnish accommodations to the men employed by them in conveying stones to the Breakwater, which at that time was the largest industry in the county. The court granted the petition and authorized Thomas Ewing to keep a public house at the location mentioned. Ewing called his house "The Leiperville Tavern," and remained its proprietor until 1833, when Robert Murray became the landlord and named the house "The Canal Boat." In 1835, Daniel J. Campbell leased the house and restored the old name. The house has had many landlords and in 1847 was the scene of the institution of Leiperville Lodge No. 263, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which occupied a room in the garret of the wing. The last landlord prior to Mr. McLaughlin was Dr. Wernz, who succeeded Landlord Coward.

Mr. McLaughlin is a Republican in politics, and for several years has been county committeeman from Leiperville. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, belonging to the parish of St. Rose de Lima at Eddystone. His fraternal order is the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, affiliated with Chester Lodge No. 488. He married, August 19, 1891, in the Church of the Immaculate Heart at Chester, Elizabeth Gertrude Bunce, daughter of Patrick Bunce, born in Ireland, in 1815, died at Chester, in January, 1893. He came to the United States about the age of forty years, arriving in New York City, but soon settling in Chester, where he was employed at the Roach shipyards. He married Margaret Manning, born in Limerick, Ireland, married in St. Michael's Church in Chester, and died in that city in 1884. Patrick was a son of Francis Bunce, a shoe manufacturer of Kiltrush, Ireland, where he and his wife, a Miss McKane, both died. Children of Edward F. and Elizabeth Gertrude McLaughlin: Edward, born February 25, 1904; George, March 10, 1905, both born in Leiperville.

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**PUSEY** The family of Pusey is of ancient English origin, having been settled in the Hundred of Ganfield in Berkshire, England, for about nine centuries. During this long period the name has undergone inevitable changes of orthography, being entered in the Book of Domesday, completed in 1086 as "Pesie or Pesei" in "Gannesfelde hundred."

The manor and village of Pusey, in Ganfield, Berkshire, lies south of the London road, twelve miles from Oxford and about five miles east of Faringdon. Here the family have resided from the time of the Danish King Canute, fifty years before the Norman Conquest. The tradition is that about the year 1086, during the contest between the Danes under Canute and the Saxons under Edmund Ironside, the hostile forces lay encamped but a few miles apart. William Pusey, an officer under Canute, entered the Saxon camp in disguise and there discovered a plan for a midnight surprise and massacre of the Danes. He at once fled to his own camp, gave the alarm and saved the Danish army from destruction. King Canute rewarded the daring officer with the manor lying contiguous to the camp, giving him as evidence of the transfer, the horn of an ox bearing the inscription: "King Knowde geue Wylyam Pewte thys horne to holde by thy lond." Camden and other antiquarian authorities refer to this circumstance. The conveyance of realty by the delivery of a horn or other article of personal property is known to have been an ancient

custom, especially under the Danish King, while the tenure of lands by what is known as cornuage or the service of a horn is stated by Ingulphus and other old writers to have been not unusual in the early days of England.

The estate thus granted by the Danish King to William Pusey has remained in the uninterrupted possession of the family, their descendants and direct representatives, down to the present day, by family deeds and records in the British Museum, the different lords of the manor down to Charles Pusey in 1710, after whom the male line became extinct. Charles Pusey, the owner in 1710, recovered both the horn and the manor in chancery before Lord Chancellor Jeffries, when according to Dr. Hicks "the horn itself being produced in court and with universal admiration received, admitted and proved to be the identical horn by which, as by a charter Canute had conveyed the manor of Pusey, seven hundred years before. Reference to this case is made in, *Vernan's Reports 273 de Term; S. Mich, 1684*; wherein the demurrer of the defendant is stated to have been overruled and the plaintiff awarded his claim."

The family became extinct in the male line in 1710 by the death of the above mentioned Charles Pusey, who bequeathed the manor to his nephew, John Allen, Esquire, directing he should take the name of Pusey, and that in case of his dying without issue, it could be entailed on the male issue of his own sisters and his nieces, the Allens successively, who upon inheriting the estate were to assume the name of Pusey. By intermarriage the manor came into the Bouveries descendants of Lawrence des Bouveries of the Low Countries, driven to England by religious persecution in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The present Sidney Edward Bouvierie Pusey succeeded in 1855. The Pusey coat-of-arms: Gules three bars argent. Crest: A cat passant.

The old horn, by the delivery of which the estate was originally granted, remained in possession of the family until recent years, when it was deposited in the British Museum. It is believed to have been the drinking horn of King Canute. It is described of dark brown or tortoise shell color, two feet and one-half inch in length, one foot in circumference at the large end and two and a quarter inches at the small end. Rings of silver gilt encircle it at either end and a broader ring or band surrounds it near the middle. To this middle band are fastened two legs with feet resembling those of a hound, by which the horn is supported on a stand. At the small end is a screw stopper of silver gilt in imitation of a hound's head. By taking this out and passing a strap through the two rings which are suitably placed for the purpose it might be made to serve as a hunting horn. That it may have been used both as a drinking and a hunting horn at different periods, is not improbable, but as the alleged discovery of the horn took place long before the discovery of gunpowder or the use of firearms, it could not have been at first used as a powder horn, while the tradition that it was originally the drinking horn of King Canute and subsequently bestowed to evidence the reward of military service, received plausibility in view of the two special uses to which horns are known to have been devoted at that early day, namely: drinking purposes and the conveyance of landed property, which is further supported by the presumption that a peculiar value was attached to the familiar drinking appliance of a rude convivial people.

The presentation of this horn by Canute to the original William Pusey is said to have been made with much ceremony, on the beach at Southampton and a plastic representation of the scene hangs in the hall of the present Pusey mansion. Other treasures and interesting relics are also there collected, including family portraits, antique lace and articles once belonging to royalty. Considerable legendary interest moreover attaches to the old place revived from the curious customs and characters of former residents, one of whom, Alice Pat-

ernoster, held lands in Pusey in the reign of Edward I., by the service of saying paternoster five times a day for the souls of the King's ancestors. Another of the same surname on succeeding to an estate in the same parish, instead of paying a sum of money as a relief said the Lord's Prayer thrice before Barons of the Exchequer, as his brother had done before him.

The Pusey Mansion is a plain stone structure, with two front bows, presenting an attractive and substantial appearance. The present owners and occupants give courteous reception and attention to members of archaeological societies and other considerate visitors attracted by the historical interest of the place.

Caleb Pusey, the first of the name who came to America, was born in Berkshire, England, in 1651. He grew up among the Baptists, but in early manhood joined the Society of Friends, moved to London, where he became actively associated with William Penn in his cherished project for the colonization of Pennsylvania, having arranged with Penn for the erection of a grist and saw mill in the new province, the materials for which were to be prepared in England. Caleb Pusey sailed for this country in 1682, probably in one of the earliest of the twenty-three vessels which arrived that year in the Delaware. He selected a site for the proposed mill on Chester creek, one mile from its entrance into the Delaware, where the materials which arrived on a later ship were fitted and set up by Richard Townsend. Caleb Pusey was one of the proprietors and acted as the miller and resident agent of a joint stock company of owners. Some of these owners withdrew and the mill finally was owned solely by William Penn, Samuel Carpenter and Caleb Pusey. With the exception of a rude mill, which the Swedes had used for a brief period on the Schuylkill, this was the first grist mill in use in Pennsylvania. It stood on land now part of the Crozier estate at Upland. It fell into ruins years ago, but its weather vane, bearing the date 1699 and the initials of the three owners, was fortunately rescued and now is preserved in the museum of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Thirteenth and Locust streets, Philadelphia. Caleb Pusey's residence, built about 1683, near the mill, is kept in repair by the present owners and is thought to be the oldest dwelling in the state.

Caleb Pusey was a man of high rectitude of purpose and great force of character. He was a leading elder of Friends' Meeting; was sheriff of the county and head of the "Peace Makers," a species of volunteer court. He was the author of various essays and pamphlets in defence and explanation of the convictions of the early Quakers; served as member of the Provincial Council; the Governor's Council and the Assembly. He was always a trusted friend and associate of William Penn in important matters touching the settlement and prosperity of the province. He left a mass of valuable papers, comprising his own writings and the collections he had carefully made pertaining to public affairs, papers largely used in preparation of "Proud's History of Pennsylvania." After forty-four years of active life in America, passed in Philadelphia and Chester, he moved to Marlborough, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he died, greatly honored and beloved, December 25, 1726, leaving no male issue, and but two daughters.

Two brothers, William and Caleb (2) Pusey, nephews of Caleb Pusey, followed him to Pennsylvania about the year 1700. William Pusey married Elizabeth Bowater and settled in London Grove, Chester county, where he erected a mill and a substantial stone dwelling house, yet standing. Caleb (2) Pusey, settled in Marlborough; both left numerous descendants and so far as known all Puseys of American birth trace to one or other of these brothers.

From William Pusey descends Fred Taylor Pusey, of Lima, Pennsyl-

vania, son of Joshua Pusey, and grandson of Jacob Pusey, born in Auburn, Delaware, in 1791, died 1870.

Joshua Pusey, son of Jacob Pusey, was born in Auburn, Delaware, in 1842, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1906. He was an attorney and counsellor at law, specializing in patent causes, a veteran of the civil war, having served in the famous "Bucktail" regiment, from Pennsylvania, and receiving a severe wound at the battle of Fredericksburg. Although not a member of the Society of Friends, he was in sympathy with that sect and attended their meetings. In politics he was a Republican.

Joshua Pusey married Rebecca Kenderdine, born in Germantown, Philadelphia, died in 1876, daughter of Joseph Rakeshaw and Sarah (Wright) Kenderdine, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Joseph Rakeshaw Kenderdine was born near Horsham, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, about 1811, a contractor and builder, head of the firm of Kenderdine & Justice, later Joseph R. Kenderdine & Sons, builder's hardware store at Seventh and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia. He was a Whig in politics, later a Republican. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Kenderdine: Isaac; Warner Justice; Frank; Elizabeth, died unmarried; Rebecca, married Joshua Pusey; Laura, unmarried. Children of Joshua and Rebecca Pusey, now living: Fred Taylor, of whom further; Grace Edna, married Philip Marot, of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

Fred Taylor Pusey, son of Joshua Pusey, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of Avondale, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and Friends' Schools in Philadelphia, finishing at Friends' Central High School, whence he was graduated in June, 1889. In his boyhood he worked on the farm, and after leaving school worked two years in a Philadelphia hosiery mill. He then began the study of law, working in the meantime as collector for an industrial life insurance company. He was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia county in 1894 and later to the Superior and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania and to the Federal Courts of the district. On December 5, 1898, he was admitted to the bar of Delaware county and has since continued in active practice at both bars. He has established a wide reputation as a lawyer and commands a generous patronage. He has been for several years solicitor of the borough of Lansdowne and served his district as member of the House of Representatives during the legislative sessions of 1903 and 1905 and the special session of 1906. In political faith he is a Republican. Mr. Pusey is now serving as a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Institution for Feeble Minded at Spring City, Pennsylvania, by appointment of the Governor. Since 1892 Mr. Pusey has served in the National Guard of Pennsylvania as private, corporal, sergeant, sergeant-major, lieutenant, captain and regimental adjutant of the First Regiment of Infantry. In 1907 he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Stuart with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, November (1913) serving on the staff of Governor Tener as colonel and adjutant-general. During the Spanish-American war he served as adjutant of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, United States Volunteers. Mr. Pusey is a member of the State and County Bar associations; the Law Academy of Philadelphia, president in 1898-99; the Union League of Philadelphia; Lansdowne Republican Club, president many years; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. In religious connection he is a member of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Pusey married, December 3, 1895, at Brooklyn, New York, Nellie Ogilvie, born in that city August 25, 1873, daughter of John S. Ogilvie, founder of the publishing firm of J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company of New



Fred. Taylor Pinsey

York City, and his wife, Charlotte (Purchase) Ogilvie. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie: Nellie, of previous mention; Frank B., John S., Donald M. Children of Fred Taylor and Nellie (Ogilvie) Pusey: 1. John S. Ogilvie, born March 10, 1898; prepared in the public schools of Delaware county, now a student in the "Hill School," Pottstown, Pennsylvania. 2. Charlotte Elizabeth, born November 3, 1899; now a student at Miss Irwin's school (private) Philadelphia. The family home is at Lima, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

Charles M. Walton is a noble illustration of what independence, self-faith and persistency can accomplish in America. **WALTON** He is a self-made man in the most significant sense of the word, for no one helped him in a financial way, and he is largely self-educated. As a young man he was strong, vigorous and self-reliant. He trusted in his own ability and did things single-handed and alone. To-day he stands supreme as a successful business man and a loyal and public-spirited citizen. Most of his attention has been devoted to the contracting and building business, many magnificent structures in Philadelphia and elsewhere having been constructed by him. For the past twelve years he has been the efficient incumbent of the office of assessor in Norwood, which place has long represented his home. He was a member of the first council and elected to a second term.

Near Doylestown, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1847, occurred the birth of Charles M. Walton, a son of James and Jane (Thomas) Walton. The Walton family is one of the oldest in Pennsylvania, the progenitor of the name in this commonwealth, having come hither eight years prior to the arrival of William Penn. Four brothers came here about 1675 from England. They landed at Wilmington, Delaware, and proceeded thence to Byberry, Pennsylvania, locating where the old meeting-house now stands. They were devout Quakers and they purchased land from the Indians. They erected the first church at Byberry and remained there, then practically a wilderness, until fall, when they returned to civilization, remaining at Wilmington during the winter months. In the following spring they returned to the vicinity of Byberry and there settled permanently. William Penn, on his arrival, did not acknowledge the deed the Walton brothers had received from the Indians and the matter was left to be settled by them and the Penn colony by arbitration. Two outsiders were chosen by each side and the Waltons were asked to suggest a fifth party. Very ingeniously they called for William Penn and the matter was quickly settled, the Walton deed gaining immediate recognition. William Penn gave them another deed to their property, and this is still on record in Philadelphia. The genealogy of the Walton family can be traced without any discrepancies from the original settlers down to the present time. Two Waltons, not knowing of the other's work, traced the genealogy in all its branches, and when the two completed volumes were compared at a later date, only two disagreeing facts of importance were found.

The Thomas family, the maternal ancestry of Charles M. Walton, dates back almost as far as the Walton side. The great-great-great-grandfather of Charles M. Walton was a Griffith and a native of Wales, whence he came to America and settled in the Penn colony in the early part of the eighteenth century.

Jacob Walton, paternal grandfather of Charles M. Walton, was a soldier in the Mexican war, a lieutenant, but being a Friend he never divulged the fact to any of the members of his immediate family. About eighteen years

ago, after his demise, his honorable discharge from service was found among his papers. James Walton, father of Charles M. Walton, was a wheelwright by trade, and he was also engaged in farming operations in Bucks county, where he owned a big saw mill. He married Jane Thomas, who bore him eight children, all of whom grew to maturity, the first to die being twenty-eight years of age. Four of them are still living. James Walton died in the year 1875 and his cherished and devoted wife died in 1896. Both are interred in Bucks county.

Charles M. Walton was reared to maturity on the old homestead farm in Bucks county, in the work and management of which he early began to assist his father. He attended the district schools and supplemented his early training with a course of study in the Excelsior Normal School. He then learned the trades of carpenter and miller, and in 1876 located in the city of Philadelphia, where he gradually won success and renown as a builder. He has since devoted his attention to the building business, and conspicuous among the beautiful structures he has erected is the library at the University of Pennsylvania. Many other fine buildings in Philadelphia and elsewhere stand as monuments of his handiwork.

In 1890 Mr. Walton established the family home at Norwood, in Delaware county, and here he is known as a citizen of sterling integrity and the utmost reliability. He is a stalwart Republican in his political convictions, and for the past twelve years he has served Norwood in the capacity of city assessor. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with Hamilton Lodge, No. 274, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, into which latter organization he was initiated in 1874. In religious faith he is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, although his children are all Lutherans.

In 1882 Mr. Walton was united in marriage to Miss Mary F. Griswell, a daughter of Eduard and Joanna Griswell, members of pioneer families in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. This union has been prolific of five children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: Elsie G., Emma C., May Frances, Charles M. Jr., and Joanna D., the three younger ones being at home. Elsie G. married Clifford Bonsall; Emma C. married Harry N. Robbins.

Mr. Walton has lived a life of usefulness such as few men know. God-fearing, law abiding, progressive, his life is as truly that of a Christian gentleman as any man's can well be. Unwaveringly he has done the right as he has interpreted it. While undoubtedly he has not been without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. In community affairs he is active and influential, and his support is readily and generously given to many measures for the general progress and improvement. His life history is certainly worthy of commendation and of emulation, for along honorable and straightforward lines he has won the success which crowns his efforts, and which makes him one of the substantial residents of Norwood.

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In making a selection of men whose sketches form the SHOEMAKER biographical portion of this work, great care has been exercised to select none but those who have in some measure left "footprints on the sands of time." Men whose efforts and deeds are matters of public interest, and whose memories will linger long after their bodies shall have been laid in the dust. Worthy to hold an important posi-

tion in this class is Richardson Shoemaker, than whom there is not a more prominent resident in Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, or one who is better entitled to the high esteem in which his fellow citizens hold him. He has been a pioneer and leading spirit in many important business enterprises which have tended materially to increase the prosperity of the town, and is a descendant of one of the oldest families of the state of Pennsylvania. The name was very probably Schuhmacher in Germany, and has been literally translated.

George Shoemaker, who was married in Heidelberg, Germany, in 1662, died at sea while on his way to this country with his wife and family. His widow, Sarah, and their eight children, arrived at Philadelphia, January 20, 1686, and soon afterward purchased two hundred acres of land in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the York road, the place now being called Ogontz. Her children were: George, of further mention; Sarah; Barbara; Abraham; Isaac; Susanna; Elizabeth; Benjamin.

George, son of George and Sarah Shoemaker, also born in Germany, married, December 14, 1694, Sarah Wall.

Abraham, son of George and Sarah (Wall) Shoemaker, married Amelia Levering.

William, son of Abraham and Amelia (Levering) Shoemaker, married at Abington Friends' Meeting, 10 mo., 25, 1752, Susanna, a daughter of Aubrey and Margaret Richardson, of Cheltenham, and granddaughter of Joseph Richardson, whose seat was Olethgo, on the Perkiomen, in Providence township.

William, son of William and Susanna (Richardson) Shoemaker, was born in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1761. He was a farmer all his life, and removed to Delaware county about the year 1800. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He married Sarah Miers, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Draper) Bowman, of Philadelphia. Children: Eliza; Thomas B.; William D.; Miers; Edward; Richardson, of further mention; Manlove; Joshua.

Richardson, son of William and Sarah Miers (Bowman) Shoemaker, was born at Shoemakerville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1813. He was the proprietor of a country store in his native town and operated quarries on Ridley creek from which he furnished the stone for the Delaware Breakwater at Lewis, Delaware, by three schooners which were also his property. He was a member of the Society of Friends, an overseer in Chester Meeting under the Darby Quarterly Meeting. He married at Philadelphia, in 1861, Annie Gray Clark, born at Fifth and Pine streets, February 18, 1825. She was a daughter of Lewis and Sarah (Morton) Clark, granddaughter of Judge Morton, and great-granddaughter of George Gray, of Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker: Lewis Clark; Richardson, of further mention; Sarah A., born December 31, 1865.

Richardson, son of Richardson and Annie Gray (Clark) Shoemaker, was born at Shoemakerville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1864. His education, which was an excellent and practical one, was obtained in the public school at Fernwood, the Friends' Central High School at Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and at the Pierce Business College, from which institution he was graduated in 1883. He found employment as a clerk in the lumber yard office of J. Alfred Bartram, with whom he remained until 1892, and while there commenced the livery business which has since grown to such proportions. This was in 1889, at Bartram Lodge, and at the same time he inaugurated the stage line running to and from the railroad station, and this has been operated continuously since it was first established. It

was commenced in order to accommodate the summer guests stopping at Bartram Lodge, which was conducted as a suburban summer apartment house by the mother of Mr. Shoemaker. In 1908 this was torn down to make way for modern improvements. The house itself had been erected in the year 1800, while a stable on the premises had been built one year previously. Mr. Shoemaker resided there from 1889 to 1892, when he purchased property at the corner of Baltimore and Lansdowne avenues, and erected stables which were destroyed by fire December 9, 1903. On the same site he then erected a large storage warehouse and stable, which is now used as a garage, and in 1910 had an improved warehouse erected, this being constructed of concrete and being practically fireproof, at Nos. 8 and 10 South Lansdowne avenue. He is the owner of a large quantity of real estate, both improved and unimproved, a portion of it being the property occupied by the Crucible Steel Casting Company, at South Union avenue and the railroad, and has erected a number of houses. For many years Mr. Shoemaker has been an active worker in Republican interests, and has represented the Southern Precinct in the county committee for the past fifteen years; at the present time he is still a member of this committee. November 4, 1913, he was elected a member of the common council of the borough. He served as judge of election in the borough from 1892 to 1902. His connection with organizations of varied character is as follows: Charter member of the Lansdowne Fire Company; charter member, and at present vice-president of the Lansdowne Republican Club; member of Fernwood Lodge, No. 543, Free and Accepted Masons, having joined September 17, 1889; director of the Philadelphia Liverymen's Association; member of the Lansdowne Country Club. He and his family have been connected with the Lansdowne Baptist church since its incorporation, and Mrs. Shoemaker is a manager of the Baptist Orphanage at Augora.

Mr. Shoemaker married, in Philadelphia, November 26, 1890, Jean, born in Philadelphia, January 24, 1864, a daughter of John and Mary Sheddell, both born in Scotland. Mr. Sheddell was a tailor by occupation, was chief of the Caledonia Club, and was a member of the Philadelphia Board of Education for a period of twenty years. They had two other daughters: Margaret and Annie P. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker had children: John Sheddell, born February 10, 1892, attended the Lansdowne public school, being graduated in the class of 1911, and is at present a farmer; Richardson Jr., born January 10, 1898, is a student at the Lansdowne high school.

Mr. Shoemaker enjoys an enviable reputation for integrity and high-mindedness in every phase of life. He has high business ideals and he lives up to them in every detail. This is recognized by all with whom he has business dealings, and they respect him accordingly. While he is the owner of a number of motor vehicles he has never lost his fondness for horses, and his stables are always well filled with horses of excellent breed and blood. He has ever evinced a public spirit which it would be well for others to emulate, and strives in every manner to improve conditions in the community to the extent of his power and ability.

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Of straight Teutonic descent is George C. Schwartz, of SCHWARTZ Essington, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. For generations his forbears were among the expert industrial workers in the Fatherland, on work which required skill or careful handling. The family also served Germany in time of war, and was known for the bravery of its men.

(I) Ezekiel Schwartz, father of George C. Schwartz, was born in Ger-

many, where he was reared and educated. He became a glass packer while a youth, which occupation he followed in Germany and afterward in the United States. About fifty years ago he decided that he would move with his family to the United States. He located in Glassborough, New Jersey, engaged in his line of work for a while, and later moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he again plied his vocation. He lived the remainder of his life in Philadelphia, and there died. He married Anna Christina Weber, born and reared in Germany, who accompanied her husband to the United States. They were the parents of ten children, among whom was George C., of whom further.

(II) George C. Schwartz, son of Ezekiel and Anna Christina (Weber) Schwartz, was born in 1876, in Philadelphia, there reared and educated. After leaving school, while a lad, he learned furniture varnishing, which requires great dexterity of touch and a judicious judgment. This occupation he followed for years with various furniture and piano firms. When the Lester Piano Company moved its manufactory to Essington, Pennsylvania, he was one of its employees, and has been with the company fifteen years in the capacity of expert varnisher of the finest instruments. He takes the greatest pride in his work, putting the finishing touches with loving care on the handsome piano under his hands. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church, and occupy one of the pretty cottages in Essington that are put at the disposal of the employees by the Lester Company. In politics Mr. Schwartz is a Republican, voting with and working for the party enthusiastically. At the present time (1913) he is secretary of the school district of Tinicum township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, which position he has held for the past ten years, and in which he gives supreme satisfaction. He is a member of Workmen of the World, giving it the benefit of his counsel and experience. There are few men who stand higher in the estimation of their fellow citizens and co-workers than Mr. Schwartz. He is known for his energy, excellent workmanship in his chosen line, his probity and fairmindedness in his dealings, business, social and political.

He married, in 1896, Nancy R. McIntyre, of Philadelphia. Children: Sarah, Anna, Kathie, Elmyra, William, Samuel, Harry, Lorenz, and three children who died in infancy.

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The American ancestry of this old English family dates back  
BARLOW to one, Arthur Barlow, who was among the earliest settlers of  
Virginia in the seventeenth century.

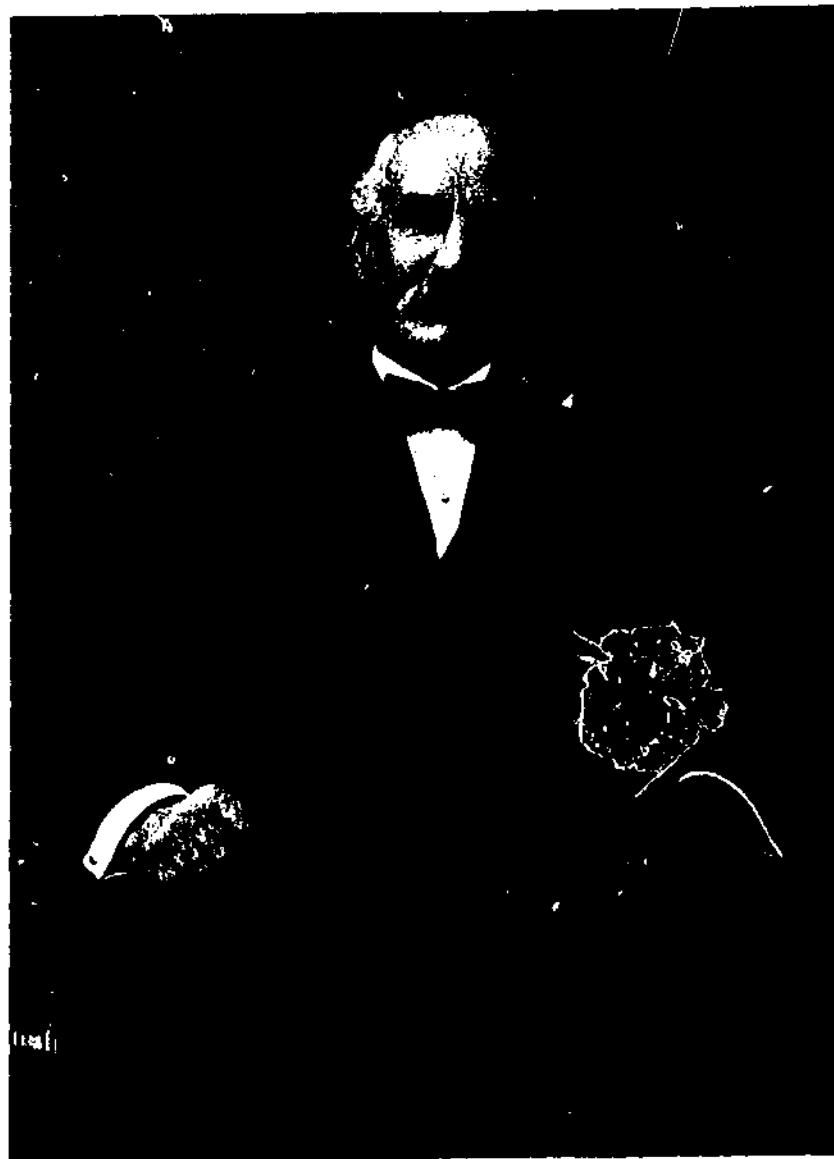
(I) Aaron Barlow, a direct descendant of Arthur Barlow, came to the United States early in the eighteenth century, settling in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he died, near Chelsea, aged seventy years. He and his wife were communicants of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Mary Eyre, who died near Chelsea, aged sixty years. Children: Malachi, of whom further; Robert, Curtis, William, John, Rebecca, Lydia, Jane, Eliza, Lavina, Sarah.

(II) Malachi, son of Aaron and Mary (Eyre) Barlow, was born near Chelsea, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 1808, died in Wilmington, Delaware, 1885. He obtained a public school education, and immediately after leaving school learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed in all parts of Delaware county. His political faith was Democratic, and he was much interested in all the affairs of the township, holding several offices, among them supervisor and school director. Later he moved to Wilmington, Delaware, and for eleven years was steward of the almshouse there, a position he later resigned. With his wife he belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. He married

Eliza Taylor, of Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Emmor and Mary (Miller) Taylor, the former named a farmer of Concord township, who died in Brandywine Hundred, Delaware. Eliza (Taylor) Barlow died in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, aged fifty-one years. Children of Emmor and Mary (Miller) Taylor: Eliza, above mentioned; Emmor; William; Anna, married, and living in Wilmington, Delaware; Hannah; George; Mollie; Mary; Marsh; Samuel. Children of Malachi and Eliza (Taylor) Barlow: 1. Henry, deceased; was a carpenter and collector of the port in Wilmington, Delaware; married Eliza Whitcroft, living in Delaware. 2. Mary Jane, married William Weer, now deceased; she lives in Brandywine Hundred, Delaware. 3. Lydia Ann, deceased; married Robert Morrow, a veteran of the civil war, living in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. 4. Elizabeth, married Richard Downs; lives at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. 5. Susanna, married Joseph Pierce; both deceased. 6. E. Lewis, of whom further. 7. Margaret, widow of Thomas Aaron; lives at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. 8. Anna Eliza, married Lewis Miller; lives in Brandywine Hundred, Delaware. 9. Rebecca, deceased; married Thomas Zelby. 10. Emma, died aged eleven years. 11. Estella, married Harry Schlice; lives at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania.

(III) E. Lewis, second son and fifth child of Malachi and Eliza (Taylor) Barlow, was born in Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1844. His early life was spent in Birmingham township, and in Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, where he obtained a public school education. He learned the carpenter's trade and moved to Chester township, where he followed his trade and also engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. In 1909 he purchased and remodeled a house in Brookhaven, Chester township, Delaware county, selling the same in 1912 and buying his present home in Brookhaven, which he has since remodeled and greatly improved. In politics he is a Democrat and for three years held the office of county commissioner, as well as holding a position on the school board.

He married, January 1, 1867, at Germantown, Sarah Emma, daughter of James A. Bayard Smith, a farmer of Brandywine Hundred, prominent in county politics, died 1893, aged eighty-four years, and Sarah (Pennell) Smith, of Chichester township, Delaware county, died 1868, aged fifty-seven years. Children of James A. Bayard and Sarah (Pennell) Smith: Mary, Pennell, Alfred, Rebecca, Francis, Elwood, Sarah Emma, married E. Lewis Barlow; Simon, Atmore and Atwood, twins; Wilson, Harry, Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow had the following children: 1. Sara Florence, born October 16, 1867, died March 13, 1886; she was noted for her remarkable beauty, and strength of character, and had just finished preparing for a teacher's career, when stricken with illness, resulting in her death. 2. Harry Llewellyn, born July 26, 1869, died January 24, 1909; married Anna, daughter of Jacob and Sara Reis, of Reading, Pennsylvania; for several years he conducted a flour and feed store at Twelfth street and Edgmont avenue, Chester, Pennsylvania; to this union two children were born, Rodney Kipton and Sara Emma. 3. George Lewis, born December 21, 1870; he married Mabel Christine, daughter of Robert and Christine Dempster, of Louisville, Kentucky; for many years he was a retail milk dealer of Chester; to this union three children were born: Florence Marie, Mabel Christine, and Emmor Lewis, the latter dying in infancy. 4. Eliza Madeline, born February 11, 1872, died in infancy. 5. Alfred Calvin, born February 1, 1875; married Bertha, daughter of Howard and Ella Cloud, of Moylan, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; he is a prosperous agriculturist and dairyman, and also holds office as township commissioner of Chester township; to this union two children were born: Alberta Cloud and Anna Rebecca. 6. Margaret



*E. Lewis Barlow*

Theresa, born April 29, 1876; she married Albert Lewis Flounders, son of Isaac and Mary Flounders, of Media; he is one of Delaware county's most prominent contractors and builders, he having built many of the finest residences of Media and Delaware county; to this union was born one daughter, Margaret Barlow. 7. Anna Rebecca, born May 20, 1878; married Ira Sankey Williamson, son of Garrett and Ella Williamson, of Media; he is a very prominent salesman for one of Media's oldest and best established coal and feed companies; Anna Rebecca was for many years a popular school teacher in Delaware county; one son, Stanley Barlow, was born to this union; he died at the age of five weeks. Both daughters were noted for their daring horsemanship.

The name Flounders has always been borne by the members of the family in the United States with the same dignity and honor which made the line famous in England, whence it springs. The earliest obtainable record of any of the name in this country is of Nathaniel Flounders, of Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a farmer and cattle drover. He was a lover and owner of many fine horses and cattle, a trait common to the following generations of the family. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both died at Cherry Hill, Maryland. He was twice married. Children of first marriage: Sarah, Mary, Nathaniel, John, of further mention; Benjamin, and Thomas. All of these are now deceased.

(II) John, son of Nathaniel Flounders, was born in 1830, died November, 1902. He obtained an education in the public school near Holmes Station, Delaware county, and went with his family to Maryland, returning to Delaware county in 1876. He followed the occupation of farmer all his life, and was noted throughout the neighborhood for his knowledge of horses and cattle, and for his veterinary skill. His services were often in demand among the farmers around, but he did not make this his profession and never accepted any remuneration for his assistance. Through solitary study and through a close acquaintance with nature, he had acquired a wide knowledge of forestry, and was an excellent judge of timber. For six years he was employed by John B. Roach, of Chester, Pennsylvania, as timber inspector. He was a Democrat in political belief and held several county offices in Maryland. He married Catherine, of English descent, born in Cecil county, Maryland, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, aged seventy-seven years, daughter of Solomon Blake, a farmer, died in Cecil county, aged seventy-seven years. He was thrice married, his third wife being Polly Linch. Children of Solomon and Polly (Linch) Blake; Catherine, of previous mention, married John Flounders; and Solomon Kennard. Solomon Blake was grandson of Lord Admiral Blake, of England. Children of John and Catherine (Blake) Flounders: 1. Kennard Blake, of Philadelphia, married (first) Elizabeth McGuire, (second) Clara Applegate. 2. Mary, lives in Chester, Pennsylvania. 3. Elizabeth, lives in Chester. 4. John, deceased. 5. Theodore, deceased. 6. Wilbur, a tinsmith of Philadelphia, married Mary Brinton. 7. Edward T., of whom further. 8. Alfred E., a farmer and horse breeder of Chester township; he married (first) Sarah Halsey, born in Philadelphia, June 30, 1872, died March 25, 1898; children: Elma May, born March 12, 1893; Sallie Mary, born June 22, 1894; Charles Laird, born February 17, 1896; he married (second) Florence Cox, of Wilmington, born February 22, 1878, Camden, New Jersey; one child, John Alfred Flounders, November 7, 1909. 9. Emmor Lovell, a tinsmith of Philadelphia, married (first) Lillie Moyland, (second) Clara

Rindge. 10. Edith May, deceased. 11. Catherine, married Frank Vandergrift, of Philadelphia.

(III) Edward T., son of John and Catherine (Blake) Flounders, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, April 17, 1867. He obtained a public school education in his native locality and in Delaware county, where he moved when he was eleven years of age. For six years he was employed by the S. A. Crozer and Sons Company, leaving this firm to enter the dairy business, in which he has continued for twenty-five years. He farms one hundred and six acres of the old Joseph Engle farm, owned by John P. Crozer. He owns fifty head of cattle and operates two milk wagons, supplying the towns of Chester and Upland. He is one of the leading dairymen of the county, and conducts a modern, well-equipped, and highly sanitary dairy. He is a lover of blooded horses and has several fine ones upon his farm. With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is actively interested and has held the offices of tax collector, school director, and treasurer. He married, November, 1892, Mary E. Honnen, born in Philadelphia. Children of Edward T. and Mary E. (Honnen) Flounders: 1. Lawrence Dutton, born July 10, 1896, attends Drexel school, Philadelphia, preparing to become an electrical engineer. 2. Edward Warren, born December 6, 1898. 3. John W., born May 15, 1901. 4. Earl Honnen, born August 21, 1907.

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Affectionately known as "Uncle Mike" to many, and as such to CRONIN all "Eagles," Michael Cronin, although not by any means an old man, is one of Chester's best known citizens. For twenty-five years a resident of Chester, he has during that entire time been a caterer to the traveling public and is as well known to habitues of the road as he is to his friends and neighbors. He is a true son of the Emerald Isle, although a native born Jerseyman, son of John Cronin, a native of Cork, Ireland, who on emigrating to the United States, about 1845, settled in Sussex county, New Jersey, where he became a worker in the iron mills. His wife, Margaret Cummings, was born in county Roscommon, Ireland, came to the United States and was married in Paterson, New Jersey. He died in Sussex county, in 1861, and is buried in Newton, New Jersey; she died in Chester, in 1892, and is there buried. Children, all born in Sussex county, New Jersey: 1. William, born 1849, died young. 2. John, born 1851, died young. 3. Peter, born September 18, 1853, now an iron worker in Chester; married Helen Gory, deceased. Children: i. Peter, deceased. ii. William, died at Plattsburgh Banks during the civil war. iii. Michael J., proprietor of the Swan Hotel, Chester. 4. Michael, see forward. 5. Mary, born 1857; married in Butte, Montana, July, 1882, Charles Behre, of San Francisco, whom she survives, a resident of Daly City, California. 6. Catherine, born 1859; married James Murray, now employed in the government mail service in Chicago. She died in Chester, in December, 1890.

Michael Cronin, fourth son of John and Margaret (Cummings) Cronin, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, October 15, 1855. He attended public schools in his early life, but at ten years of age became a worker around the iron and zinc mines, his education being therefore largely obtained through private study, reading and experience. He spent twenty years in the iron ore and cement mines of New Jersey and New York; the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania; the soft coal mines of Missouri; the silver mines of Montana, and the coal mines of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. The years from

ten to thirty were spent as indicated, he in the meantime acquiring a sturdy frame and a well stored mind, as the different experiences through which he passed, the people with whom he came in contact, and the mining knowledge he absorbed, all had a broadening and expanding influence. In 1885 he returned East and settled in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where he became proprietor of the Central restaurant, continuing until December 31, 1886. In January, 1887, he came to Chester, Pennsylvania, where he purchased the Avenue Hotel on Concord avenue, remaining there twenty-three years as proprietor. On February 15, 1910, he bought the Swan Hotel, one of Chester's leading hostellies, which he conducted until April 1, 1913, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Michael J. Cronin, son of his brother, Peter. Since retiring from the hotel Mr. Cronin has resided at No. 515 East Broad street, Chester, where he purchased a handsome home. He was one of the incorporators of the Consumers Ice Company, twenty-two years ago, served as director and is now treasurer of the company; is interested in the Seaboard Steel Casting Company; the Cambridge Trust Company, and has large real estate holdings in the fifth ward of Chester, one of the principal residence wards of the city. In politics Mr. Cronin was originally a Democrat, casting his first vote in 1876 at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, for Tilden and Hendricks, the Democratic nominees for president and vice-president. After coming to Chester county, he served three years as jury commissioner and was active in the party until about 1905, when as the outgrowth of a fight for local option, he turned to the Republican party. He has since then been closely affiliated with the inside workings of the party in Chester and is an influential worker for party success.

He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, an order he joined at the age of eighteen years and for the past twenty-six years has been affiliated with Division No. 1, of Chester. For the past fifteen years he has been president of the Liquor Dealers' Association of Delaware county, and for twenty-five years a member of the association. He is a charter member and past chief ranger of Court Commodore Barry, Foresters of America, and is an active member of Moymensing Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, an organization in which he has been interested many years. When a lodge of Fraternal Order of Eagles was being organized in Chester, Mr. Cronin became one of the charter members. He took a deep interest in the lodge, and when later they desired a home of their own, it was chiefly through his advice, guidance and assistance that their beautiful building at Seventh and De Shong streets was erected. He was presented with an expensive chain of the order, by the lodge members, as a token of their appreciation; his name is carved on a tablet in the vestibule of the building, and "Uncle Mike" is consulted on all matters of business pertaining to the order and is also sought after for advice on matters of a more private nature. Having no children of his own, he has adopted everybody's children, and he is "Uncle Mike" to a small army of young people. In religious faith he is Roman Catholic, belonging to St. Michael's of Chester. Mr. Cronin married in St. Michael's, May 19, 1886, Catherine E. McKeggan, daughter of John and Bridget McKeggan, both deceased.

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MASSEY The progenitors of the Massey family of Dupont Banks, Delaware, were of French birth and ancestry. The founder of the family in Delaware, Peter Massey, was born in France, came to this country when a young man, and in 1869 was killed in a powder mill explosion at Dupont Banks. He was an expert powder maker and came from France to work in the Dupont powder mill, and was in charge of one of the presses at the time of the explosion. He left a widow and children: 1.

Frank, died in 1900; a cooper of Dupont Banks; married Naomi Latch, also deceased. 2. Henry Curtis, of whom further. 3. Maria, married a Mr. Garvine, both deceased, leaving a daughter Bella, who married John Crow and resides in Wilmington. 4. Eliza, married James Sharp; resides in Wilmington. 5. Charles, now a resident of Washington, D. C.; for the last twenty years engaged in the manufacture of the Red Cross rifle; married Mary Naylor.

Henry Curtis, son of Peter Massey, was born at Dupont Banks, Delaware, August 13, 1844, now a government pensioner residing at Wilmington, Delaware. He was educated in the public schools, and until seventeen years of age worked at coopering. In July, 1861, he answered the president's call for men to defend the flag by entering in the First Battery, Delaware Volunteer Artillery, serving until the close of the war. He received an injury to his back, which was of such seriousness that he has ever since been paid a pension by the government. For many years he was an employee of the Wilmington Water Department, but in 1906 retired. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Esther Scofield, born at Chester, Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas Scofield, a cotton mill manager, who was drowned in the Delaware off Chester wharf, prior to 1859. She had two brothers, both veterans of the civil war, Thomas, now an inmate of a soldiers' home near Richmond, Virginia, and William, who died in 1908. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Massey: 1. J. Harry, of whom further. 2. Frank C., born at Dupont Banks, 1870; now connected with the police force of Wilmington. 3. May, born 1872; married Frank Ferguson; resides in Wilmington. 4. Laura, born in Wilmington, 1874; now residing at home; unmarried. 5. Howard, died young. 6. Lewis, born 1886; married May Warick. 7. William, born in Wilmington, 1888; now a brick-layer of Wilmington; unmarried. 8. Howard (2), born 1892; also a brick-layer; unmarried.

J. Harry, son of Henry Curtis and Esther (Scofield) Massey, was born at Dupont Banks, Delaware, June 8, 1868. He attended public school in Wilmington until 1882, then for two years worked in the Wallace nurseries. From 1884 until 1890 he was employed as fireman on Delaware and Chesapeake Bay steamers, and from 1890 until 1900 was a member of the police force in Wilmington. In 1900 he became proprietor of a hotel in Wilmington, at the corner of Second and King streets, remaining three years. He ran a hotel at No. 615 Shipley street for a short time, and in May, 1903, he opened a hotel in Leipsic, Delaware, and in 1905 was in the same business in Odessa, Delaware, continuing until September, 1911, when he purchased and took possession of the Morton House, at the corner of Eighth street and Morton avenue, Chester. This hotel was first opened in 1876 by John Buckley, who was succeeded by Harry G. Mason, who was its proprietor for over thirty years, selling out to Mr. Massey. He is a Republican in politics, and in Odessa served as town commissioner. He is a member of the Odessa Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, and is past president of Wilmington Eyrie, No. 74, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

He married, at Lower Brandywine, now Centreville, Delaware, April 15, 1888, Mary Journey, daughter of Moses (2) and Mary Ann (Wilson) Journey, of Rockland, Delaware, he a paper manufacturer, died 1892, she died in 1894. Children: 1. Harry, born at Smith's Bridge, Delaware, January 15, 1889; now clerk at the McCullough Iron Works, Wilmington; married Amy Hanna and has a daughter Miriam. 2. Frank, born in Wilmington, April 16, 1890; resides at home. 3. Lillie Naomi, born in Wilmington, November 1, 1891, resides at home. 4. Mary E., born in Wilmington, April

4, 1893. 5. Ereon, born in Wilmington, December 13, 1895. 6. Walter P., born August 22, 1896. 7. Esther S., born April 11, 1898. 8. Ethel, born in Odessa, April 21, 1911.

The first of this branch of the McCall family to come to the McCALL United States, was Robert McCall, born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1838, who came to the United States when a young man, and was killed by his horses at Glen Riddle, Pennsylvania, in 1892. He worked in Philadelphia for a time, after first coming to this country, but his principal business all his life was teaming and other work with horses. In religion he was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and in politics a Democrat. He married, in Philadelphia, Sarah Burke, born in Londonderry county, Ireland, who survives him, residing in Lima, Delaware county. Children: Anne, died young; Dominic, died young; Charles R., of whom further; James, a farmer of Lima; Kate, married Frank Baker, of Media.

Charles R., son of Robert and Sarah (Burke) McCall, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1869. He attended public school until he was nine years of age, and then was a newsboy for a time, until he secured a position with the Glen Riddle Mills. He later was a trainer of running horses, afterwards worked in a hotel; and then in partnership with John Gidday, he bought the Mountain House at Rockdale, which they operated for three years, when he purchased his partner's interest and became sole proprietor. Later the mills there were destroyed by fire, and the house ceasing to be profitable, he was forced to close up. He was in the employ of John McMonigal, as driver in 1898 and 1899, and in 1890 was employed at the hotel located at Tenth and Edgemont streets, Chester. His next position was as a member of the Chester police force, remaining here eighteen months. In 1896 he resigned and was employed by Valentine Ingram, then returning to the police force he continued with them three years. For the succeeding three years he was employed by Hugh McCaffery at the American House in Chester, then for a year was with Thomas Hargrave at Sixth and Edgemont streets, Chester. In 1910 he became proprietor of the Colonnade Hotel, Nos. 10 and 12 Third street, Chester, where he still remains. The Colonnade was built in 1876 by Benjamin Morris, who after five years sold it to Mr. Green, who later sold it to Goff and Brown, they being succeeded by ex-chief of Police Williamson. He sold the hotel to John Walls, who sold out to Mr. McCall. The house is a favorite one with the commercial and theatrical traveling public, and rooms are constantly booked in advance. Mr. McCall is a Republican in politics. He belongs to Chester Lodge, No. 285, Loyal Order of Moose, of which he is past dictator; Chester Nest, the Owls; Chester Eyrie, No. 159, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 3, and for fifteen years has been an active member of Moyer Hook and Ladder Company. In religious faith he is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. McCall married (first) Annie, daughter of James and Catherine Connors, of Glen Riddle. Children: Kate, born in 1890; Robert, in 1891; Nellie, in 1894; all are living in Rockdale, Pennsylvania. He married (second) Catherine, daughter of Edward and Catherine Welsh.

That the Strongs of England, Ireland and Scotland are of a STRONG different origin respectively, would seem to be manifest from the variety of their family crest. The crest of the Strongs of Ireland is a lion rampant, azure, supporting a pillar argent (or silver); of those of Scotland, a cluster of grapes stalked and leaved; while of those

of England there is a three-fold variety of crest. One of them is, out of a mural coronet, gold, a demi-eagle, wings displayed, gold; another is an eagle with two heads, wings expanded; the third an eagle displayed, gold. Any of these latter three may be the authentic crest of Elder John Strong, immigrant ancestor of virtually all the families bearing the Strong surname in this country, who was born in Taunton, England, 1605, son of Richard Strong. The family was originally located in county Shropshire, England, but one of the family married an heiress of Griffith, county of Caernarvon, Wales, and went thither to reside in 1545.

(I) Of this Welsh branch was Richard Strong, who was born in county Caernarvon, in 1561, and in 1590 removed to Taunton, Somersetshire, England, where he died in 1613, leaving beside his son John, a daughter Eleanor.

(II) John Strong lived at London and at Plymouth and finally, having strong puritanic sympathies and convictions he and his sister came to New England, sailing March 20, 1630, in the ship "Mary and John" and, after a passage of more than seventy days in length, on Sunday, May 30, 1630, landed at Nantasket, Massachusetts. They settled in Dorchester. The sister married Walter Deane, a tanner of Taunton, Massachusetts, previously of Taunton, England. In 1635 John Strong removed to Hingham. He was admitted a freeman, March 9, 1636. He removed to Taunton before December 4, 1638, when he was on the list of inhabitants and proprietors and remained there until 1645 or later. He was deputy from that town to the general court in Plymouth in 1641-43-44. He moved to Windsor, Connecticut, where with four others he was appointed to "superintend and to bring forward the settlement of the place." He settled finally in Northampton, Massachusetts, with which his name has since been associated. He was one of the first and most active founders, and for fully forty years a prominent and influential citizen. He prospered in his business as a tanner and husbandman, owning about two hundred acres of land in and near Northampton. He was elected ruling elder of the church and ordained June 24, 1663. His first wife died in the passage, or soon after landing in Massachusetts, and two months later her baby died also. He married (second) in December, 1630, Abigail Ford, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Dorchester; she died, the mother of sixteen children, July 6, 1688, aged about eighty years. He died April 14, 1699, aged ninety-four years. He had at the time of his death one hundred and sixty descendants, among whom were eighteen children and one hundred and fourteen grandchildren, and at least thirty-three great-grandchildren. During his lifetime he made over his lands to his children.

Children of first wife: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Infant, died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1630. Children of second wife: 3. Thomas, born 163—, died October 3, 1689. 4. Jedediah, born May 7, 1637, died May 22, 1733. 5. Josiah, died young. 6. Return, born 1641, died April 9, 1726. 7. Elder Ebenezer, born 1643, died February 11, 1729. 8. Abigail, born 1645; married (first) Rev. Nathaniel Chauncy, (second) Medad Pomeroy. 9. Elizabeth, born at Windsor, Connecticut, February 24, 1647, died May 12, 1736; married Joseph Parsons. 10. Experience, born August 4, 1650; married Zerubbabel Filer. 11. Samuel, born August 5, 1652, died October 29, 1732. 12. Joseph, (twin of Samuel), died young. 13. Mary, born October 26, 1654; married Deacon John Clark. 14. Sarah, born 1656; married Joseph Barnard, of Hadley. 15. Hannah, born May 30, 1659; married William Clark. 16. Hester, born June 7, 1661; married Thomas Bissell. 17. Thankful, born July 25, 1663; married —— Baldwin. 18. Jerijah, born December 12, 1665, died April 24, 1754.

(III) John (2) Strong, son of John (1) Strong, was born in England,

1626, died February 20, 1697. He was probably a tanner of Windsor and was a prominent man in the community. He married (first) November 26, 1656, Mary Clark, baptized September 30, 1638, died April 28, 1663, daughter of Joseph and Frances Clark; (second) in 1664, Elizabeth Warriner, died June 7, 1684. Children of John and Mary (Clark) Strong: 1. Mary, born April 22, 1658, died 1722; married, November 22, 1676, Timothy Stanley, of Connecticut, died November 26, 1728. 2. Hannah, born August 11, 1660, died November, 1745; married Stephen Hopkins. They had three children, who died unnamed. Children of John and Elizabeth (Warriner) Strong: 3. John, born December 25, 1665, died May 29, 1749. 4. Jacob, born April 8, 1673. 5. Josiah, of whom further. 6. Elizabeth, born 1684; married Thomas Burnham.

(IV) Josiah Strong, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Warriner) Strong, was born January 11, 1678, died at Colchester, Connecticut, April 5, 1759. He married, January 5, 1698, Joanna Gillett, born October 28, 1680, daughter of Josiah and Joanna (Taintor) Gillett, of Simsbury, Connecticut. Children: 1. Hannah, born October 12, 1699; married Dr. Benjamin Warner, of Waterbury, Connecticut. 2. John, born June 17, 1701, died April 7, 1783. 3. Damaris, born May 8, 1703; married June 7, 1723, Samuel Calkins Jr., of Hebron, Connecticut; child: Aaron Calkins, born January 19, 1725. 4. Elizabeth, born October 21, 1705. 5. Mary, born September 19, 1707; married, in 1724, Jonathan Webster, born November 5, 1700, died July 27, 1746; a farmer of Lebanon, Connecticut, son of George and Sarah Webster; children: David, born April 8, 1725, died January 2, 1727; Jonathan, born February 26, 1727; Mary, born December 14, 1729; Abigail, born February 12, 1731; Israel, born June 18, 1735, died at Lake George, New York, October 20, 1755. 6. Josiah, born September 9, 1709. 7. Eunice, born November 19, 1711, married, September 26, 1739, Benjamin Webster, of Lebanon, Connecticut, a farmer; child: Benajah, born October 2, 1740. 8. Caleb, born February 20, 1713. 9. Rachel, born April 21, 1716. 10. Dorothy, born May 25, 1718. 11. Joshua, born July 20, 1721, died in Middle Haddam, Connecticut, November 25, 1779. 12. Irene, born October 20, 1722. 13. Asahel, of whom further.

(V) Asahel Strong, son of Josiah and Joanna (Gillett) Strong, was born June 22, 1725. He married, June 7, 1744, Betterus Crouch, a farmer of Colchester, Connecticut. Children: 1. Irene, born May 20, 1745. 2. Asahel, born March 29, 1747, died April 13, 1748. 3. Adonijah, born May 21, 1749. 4. Ambrose, of whom further. 5. Joanna, born December 10, 1753; married Aaron Dewey. 6. Betterus, born November 3, 1755. 7. Asahel, born October 17, 1760. 8. Mercy, died unmarried. 9. Polly, married a Mr. Gott.

(VI) Ambrose Strong, son of Asahel and Betterus (Crouch) Strong, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, November 1, 1750. He was the compounder and seller of "Strong's Syrup for Rickets," a famous medicine of his day. He married, October 4, 1770, Lydia Holdridge, a widow. Children: 1 and 2. Elisha and Elijah, twins, born June 26, 1771. 3. Betterus, born January 27, 1773; married Richard Crouch, of Cohocton, New York. 4. Roxana, born April 13, 1775, died March 13, 1776. 5. Charles, born August 27, 1777.

(VII) Elijah Strong, son of Ambrose and Lydia (Holdridge) Strong, was born June 26, 1771, died April 26, 1860. He was a farmer of Colchester, Connecticut. He married (first) May 21, 1797, Anna Crouch, born September 24, 1773, died April 8, 1813, daughter of Christopher and Rebecca (Buell) Crouch, of Hebron, Connecticut, (second) June, 1814, Lucy Finley, born December 18, 1778, died October 26, 1856, daughter of Solomon Finley, of Marlboro, Connecticut. Children of first wife: 1. Anna Buell, born January 12, 1799; married George Strong, of Hebron, Connecticut, born August 3, 1793, son of Asa and Polly (Mann) Strong. 2. Lydia Chamberlain, born

September 16, 1800, died in Hebron, Connecticut, April, 1866. 3. Rebecca Crouch, born April 13, 1803; married Hazael Gott Jr., of Hebron. 4. Elijah Frink, born October 12, 1804. 5. Charles Davis, born September 1, 1806. 6. Elizabeth Wright, born December 4, 1808; married Roger Lewis, of Hebron, Connecticut. 7. William Christopher, born March 12, 1811, disappeared. 8. George Griswold, born November 14, 1812; a miner in California. Children of second wife: 9. Edward Henry, of whom further. 10. Lucy Elvira, born January 30, 1817. 11. Walter John Finley, born September 17, 1822.

(VIII) Edward Henry Strong, son of Elijah and Lucy (Finley) Strong, was born in Colchester, New London county, Connecticut, May 14, 1815, where died March 15, 1891. He was educated in the public schools of the neighborhood, later considerably furthering his education by his own efforts. Until the civil war he had always been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, but at that time he differed so greatly from the principles of his party and was at the same time so ardent an admirer of Abraham Lincoln that he joined the ranks of the Republicans. He was a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives for two or more terms. He and his wife were members of the Congregational church. He was a farmer of Colchester, Connecticut. He married (first) April 12, 1842, Abigail Hodgekins Utley, born June 8, 1821, died February 20, 1843; (second) December 7, 1843, Eunice Loomis, born May 6, 1818, died June 30, 1902, daughter of Veach Loomis, a farmer of Lebanon, Connecticut, where he died April 30, 1867, aged ninety-one, and Lucy (Lathrop) Loomis, daughter of Charles Lathrop. Children of Veach and Lucy (Lathrop) Loomis: 1. Charles Lathrop, born December 6, 1810; married (first) Wealthy Grant, (second) Frances Esther Clark. 2. Anson, born January 14, 1813; married Emily Augusta Phillips. 3. Adgate, born May 29, 1815, died aged twenty-four years. 4. Eunice, of previous mention, married Edward Henry Strong. Children of Edward Henry and Eunice (Loomis) Strong: 1. Edward L., born November 4, 1844, died April 1, 1896; married Rhoda Dolbeare. 2. Henry A., born September 10, 1846; married Esther Lucretia Hastings; she died April 22, 1901. 3. Nelson Hooker, of whom further. 4. Lucy Louise, born February 14, 1852, died May 21, 1853. 5. Abigail Utley, born March 23, 1854, died March 2, 1901; married John Backus. 6. Sarah Jane, born November 11, 1856; married Frank Barbour. 7. Arthur Hotchkiss, born July 9, 1859, died January 15, 1863. 8. Nora Amelia, born May 26, 1862, died January 16, 1863.

(IX) Nelson Hooker Strong, son of Edward Henry and Eunice (Loomis) Strong, was born in Colchester, New London county, Connecticut, February 27, 1850. His mother was a paternal granddaughter of Captain Isaiah Loomis who served as a soldier in the army of the revolution. His boyhood was thus passed among the traditions and influences of New England. In the district school of the day he laid the foundation of his education, and during the winter of 1868-69 he taught in the neighboring district of Columbia. In June, 1872, he was graduated from that old and famous school of his native town, Bacon Academy, at which he also took his entrance examinations for Yale College. Upon his graduation from Yale in 1876, he accepted a position as teacher in Shortlidge's Academy, Media, Pennsylvania. This work he continued for several years, taking up at the same time the study of law. In December, 1879, he was admitted to practice at the Delaware county bar. Business and the practice of his profession have occupied him from that time hitherto.

In political faith he owes allegiance to no organized party, but is classed as an Independent. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and his only fraternal affiliation is with the Masonic Order, George W. Bartram Lodge, of Media.



Nelson H. Strong

He married, October 27, 1886, Alice W. Bishop, born in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Pratt Bishop, a farmer, who died in Media, March 1, 1888, and Matilda (Yarnall) Bishop, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Children of Pratt and Matilda Bishop: 1. Margaret, married Edwin E. Worrell. 2. Priscilla, deceased; married Charles Moore. 3. Deborah, deceased; married Passmore Howard. 4. Emma, married John Dunwoody. 5. Ellen, married Frank Yarnall. 6. Matilda, deceased. 7. Ida, married Edgar Peirce. 8. Hannah, married Arthur Adams. 9. Alice W., of previous mention, married Nelson Hooker Strong. Children of Nelson Hooker and Alice W. (Bishop) Strong: 1. Helen Bishop, born March 2, 1888; was graduated from Media High School, and has taken courses of study at both Swarthmore College and Mount Holyoke, and was graduated from Mount Holyoke College, June, 1912; now teaching in the Haverford Primary School, Haverford, Pennsylvania. 2. Henry Loomis, born November 4, 1892, graduated from DeLancey School of Philadelphia, June, 1913, and is planning to enter Yale University. The family home of the Strongs is at Media, Pennsylvania.

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For many years the branch of the Smith family treated in this SMITH review has been identified with the industrial life of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, greatly to the advantage of the state, for the real prosperity of a state or country is due mainly to the individual efforts for good of its inhabitants.

(I) Chandler Smith was a farmer by occupation, and his children were: Caleb, see forward; Albert, an old soldier, resides in Chester, Pennsylvania; George, also an ex-soldier, is in the Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kansas; Esther, resides near Emporia, Kansas; Anna, deceased. The mother of these children died near Levis Mills, above Clifton, and she and her husband were Methodists.

(II) Caleb, son of Chandler Smith, was born above Clifton, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where his early years were spent. He attended the common schools, which were under the supervision of Squire Ballard. He was occupied as a carder for the Samuel Levis Mills, later finding employment in Halls' Mills. In politics he was a Republican. His death occurred in Kansas in 1891, at the age of sixty-one years. He married Anne, born in England, a daughter of John and Alice Wilde, the former a manufacturer. She had one brother and one sister: Joseph, deceased; Sarah, married Robert Clegg and lives in Frankford. Following is an extract from a well known publication, which appeared at the time of the death of Mr. Smith: "September, 1891. The church suffered a serious loss in the death of Caleb Smith, who was at the time president and trustee. Brother Smith was loved and respected by all who knew him, and the entire church mourns his loss. The board of trustees passed resolutions commending his piety and consistent living, and as a further tribute of respect elected his son, Joseph Smith, to fill his place on the board." Children of Caleb and Anne (Wilde) Smith: John William; Henry; Mary; Alice, married Warfield H. Yocum and resides in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania; Emma, unmarried; Sarah, married Charles D. Verlenden, a manufacturer, and lives in Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; Joseph, twin of Sarah, see forward; Della, married William Y. Drewes, a travelling salesman, lives in Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The first three died within three months of each other, the remains of the first having been resting in a vault, they were all interred on the same day.

(III) Joseph, son of Caleb and Anne (Wilde) Smith, was born in Oak

## DELAWARE COUNTY

Hill, near Garrettford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1866. His early years were spent above Clifton Heights, where he attended the public schools for some years, but at the early age of twelve years he commenced to assist in the support of the family. Between fourteen and fifteen years of age he was able to obtain another year's schooling, of which he eagerly availed himself. He was apprenticed to learn the machinists' trade at the age of sixteen years, and this was acquired in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and he has been associated with that concern since his first connection with it. At the expiration of thirty years of service the firm presented him with a gold button as a token of their appreciation of the faithful manner in which he had discharged the duties which fell to his share. Mr. Smith is independent in his political views and has the courage of his convictions. He has been a director on the school board for a long time, and has also served as a member of the common council of Darby.

Mr. Smith married, September 14, 1899, Mary G., born in Darby, Delaware county, a daughter of Edward D. and Sarah (Dailey) Sipler. Mr. Sipler is in the harness business, conducting the same shop which his father had before him. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have children: Miriam, born August 28, 1900; Ruth, born November 26, 1903.

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**WEAVER** The family of which I. Carroll Weaver, of Folcroft, is a representative has long been identified with American history. The founder of the family came from Holland in 1689, locating in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, whence his descendants drifted to various parts of the country, doing well their part in the development and improvement of the communities in which they settled.

(I) Isaac Weaver, the first member of the branch herein given of whom we have definite information, was born near Shoemakerville, Pennsylvania. He was a miller by trade, his father following the same occupation, and by industry and thrift he was enabled to support his family, bringing them up in the way they should go. His son, Reese, was of a patriotic disposition, offering his service in defense of the country to which his forefathers came, and was an active participant in the civil war. Isaac Weaver married Ann Doerty, born near Chester, Pennsylvania; her parents died when she was young and she was reared by the Worrall family in Upper Providence township. Among their children was John E., of whom further,

(II) John E. Weaver, son of Isaac and Ann (Doerty) Weaver, was born near Chester, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1836. He attended the schools at Norristown, and upon arriving at a suitable age learned the trade of miller, which had been followed by four generations of his family, and was successfully engaged along this line until about the year 1872, at Chester, and also at the Inskip Mills in Glen Olden. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, conducting his operations near Philadelphia, following the trade of butcher during the winter seasons, and since April, 1903, has been a resident of Darby township. He is well known through this locality and is regarded with esteem as a genial, persevering and industrious man. He married, February 20, 1862, Harriette, daughter of John and Sarah Ann (Minshall) Eves, the former of whom was born in Ashton, 1807, was a contractor, building the first station at Media, also Charter House, also various bridges, and the latter was born in Middletown, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1808. John Eves was a son of William and Elizabeth (Stimel) Eves, the former born in London, in 1768, the latter born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, 1770, of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestors. William Eves was an English gentleman,

coming as a young man to this country; he displeased his father in some way, and as a punishment for his behavior was sent to school for eight years. John Minshall, father of Sarah Ann (Minshall) Eves, was born in Middletown, Pennsylvania, and there was a successful agriculturist. He married Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Wilkinson) Sharpless. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Weaver: John Henry, a resident of Darby township; Horace Minshall, deceased; Laura Henderson; I. Carroll, of whom further; Sadie Eves, deceased.

(III) I. Carroll Weaver, son of John E. and Harriette (Eves) Weaver, was born August 1, 1871, in Ridley township. He acquired a good education in the public schools of Darby township. He is a carpenter by trade, also engaged in the real estate business, and is the owner of property in Folcroft, acquired by means of thrift and energy. He is a Republican in politics and has always taken an active interest in local affairs, filling various offices in the gift of the people. He was first minority election inspector, then majority election inspector, after which he was a candidate for office of supervisor, but was defeated at the polls, but in 1893 was elected by a large majority for the same position, being the incumbent of that office for three years. He then served as tax collector for a similar period of time, and was then elected under the new law for two more years, at the expiration of which time (1908) he resigned, accepting the office of road master, and in this capacity he did considerable for the improvement of the roads in his township, and Red Bridge is now under course of construction. His leisure time is devoted to gunning, a favorite pastime of his. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a man of more than ordinary ability, as is evidenced by the number of public positions he has been called upon to fill. As a citizen he is honorable, industrious and public-spirited, and the greater part of his success in life has come as the reward of his own efforts. He is a member of several lodges, and treasurer of the Darby Township Fire Company, No. 1.

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YARNALL Came in 1683 from Cloynes, Worcestershire, England, two brothers, Francis and Philip Yarnall, from whom spring the Chester and Delaware county families of Yarnall. Francis Yarnall settled in Springfield township, Chester county, married in 1686 Hannah Baker, who bore him nine children, all sons except one; all married except one, Daniel, and all reared families. The family were members of the Society of Friends, a faith that yet prevails among the descendants of the emigrant, some of them having been ministers.

Philip Yarnall, younger of the two emigrant brothers from England, resided for several years with his brother, Francis, in Springfield township, but later moved to Edgemont township, where he also became a large land owner. He married Dorothy Baker, supposed to have been a relative of Hannah Baker, wife of Francis Yarnall. Seven of their ten children were sons, who also married and reared families, as did the three daughters. This branch were also Friends and furnished that faith with several ministers. The family is still an important one in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, as well as in Chester county, and other parts of the state.

This record particularly deals with the life of Holton Hallowell Yarnall, now deceased, son of Holton Clayton Yarnall, the latter a native of Chester county, where his early life was passed. He was a soldier of the civil war, married Lydia Hallowell and later in life settled in the state of Iowa where he died.

Holton Hallowell Yarnall was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, June

10, 1862, died in Ardmore, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1906. He was educated in the public school, finishing in high school, and began business life as an electrical worker. He became an expert in his chosen field, and for a long time held an important position with the Haverford Electric Light and Power Company. In 1893 he moved to Ardmore where in 1898 he purchased the Saint Mary's Laundry, a profitable concern that he successfully conducted until his death. He was an enthusiastic horseman, particularly fond of the light harness horse, of which he always owned a string of good speedy ones. He was a well known exhibitor at Belmont and local fairs, his stock being often named in the winning classes. He was a member of the Society of Friends; a Democrat in politics, and prominent in the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His manly qualities won him many friends, among whom he was held in high esteem.

Mr. Yarnall married, September 7, 1886, Mary Bradford Miller, born in 1864, at Cape May, New Jersey, daughter of Aaron and Mary (Marcy) Miller. Aaron Miller was a native and farmer of Cape May county, owning transportation lines carrying produce to Philadelphia market by water route. He was also a merchant and twice elected sheriff of his county. He became very prominent and prosperous, but lost heavily by the United States Hotel in Cape May, of which he was sole owner. This hotel, then the largest in the city, was entirely uninsured, an oversight that caused such severe loss that he died soon afterward in 1869. He was a man of great public spirit, straightforward and upright, a man greatly admired and justly popular. His wife, Mary (Marcy) Miller, who died in 1895, was a descendant of the prominent New England family of that name. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Miller: George Wells, William C., Lemuel E., Frank W., Aaron E., Alfred B., Enoch E., Mary Bradford, married Holton H. Yarnall, whom she survives, a resident of Ardmore, where she continues the business left by her husband; Annette Marcy, died, aged nineteen years; the others all living. Children of Holton H. and Mary B. Yarnall: Vernon Miller, born October 1, 1887, now manager of Saint Mary's Laundry at Ardmore; Mary, residing at home; Emma, married A. O. Vorse and resides in Ardmore; James H., associated with his brother in the laundry business.

**DOUGHERTY** The grandfather of James F. Dougherty, of Chester, Pennsylvania, was John Dougherty, a farmer of county Donegal, Ireland, a lifelong resident of that county. He married Mary Houghton, who bore him four children: 1. Owen, of whom further. 2. Michael, married Bridget Houghton and died in Donegal, Ireland, leaving eight children, four now living in Ireland, four in the United States. 3. Patrick, died in Darby, Pennsylvania, in 1895; was a contractor and canal boat owner; his wife is also deceased. 4. Sarah, married a Mr. McLaughlin; both died on their farm in Donegal.

Owen, eldest son of John and Mary (Houghton) Dougherty, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1824, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1906. He was educated in Ireland, there remaining until 1841, at the age of seventeen years, when he came to the United States, locating in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, at Kerry Bank, near Leipers Quarries in which he found his first employment. Later he became foreman for John Deshong and for a Mr. Powell, continuing in the quarries until the premature explosion of a blast deprived him of his eyesight, a most serious disaster but one that did not dishearten him. He came to Philadelphia and learned the art of making brooms at

Twentieth and Race streets, and followed that trade until his death. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church; first was affiliated with the Democratic party, later became a Republican. He was a good man and fought well the battle of life under a most serious handicap.

He married Ann McLaughlin, from county Donegal, Ireland, where the families had been friends and neighbors, both claiming descent from the Danes of long ago who invaded Ireland, many settling on the Irish Coast near the present Mollinghead Light House, which stands on land once owned in this family. Ann (McLaughlin) Dougherty died in Chester in 1902. She bore him eleven children, three only surviving childhood: 1. Dennis, died aged twenty-two years. 2. Joseph, died at age of sixteen years. 3. James F., of whom further.

James F., the only living child of Owen and Ann (McLaughlin) Dougherty, was born at what is now Twentieth and Chestnut streets, borough of Chester, December 22, 1869. He attended the public school at Eighteenth and Chestnut streets and the Oak Grove School, but ended his school days at the age of twelve years. For the next nine years he worked in the Chester mills during the winter months and in the brick yards during the summer time. In 1890 he became a clerk at Leiperville, continuing as such until 1890, when he was elected supervisor and tax collector of Ridley township. He served until 1904 when the township adopted the commission form of government. From 1904 until 1906 he was at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, appointed by the state as an electrician. He next purchased the old hotel property at Leiperville on the Chester Pike and there on the site of the old stone house, built the present "Colonial Hotel" on the old foundation laid in early Colonial days. The property was owned and a building erected in 1846 by Judge Leiper and was owned in turn by Michael Eagley, Daniel Lee, and Smith Longbotham, who failed. The Chester National Bank then came into possession of the property and was sold by them to Mr. Dougherty. On this same tract the Continental army encamped when retreating from Chadds Ford. Here also stood the old McIlvaine House where Lafayette stopped, a hostelry that dated far back to the early Colonial days. The present house has been greatly enlarged by Mr. Dougherty, has twenty-eight rooms and is a well kept modern house. Mr. Dougherty is a Republican, and in addition to the office already referred to he served as justice of the peace. He is a Catholic in religion; a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Knights of Pythias, and the Order of Owls, all of Chester.

He married, at the Church of St. Rose de Lima in Eddystone, in 1893, Mary, daughter of William Bryan, then of Baltimore, now living retired in Chester. Children of James F. and Mary Dougherty, all born in Crum Lynne, Pennsylvania: Ann, William, deceased; James, Matthew, Dorothy, Joseph H., Elizabeth, Mary.

George Lodge, of Morton, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is of LODGE pure English extraction on both the paternal and distaff side.

The founder of the American branch came over from England in the early part of the seventeenth century, and landed at Boston, Massachusetts, and there lived for many years. He married, probably before he sailed from England, and was the father of a large family, and his descendants are to-day among the best known citizens of the United States. The family was always known for its patriotism, and there are many of the name on the rosters of the different companies in the Continental army, also in companies that enlisted in 1812, as well as in the civil war. In 1760 a member of the

family settled in New Jersey, owned a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and also had a shad fishery. Among his children was Isaac, of whom further.

(II) Isaac Lodge, son of George Lodge, was born in Camden county, New Jersey, in 1776 or 1777. He was a wheelwright by vocation and passed the first twenty-three years of his life in New Jersey. He then moved to Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he pursued wheelwrighting until his death, at the age of fifty-six years, at his home. He was a Whig in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife was a Friend. She died at the age of eighty at Radnor, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. George, of whom further. 2. Allen, married Mrs. Palmer. 3. Joseph, died young. 4. Isaac, married a Miss Malin. 5. Rebecca, married William Coburn. 6. Elizabeth, married Randolph Fields. 7. Sarah, married Charles Free. 8. Jane, married Virgil Eachus. 9. Anna, married George Free.

(III) George (2) Lodge, son of Isaac Lodge, was born December, 1802, in Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was reared in the township. He was first sent to the township common school, from there he went to the Swede school, and then to the Friends or Quaker school at Darby, Pennsylvania. Under the tutelage of his father he became a fine wheelwright, and remained at home with his father, working as wheelwright and cultivating the parental farm. About 1835 he located in Ridley township, Delaware county, where he passed the remainder of his life plying his vocation. He died in Ridley township in 1875, at the advanced age of seventy-three. He was a Democrat in politics, and was an influential man politically and socially. He married Catherine Price, born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1812, daughter of John Price, a farmer living in that section, who died in 1858, in Rutledge township, Delaware county. Besides Mrs. Lodge his other children were: James, married a Miss Vernon; Sarah, married John Seitz; all of whom are now deceased. Children of George and Catherine (Price) Lodge: 1. Mary, born in 1832; married Benjamin Kibby. 2. Sarah, married Enoch Dennis. 3. Anna, married William Jones. 4. George, of whom further. 5. Catherine, born in 1838, died young. 6. James, married Harriet Harper. 7. Martha, married a Mr. Morris. 8. John, died unmarried. 9. William, married a Miss Long. 10. Frank, married Mary Levitt.

(IV) George (3) Lodge, son of George (2) Lodge, was born in Ridley, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1840. He was reared at Ridley, about three miles from his present residence. He attended the Ridley public school, and on completing his education he learned wheelwrighting under his father. Until he was thirty-one years old he remained with his father, at which time he went to Morton, in 1871, where he has since lived, and has pursued his trade for forty-two years. He is one of the esteemed citizens of the community, and is known for his integrity and patriotism. By conviction he is a Socialist, and has been a member of the town council. He married, November 24, 1864, Sarah Johnson, born in Ridley, Pennsylvania, in 1844, daughter of Amos and Margaret (Stewart) Johnson. Mr. Johnson was a farmer in Delaware county; was born in the county and died at Tinicum, Pennsylvania, aged sixty-five. Besides Mrs. Lodge their other child was Elizabeth, married Charles Horne. Children of George and Sarah (Johnson) Lodge: 1. Walter, born in 1865; married Lizzie Lovett, deceased; one child, Edith. 2. Amos, born in 1867; married Lizzie Smedley; one child, Florence. 3. Maggie, died in childhood. 4. Lizzie, married a Mr. Hanby, deceased; one child, Constance. 5. Florence, married a Mr. Knapp; children: Francis and Baptist.

The Caldwell family of Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, worthily represented in the present generation by David L. Caldwell, a man honored and esteemed in his community, public-spirited and enterprising, an active factor in every project that has for its object the development and material welfare of the section of the state wherein he resides, trace their ancestry to William Caldwell, a resident of Springfield township, who served in the capacity of constable in the year 1745. He married and among his children was John, of whom further.

(II) John Caldwell, son of William Caldwell, was born in Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. In early life he learned the trade of blacksmith, which line of work he followed throughout his active years, deriving therefrom a comfortable livelihood. He was active in the affairs of the township, and in 1757 served as overseer of the poor. He married, in 1755, Mary, daughter of Richard Crozier, who bore him five children, namely: 1. Elizabeth, born 9 mo. 24, 1756, died, unmarried, in 1844. 2. William, born 5 mo. 19, 1759, died in 1814; married, about 1799, a Miss Bird, who survived him, as did also their son, Edmund Caldwell. 3. David, of whom further. 4. John, born about 1773, died in 1848; was a shoemaker and farmer; married Rebecca Hopkins, of Philadelphia, who died in 1870; their children were: Charles, Mary, Catharine, William, all of whom died in early life, unmarried; the parents of Rebecca Caldwell were among the first victims of the yellow fever scourge in 1792. 5. Sarah, born in 1780, died in May, 1864, unmarried.

(III) David Caldwell, son of John Caldwell, was born in Springfield township, about 1765, died about the year 1814. He was reared on a farm, and chose that occupation for his life work, his well directed efforts meeting with success. He served as overseer of the poor for three years, 1804-05-06. He married Hannah, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Neacock) Pyle, who was a member of the Springfield Meeting of Orthodox Friends. She died 2 mo. 27, 1848. Children: 1. Rachel, born 1 mo. 20, 1801, died 3 mo. 18, 1873; married, in 1837, John Hill, of Nether Providence, a farmer. 2. James, of whom further. 3. George W., born 12 mo. 2, 1803, died in Ridley, 5 mo. 6, 1884; married Martha Carey. 4. Benjamin P., born 12 mo. 2, 1803, twin of George W., died in 1890, unmarried. 5. Sarah Ann, born 11 mo. 17, 1808, died 11 mo. 27, 1876; married Charles Shillingford, of Springfield.

(IV) James Caldwell, son of David Caldwell, was born in Springfield township, 6 mo. 14, 1802, died 4 mo. 8, 1886. In early life he learned the trade of carpenter, to which he devoted many years, achieving success as the result of activity and perseverance, but in his latter years he was a farmer, prosperous and contented. In 1863 he was chosen as one of the supervisors of Springfield township, and he was a prominent member of the Springfield Friends' Meeting. He married, February 21, 1839, Susanna D., born 10 mo. 4, 1815, in Nether Providence, died 10 mo. 3, 1898, daughter of James and Margaretta (Brant) Seary, who were the parents of three other children, namely: Catharine, born 10 mo. 3, 1801, died 4 mo. 27, 1887, wife of William G. Ward; Patrick, born in 1802, died in 1865, married Susan Hall; John, born about 1805, died about 1876, married Elizabeth Bonsall. James Seary came from Ireland about the year 1795 and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and after his marriage he settled in Nether Providence, where he died about 1817, and his wife about 1823. Mrs. Caldwell was a member of the Ridley Baptist Church, now known as the Prospect Hill Baptist Church. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell: 1. David L., of whom further. 2. Mary G., born 3 mo. 4, 1842; married Edmund Stewart, born in Ridley township in 1839. 3. Han-

nah P., born 2 mo. 14, 1845, died 4 mo. 22, 1898, unmarried. 4. Anne E., born 12 mo. 25, 1850, died 7 mo. 16, 1851. 5. Charles E., twin of Anne E. died 7 mo. 19, 1851.

(V) David L. Caldwell, son of James Caldwell, was born in Springfield township, 2 mo. 7, 1840. He attended the common schools adjacent to his home, obtaining a practical education, and was reared on a farm, becoming inured to the labors thereof, and upon attaining manhood chose that occupation as a means of livelihood, and has so continued to the present time (1913), having about thirty-five acres of the old Calkwell Homestead, which he has cultivated to a high state of perfection, raising the general products. The entire appearance of his property indicates the personal supervision of one who thoroughly understands agricultural pursuits, and his crops compare favorably with those of others engaged in the same line of work, finding a ready sale in the nearby markets owing to their excellence and superiority. Having acquired a reputation for honesty and integrity, both in private and public life, he was chosen to serve as director and officer of the Springfield Building and Loan Association, which he has served for over four decades, and as one of the board of directors of the Springfield school district, which he has served for almost two decades. He was elected a member of the board of directors of the Media Title & Trust Company in 1895 and is serving at the present time. About 1903 he was elected a member of the board of directors of the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company. In 1882 he assisted in forming the Springfield Free Fountain Society, whose object was to raise funds to erect fountains along the highways of Delaware county; he was at first elected a manager of said society, and for the past eighteen years has performed the duties of secretary. Although not a member of any church, he has for the past ten years acted as one of the trustees for the Louns Free Church, built in Springfield township in 1832 by Bolton Louns for the use of a meeting place when churches in Delaware county were very few in number. He is a self-made man, and has won the respect of all who have been associated with him, either in business or social relations. Mr. Caldwell is unmarried.

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Francis Parvin Willits, recognized as one of the most progressive and successful representatives of the agricultural interests of Concordville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a member of a family that has long been resident in the state of Pennsylvania, devoting their attention to the tilling of the soil, and leading quiet, peaceful lives, leaving an influence for good in the various communities in which they resided.

David Willits, father of Francis P. Willits, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1827, son of William Willits and Esther (Lightfoot) Willits, the former a resident of Maiden Creek, Pennsylvania, a farmer by occupation. David Willits attended the district school, and his active career was devoted to farming, being a man of energy and thrift. He married Charlotte Dunkle Parvin, born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1833, daughter of Francis and Mary (Dunkle) Parvin, the former a successful farmer of Berks county. Children: 1. William, born October 4, 1852, in Maiden Creek, Pennsylvania, and living there at the present time (1913); married Amanda Yoder; children: Allen, Charlotte, Howard, deceased, and Sally, deceased. 2. Francis Parvin, of whom further. 3. Ellen Emily, born February 17, 1859; unmarried; resides in Maiden Creek. 4. Sally, born December 4, 1861, died in infancy. David Willits died March 9, 1863, and his wife died January 29, 1863, both of typhus fever, aged respectively thirty-six and thirty years.

Francis Parvin Willits was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1856. He attended the public schools of Lower Oxford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he went to live after the death of his parents, with Franklin and Mary Garrett, cousins of his father, he being then six years of age, and he remained with them until he was eighteen years of age. His early training in the public schools was supplemented by a course of study in the Maplewood Institute at Concordville, Delaware county, which he attended for two winters. He then accepted a clerkship in a mercantile business, remaining in that capacity for one year, under Merkle & Willits, and later he purchased the interest of his brother's partner and operated the store in connection with his brother. This relationship continued until 1885, when he disposed of his interest to his brother, removed to Concordville, and there purchased his present farm, which consists of ninety-five and a half acres, devoted to general farming and dairying. He makes a specialty of asparagus and mushrooms, beginning the cultivation of the latter in 1901, and now has five large houses for that purpose, readily disposing of his product in the markets of New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The appearance of his property indicates that he is master of his business, of progressive ideas, and the success he has attained is the natural sequence of his well directed efforts. He was chosen to serve on the directorship of the Grange National Bank of East Downington, Chester county, Pennsylvania; as a member of the school board of Concordville, and as one of the jurors of View, Delaware county. He has taken an active interest in the Progressive movement, being an Independent Republican. He is a member of Concordville Lodge, No. 625, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has served as trustee; member and past master of Concord Grange, No. 1141, Patrons of Husbandry, and is now (1913) member of the executive committee, also past master of Pomona Grange, No. 3, of Delaware and Chester counties.

Mr. Willits married, February 18, 1885, Elizabeth Paschall, born February 19, 1858, daughter of Henry L. and Annie (Pancoast) Paschall, of Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, who were the parents of four other children, as follows: 1. Hannah B., married Elwood Hannum, now deceased, has two children: Anna P. and William E.; they reside in Concord township. 2. Joseph H., married Laura Mattson. 3. Catherine R., married Jacob J. Styer; children: Elizabeth; John, deceased; Paschall, deceased; Mildred; Franklin. 4. Susan, unmarried, resides with her sister, Hannah B. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Willits: 1. Paul Lincoln, born March 23, 1887; resides on the home farm and is engaged in business with his father; married Anna Miller, of Concord township, April 21, 1909; two children: Frances P., born April 28, 1910, and Jennie Bennett, May 14, 1912. 2. Joseph Henry, born June 16, 1889; graduate of Media High School; of Swarthmore College, 1911, receiving the Master's degree from the same institution in 1912, and during the past year has served as professor in economics at the Pennsylvania University; he married Ruth Clement Sharp, of River-ton, New Jersey, May 3, 1913. The family, who are highly esteemed in the community, taking an active part in its social life, are regular attendants of the Episcopal church of Concord township, Mr. Willits being a member of the vestry.

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The history of the English speaking family of the Carrs and Kerrs, CARR is as old as the Norman Conquest. One of the followers of William the Conqueror, taken from a charter in Battle Abbey, bore the name of Karre. The early posterity of this Norman soldier undoubtedly settled in the North of England, and succeeding generations spread on both sides

of the border land of England and Scotland and afterward into the North of Ireland. From this Norman-French name, Karre or Carre, the simpler English form of Carr has been evolved. The Scotch branch had various ways of spelling the name, but most generally Karr, Kerr or Ker is used.

In America, a William Carr landed in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the fall of 1621, coming in the ship "Fortune" and founding the earliest New England family of Carr. In Pennsylvania, Andrew Carr came with the English forces that conquered the province, and married a widow, Margaret LaGrange. To them Governor Lovelace, on October 1, 1669, issued a patent for land thus described "To Andrew Carr and Margaret, his wife, formerly the wife of Joost De LaGrange, deceased, to confirm to them a certain island in Delaware river, called by the name of Matiniconck, containing by estimation three hundred acres more or less, the said island lying about six Dutch miles up the river from the town of Newcastle." After this patent was granted, Andrew Carr and his wife resided at Tinicum, later going to Holland to obtain an inheritance, leaving a Captain John Carr, as their attorney, in charge of their Tinicum estate. This makes the Carr family one of the earliest known families in Pennsylvania.

Barney Fries (2) Carr, of Darby, Pennsylvania, is a grandson of Barney Fries (1) Carr, and a son of Amos Johnson Carr, the latter born in Darby township, Delaware county, February 10, 1834, died in Darby borough, Delaware county, in July, 1910. He was educated in the public school and was engaged in farming from boyhood until his retirement. He was a Republican in politics and he and his wife were members of the Episcopal church. He married (first) Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Rudolph, the former a mason and contractor of Darby and vicinity, who died in Philadelphia, aged seventy years. Amos J. and Rebecca Carr were the parents of three children, two died in infancy, Barney Fries (2) being the only survivor (1913). He married (second) Sarah C. Young and had two children: Mary J. and Thomas Y., both died young. He married (third), Amy Gravener, and has three children, all living: Charles, Amos J. and Samuel T.

Barney Fries (2) Carr, son of Amos Johnson and Rebecca (Rudolph) Carr, was born in Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of Darby borough and from early boyhood until 1889 was engaged in general and dairy farming in Darby township. In 1889 he disposed of his interest in these lines, located in the borough of Darby, where he established a hardware business, which he still successfully conducts. He is interested in the Darby Bank and for the past sixteen years has been a director of the Sharon Building and Loan Association. He is a Republican in politics; was a member of the first borough council of Colwyn; was coroner of Delaware county six years, and for fourteen years was a member of the Delaware county Republican committee.

Mt. Carr married, October 1, 1884, Ida Germaine Downnard, born in Wilmington, Delaware, daughter of James Germaine Downnard, born in Virginia, October 6, 1837, died in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1904; married Ellen Louisa Young, born in Wilmington, March 24, 1840, died in Coatesville, May 4, 1904, leaving issue: James; Germaine, married Leah Cramer and resides in Coatesville, Pennsylvania; Augerers, married a Mr. Thomas; Ellen, married a Mr. Soule; Ida Germaine, wife of Barney Fries (2) Carr. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Carr is Harry G. D., born May 26, 1887, married Ella M. Yates, of Darby, and has one child, Ida Germaine.

**BURNLEY** The Burnley family has been identified with the business interests of the state of Pennsylvania since the commencement, or early days, of the nineteenth century, when several brothers of this name located there. George Burnley, the eldest of these brothers, became the American ancestor of the branch of the Burnley family of which this sketch treats, and his record will be found at length below. John Burnley, his brother, was born in Littletown, Yorkshire, England, May 14, 1820, and died November 26, 1883. He came to America in 1838, was head of the firm of Burnley & Company, which later became the Parkmount Cotton and Woolen Company, Limited, and he acted in the capacity of secretary and treasurer of the company until his death. Another brother, Charles Burnley, was born in Levisage, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, June 21, 1808, and died October 13, 1881. For many years he was associated with his brothers in manufacturing interests, then purchased a farm in Middletown township to which he devoted his attention. All the brothers married and raised families.

(I) George Burnley was born in Littletown, near Leeds, Yorkshire, England, December 28, 1804, and died August 9, 1864. His early years were spent in his native town, where the education he received was a very limited one. He was a very young lad when he commenced to work in a factory in that section and, after he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the manufacturing of cotton goods and yarns, he emigrated to America in 1825. He went at once to Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently entered into the manufacture of carpets in Philadelphia. He was unsuccessful in this venture, and upon removing to Haverford, commenced the manufacture of cotton goods in a mill he had rented on Cobb's creek. Removing to Darby creek, in Upper Darby township, he erected the Tuscarora mills in which he manufactured cotton goods and spun yarn. He was occupied with this industry until 1861, by which time he had amassed a considerable fortune, and he retired from the active management of affairs, delegating these duties to his brothers, John and Charles, and to his son, George E. Mr. Burnley was a supporter of Whig principles in politics until the organization of the Republican party, when he affiliated with that body. He was a member and trustee of the Swedenborgian church. Mr. Burnley married, December 31, 1838, Hannah, daughter of James Lomas, of England. Of their ten children we have record of the following: 1. George E., born February 9, 1840, received his early education in the public schools, and this was supplemented by a course of instruction in the private school of Thomas Griffith, at Media, Pennsylvania. He entered the business founded by his father, upon the latter's retirement, conducting it in association with his uncles for a time, then alone until 1868, when he closed the mill and purchased the farm on which he now resides. He represents a number of insurance companies, and has held several public offices. He married Sarah A., daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wilkes, of Swansea, Wales. 2. Rev. Charles W., married (first) Annie Corson, and had one child, George Corson; he married (second) — Updegraph, and had, Lucy, Cloyd and Charles. 3. Washington, see forward. 4. Michael, born December 2, 1859, was educated in the public schools, Swarthmore College, West Chester Normal School and the Bryant and Stratton Commercial School, in Philadelphia; purchased the Marker farm and is extensively engaged in dairying. He married (first) Anna Snape, and had one child, Anna; he married (second) Jane Ellen, a sister of his first wife, and had: George Michael, Elsie Dinsmore and Michael Clarence. 5. Alice, married Dr. W. A. Fries, of Philadelphia, where she now resides.

(II) Washington, son of George and Hannah (Lomas) Burnley, was

born December 21, 1847. His occupation was that of farming, and he was a member of the following orders: Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias and Improved Order of Red Men. He married (first) Anna Fields, (second) Anna Chitick.

(III) Harry, son of Washington and Anna (Fields) Burnley, was born in Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1870. Having passed with honor through the public schools, Mr. Burnley became a student at the Dickinson Seminary, at Carlisle, and completed his education at Williamsport. He engaged in the general mercantile business, with which he has been identified since 1888, as a successor to E. R. Curtis, of Marple, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Methodist church, and contributes liberally toward the support of that denomination.

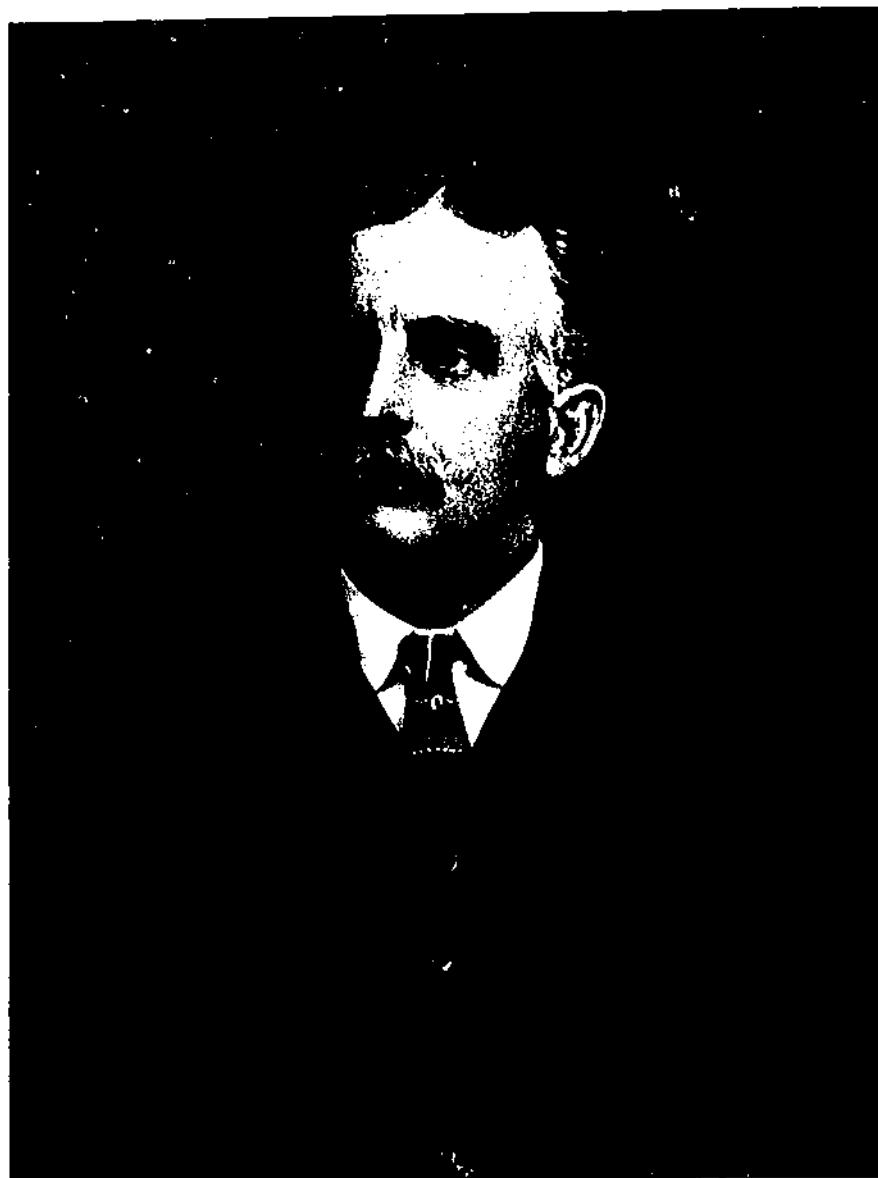
Mr. Burnley married, in Springfield, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1893, Bertha May, daughter of Davis and Margaret Manning, of Greenwood, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. They have had one child: Harry Parker, born December 31, 1895.

The first person bearing the name Stockton to come to this STOCKTON country was Rev. Jonas Stockton, M. A., who with his son, Timothy, then aged fourteen years, came to Virginia in the ship "Bona Nova" in 1620. He was for many years incumbent of the parishes of Elizabeth City and Bermuda Hundred. Among his descendants he numbered many men of prominence. His cousin, Prudence, daughter of Rev. John Stockton, rector of Alchester and Kingbolt, married June 18, 1612, Edward Holyoke, of Tramworth, later of Lynn, Massachusetts, and from them springs the Holyoke family of America. The next Stockton to emigrate according to "Hotten's List" was Thomas Stockton, aged twenty-one, who sailed from London to Boston in the ship "True Love," September 16, 1635. Later came Richard Stockton, who is found at Charleston, Massachusetts, in 1639, when he witnessed a deed. Next he settled on Long Island, but between the years 1670 and 1680 he joined the Society of Friends, sold his Long Island property and moved to Springfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, where he purchased twelve hundred acres of farm land.

From him and his wife, Abigail, descends the famous Stockton family of New Jersey, who number as signers of the Declaration of Independence, governors, chancellors, commodores, and men distinguished in every walk of life. One branch of the Stocktons remained loyal to the King. Joseph and Richard Witham Stockton were sons of Samuel and great-grandsons of Richard Stockton, the emigrant and founder; Joseph, went to the Bermuda Islands and there founded the Bermuda branch; Richard Witham fled to New Brunswick, Canada, with four sons, but his son, Charles Witham Stockton, returned and settled in Western New York, founding the Walton, New York, branch.

The branch from which Dr. H. Thomas Stockton descends, remained in New Jersey, settling at Beverly, Burlington county. The line of descent is: Richard, the emigrant, died 1707; Job, 1752; William, born 1736, died 1781; Benjamin, born 1756, died 1779; Daniel, born 1778; Thomas W., born 1822; Loui Mulford, born 1859, father of Dr. Harry Thomas Stockton, born 1883. The first five generations were farmers and land owners of Springfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey.

Thomas W. Stockton, born in 1822, was a well known contractor and builder of Beverly, New Jersey, until 1876, when he moved to Philadelphia and there died March 12, 1891. He married Anna Meeks, the mother of his six



Henry Bradley.

children, now all deceased. She died in Philadelphia, April 16, 1898; both were active and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Loui Mulford, son of Thomas W. and Anna (Meeks) Stockton, was born in Beverly, New Jersey, September 16, 1859, and died in Philadelphia, November 9, 1907. He was educated in the excellent public schools of Beverly, and at Shortlidge Academy, Media, Pennsylvania, and became engaged as a grocer, conducting his store until a few years before his death. In politics he was a lifelong Republican, and in religion both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Julia Sheaff Curry of Philadelphia, daughter of John Curry, a manufacturer of chandeliers and brass castings, whose concern is said to have been the largest of that kind in Philadelphia, and his wife, Elizabeth (Sheaff) Curry, of the Sheaff family prominent in early Philadelphia. Children of Loui Mulford Stockton: Harry Thomas, of further mention; Carrie Emily, born November 22, 1889; Edna Thomas, October 30, 1891; Julia Sheaff, September 15, 1896.

Dr. Harry Thomas Stockton, only son of Loui Mulford and Julia Sheaff (Curry) Stockton, was born in Philadelphia, May 10, 1883. He was educated in the public schools, and spent his early life in Philadelphia. After leaving the Central High School, he followed a business career for seven years and in 1904 entered the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1908. He is now, in 1913, well established in the general practice of his profession at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He is a Republican in politics, is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church; on the staff and lecturer at the J. Lewis Crozer Hospital, Chester; member of the Delaware County Homeopathic Medical Society, Tri County Medical Society, American Institute of Homeopathy and various patriotic orders.

Dr. Stockton married, February 19, 1907, Mary Deacon Bowden, born in Philadelphia, November 1, 1885, daughter of Thomas Roberts Bowden, born in Falmouth, England, later removing to Philadelphia, where he became a member of the firm of N. J. Bowden and Sons, master stevedores. He married Isabella Burke, now living in Philadelphia. Their children were: Mary Deacon, Kathryn Trevarthan, Isabella, Thomas Roberts, Elizabeth, Edward James. Children of Dr. Harry T. Stockton and Mary Deacon (Bowden) Stockton: Dorothy May, born May 5, 1908; Ruth Eleanor, November 2, 1909; Loui Mulford, February 17, 1912; Isabella Kathryn, twin of Loui Mulford.

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Jerome Levis Pyle, M. D., of Gradyville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, represents worthily one of the oldest families of the state of Pennsylvania. For many generations they have been identified in religious belief with the Society of Friends. The great-grandparents of Dr. Pyle were Stephen and Rachel (Stokes) Pyle.

Eli, son of Stephen and Rachel (Stokes) Pyle, was a farmer in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, his farms consisting of 280 acres, which he utilized largely as pasture for cattle. He was a man of influence in the community, and affiliated with the Democratic party. He married Rachel Esworthy and had four sons and five daughters, of whom there is now one daughter living.

Eli (2), son of Eli (1) and Rachel (Esworthy) Pyle, spent all his life in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he owned and operated two farms aggregating about one hundred acres, and where he died October 23, 1910. He married (first) Hannah Levis, and they had five children: George M.; Lafayette; Eli E.; Jerome Levis, see forward; Elias R. He married (sec-

ond) Asenath Minshall, and had children: Hannah L., Asenath M., Ada and Ida.

Dr. Jerome Levis Pyle, son of Eli (2) and Hannah (Levis) Pyle, was born in Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1857. The public schools of his native township furnished his early education, and he then became a student at the Maplewood Institute, where he took a three years' course. He then commenced the preparatory study of medicine, after which he matriculated at the Jefferson Medical College, taking a complete course in medicine and surgery, which consumed three years, and was graduated from this institution with honors in the class of 1884 and 1885, the degree of Doctor of Medicine being conferred upon him. He established himself in the general practice of his chosen profession at Glen Mills, Pennsylvania, and his faithful and consistent good work has enabled him to build up an extensive as well as lucrative practice. He has won the affection as well as the confidence of his numerous patients. He has been the medical examiner for many foreign and local insurance companies, and has always taken a great interest in a number of fraternal organizations. Among them may be mentioned: The Order of Free and Accepted Masons, George W. Bartram Lodge, Media, Pennsylvania; Tamenend Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Westmont Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Tanguay, Pennsylvania. His professional membership is with the State Medical Society and the County Medical Society. In a large number of these organizations he has held official position. Dr. Pyle has always been an ardent supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and was appointed pension examiner by the late President Cleveland, holding this office three years. For six years he served as a member of the board of education, and he filled the office of supervisor for several years.

Dr. Pyle married, November 12, 1891, Catherine Meredith, daughter of James and Edith D. (Stackhouse) Yarnall, granddaughter of James and Rachel (Sharpless) Yarnall, and niece of Nathan and Annie Yarnall. Mrs. Pyle is a member of the Middletown Meeting. Dr. and Mrs. Pyle had children: Lafayette Yarnall, born April 21, 1893, died July 12, 1894; Jerome Levis, born February 1, 1895, died January 7, 1902; James Yarnall, born February 10, 1896; Brinton Levis, born September 30, 1902.

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A powerful contributing cause to the greatness of this country has been the steady influx of sturdy German blood, ideas, honesty and indomitable perseverance. This is amply demonstrated in the Nieweg family of Pennsylvania. This family has long been classed among the oldest inhabitants of Lippe-Detmold, now a duchy or principality of the German Empire. The members thereof have served the Fatherland as soldiers, giving to it their best. Others have been manufacturers, farmers, in fact have filled every honorable walk in life. Of such stock descends Frank C. Nieweg, of Pennsylvania.

(1) Conrad H. Nieweg, one of the founders of the American branch of the family, was born March 12, 1838, in Lippe-Detmold, Germany, and died September 29, 1906, in Oxford, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and being of an unusually studious turn of mind, even for a German, he learned rapidly and thoroughly the tasks assigned him. After reaching manhood he cast about for a vocation that would soonest give him financial success. In deciding that he would seek a newer country for endeavor his choice fell upon the United States. He and five other members of his family, all of whom are deceased, emigrated to this country. They lo-

cated in Philadelphia, where he established a wholesale and retail flour business at No. 728 Oxford street, with three of his brothers. The partnership lasted twelve or fifteen years. At the end of that time he withdrew, leaving only one brother to continue the business, and Mr. Nieweg moved to the southern part of Chester county, Pennsylvania. He purchased two farms, aggregating two hundred acres, where he lived until 1895, when he retired to Oxford, and there died. After becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States he allied himself with the Republican party, and thereafter took an active interest in politics. He held several local offices in Chester county. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, giving it material and moral aid. He married Emma Dickel, like himself of German origin. She still makes her home in Oxford. Children: 1. William H., resides in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. 2. George A., resides in Oxford, Pennsylvania. 3. Louis A., resides in Oxford. 4. E. Louise, married Thomas E. Gillingham, resides in Oxford. 5. Charles, died in infancy. 6. Frank C., of whom further. 7. Florence E., married Orville Shortlidge, resides at Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

(II) Frank C. Nieweg, son of Conrad H. and Emma (Dickel) Nieweg, was born November 6, 1879, in Oxford, Pennsylvania. He was given superior educational advantages as a boy, attending public school near Oxford and the New London and Oxford academies, the Westchester Normal, graduating from the latter in 1897. He at once began teaching; taught three years at Cornwells, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, then at Cynwyd, near Merion, Pennsylvania, next at Manayunk; six years in all. During this time he established a reputation as a disciplinarian as well as ability to impart knowledge to his pupils. His chief ambition was to enter college for a course, and this he achieved in 1903, when he matriculated at Harvard University, entering the departments of History and English. He graduated in three years with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Phi Beta Kappa and *summa cum laude*. He again entered the pedagogic profession, accepting a position in the West Chester High School, and seven months later was offered, and accepted, a place in the Central High School of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. During the following summer he was again complimented by the offer of a still higher post, and became connected with the Southern High School in Philadelphia. In 1912, on the opening of the West Philadelphia High School he was given the chair of literature and languages, where he has since remained. At the present time (1913) he is the head of a department in which there are twelve teachers. He is a valued member of the Classical Club and the Schoolmen's Association of Philadelphia. All this has been attained by Professor Nieweg through his own unaided efforts, assisted by a strong determination to succeed and to reach the highest pinnacle in his chosen vocation, and by brains inherited from a long line of Teutonic ancestors. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a Republican in principle as well as politics. He married, June 27, 1906, Adell A. Taylor, born in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Mary A. Taylor, of English descent.

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George Kleemann, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Straub) KLEEMANN Kleemann, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, July 29, 1860. His parents were well-to-do hotel keepers in Württemberg, and there lived and died. George was one of six children, and when at the age of fifteen, having finished his course in the public school of his native place, he decided to emigrate to the United States, his parents reluctantly gave their consent. He landed in New York City, and later found his

way to Brooklyn, New York, where he found work in a factory where men's clothing, especially trousers, were made. For thirteen years he remained with his first employer, being promoted to a better position and more pay with each year. In 1888, he went to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the same line of business with the E. J. Wilson Company. During this time he established a small business of his own, and did remarkably well in it. In July, 1892, he moved to Essington, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. In 1900 he opened a boarding house, which proved both popular and paying, and he continued to run it until 1911, when he decided to enlarge and extend his business. At that time he erected his present hotel, and is one of the best known hotel men in that section, and doing a thriving business. He is a Lutheran in faith and is a member of the American Lutheran Brethren. He is also a member of the Benefit Association, the General Shafter's Society, and other orders. He is a member of the Essington and Lester Fire companies, and has been since their organization. He is actively interested in politics, and since becoming a naturalized American citizen he votes the Republican ticket, and is a member of the Essington Republican club. He was constable for a time, and has been school director for the past six years. He married, in 1888, Elizabeth Schaab.

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**JOHNSON** The ancestors of the branch of the Johnson family herein recorded have been natives of Delaware county for many generations, where they have all been farmers. For the last three generations the family home has been in Haverford township. The first of the line of whom there is authentic record is Charles Johnson, a farmer of Haverford township, Delaware county, who married Sarah Hood, born in Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and had issue.

(II) William Albert, son of Charles and Sarah (Hood) Johnson, was born in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1850. He obtained an excellent education in the public schools of his native township, and later in the Pauline and Worrell Academy at West Chester. With a hereditary inclination toward farming, early in life he engaged in this occupation, in which he still continues. He attends the Society of Friends, although his wife and family are believers in the Presbyterian faith. In politics he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, belonging to the Lansdowne Republican Club of Lansdowne, Pennsylvania.

He married, November 27, 1872, in Upper Darby township (now Lansdowne borough), Delaware county, Hannah D. Lobb, born in Upper Darby township, September 20, 1852, daughter of John (a farmer) and Emily Dickinson Lobb. Children of William Albert and Hannah D. Johnson: 1. Lemuel Lobb, born August 14, 1874. 2. Emily, born September 23, 1876, married Harry M. Davis; children: Clara, Albert and Harry.

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**DOEMLING** Prominent among the representative and substantial business men of Lansdowne, whose success is due to intelligent effort and persistent work, coupled with integrity of a high order and rare business ability, is August Valentine Doemling, a native of Bavaria, his birth occurring in the town of Ashaffenburg, November 1, 1872, son of Dominicus and Mary (Stoudt) Doemling, natives of Bavaria, where their parents were born, lived and died.

Dominicus Doemling was born in 1837, died in 1909. He had two brothers: August, died in early life, and Theodore, who is employed on a railroad.

He was a traveling salesman for a coffee and tea house, traveling in Australia and China, and during his short business career (he retiring at the early age of forty years) he accumulated sufficient capital to enable him to lead a life retired from active pursuits, spending the greater portion of his time in travel, from which he derived considerable pleasure, he having crossed the ocean five times, his time being devoted to traveling in different portions of the United States. His wife, Mary (Stoudt) Doemling, born 1842, died 1878, when in young womanhood, had one sister, who also died in early womanhood, and who was the wife of J. Elbert. Mr. and Mrs. Doemling were communicants of the Roman Catholic church. They were the parents of seven children: 1. Theodore, resides in Elizabeth, New Jersey, employed in the Singer Manufacturing Company. 2. Elizabeth, died in Europe in young womanhood; she was a fine pianist and musician. 3. Eda, died aged twenty-three years. 4. Anna, died in early life, her death being caused by excessive study. 5. Bertha, married Emil Shiner, who served as school director or superintendent in the high school in Germany, being employed by the government. 6 August Valentine, of whom further. 7. Dora, married Adolph Floss; she died in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

August V. Doemling attended the schools in the neighborhood of his home in Germany until he was fourteen years of age, and then turned his attention to acquiring a knowledge of the florist business, devoting three years to the same, and at the expiration of that period emigrated to the United States, locating in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and later he secured employment in a bakery in Newark, New Jersey, where he remained for one year. The following six months he was in the employ of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, for some time after that worked for various concerns, and in 1898 removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and for three years was in the employ of Mr. Craig, a prominent florist. He then went to Baltimore, Maryland, where for a similar period of time he had charge of the Industrial School greenhouses, which he managed in a skillful manner, and in 1906 he removed to Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and leased the greenhouses of Mr. Price, which he managed for five years. In the following year he purchased ground on Union avenue, erecting thereon greenhouses for his own use, and the business since then has increased so rapidly that he has been compelled to greatly enlarge his quarters each year, and at the present time (1913) he has one hundred and twenty-five thousand square feet of glass covering his greenhouses, which are well stocked with all kinds of plants, both flowering and otherwise, his specialty being roses, he disposing of the cut flowers by wholesale trade, shipping them to Philadelphia and New York, where there is a ready market. He finds his work entirely suited to his tastes and inclinations, and hence he is making a great success of it, not only providing his family with every comfort but being enabled to lay by a certain amount each year for the future.

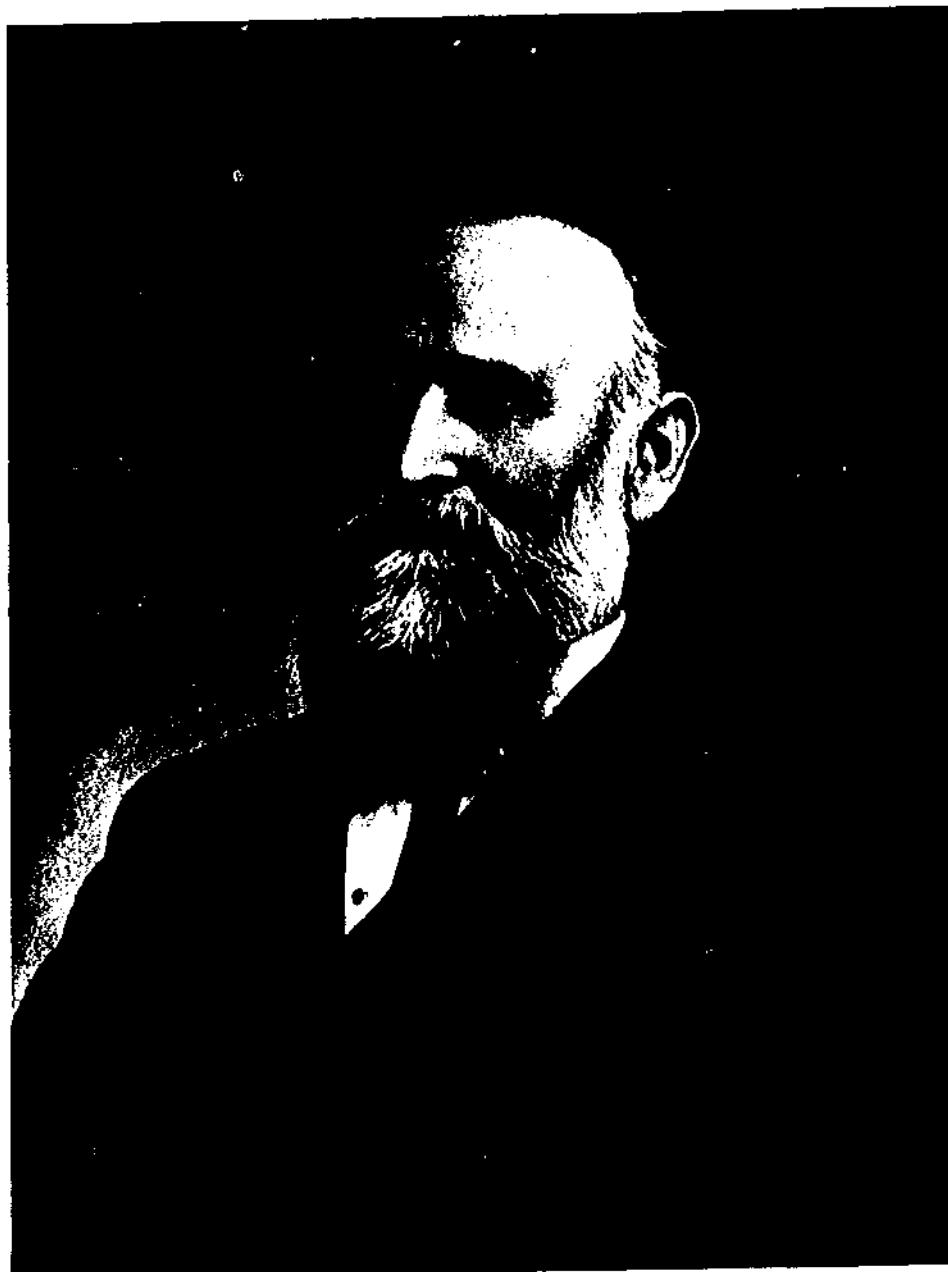
Mr. Doemling married, March 1, 1898, Elizabeth McLean, born in county Antrim, Ireland, January 1, 1875, came to Philadelphia in 1893, daughter of William and Elizabeth McLean, natives and residents of Ireland. Children: Emil Augustus, born February 13, 1899; Herbert William, born June 28, 1909; Bertha Elizabeth, born March 19, 1912. Mr. Doemling and his wife are members of the Episcopal church, and are highly respected in the community.

**HACERTY** Charles H. Hagerty stands well among the leading business men of Oak View, having won his standing by patient and unremitting toil, by business sagacity and by honorable methods. His position has not been reached by virtue of any favoring circumstances, but simply because he marked out a course of conduct early in life that, faithfully followed out, has brought him to his present position of respect among his fellowmen.

George Hagerty, father of Charles H. Hagerty, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1822, died in 1901, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His parents were born, lived their entire lives, and died in Ireland. In 1846, when eleven years of age, George Hagerty came to the United States, and secured employment with the Camden Atlantic railroad, now part of the Pennsylvania system. Subsequently he located in Egg Harbor City, New Jersey, and for thirty-five years he served in the capacity of section boss, this long service demonstrating his fitness for the position. Later he removed to Philadelphia, where he spent the remainder of his days. He offered his service for the defense of his adopted country during the civil war, but was rejected on account of an injury to his leg. He married Catherine Gallagher, born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1821, died in 1908, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. Her parents were born, lived and died in Ireland. Children: 1. Patrick, deceased; resided in Philadelphia; a merchant. 2. Catherine, married Edward Touhy; resides in Philadelphia. 3. Jane, deceased; married John Huntinger, also deceased. 4. Charles H., of whom further. 5. George, resides in Philadelphia; a cigarmaker. 6. John, died aged twenty-seven years. 7. Ann, unmarried; resides in Philadelphia. 8. Sarah, unmarried; resides in Philadelphia. 9. Thomas, resides in Philadelphia; postal clerk. 10. Ella, married George Walsh, who is now deceased; she resides in Philadelphia. All the members of the family are communicants of the Catholic church.

Charles H. Hagerty was born in Egg Harbor City, Atlantic county, New Jersey, October 12, 1855. He attended the parochial and public schools of his native place, thus acquiring a practical education. When seventeen years of age he accompanied his brothers to Philadelphia and there learned the trade of printer with the "Philadelphia Free Press," working there for a period of five years, and for a similar period of time was employed by the German-American Publication Board. At the age of thirty-one years, after becoming a thorough master of his trade, he abandoned that line of work and engaged in mercantile pursuits, his next venture being a store in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, which he conducted until 1893, when he removed to Oak View, Pennsylvania, then known as Kelley's post office, Upper Darby township, and erected a store, where he has since conducted a general retail dry goods trade, which has steadily increased in volume and importance, he finding it necessary to greatly enlarge his stock and also to add an addition to his store, which was made in 1905. The success he has achieved is the natural result of activity, coupled with shrewd business sense, and clearly demonstrates what can be accomplished by perseverance and pluck. He is a member of the Catholic church, and a Democrat in politics. For eighteen years he served as postmaster of Oak View, and is now (1913) one of the commissioners of Upper Darby township.

Mr. Hagerty married, in 1880, Mary Love, born in Minorsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in 1856, died in 1903, a daughter of James and Jane Love, the former named of whom died from sickness contracted during the progress of the civil war. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Hagerty: Jane, born February 16, 1883, married Frank Gillespie and resides at Oak View; George, born April 1, 1885, works with his father, married Isabell Haley and resides



Dr. R. Painter

in Oak View; Kate, born November 14, 1888, resides at home; Lewis, born September 10, 1890, resides at home; Bertha, born April 25, 1894, resides at home.

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**CRONIN** Charles J. Cronin was born in Thornbury township, Delaware county, on July 12, 1869. He was raised on a farm, entered mercantile business and remained until he entered the office of Edward A. Price, Esq., of Media, Pennsylvania, in April, 1888, to study law. He was admitted to the bar of Delaware county, July 6, 1891; removed to Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar of that county in February, 1893, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession at No. 905 Land Title building, that city. His present residence is Lansdowne, Pennsylvania.

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**PAINTER** Among the many descendants of Samuel Painter was William Painter, of Painter's Cross Roads, Delaware county, grandfather of Dr. William Peirce Painter, of Darby, Pennsylvania. It is not definitely known just when Samuel Painter came to Pennsylvania, but he is known to have owned property on Second street, Philadelphia, as early as June 8, 1705. In March, 1709, he was living in Birmingham, Chester (now Delaware) county, probably with his son, Samuel (2), a farmer and tailor. Samuel (2) married Elizabeth, daughter of Humphrey Buxey, of Berkshire, England, and from this marriage sprang the Painter family hereafter recorded, of which Dr. William Peirce Painter, of Darby, is a representative.

William Painter was born in Birmingham, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1785, died July 6, 1854. He was a lifelong member of the Society of Friends, a Whig in politics, and a prosperous farmer. He married, November 18, 1807, Phoebe Churchman, and had issue: Milton, Mary West, Samuel, Edward, Charles, Darwin, of further mention; Eliza, John, and Margaret Churchman.

Darwin Painter, son of William and Phoebe (Churchman) Painter, was born in Birmingham, Delaware county, March 12, 1820, died January 22, 1891. He was a man of education, grew up on the farm, and in that occupation and in mercantile business, spent his active years. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and in politics a Republican.

He married, August 28, 1839, Sarah Brinton Peirce, daughter of William Peirce, of Media, Pennsylvania, who married a daughter of George Brinton, better known as "Blind" George Brinton. Children of Darwin Painter: George Brinton, born June 22, 1840; William Peirce, of whom further; Emilia, born September 8, 1844, died June 15, 1890; Phoebe, born October 29, 1846; Jane Brinton, July 27, 1849; Samuel H., January 26, 1852.

Dr. William Peirce Painter, son of Darwin and Sarah Brinton (Peirce) Painter, was born in Birmingham, Delaware county, February 3, 1842. His early and preparatory education was obtained in the public schools, Clarkson Taylor's school, Wilmington, Delaware, and William Weir's, West Chester Academy. He then purchased a farm at Painter's Cross Roads and for three years engaged in farming. Deciding upon the profession of medicine, he sold his farm and entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1875. He began professional practice at Glen Mills, Delaware county; continuing one year, then spent three years in California and Arizona. In 1878 and 1879 he was post surgeon at Fort Yuma, Arizona, ranking as assistant surgeon of the United States army. In 1879 he returned to Pennsylvania, located in Darby, where he established in the prac-

tice of his profession, and so continues. He is a director of the First National Bank of Darby and holds the same relation with the Lansdowne and Darby Trust Company. In political faith he is a Republican, served on the Darby school board for several years and was a member of the borough council for three years. He has been for many years treasurer of the borough township council and the school board, and also of the Friends' Meeting for a number of years.

During the civil war, Dr. Painter was an emergency soldier of the Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, stationed at Duncannon, Pennsylvania, to guard the pass; mustered out at Harrisburg in 1863. He is a member of the Society of Friends and of the Delaware County Medical Society.

Dr. Painter married, at Darby, April 28, 1886, Margaret Middleton, born March 5, 1845, daughter of Edwin Middleton, born September 23, 1805, and his wife, Rachel H. Passmore, born October 17, 1808. Edwin Middleton was a bricklayer and contractor, and a man of importance in the neighborhood of Darby in his day and time, a great friend of Matthew Baird, of the Baldwin Works, and a help to many young men in making a start in life. He and his wife had issue: Gabriel, Edwin, Charles, Passmore, Naomi and Margaret. Child of Dr. William P. and Margaret Painter: Rosalie, born January 26, 1887, married Roger Matthew Wood, of Linwood, Delaware county.

The family residence is at No. 1016 Main street, Darby, where for thirty-four years the good doctor has practiced his healing art and won the high regard of his townsmen as physician, neighbor and friend.

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**CROOKS** For many years the ancestors of this family were residents of county Derry, Ireland, where William Crooks, father of Andrew Crooks, of Middletown township, Delaware county, was born, resided, and at the age of eighty-four years, died in 1893. The family is of Scotch-Irish blood, and the members have ever possessed the characteristics of that hardy admirable race.

(I) William Crooks, grandfather of Andrew Crooks, was a farmer and a school teacher. He married and had children: 1. Nancy, who was a teacher prior to her marriage to James Mather; they had two sons and two daughters, all lived in Ireland. 2. Lizzie, married William Lennox; one son, Crooks Lennox, a business man of Northern Canada. 3. William (2) of whom further.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) Crooks, was born in Londonderry county, parish of Moneymore, Ireland, in 1809, died there in 1893. He was a man of education and for over forty years was a school teacher. He also became a landowner, owned a flax mill and manufactured linen goods. He was one of the prosperous men of his section, a member of the Church of England (Episcopal), and for nearly half a century taught a large Sunday school class. He married Elizabeth Conn, who died in county Derry, aged seventy-four years. She had five brothers and sisters who came to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, where they prospered. Her father, Joseph Conn, was born in Ireland, was a well-to-do farmer and there died in 1845, aged sixty-three years.

(III) Andrew, son of William (2) and Elizabeth (Conn) Crooks, was born in Moneymore, Londonderry, Ireland, in May, 1848. He obtained a good education, and when a young man served on the Royal Irish constabulary in Belfast and Dublin for three and a half years. He remained in Ireland until he was twenty-four years of age, and in 1872 came to the United States,

landing in Philadelphia, with a cash capital of ten cents. He secured work in a brewery for nine dollars a week, sleeping in a wagon and borrowing a dollar from a driver on which he existed until pay night. Later he was made driver, but after working a week was cheated out of his wages and quit the firm's employ. He then obtained work with the Pennsylvania railroad, handling freight at Thirteenth and Market streets at forty-five dollars monthly, but only remained a short time. He then worked two years for Robert Smith, of Germantown, as gardener and coachman, and there got his first start on the road to prosperity. He invested ten dollars monthly in the Beden Building and Loan Association, kept up his payments and nine years later drew out two thousand and twenty dollars. He secured a position as head gardener at the Pennsylvania Training School, also was in charge of the stock on the farm, where he remained thirteen years. He then bought a farm at Sugartown, Delaware county, which he worked during 1891, then bought sixty-three acres of the old Worrall farm, in Middletown township, adding in 1905, seventy-four acres, bought of William Pratt. He has brought his farm up to a high state of productiveness and is rated an A-1 farmer, a good manager, and one of the prosperous men of his community. He is well and favorably known; has many warm friends, and his estate, "Cumberland Farms," is a silent but effective testimonial to his energy, thrift and agricultural ability. The ten cent piece of silver, with which he landed in Philadelphia in 1872, has wonderfully increased under his judicious handling, and no better example of the rise of a poor but energetic young man, landing a stranger in a strange land, can be cited, than Andrew Crooks, farmer. He is an Episcopalian in religion and a Republican in politics, having for twelve years served Middletown township as supervisor.

He married in Philadelphia, November 3, 1875, Ellen, daughter of William Kelley, a farmer, born in Ireland in county Lovett, died near Paoli, Pennsylvania, in July, 1893. His wife, Jane Stewart, of Scotch-Irish extraction, was born in the same county as her husband; their children: 1. Annie, deceased. 2. Jane, married John Canby, an undertaker of Philadelphia. 3. Ellen, married Andrew Crooks, of previous mention. 4. Minnie, a widow, residing in Newark, New Jersey. 5. John, residing in Philadelphia, married. 6. Charlotte, married Washington Stanley, resides in Easttown, Chester county, Pennsylvania. 7. Kate, married William Brannon, resides in West Chester, Pennsylvania. 8. Lydia, married Harry Molden, resides in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. 9. William, married Irene Wisner, lives at West Chester. 10. Emma, married Frank ——, resides in Chester county.

Children of Andrew and Ellen Crooks: 1. Jennie, married Robert Blank, of the Philadelphia police force; seven children. 2. Bessie, married Howard Rainy, a policeman, resides in Philadelphia; four children. 3. Alfred, a contractor, in the employ of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; married Rhoda Ruth and resides in Norwood, Pennsylvania. 4. Warren, residing at home. 5. Walter, a gardener on an estate at Wawa, Pennsylvania; married Olga Parsons; one child. 6. Helen, married Edgar ——, a machinist of West Chester, and night engineer for George W. Wood, of Wawa; one child. 7. Florence, died in 1890. 8. Sharpless, died in 1890. 9. Samuel, deceased.

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For several generations the Bonds have been native born residents.  
BOND of Delaware county; members of the Society of Friends and in  
politics, Whigs and Republicans.

Van Leer E. Bond is a grandson of Joseph and Esther (Ellis) Bond, who had issue: John Thomas, David, Sarah, Mary, Joseph and Jesse E. He and

wife were members of the Society of Friends—he a farmer of Delaware county and a Whig in politics.

Jesse E., son of Joseph and Esther (Ellis) Bond, was born in Delaware county, in January, 1799. He was a mason by trade, well educated and for several years a school teacher. He was a member of the Society of Friends and in politics a Whig. He married in Delaware county, Elizabeth Super, born in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, in January, 1814, daughter of Philip and Hannah (Kirk) Super of Upper township; children of Jesse E. Bond: Samuel S., Esther E., Rachel E., Hannah S., Mary E. and Van Leer Eachus.

Van Leer Eachus, youngest child of Jesse E. and Elizabeth (Super) Bond, was born in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1848. He was educated in the public school, finishing at Shortlidge's Academy, Delaware county, whence he was graduated class of 1866. Three years later he located in the oil fields of Western Pennsylvania, operating until 1874 in Armstrong, Butler and Clarion counties. He then returned to Delaware county, and in 1875 established his present mercantile business at the corner of the West Chester and Garrettford roads. He has been very successful and has a well established business in hay, grain, feed, agricultural and kindred lines. He is a director of the First National Bank of Darby, also of the Lansdowne and Darby Savings Fund and Trust Company. Mr. Bond is an active Republican at all seasons; was for several years auditor of the township and in 1909 was elected county commissioner, serving with credit a term of three years. He is a member of Cassia Lodge, No. 273, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Arcturus Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He married in Philadelphia, in the presence of Mayor Stokeley, February 3, 1875, Martha L. Jones, born in Upper Darby township, August 16, 1848, daughter of Richard L. and Mary F. Jones, the former a farmer. Their children: Martha L., William H., Richard L., J. Walter, Lidie F., Howard E. and Marshall L. Children of Van Leer E. Bond: 1. Elizabeth L., born February 4, 1876, married William H. Warwick of Upper Darby, and has a son, William. 2. Richard J., born June 18, 1879, married Anna B. Clarkson, of Jersey City, and has: Van Leer I.; Richard C.; Anna R. 3. Van Leer Irwin, married Elizabeth Powell and has Richard V. and Martha. 4. Marian E., born October 31, 1892, married, November 20, 1913, Edward Anderson.

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**CODY** Frank M. Cody, since 1897 a practicing attorney of the Delaware county bar, is a son of John B. and Amanda M. Cody, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Cody was born in Philadelphia, March 15, 1854. He was educated in the public schools, studied law in the office of William Hardcastle Browne, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar on November 25, 1875; and subsequently to the Delaware county bar on June 7, 1897. He was solicitor of the borough of Lansdowne for several terms. He is a member of Eastern Star Council, No. 184, Free and Accepted Masons, and a number of other fraternal and beneficial organizations. Mr. Cody married, January 13, 1883, Mary Reynolds Camp, daughter of Rev. Joseph J. and Lodemia K. Camp—her father a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have but one child living, Philip Camp Cody, who was born December 22, 1887.

TREFZ Otto R. Trefz, general superintendent of the Lester Piano Manufacturing Company's plant, in Lester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is descended from German ancestry, long skilled in piano making in Stuttgart, Germany.

(I) John Trefz, was born in Stuttgart, Germany, where he was a piano maker by trade, and was considered one of the best in his native city. He emigrated to the United States in 1880 and located in Philadelphia. He at once entered the employ of the Schumacker Piano Company, with whom he remained nine years; he then entered the employ of the Lester Piano Manufacturing Company, as head action regulator, and continued with them until his death in 1901. He married Emma \_\_\_\_\_. Among his children was Otto R., of whom further:

(II) Otto R. Trefz, son of John and Emma Trefz, was born December 15, 1862, in Stuttgart, Germany. He received an excellent education in the public schools of his native city, and early learned the piano making trade, becoming a skilled workman in a short time. In this he was aided by a trained ear for music, an essential for the piano maker who would rise in his vocation. He came with his father to the United States in 1880, and with him entered the employ of the Schumacker company in Philadelphia, where he remained a year. For four years he was in the employ of another firm of piano makers. He was next employed by the North Company, where he was promoted to the management of the repair department. Out of this company grew the Lester company, which was organized in 1887 and incorporated in 1888. Mr. Trefz made the first piano put out by the new company, and it was perfect in tone, handsome in appearance and finely finished off. During the first year of the life of the Lester Piano Manufacturing Company the output was four instruments a week; it has now an output of twenty times that number, and the demand is greater than the supply, so quickly and firmly has the instrument taken hold of the popular fancy. Owing to his intelligence, experience and great mechanical ability Mr. Trefz has been promoted to the position of general superintendent of the entire plant, which is modern in every respect. Besides giving special attention to the quality of the instruments placed on the market, he has introduced many innovations that materially lighten the work of the employees and facilitate matters. Among the labor saving devices is one in the lumber yard, which is a network of tracks. Upon these tracks stand cars on which is loaded lumber necessary in the making of pianos, and they wait, in readiness, to be used by the simple process of running them to that part of the plant where they are needed, thus a board is handled but once. Mr. Trefz has seen the village of Lester grow from four houses to a neat, tidy little, modern town of ninety buildings, which are occupied by the employees. Being a Lutheran he takes a great interest in the church, and in 1903 he was active in raising money with which to erect a building for that denomination to worship in. He is a Republican, and has been school director and road supervisor. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons of Philadelphia.

He married, in 1881, Matilda Wittig, of German descent, who was born in Philadelphia; her father also was a piano maker. Children: Otto, Robert, Edwin, Harry. Otto and Edwin learned the piano business in all its branches at the factory of the Lester Piano Manufacturing Company, and in 1912 started a factory of their own in Philadelphia, manufacturing piano bass strings for the trade. Robert and Harry are graduates of the Philadelphia High School. Robert is the proprietor of a shoe store in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Scranton. Harry is manager of the North Company branch store at Trenton, New Jersey.

RASMUSSEN Harry Rasmussen, of Essington, Pennsylvania, is a striking example of what can be accomplished in the United States by a man with energy, brains and persistence. Born in a foreign country, reared and educated there, cast by a turbulent sea on strange shores, knowing not a word of the language, he has since his arrival in the United States, not only earned his living but has accumulated property.

(I) Henry Rasmussen, the grandfather of Harry Rasmussen, was born, reared, lived and died in Denmark, where he was superintendent of the Castle Palsgaard. Like all of his family he possessed indomitable energy, and held his position until late in life. He and his family were members of the Church of Denmark, the Lutheran. He married Miss Shaffer, also of Denmark. Children: Stina, Holger, of whom further.

(II) Holger Rasmussen, son of Henry Rasmussen, was born May 28, 1836, in Denmark. He was a blacksmith by vocation, and his fame as such was more than local, and commanded him patronage from outlying villages. He also owned forty acres of land, and he was well repaid for his efforts in agriculture. Like his forbears he was a Lutheran, and in politics a Democrat, as that name is understood in Denmark. He married, January 10, 1859, Barbara Hanson, born June 8, 1834, a daughter of Hans J. and Maren (Jenson) Hanson, who were born, lived and died in Denmark. Children: 1. Died in infancy. 2. Harry, of whom further. 3. Minnie, born October 12, 1861, married Jans Jorgensen. 4. Maten, born September 21, 1863, married Thomas Christian. 5. Anna, born September 29, 1865, married Martin Rasmussen, living in Wisconsin, a farmer. 6. Sorina, born June 30, 1867, married Bert Anderson. 7. Marie, born February 25, 1869, married William Nelson, lives in Iowa. 8. Sina, born February 1, 1871, died in Wisconsin.

(III) Harry Rasmussen, son of Holger and Barbara (Hanson) Rasmussen, was born March 31, 1860, in Denmark. After receiving his education he was apprenticed to a large ship building firm, and remained with them four years. He shipped on a sailing vessel as its carpenter, following it for two years. He was next engaged, in the same capacity, by the captain of the "Mary Lawton," of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. The vessel was wrecked in a heavy gale off the coast of Newfoundland. The ship went down and Mr. Rasmussen and three others were all of the crew that were rescued from the wreck by a Norwegian bark, and were brought to South Chester, Pennsylvania. After recovering from his harrowing experience he sought employment, and again engaged in ship building with a large firm of ship builders. February 2, 1880, he was in Camden, where he remained two years. From there he went to Dover, and was employed in the construction of schooners. He was the designer and builder of "The Yankee Doodle," which was able to show a clean pair of heels to anything in her class. In 1899 he moved to Essington, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and established a boat building business for himself, and since that time has built over one hundred and fifty boats, of many classes and kinds. In politics he is a Republican, taking the keenest interest in the questions of the day since his naturalization as an American citizen. He married, in 1886, Elizabeth Murphy, daughter of Humphrey Murphy, a laborer. Children of Harry and Elizabeth (Murphy) Rasmussen: 1. Harry C., died in infancy. 2. Joseph F., born June 27, 1888, deceased. 3. Reginia, born October 6, 1890, employee of Wanamaker's. 4. Josephine, born August 25, 1892, employee of Bell Telephone Company. 5. Gertrude, born May, 1894, dressmaker. 6. Jeannette, born September 13, 1896, at home.

**DIEHL** Albert N. Diehl, postmaster of Essington, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, descends in a direct line from old Palatine stock, which settled in Pennsylvania about 1680. During that year the "Spotted Cow" made two voyages to America, each time filled with Palatine families, who accepted the invitation of the governor of Pennsylvania to cross the Atlantic and join their fortunes with the English emigrants. Despite the Indian massacres, so frequent in the Province of Pennsylvania, it was one of the best known of all those in the New World. Its laws were beneficent, there was none of the Bigotry and "vicious intolerance shown in Massachusetts, nor none of the haughtiness of the Provinces of Virginia and Maryland. To the Palatine, Pennsylvania was a Mecca, a land flowing with milk and honey, albeit attended with many dangers.

(I) Adam Diehl, the grandfather of Albert N. Diehl, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he lived and died a prosperous farmer. He owned his own little farm, which he purchased after his marriage. Among his children was Joseph, of whom further

(II) Joseph Diehl, son of Adam Diehl, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and there reared. He moved from there to Berks, and being of a roving, or pioneer nature, he next went to Lebanon county. He was a blacksmith in Berks county, opening a smithy in 1861, which he continued for many years, establishing a reputation of being the best and most careful smith in the trade, in that portion of the state. He sold his smithy, moved to a small farm in the same county that he purchased and eventually died. He married Mary Houtz. He had eight children, six of whom reached maturity, and all of whom are living. Among them was Albert N., of whom further.

(III) Albert N. Diehl, son of Joseph and Mary (Houtz) Diehl, was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. He is of direct German descent on both paternal and the distaff sides. He moved with his father from Berks to Lebanon county. He attended school in Lebanon county and then matriculated at the Palatinate College at Myerstown, Pennsylvania, one of the oldest and most noted institutions of learning in the state. Palatinate College was founded by the Dutch Reformed Church of Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty-two he took a course in telegraphy, and having acquired a working knowledge he was given employment by the Reading railroad; so greatly was he appreciated by the road that he has continued with them to the present time (1913). In 1889 he was moved to Essington, Delaware county, by the road and given charge of the station. At that time he was appointed postmaster, the first to hold the position, and has continued in it since. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and of the Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a Republican, and has held local offices, among them being school director. He married, in 1886, Lily Bordner. Children: Nevin, Mabel M., Ruth.

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**GRIFFIN** Gilbert Griffin, of Essington, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is one of the modern and popular Bonifaces of his section. He is of Irish and English descent, and possesses all the geniality and wit of his race. His progenitors, for many generations, have been sons of the Emerald Isle, and a large number of the name and family still reside there.

(I) Thomas Griffin, grandfather of Gilbert Griffin, was born, reared and educated in Ireland. He was a miller, a Roman Catholic in faith, and an honest man. Desiring to better his condition and that of his children, he emigrated to the United States, landing in Baltimore. With him came his

wife and six children. Among the children of Thomas Griffin was Gilbert, of whom further.

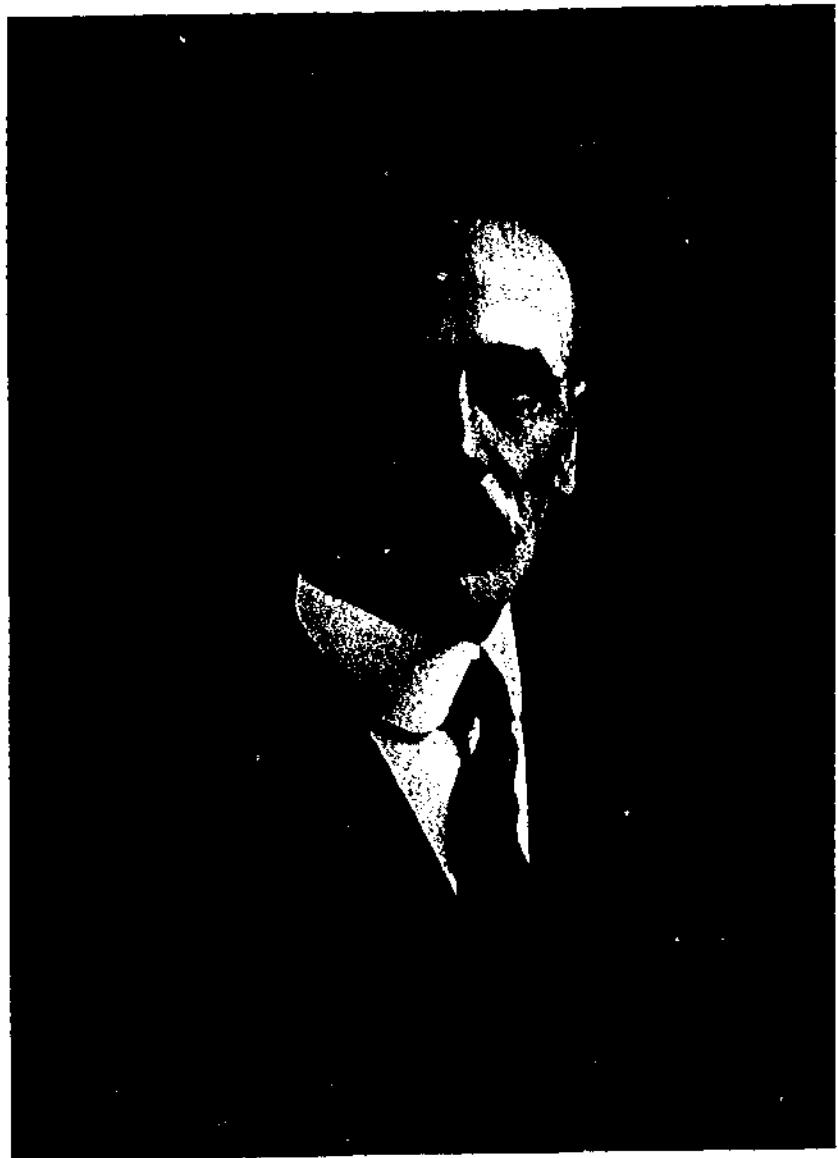
(II) Gilbert Griffin, son of Thomas Griffin, was born March 20, 1849, in Ireland, and died in Essington, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1907. He came with his parents when he was thirteen years old to Baltimore, Maryland, where his father entered the hotel business. He was educated in Baltimore, and on reaching his majority entered the hotel business as assistant to his father. From Baltimore he went to Philadelphia, where he was proprietor of the Girard House for years. In 1891 he moved to Essington, where he eventually died. He built the Rosedale Inn, a commodious, handsome structure, and was licensed in 1893. Besides the inn he owned ninety acres in Essington, and did a real estate business. He was a Republican and exerted a large influence in Delaware for that party, and he held several offices in the town. He, like his forbears, was a Roman Catholic, but his wife was a devout member of the Presbyterian church. He married Emma L. Powell, September, 1879. One child, Gilbert Jr., of whom further.

(III) Gilbert Griffin Jr., son of Gilbert and Emma L. (Powell) Griffin, was born July 27, 1887, in Philadelphia. After receiving his education in the public schools of his native city he graduated from Bank's Business College in 1902. For three years he worked as electrical machinist in the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Chester, Pennsylvania. Leaving this position he assisted his father in his hotel business, and also in the real estate. Being the only child he inherited his father's estate, with it the Rosedale Inn, in Essington. Since that time he has devoted his entire time and attention to running it successfully, making it one of the oases in the life of the commercial traveler who has to spend Sunday on the road and away from home. As a money making proposition the Rosedale Inn may be accorded the palm. It is modern, run on up-to-date lines, and the cuisine is unexcelled. Mr. Griffin is an Episcopalian, a Republican, and a highly esteemed resident of Essington, and enjoys a wide reputation as mine host par excellence. He married, January 20, 1909, Clara Harrison, daughter of Frank Harrison, a druggist, of Philadelphia and Ridley Park, Pennsylvania; treasurer for one year of Delaware county, and an upholder of the Republican platform. She is a Protestant. Child, Gilbert Francis, born February 23, 1910, in Essington, Pennsylvania.

**Rev. John Laverton Foreman**, pastor of the Baptist church  
**FOREMAN** at Brandywine Summit, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, represents the first generation of his immediate family in the United States, the paternal home being in London, England. He is a descendant on the paternal side of an Italian ancestry, and on the maternal side of a Scotch ancestry.

John Laverton Foreman, grandfather of Rev. John L. Foreman, was born in Bristol, Gloucester county, England. He was a blacksmith by occupation, a Protestant in religion, and a Liberal in politics. He married, in 1857, Catharine Montgomery, who bore him two children: Emily Amelia and George Laverton.

George Laverton Foreman, father of Rev. John L. Foreman, was born in London, England, March 10, 1862. He is a certificated elementary school teacher by profession, a Protestant in religion, and an Independent in politics. He married, September 4, 1881, at St. Mary's Church, Old Kent Road, London, England, Elizabeth Knight, born in London, England, September 11, 1852, daughter of George and Elizabeth Ann Davey (Bennetts) Knight, who were married in St. Mary's Church, Truro, Cornwall, England, in 1851, and were



W.H. Fricker

the parents of four children: Elizabeth; George, drowned while ship was in harbour along Portugese coast; Edward; James John. George Knight, who was born in Padstow, Cornwall, England, was a shipwright by occupation, a Protestant in religion, and an Independent in politics. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Foreman: George John, born November, 1882, died same month; Elizabeth Emily Catharine, November 14, 1884; John Laverton, of whom further; David James, May 6, 1889; Sophia Ethel, June 14, 1892; Edith Rose, February 1, 1895, died August 1, 1895.

Rev. John L. Foreman was born in Deptford, London, England, May 1, 1886. He spent his early life in Deptford, Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Upton Park and Forest Gate, all outlying districts of the city of London. He was a pupil in the Board School, East Ham, until about twelve years of age, when he entered Carpenters Company's Technical Institute, Stratford, East London, and pursued his studies there for three years. He began business life as general clerk in the great diary house of D. J. & J. Smith, Newgate street, London, with whom he remained two years, then entered the employ of the Gresham Publishing Company, Southampton street, Strand, London, serving in the capacity of ledger clerk and assistant cashier, remaining between five and six years. Then, acting under the inspiration of a call to China, he entered Harley College (Missionary Training Institute), Bow, East London, where he began study in divinity. He was ordained to the ministry on July 13, 1910, at Woodgrange Baptist Church, Forest Gate, East London, John H. French, pastor. In July, 1910, he came to the United States to assume charge of the Pequea Baptist Church, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and in July, 1912, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Brandywine Summit, where he is now located.

Rev. John L. Foreman is a zealous and successful minister of the Gospel, and his sermons are characterized by eloquence and directness of speech, his one aim being to lead his people in the right path. He possesses a warm heart and a genial nature, and the culture he has acquired makes him a safe counselor, an earnest friend, a pleasant companion, and an interesting and instructive preacher.

William H. Tricker, son of William and Margaret (Moor) TRICKER Tricker, was born near London, England, January 18, 1858, and came to the United States with his parents in the 70's and settled in Middletown, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. His father was a landscape gardener of note and his skill was displayed in many of the important homes and estates in eastern Pennsylvania. Both he and his wife were members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Media, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Tricker early in life became associated with his father in his landscape gardening operations, continuing until his twenty-fourth year, then entered the employ of Joseph Chadwick, editor and publisher of the "Delaware County Record" as outside business man. He gained in these years a valuable experience and formed an extensive acquaintance with men of affairs in all parts of the county. In 1882 he entered the employ of Edward A. Price, Esquire, a prominent lawyer of Delaware county, and secretary and treasurer of the Delaware County Mutual Insurance Company, as a book-keeper, continuing in that capacity until the decease of his employer in 1905, succeeding him as secretary and treasurer of the company, the position he has since held. He also conducts as a private business the only stationery store in Media. In 1883 he was appointed a notary public; is secretary and treasurer of several corporations and director and trustee in others.

Mr. Tricker is a Republican in politics and has always taken an active interest in the party; was elected town clerk of the borough of Media in the year 1884, and held the office continuously for twenty-three years. When a boy he became a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Media, and its work has appealed to him as of the highest importance, and he has always taken an active interest in all its affairs. He was elected trustee when twenty-one years of age and has held the office continuously since; was also superintendent of the Sunday school for a great many years. This brief record of the activity of Mr. Tricker, in behalf of his adopted town, shows strikingly the earnest, forceful public spirit of the man, but cannot give the high estimation in which he is held by his townsmen. That is shown not in words, but in the expression of their confidence by his continuance in positions of trust, bestowed by them.

Mr. Tricker married, September 20, 1881, Sarah A., daughter of Stephen O. and Caroline Malin, of an old Delaware county family. Children: Adele Price, married Elmer S. Lukens of Media; Harry Ray, associated in business with his father. The family home is in Media at No. 311 East Front street.

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**PHILLIPS** The forbears of Jasper R. Phillips of Marcus Hook, were copper miners of Cornwall, England, living at Stonehenge, where his great-grandfather lived and died leaving three sons —William, James, and one, who died in India. His widow, Thamazyne, came to the United States, where she died at Frankford, Pennsylvania. The family were all members of the Church of England.

James, son of the Cornwall miner, was born at Stonehenge, Cornwall, England, 1806, there grew to manhood and obtained his education in the church schools. When a young man he came to the United States, entering the employ of the United States government, as an expert stonemason. He worked on the construction of the stone forts of that period and later aided in the erection of public buildings, notably the bureau of printing. He settled at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, prior to 1840, where he died in February, 1905, aged ninety-nine years. He was a Democrat in politics and in 1840 served as councilman. He was a member of the Baptist church; his wife a Methodist. He married Eliza Lamplugh, born in Delaware county in 1800, died 1872, daughter of Josiah Lamplugh, a farmer of Boothwyn and his wife, Eliza (Martin) Lamplugh, born in Chichester; children of James Phillips: John, died in infancy; Mary, married Edward Casey, an electrician; Eliza, married Richard Pearson, now deceased; Thamazyne, married William H. H. Gibson; William L., see forward.

William L., son of James and Eliza (Lamplugh) Phillips, was born at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1843. He spent his early life at Marcus Hook and Washington, D. C., obtaining his education in the public schools. Later he was regularly bound and apprenticed to the United States government to learn the machinist's trade, the only government machinist now living, who learned his trade under such conditions. He has resided in Marcus Hook for many years and has followed his trade in various shops of the locality.

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**WALBER** The Walbers came to Pennsylvania from Germany where the family have long been seated.

Christian Walber, father of Charles Walber, was born in Munzenheim, Germany, in 1851, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1896. He came to Philadelphia prior to his marriage, but after he had served his re-

quired years in the Germany army. He continued in Philadelphia until his death. He married Josephine, daughter of Anthony Schonweitz, born in Germany in 1837, came to the United States before his marriage, settling in New York state. He served all through the civil war; was captured at the battle of Cedar Mountain, and for a time confined in Libby Prison. He was for many years in the employ of the state of New York as head electrician at the Soldiers' Home in Bath, New York, now lives retired at his home in Maple Shade, New Jersey. He married a Miss Arnd of New York City, who died in Philadelphia in 1904; children: Charles, a plumber and tinsmith of Conoy, Ohio, and an ex-mayor of his town; Josephine, married Christian Walber, of previous mention; Amelia, resides in Philadelphia, unmarried; Frederick, now a hardware merchant of Bath, New York. Children of Christian Walber: A son and daughter, both died unmarried; Charles, see forward.

Charles, son of Christian and Josephine (Schonweitz) Walber, was born in Philadelphia, March 13, 1882. He attended the public school at Twelfth and Locust streets, advancing to the eleventh grade before beginning business life. In 1896 he was employed by Bailey, Banks & Biddle, jewelry manufacturers, and a year later began his apprenticeship at plumbing and tinsmithing. He began with the Laughrey's on Eleventh street, Philadelphia, continued with Mr. Wall at Narberth, Pennsylvania, and for a time was with the Supplee Hardware Company. He was next employed by Mr. Shea, a plumber of Morton, Pennsylvania, then became manager for Charles A. Arnd, an uncle of his mother. In 1903 he established in business for himself at No. 3256 Sansom street, Philadelphia, later moving to No. 3423 Chestnut street, where he conducted a successful business in plumbing, steam heating, ventilating, tin roofing and kindred lines. He also established a similar business in Essington, Delaware county, continuing with his stores until 1907, when he purchased the Riverside Hotel in Essington, from Mr. Miller, who had been its proprietor for thirty-three years. This hotel was established over a century ago, and has long been famous for its planked shad, reed bird and game dinners; each in their season attracting parties from Philadelphia and surrounding towns, where the fame of the house is well known.

Mr. Walber was formerly a Democrat, but later became a Republican; has served as president of the Republican Club at Essington. He is a member of the following fraternal societies and clubs: Lodge No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons; Philadelphia Corinthian Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Philadelphia; Green Hill Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Philadelphia; Loyal Order of Moose, Chester; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Chester; the Essington Fire Company, Essington; West End Boat Club, Chester; West Philadelphia Fidelia Manaechor; Riverside Gun Club (manager); Chester Gun Club; Riverside Yacht Club (commodore); Clearview Gun Club; Edgewater Club, Essington; Media Republican Club; Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection: Owls, of Philadelphia; Delaware County Automobile Association.

Mr. Walber married, March 7, 1906, at the Baptist church, Thirty-sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Mabel Lillian Seiberling, born in Essington, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1882, daughter of Charles and Sarah Seiberling, the former a farmer and coal dealer of Essington.

Born in the oil district of Pennsylvania, Ross Lynn Elliott has passed through every form of the oil business and perhaps no other man can be found so familiar with its every phase, from the drilling of the well to the finished product of the refinery.

Ross Lynn Elliott is a son of James Marshall Elliott, and a grandson of John Elliott; the latter born in Ireland in 1818, coming to the United States when young and settling in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer there for many years, then moved to Rockland, Ohio, where both he and his wife died, both members of the Presbyterian church. Her maiden name was Miller, and she bore her husband ten children.

James Marshall Elliott was born in Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1844, son of John Elliott, the emigrant. He attended the public schools, worked on the farm and when oil was discovered, engaged in oil production for many years. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he has served as trustee and in other official capacities. His wife is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Mary N. McNanny, born in Shippensburg, Clarion county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Henry McNanny, a farmer of Clarion county, deceased. She has brothers and sisters now living: Henry, of Venango county, Pennsylvania; Joseph, of Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania; John, of Butler, Pennsylvania; Sophia, married Andrew Schidemantle; Susanna, married George W. Shaw; Margaret, married Henry McGintey, of Wichita, Kansas. Children of James Marshall Elliott: Bertha, born in October, 1871, unmarried; Ross Lynn, of whom further; James Park, born December 16, 1875, married in February, 1906, Hazel Hyle.

Ross Lynn, eldest son of James Marshall and Mary N. (McNanny) Elliott, was born at Parkers Landing, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1873. He obtained a good education in the public schools, finishing his studies at high school at Parkers Landing. He early entered the oil fields and continued his operations as producer in the fields of Butler, Armstrong and Allegheny counties of Pennsylvania. He has not only mastered every detail of oil production, but of refining in all its branches and for many years has been in the employ of the Pure Oil Company, of Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. In politics Mr. Elliott is a Republican; for the past nine years has been a member of the borough council of Marcus Hook and for four years has been president of that body. He is a member of the Masonic order; the Woodmen of the World, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. An excellent business man and good citizen, Mr. Elliott has won the high regard of all who know him.

He married, October 1, 1901, Anna McMurray, of Oakdale, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, born May 3, 1873, daughter of Joseph McMurray, also born in Oakdale, May 1, 1844, a farmer by occupation. He married Margaret Rowley, born at Bridgeville, Allegheny county, in February, 1842, died March, 1901, in her fifty-ninth year. Children: Emma, born April 28, 1866, married, October 1, 1897, Albert Sturgeon; Walter, born June 27, 1868; John, November 2, 1870; Anna, May 1, 1873; Bertie, November 1, 1875, married Lewis A. Maire. Children of Ross Lynn and Anna Elliott: James Marshall (2), born February 16, 1905; Joseph Harold, May 7, 1907; Margaret Anna, October 8, 1909, deceased; Park, January 13, 1911; Ross Lynn (2), July 5, 1912, deceased.

**DONOHOE** John H. Donohue, of Sharon Hill, is a man much respected in his community, and one who by strict morality and integrity of purpose furnishes an excellent example to others. He is one of the representative business men of Sharon Hill. He was born in West Philadelphia, December 22, 1863, son of Michael and Rose (Sullivan) Donohue, natives of Ireland, from which country they came to the United States about the year 1855, locating in West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where her death occurred. After settling in this country Michael Donohue followed the occupations of drover and butcher, and he spent his last days in Sharon Hill. He and his wife were the parents of six children, all of whom are living at the present time (1913).

John H. Donohue attended the public schools of West Philadelphia until twelve years of age, and then assisted his father in the butcher business, becoming thoroughly familiar with that occupation, which he followed for a number of years. In 1887 he engaged in the meat business on his own account, locating at the corner of Seventy-second street and Woodland avenue, and continued the same until 1895, meeting with a fair degree of success. In the latter named year he removed to Sharon Hill, and for the following ten years was employed in the meat business, working for various parties, and in 1905 established a meat and grocery store in Sharon Hill, of which he is the proprietor at the present time. He is moderate in his charges, keeps nothing but the best of goods, and being a man of keen business acumen, success has crowned his efforts. He is a communicant of the Holy Spirit Church, a member of the Catholic Benevolent League, and a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Donohue married, in 1890, Anna A. Bears. Children: Frank J., Joseph A., Elizabeth, Joseph, Helen, Hilda and Harriette, twins, James, Walter, Edward, Anna, Paul. Mr. Donohue is a man of progressive ideas, and he is giving his children the best possible educational advantages in order that they may be fitted for the duties of life.

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**FLAHERTY** Among the leading business men of Glen Olden, who are achieving success as the result of industry, perseverance and integrity, must be mentioned Daniel M. Flaherty, whose standing is high among the citizens of Glen Olden, and who is deservedly respected by those whom he favors with his friendship.

He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1866, son of James T. and Rebecca R. (Murphy) Flaherty, and grandson of James Flaherty and Daniel M. Murphy, the former named a native of Ireland, from whence he came to this country about the time of the Mexican war, engaging in the same with General Scott, and after the cessation of hostilities returned to Philadelphia, where he followed the occupation of tailor, and the latter named was reared in Philadelphia, learned the trade of tinsmith with a Mr. Williams, with whom he was employed until his death. James T. Flaherty (father) was a druggist during his early manhood, and later in life a restorer of pictures, which proved a highly successful vocation. He died in March, 1904, survived by his wife, who is a resident of Glen Olden, where she has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Daniel M. Flaherty was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and the Mount Vernon Grammar School, this course qualifying him for an active career. He learned the trade of printing with Burk McFetridge and with John A. Bencannon, following this line of work for some time. He then engaged in the magazine business, after which he worked for a contractor, then became a contractor, performing all kinds of work, and in 1897 established

a business at Glen Olden, dealing in coal, feed, lime, sand, etc., which has proven successful, he being thoroughly practical and progressive in his methods, and reliable in all his transactions. The industry and resolute purpose which lead to honorable success are his and have brought him a comfortable income. He believes firmly in the principles of Republicanism, and has taken an active interest in local politics. In 1893 he was elected supervisor of Darby township, in 1904 treasurer of the borough of Glen Olden, and has also served in several minor offices, in all of which he performed his duties to his own credit and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. He is a member of Prospect Lodge, No. 578, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Flaherty married, September 28, 1898, Clara Maass, of Glen Olden, born July 19, 1875, daughter of Charles and Caroline Maass. Mrs. Flaherty is a member of the Lutheran church, a devoted wife and loving mother. Children: Marie R. and D. Thorp; they are members of the Congregational church. Mr. Flaherty has a wide acquaintance by reason of his business interests and his social qualities, and is popular with his many friends.

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**VERLENDEN** Enos Verlenden, deceased, was a member of a family of important manufacturers of the state of Pennsylvania. By their business and industrial activities they have, both as a family and as individuals, contributed to the wealth and growth of Pennsylvania.

(I) John Verlenden was born and reared in Avondale, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Receiving his education in the public schools of his native county, he early decided upon an industrial career, established a business, and in time became known as one of largest cloth manufacturers of Pennsylvania. His record as a business man still remains with his immediate family, and he accumulated wealth through his acumen in matters which others overlooked, or failed to seize the opportunity when presented. Possessing money and influence, he was one of the foremost men of his day. He was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he gave it his adherence. He held local offices, such as school director, but never cared for others, as his time was engrossed with his business affairs. He married (first) Edith Lane, daughter of Edward Lane, a carriage manufacturer; married (second) Rebecca Boyd. Children of Edward and —— (Dixey) Lane: Joel, Edward, David, John, Edith, married John Verlenden. Children of John and Edith (Lane) Verlenden: 1. William Lane, married Mary W. Serrill. 2. Enos, of whom further. 3. Elizabeth, unmarried. 4. Sarah, married Charles Lloyd. Children by second marriage: 5. Charles, married Sarah Smith. 6. Harry, married Jessie ——. 7. Edith, unmarried. 8. Child, died in infancy. 9. Child, died in infancy.

(II) Enos Verlenden, son of John and Edith (Lane) Verlenden, was born March 21, 1849, in Avondale, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; died May 14, 1905, in Darby, Delaware county. He passed his early years in Avondale, attended public school in Darby, and graduated with distinction from the Westchester Academy. On reaching his majority he entered the world of commerce and industry, and in partnership with his brother, engaged in the manufacture of cloth, specializing in jeans. The firm of Verlenden Brothers at once established a name for itself and ere long was doing an extensive business, not only in Pennsylvania, but throughout the United States. As the years passed more and modern machinery was added thus enabling the firm to keep pace with the demand for its class of goods. It brought that part of Pennsylvania into repute as a manufacturing center. Than Mr. Verlenden

there was no more influential, highly respected and substantial citizen in Delaware county. He was a Republican, taking an active interest in all political questions of the day, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention that nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency of the United States. He was justice of peace one year, and despite the protests of his constituency he declined to accept another term, as his large and ever growing industrial interests demanded his entire time and attention. He was vice-president of the cotton mills, which place he satisfactorily filled. He was a member of the Masonic order and of the Manufacturers Club.

He married, August 31, 1881, Ellie S. Lewis, a daughter of Maris W. and Sidney (Seamans) Lewis. The father of Sidney (Seamans) Lewis was Thomas Seamans, who married Jane Smith. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Seamans: Margaret; Sidney, married Maris W. Lewis; Sarah, married Edward Crispin; Ellen, married Joseph Sager; Jane, married Phillip Sigler; William, married Elizabeth Jackson. Children of Maris W. and Sidney (Seamans) Lewis: Joseph, Margaret, Jane, William, Rebecca, Edward; one died unnamed; Ellie S. (see above); Rebecca B.; Harry B. Children of Enos and Ellie S. (Lewis) Verlenden: 1. Helen L., married L. Hastings Alexander; two children: L. Hastings Jr., and Helen V.; they make their home in Philadelphia. 2. Rebecca, married Dr. H. L. H. Dick, of Darby; one child, Eleanor. 3. Elizabeth L., unmarried.

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A generation after William Penn, the great and astute Quaker LEWIS founder of the colony of Pennsylvania, had transplanted from England to the congenial soil and surroundings of the sylvan dales of the New World, his friends and people of like faith, Thomas Lewis, gentleman farmer, joined them. In common with other Friends he at once entered upon the task of subduing the wilderness, conquering the savages by friendship and barter, if possible, if not, by more forcible means. He was allotted a tract of land by the governor of the province, and at once began his labors toward clearing it for farming purposes, and later erected thereon a house of logs, both comfortable and secure against Indian raids and assaults. With the Friends "an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure," and they early realized that they were at the mercy of a wily and dangerous foe; to-day friendly and placated, to-morrow vengeful enemies, so they constructed their rude log houses accordingly. From Thomas Lewis sprang many of the name in Pennsylvania, especially those who professed the faith of the Friends.

(I) James Lewis, a direct descendant of the immigrant, Thomas Lewis, was born about 1783, or perhaps earlier, in Newtown Square, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, there passed his early years and received his education in the district school of the place. He was a man of unusual prominence in his day, socially, politically and commercially. He established a large shoe manufacturer in Philadelphia and conducted it successfully for years. The wearing qualities of the Lewis shoe became proverbial throughout the state, and until the day of his death, in Newtown Square, at an advanced age, his product retained its fame. He was an old line Whig in politics, but lived to vote the Republican ticket after the organization of that party. He and his family were Friends and contributed to the dignity and standing of the congregation they attended. He married Rebecca Worrell; to them were born three children: Maris W., of whom further; Elisha and Evan.

(II) Maris W. Lewis, son of James and Rebecca (Worrell) Lewis, was born in Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 16,

1813, died June 26, 1870, in Darby, Pennsylvania. He was reared and educated in Springfield township, and there remained until he was twenty-one. At that time he went to Darby and engaged in the manufacture of carriages, and here passed the remainder of his life, a highly prosperous, influential and public spirited citizen. He was interested in all matters pertaining to the public good, especially in and around Darby. He was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party in 1857, when he supported that party with his franchise, and continued to do so until his death. He married Sidney Seamans, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Smith) Seamans. Mr. Seamans was a carpenter in Darby. His children were: Margaret, married (first) Evan Foster, (second) William Newton; Sidney, married Maris W. Lewis; Sarah, married Edward Crispin; Ellen, married Joseph Sager; Jane, married Phillip Sigler; William, married Elizabeth Jackson. Children of Maris W. and Sidney (Seamans) Lewis: 1. Joseph, born in 1836, died in 1907, aged seventy-one. 2. Margaret, died in 1860. 3. Jane. 4. William, died in infancy. 5. Rebecca, died in infancy. 6. Edward, died aged three. 7. Child, died unnamed. 8. Ellie S., born September 22, 1850, in Darby, Pennsylvania: married, August 31, 1881, Enos Verlenden. 9. Rebecca B., unmarried; attended public school in Darby, then finished at a young ladies' school, West Philadelphia, where she made a record as a student. She is a highly accomplished woman, brainy and up-to-date. She makes her home at 5708 Thomas avenue, West Philadelphia, at the present time (1913), but hopes in the near future to return to the home of her childhood, for which she has the tenderest memories connected with her parents and brothers and sisters. 10. Harry B., married Martha E. Boyd. Children: Ida, married Harry Shaffer, children, Sidney and Charlie; Ellen, married Frank McLaughlin, one child, Henry B. Lewis; Thomas S.

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From the time of the settlement in this country of William RUDOLPH Penn and his colony of Quakers, the influence of this sect has been felt in a quiet, but none the less powerful, manner in many directions, and invariably to the benefit of the matters with which they interest themselves. The Rudolph family, of Springfield township, and of Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a notable example of this kind. Tradition has it that they are of French descent; however, it is known as a positive fact that they have been Quakers for a number of generations.

(I) Thomas Rudolph was a farmer and drover, and became very prosperous, owning two farms in Springfield township. He married Hannah Powell and had children: Abraham, at first a farmer, then removed to Woodbury, New Jersey, where he engaged in the grocery business; Thomas, see forward; Hannah, married Joshua Longworth, and lived in Abington township; Mary, died young, unmarried; Sarah, married Joseph Longworth, a farmer.

(II) Thomas, son of Thomas and Hannah (Powell) Rudolph, was born in Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1824, and died February 18, 1887. During the greater part of his life he was engaged as a farmer, but in 1872 he was offered, and he accepted the position of superintendent of the Friends' Southwestern Cemetery, filling this office until his death. He was an Independent in political matters, and in religion an attendant of the Concord Quarterly Meeting. He married Sarah A. Fogg, born in Philadelphia, February 2, 1828, died October 29, 1894. She was the daughter of Samuel Allen and Elizabeth (Glover) Fogg; the former born February 20, 1805, died November 28, 1893; the latter born August 16, 1807, died May

3, 1893. Samuel Allen Fogg was born in Salem, New Jersey, and was a bricklayer by occupation. He was of English descent, and also a member of the Society of Friends. During the latter years of his life he was in the undertaking business. He and his wife raised a large family, of whom there are now living the following: Joseph, lives at Sixteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia; Rachel, married John E. Balderson; Elizabeth, married Harry Stiles. Thomas and Sarah A. (Fogg) Rudolph had children: Samuel F., see forward; Deborah F., born March 27, 1853, died April 27, 1876; Hannah, born July 24, 1856, died September 28, 1875; Elizabeth, born May 1, 1858, died March 15, 1910, married William P. Hall; John M., deceased.

(III) Samuel F., son of Thomas and Sarah A. (Fogg) Rudolph, was born in Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1848, in the same house in which his father had been born. He received a part of his education in the Friends' School in Chichester township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, later attending the public schools. His education was completed when he left school at the age of sixteen years, and he then assisted his father in the cultivation of the farm until his marriage. He rented farms successively at Beverly, New Jersey, and in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and upon the death of his father in 1887, was appointed to succeed him as superintendent of the cemetery. He is a member of the Society of Friends, attending the Western District Monthly Meeting. Mr. Rudolph is quiet, even-tempered and unassuming in his manner, yet with a perseverance and faithful attention to detail which render his services invaluable. He attends to his various duties in a most methodical manner, and the cemetery is kept in a model way.

Mr. Rudolph married, April 18, 1872, Mary S., born in Philadelphia, daughter of Edwin and Louisa Hansell, both now deceased. Mr. Hansell was a woodcarver by trade, and lived on Thirteenth street, Philadelphia. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph: Edwin, born September 7, 1873, died September 2, 1893; Thomas, born June 14, 1875, married Anna Hearst, and assists his father in the care of the cemetery; Laura, born February 7, 1884, died May 7, 1884.

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KERLIN The Kerlins were early settlers in Delaware county, where they have ever been prominent. John Kerlin, of Chester, was the fourth president of the Bank of Delaware County, state senator, 1824-1832, and a well known lawyer. The present day representative, John H. Kerlin, of Lima, Pennsylvania, is a grandson of William Kerlin, for many years a prominent figure in Chester.

(I) William Kerlin located on a farm at Chester, Pennsylvania, a part of which is now known as the Deshong property. He was a wealthy landowner and a man well known and respected. At one time he owned the Washington House in Chester, and the ground on which the old Delaware county courthouse stood was donated by him, with the provision that should the county seat ever be removed, the land should revert to him or to his heirs. This proviso, however, was never carried out. Mr. Kerlin was an active Whig during the Revolution, and after the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British army, named his hostelry, purchased April 1, 1772, the Washington House, the former name having been Pennsylvania Arms. General Washington, in passing to and from the seat of the government at New York and his home at Mount Vernon, often stopped at this hotel, and on those occasions a certain room, the best in the house, was assigned to his use. The ancient mahogany chairs which stood in the room occupied by the first presi-

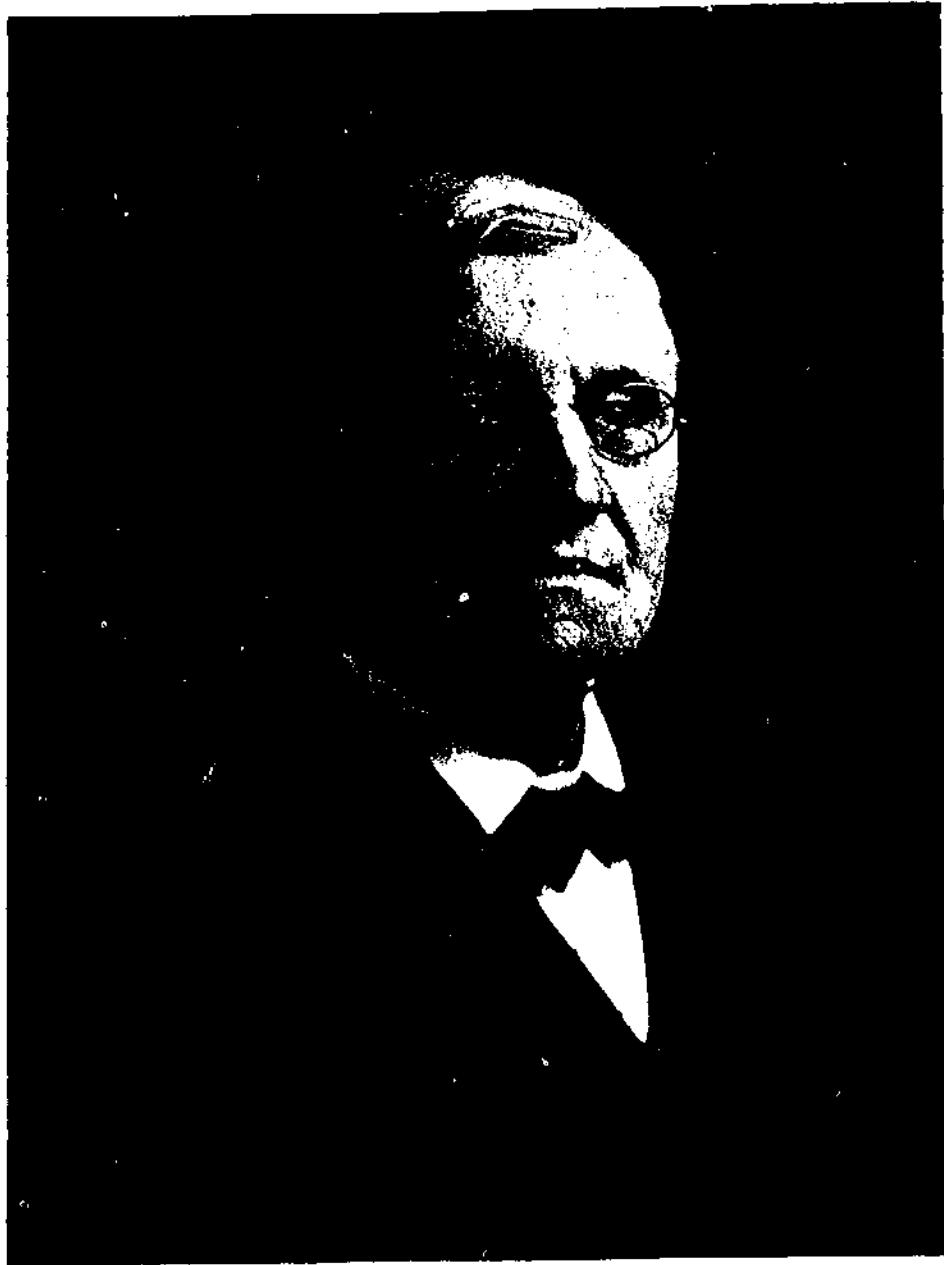
dent during these visits are still preserved among the descendants of William Kerlin. He took an active part in the discussion from 1780 to 1786 regarding the removal of the county seat to West Chester, and after the county seat had been moved from Chester he labored energetically to bring about the formation of the present county of Delaware. He did not remain "mine host" of the Washington House until his death, for by his will, proved April 29, 1805, he alluded in his devise to his daughter, Sarah Piper, to "the tavern house," being at that time under lease to Isaac Tucker. After the death of her father, Mrs. Sarah (Odenheimer) Piper inherited the Washington House, which was conducted under the management of her second husband, Major Joseph Piper, until his death, when his widow continued as its manager for several years, then leasing it to Evan S. Way. By her will, proved September 13, 1841, Sarah Piper directed that "the tavern house and thereto belonging, be sold within one year after my decease." This wish was carried out, not within a year, but on April 2, 1844, when her executors sold the property to Henry L. Powell, and all connection between the Kerlins and the famous old hostelry ceased.

William Kerlin married Hannah Byers. Children: 1. William B., of whom further. 2. Jane Maria, married Martin Rulon, an undertaker of Swedesboro, New Jersey, and Chester, Pennsylvania. 3. Elizabeth, died unmarried. 4. Henry, accidentally killed at Chester by a yoke of oxen, which threw him to the ground and then drew a loaded wagon over him. 5. Sarah, married (first) an Odenheimer, (second) Major Piper.

Hannah Byers was a daughter of Jacob Byers, a farmer of Lower Providence township and a large landowner. His wife was a Miss James. Children: Jacob, a farmer; Jesse, a carpenter, and Hannah.

(II) William B., eldest son of William and Hannah (Byers) Kerlin, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1790, died in 1856. He grew to manhood at the home farm and was educated in the schools of Chester and Philadelphia. He learned the trade of a harnessmaker and later established in that business in Chester, having a large and lucrative business. He also owned and managed a large farm near Chester. He was a Whig in politics and active in the political affairs of his day. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a man held in high esteem. He married Martha Baynes Yates, born in England, who was brought to Claymont, Delaware, when a babe, by her mother, Mary (Baynes) Yates. They lived with a brother of Mrs. Yates, James Baynes, a wealthy wool grower and owner of two thousand acres of land. Mrs. Yates later made her home with her son-in-law, William B. Kerlin. She died in 1870. Children: 1. Hannah L., deceased; married Edward L. Gardner, of Chester. 2. John H., of whom further. 3. Mary, married Joshua Garsid, of Rockdale, Pennsylvania, whom she survives. 4. Martha Frances, died aged twenty-three years. 5. Elwood, died young.

(III) John H., eldest son of William B. and Martha Baynes (Yates) Kerlin, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1842. He was educated in the public schools and Professor Gray's Academy, entering the drug business at an early age, taking a course at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. When the war between the states broke out, he enlisted in the United States Navy in February, 1862, and for eight months served as surgeon's steward on board the warship "U. S. S. Sangamon—Monitor." He reënlisted at Chester in Company A, 197th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under Captain James Barton and Colonel Hazlett. By a confusion of orders he was sent to Rock Island, Illinois, where he was assigned to guard duty over Confederate prisoners; later was on duty in Philadelphia, receiving honorable discharge at the close of the war in 1865. Returning to Chester he was



*John N. Kerlin*

engaged for one year as manager of the drug store of Jerry Flickner at No. 109 Third street. He then established his own drug store at the corner of Third and Penn streets, continuing there four years, after which he located his business at Marcus Hook, where he remained for several years. He was elected director of the poor of Delaware county in 1875, and served six years. He was then elected recorder of deeds for Delaware county, an office he creditably filled for six years. He then purchased a good farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres in Cecil county, Maryland, near Chesapeake City, overlooking the bay and river. He remained there for three years, then returned to Chester, where he was appointed chief of the bureau of delinquent taxes, serving two years. In 1906 he was appointed steward at the Delaware County Home at Lima, a position he now fills. Since 1858 Mr. Kerlin has been an active volunteer fireman, joining in that year the America Hose Company of Philadelphia, known derisively as the "Sarsaparilla" Hose Company, from the fact that the company was composed of business men and clerks. When the Franklin Fire Company of Chester was organized he became a member and rose to the position of chief engineer. He assisted in the organization of the Chester Fire Department, of which he is yet a member. He belongs to Wilde Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Chester; and L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Kerlin is one of the best known men in Delaware county, and has a host of warm friends. He is an authority on Delaware county happenings of the past fifty years, and has a wealth of interesting reminiscences for the entertainment of his friends.

He married, July 3, 1865, in Chester, Mary E., daughter of James S. and Jane (McCluen) Bell. James S. Bell, a tanner by trade, was later a partner with Judge Hinkson, of the firm Hinkson & Bell, the leading tanners of the day. Children of John H. Kerlin: 1. Jane Bell, residing at home. 2. Mary Frances, married L. B. Walters, a salesman residing in Chester; children, Mary Kerlin and John Kerlin. 3. Martha, residing at home. 4. Malachi Harris, a salesman of Chester. 5. John H. (second), engaged with his brothers in the cigar business in Chester; married Lucretia Bentley; one child, Lucretia Bentley. 6. James, now with the Sun Oil Company of Chester, married Sarah A. Abrams.

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WAY An adopted son of Delaware county, John Way has displayed all the interest and enthusiasm of one native born, in the matter of furthering the public good, since becoming a resident of Lansdowne, in 1897.

Mr. Way is a grandson of David and Elizabeth (Blackburn) Way, and a son of Samuel Way, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, born in 1818, died in 1882, and his wife, Jane Wilson, born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1831, died in 1909.

John Way was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1871, and obtained his early preparatory education in the Bedford county schools. He then entered Friends Boarding School at Westtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, leaving that institution to engage in business. His first position was in a store in West Chester, Pennsylvania, remaining there until 1893, when he entered the employ of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, taking a clerical position. He won his way upward, filling positions of a greater trust with each promotion, until in 1910 he was elected assistant treasurer of the company, which responsible post he most acceptably fills at the present time.

An Independent in politics, Mr. Way has been active in all reform movements in Delaware county, since becoming a resident of Lansdowne, in 1897. He is a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and from an early age has been actively identified with the activities of the Society. He is also treasurer of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, organized in 1787 as "Society for the Alleviation of the Miseries of Public Prisons," and said to be the oldest organization of its kind in the world.

Mr. Way married, May 18, 1897; Lydia Annette Greene, of Clarksville, Ohio, born February 7, 1872; child: Mary French, born December 18, 1905.

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**HALKETT** The Halkett family came originally to this country from Scotland, and is now represented by William G. Halkett, whose abilities have been directed to the accomplishment of valuable results.

George Halkett, the father of William G. Halkett, was born in Scotland, in Perth, and came to America when a very young man. He was a ship-builder by trade. He went to Chicago, and there made his home, residing in that city until his death in 1899. In Chicago he met Christina Bruce, also born in Scotland, in Aberdeen, and they were married. Mrs. Halkett died in 1897. Children: Margaret; Isabel, deceased; William G.

William G. Halkett was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 1, 1857. The public schools of his native city provided him with an excellent training and on the completion of his education he entered upon his business career. For a period of eight years he held a number of positions in various lines. In 1873 he entered the employ of George B. Carpenter & Company, ship chandlers. Eighteen years were spent in the employ of this concern, during which time he had risen to the responsible position of manager. He resigned this office in order to go to New York City, where he was engaged in the manufacture of cotton duck for a period of four and a half years, with a large and thriving concern. In 1897 he went to Philadelphia and purchased the business in which he is still engaged, that of jobbing cotton duck, and other heavy cotton goods. The firm is the largest concern of its kind in Philadelphia and operates under the name of William G. Halkett Company. It has more than quintupled since 1897. Mr. Halkett is also one of the directors of the Ridge Avenue Bank of Philadelphia. In his political affiliations Mr. Halkett is Republican, has been a member of the Ridley Park borough council for many years, and served as its president, 1908-10. In religion both he and his wife are members of the Ridley Park Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee. He is also a member of the Art Club, the Ridley Golf Club, and the Spring Haven Country Club. Mr. Halkett has lived in Ridley Park since 1899, and in 1907 he erected a beautiful residence on the corner of Swarthmore and Sellers avenues. It is constructed of stone, with porches on three sides, and has a garage; the shape of the land is triangular, thus permitting the grounds to face on three beautiful thoroughfares.

Mr. Halkett married (first) in 1882, Margaret Ainslie, who died in 1907; he married (second) Elizabeth Miller. Children, all by the first marriage: 1. Adelaide Bruce, educated in Swarthmore and Wellesley Colleges, and a graduate from the latter institution; married William Freeman Kershaw. 2. Walter, educated at the University of Pennsylvania. 3. George William, deceased. 4. J. Spencer, educated at the Staunton Military Academy, Virginia. Both the sons are now associated in business with their father.

**SANDERSON** The name of Sanderson is one which has been connected with railway, shipping and kindred interests for many years, both in this country and in Europe. Richard P. C. Sanderson, at the present time in charge of the plant, at Eddystone, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, is a worthy representative of the family name.

Richard P. C. Sanderson was born at Birkenhead, Cheshire, England, January 9, 1858. He received a very thorough education in mechanical engineering in schools in both England and Germany. For some years he worked printer's trade, which he followed all his life. In 1864, he enlisted in the United States in 1879. For a time he worked at his calling in the city of New York; then he joined the service of the Norfolk & Western railroad, up to 1900. Two years were then spent on the Santa Fe railroad, at Topeka, Kansas, as assistant superintendent of motive power. He next served as superintendent of motive power on the Seaboard Air Line railroad, and then for the Virginian railway at Norfolk, Virginia. On April 2, 1910, he came to Ridley Park, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, to act as superintendent for the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and he has been given charge of their plant at Eddystone, which employs approximately six thousand men.

Mr. Sanderson married, in October, 1882, Clare Otey, born in Lynchburg, Virginia, and they have one son: Richard, who is in business in the city of New York.

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The immigrant ancestor of the Rodgers family, of Brandywine Summit, was James Rodgers, a landscape gardener of Ireland, who came to America in 1847, where he followed the same occupation until his death. He and his wife adhered to the Catholic faith. Children: John; James, died in 1864; Mary; Arthur; Thomas; Susan; Joseph, a member of Company D, 95th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed in the battle of the Wilderness; Alexander Augustine, of further mention.

(II) Alexander Augustine, youngest child of James Rodgers, was born in Ireland, in 1847, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1908. He grew to manhood in Philadelphia, where he attended first the public school and then a private institution on Pine street. Leaving school, he learned the printers trade, which he followed all his life. In 1864, he enlisted in the United States Marines, and on the night that President Lincoln was assassinated, he was on duty at Long Bridge, Washington, D. C. He was relieved from duty a half hour before the committal of the crime, and the marine who relieved him was arrested upon a charge, the nature of which was never revealed. In politics he was a Democrat, but never held public office. With his wife he was a member of the Catholic church. He married Margaret A. Hagerty, who died in Philadelphia, September 13, 1901, daughter of Robert James, a hotel proprietor of Philadelphia, who died there in 1900, and Catherine (Woods) Hagerty, of Armagh, Ireland. Children of Robert James and Catherine (Woods) Hagerty: Mary Ellen, married William T. Smith; William C., married Ellen Myers; John E., married Ella Kavanaugh; Elizabeth, married John Bolden; Robert J., married Susan Macauley; Catherine, married Michael Carmody; Margaret A., of previous mention, married Alexander Augustine Rodgers. Children of Alexander Augustine and Margaret A. (Hagerty) Rodgers: Joseph P., of further mention; Catherine M., married Edward F. Higgins; Margaret A.; Mary, died in infancy; Robert J.; Arthur A.; James, died in infancy; Elizabeth, died in infancy; Susan; Anna; Mary.

(III) Joseph P., eldest child of Alexander Augustine and Margaret A. (Hagerty) Rodgers, was born in Philadelphia, September 21, 1878. He obtained his early education in the parochial schools, later attending the Roman Catholic High School. His business interests are in the Kaolin and Feldspar Company of Brandywine Summit, the largest company of its kind in the United States, of which he is secretary and treasurer. In politics he is an Independent Republican, holding the office of school director in Brandywine Summit. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, and is a past master of the Patrons of Husbandry. He married, October 21, 1907, Bessie Pusey Steele, born in Toughkenamon, Chester county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Amor M., born in Cecil county, Maryland, a miller of Unionsville, Chester county, and Sarah Elizabeth (McCoy) Steele, of Cecil county, Maryland. Children of Amor M. and Sarah Elizabeth (McCoy) Steele: Cecil; Harry; Mabel, married William Hippel; Anna, married John J. Garvine; Amos, married Hannah Collins; Bessie, of previous mention, married Joseph P. Rodgers; Raymond, married Elma Ireland. Child of Joseph P. and Bessie Pusey (Steele) Rodgers: Helen Elizabeth, born December 22, 1910.

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TURNER The family of which Albert James Turner, member of the firm of Patton & Turner, of East Lansdowne, is an honored representative, is of English extraction, in which country the various members of the family were actively identified with the religious, commercial and social interests of the communities in which they resided.

(I) Thomas Turner, the earliest known ancestor of the family, was born, and lived and died in Derbyshire, England; and the active years of his life were spent as local minister in the Friends' church, he performing the sacred duties of that office faithfully and conscientiously, pointing out to the people of his congregation the right way of living and setting them an example which was well worthy of emulation. He was married twice and was the father of twenty-three children, all of whom he reared to manhood and womanhood; four of them came to this country, as follows: Richard, a tinsmith, resides in Germantown, Pennsylvania; Catherine, married William Brooks, resides in Germantown; Elizabeth, married Harry Charlesworth, resides in Germantown; James, of whom further. The father of these children died at the age of eighty-two years, honored and respected by all with whom he was brought in contact.

(II) James Turner, son of Thomas Turner by his first wife, was born in Derbyshire, England, February 25, 1861. During his youth he attended the public schools and worked as a coal miner. Upon attaining his majority he came to the United States, locating in Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of bricklayer, which he followed until twenty-seven years of age, when he became a contractor, and he has since devoted his attention to that work, contracting for all kinds of concrete, stone and brick work, and has achieved a fair degree of success in his undertaking, being a man of energy and perseverance. He is a Republican in politics, and in religion he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Turner married Maria Willis, born in Essex, England, April 20, 1862, daughter of Joshua Willis, who was superintendent of a large estate in Essex, and died at the age of seventy-nine years. The first wife of Joshua Willis died at the birth of her daughter, Maria, mentioned above, and the other children of this union were: Joseph, who left home and was never heard from again; Samuel, who resides in Essex, England, serving as superintendent of the estate his father served; Alice, married a Mr. Killenback, both of whom are deceased. By his second

wife Mr. Willis had no children. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Turner: Albert James, of whom further; Florence, Willis and Thomas, all of whom reside at home.

(III) Albert James Turner, eldest son of James and Maria (Willis) Turner, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1883. He attended the public schools of Germantown, and later took a course of architectural drafting in Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. He then accepted a position as draftsman with the Conklin, Armstrong Terra Cotta Company, in whose employ he remained for seven years, and in 1908 accepted a similar position with William Grey & Sons, remaining with them for two years. At the expiration of this period of time he formed a partnership with Harry E. Patton, under the style of Patton & Turner, dealers in coal, feed and building materials, locating at the corner of Fifth street and Baltimore avenue, Fernwood, and during the three years of this connection their business has increased greatly in volume and importance, ranking now among the chiefest in that locality. Mr. Turner possesses the attributes of a successful merchant, energy, perseverance, determination and pluck. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian church, a Republican in politics, and fraternally a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Turner married, September 2, 1909, Mabel Bardsley Barr, born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1885, daughter of Samuel and Florence Barr. Mr. Barr is in charge of the stock department of a woolen mill in Germantown, Pennsylvania. Children: Albert Edwin, born October 16, 1910; Mildred May, born June 24, 1912. In 1913 Mr. Turner erected his present house, which is attractive in appearance and modern in every respect, and here Mr. and Mrs. Turner, who are highly thought of in the neighborhood, offer hospitable welcome to all who come.

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Ireland has furnished many men to this country, who have assisted in building up her prosperity and have aided nobly in maintaining her prestige; and this is most certainly the case with the members of the Bryan family, now of Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

(I) Patrick Bryan was born in Ireland, and after his marriage and the birth of three of his children, immigrated to the United States, and made his home at Little Falls, New York, where he was engaged in business as a manufacturer of shoes until his death. He employed a number of men to assist him in the industry of which he was the head, and was a man of considerable influence in the town in which he lived, although he was naturally of a quiet and retiring disposition. In religion he and his wife were both members of the Roman Catholic church. He married Bridget ——, also a native of Ireland, and their children were: Edwin R., a lumberman, who died in Philadelphia; Thomas, a liveryman, who died in New York state; Michael, the only son now living, was a farmer near Canajoharie, New York; Mary, who married Andrew Armstrong, now deceased, lives in Corning, New York; James Simpson, see forward; Rose, married John B. McBurney, and lives in Corning, New York; John, a wholesale liquor dealer, died in Utica, New York.

(II) James Simpson, son of Patrick and Bridget Bryan, was born at Little Falls, New York, December 25, 1856. He received an excellent education in the public schools of his section of the country, and this was supplemented by a complete course at the Elmira Seminary. For the long period of twenty-four years he was the manager of the "Philadelphia Times," after which he organized the Electric Horseshoe Company, of which he was elected president.

This corporation commenced its business operations on Walnut street, below Fifth street, Philadelphia, but before it had been long established, Mr. Bryan died, June 7, 1901. In political matters he was a staunch supporter of Republican principles. About 1898 he removed to Yeadon, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and it was there that his death occurred. In that town he served as a councilman for the period of one year, and also was influential in starting the electric light system in the town. He was naturally active and energetic, and to these traits he added a marvelous power of systematizing work, which enabled him to accomplish wonders. He displayed fine public spirit, and by his example many others were influenced to act for the benefit of the community. His widow and children removed to Lansdowne about 1905, and have lived there since that time.

Mr. Bryan married, July 1, 1882, Elizabeth E. Savage, who was born in Philadelphia. Her father, John Savage, was born in England, and immigrated to America; he was a tailor by trade, but in this country was mostly engaged as a salesman for Wanamaker & Brown; he died young. Mr. Savage married Ellen Jane Hagerty who, married (second) William Maloney. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan had children: Edwin Ridgeway, a chauffeur, who resides at Cape May, New Jersey; Eleanor Adele, died at the age of twelve years; James Vincent, lives in Lansdowne; Arthur Savage, resides with his mother.

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For over two centuries the Stewart family has been estab-

- STEWART lished in Pennsylvania. The English emigrant, John Stewart, founded the American branch. He came from England about 1670, landed in New York, and from there made his way into Delaware. After the founding of the colony of Pennsylvania by William Penn in 1675, he drifted to Philadelphia with several boon companions. Eventually he located in the province, married and reared a large family. Among his descendants was John Stewart, of whom further.

(I) John Stewart was born in Port Penn, Newcastle county, Delaware, where his family had been established for generations. He was a farmer and owned five hundred acres of fertile farming and wood land, and here he lived and died before reaching the prime of life. In his day he was prominent, and was looked up to by his neighbors. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Rosana H. Cozens, like himself of a family who had long resided in Port Penn. They were the parents of five or six children, among whom was Homer C., of whom further.

(II) Homer C. Stewart, son of John and Rosana H. (Cozens) Stewart, was born January 24, 1840, in Port Penn, Newcastle county, Delaware, and died November 26, 1904, in Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. When a boy of four or five his father died and his mother married a Mr. Smith; and after receiving a preparatory education in the common schools of Delaware, he went to work at the age of sixteen. He was in the employ of a general mercantile store in St. George's, Delaware, where he remained for many years. At the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South, Mr. Stewart enlisted in Company A, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for three years, being discharged after one year for disability, induced by a long and severe attack of typhoid fever from which he recuperated with difficulty. At the close of the war he moved to Philadelphia, where he was engaged as an expert bookkeeper for eight years. When he received the offer, he accepted the position of cashier on the Westchester and Media railroad, and then that of treasurer of the Baltimore Central Railroad Company, and these positions he held until the two roads with which he was connected, passed by purchase to

the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On looking around for an opening to establish a business of his own, he found it in the real estate business, then in its infancy, in Lansdowne. Mr. Stewart was the first and chief pioneer in this line of endeavor in Lansdowne, and it is largely due to his judicious advertising and handling of real estate, that the place grew by leaps and bounds from a village to its present proportions. He laid out a large tract of land, known as Lansdowne Park, into streets and lots, and placed them on the market for building purposes. He continued in this business until a short while before his death. Mr. Stewart built many homes on Lansdowne, Baltimore, Windmere and Stewart avenues, the latter avenue being named for him. In politics he was a Republican, but he never held any office except that of town councilman on one occasion, his time and attention being too deeply engrossed with his interests to divide it with politics. In religion he was a member of the Presbyterian church, and his wife of the Society of Friends. He was one of the most public spirited and influential men that Lansdowne has had. Always he was in the forefront on all questions pertaining to the welfare of Lansdowne, and he was unfailing in his efforts to help towards material prosperity and a larger population. In his death the citizens of the place felt that they had suffered an almost irretrievable loss.

Mr. Stewart married, in 1868, Margaret L. Hibberd, born in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, a daughter of Joseph and Emily Hibberd. Both were descended from old Quaker families, the progenitors of which came from England upon the invitation of William Penn in 1680, to Pennsylvania. Mr. Hibberd was a successful farmer and a large land owner. Children of Homer C. and Margaret L. (Hibberd) Stewart: 1. Helen, married Horace Hafleigh, and lives in Lansdowne; children, Homer and Horace. 2. Estelle C., married Henry W. Pratt.

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ANDERSON The Anderson family herein recorded springs from James Anderson, an emigrant from Scotland, who married Elizabeth Jerman, daughter of a Quaker preacher and thrifty miller. They settled in the Pickering valley, their farm bordering on Pickering creek in what is now Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

(II) Captain Patrick Anderson, son of James and Elizabeth (Jerman) Anderson, was born on the home farm on Pickering creek, July 24, 1719, died in 1793, and is buried in the yard of Valley Episcopal Church. When a babe he was occasionally left with a friendly Indian woman to be nursed while his mother visited her parents across the mountain. He was educated in Philadelphia, and in early life taught a private school in his father's house. He became prominent in public life, became the owner of the farm, and at an early date built the saw mill that later was owned by his great-grandson, Dr. M. J. Pennypacker. Long before the revolution he had made himself influential, and a letter is yet preserved, written by William Moore, of Hall, November 5, 1755, to William Allen, chief justice of the colony, recommending Patrick Anderson for a captaincy.

In the struggle that brought forth a nation, he bore a patriot's part. In 1774 he was a member of the Chester county committee, of which Anthony Wayne was chairman. In March, 1776, he was appointed by the assembly, senior captain of the Pennsylvania Battalion of Infantry, and though advanced in years accepted the honor and recruited a company. This battalion, under command of Colonel Samuel J. Atlee, fought with gallantry at the battle of Long Island, Captain Anderson's company losing heavily in killed and wounded. His friend and neighbor, Lieutenant-Colonel Caleb Parry, was

killed by his side, and Colonel Atlee, having been captured, the command of the shattered battalion developed upon Captain Anderson. A letter from him to Benjamin Franklin, dated September 22, 1776, detailing the condition of the battalion, may be found in the Pennsylvania archives. At the capture of Fort Washington, all or nearly all of the company were taken prisoners, and on January, 1777, he made application for a lieutenant colonelcy, but does not appear to have received it. The company was reorganized and consolidated with other troops, and Captain Anderson placed in command of the first company of the State Regiment of Foot, later commanded a company in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental line. He was in the service in the fall of 1777, when the British passed through Chester county during the campaign for the possession of Chester. At his farm they wreaked special vengeance, destroying a great deal of furniture, also carrying off cattle and fowls to the value of three hundred and three pounds. A mirror, which had been part of the marriage portion of his dead wife, escaped and is still preserved in the Pennypacker family.

In October, 1778, he was elected a member of the assembly, and after a long contest obtained his seat in that body. He was reelected in 1779, 1780 and 1781, and as a member voted against all effort to abolish slavery in Chester county, being himself a slave owner. In April, 1779, he wrote to the Council of Safety in regard to election of militia officers in Chester county, as conducted by Colonel Levi Gronow, and that election was declared null and void. In 1781 he was appointed by the assembly one of the board of commissioners to provide for the navigation of the Schuylkill river.

Captain Anderson married (first) at Christ Church, Philadelphia, December 22, 1748, Hannah Martin, who bore him Rebecca and Harriet. He married (second) Elizabeth Morris, a granddaughter of John Bartholomew and sister of Colonels Edward and Benjamin Bartholomew. She bore him: Isaac, of whom further; James and Elizabeth. He married (third) Ann Beaton, a sister of Colonel John Beaton, who bore him seven children.

(III) Hon. Isaac Anderson, son of Captain Patrick and his second wife, Elizabeth Morris Anderson, was born November 23, 1760, died October 27, 1838. When a boy he was a great favorite with the Indians, who yet frequented the valley of the Pickering and often accompanied them on their fishing and hunting trips. Though but a boy when the Revolution commenced, he entered into it with all a boy's ardor and was one of the squad who visited and searched the house of William Moore, the Loyalist, looking for arms. In the fall of 1777, during the British invasion, he was lieutenant of a militia company that marched to Washington's assistance, and while the army lay at Valley Forge, he carried dispatches to and from the congress sitting at York. He was a Democrat, and after the war was appointed justice of the peace. From 1803 to 1807 he was representative in congress. In 1816 he was a presidential elector and at one time was prominently mentioned for governor. He was one of the earliest members of the Methodist Episcopal church in the state, he and his wife having been converted and admitted in 1780. He was very zealous in religious matters and was a local preacher. A history of Charlestown township written by him was published in "Potter's American Monthly" for January, 1875.

Isaac Anderson married Mary Lane, born in Providence township, now Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1762, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Richardson) Lane; granddaughter of Samuel Lane, of Providence, and great-granddaughter of Edward Lane, a son of William and Cecile (Love) Lane, of Bristol, England. The Lanes were early settlers of Plymouth township and founders of St. James' Episcopal Church. Mary Lane was a great-

great-granddaughter of Samuel Richardson, one of the earliest Philadelphia judges and provincial councilors; also a great-great-granddaughter of Barbara Aubrey, a first cousin of the William Aubrey who married Letitia Penn, whose ancestor, Sir Reginald Aubrey, was one of the Norman conquerors of Wales in the twelfth century. Isaac Anderson was six feet four inches in height, a man of great muscular strength and equal firmness of character. Among his eleven children was Dr. James Anderson, who had three sons, also physicians, in fact Chester county has never since been without its Dr. Anderson.

(IV) Dr. Isaac (2) Anderson, son of Hon. Isaac and Mary (Lane) Anderson, was born in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, died in Norristown, Pennsylvania, aged over seventy years. He was a practicing physician, eminent in his profession and a man of high standing in his community. He married Mary Smith, born in Haverford township, Chester county, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Dunn) Smith. Benjamin Smith, a farmer, was of a prominent early Chester county family. Children of Dr. Isaac (2) Anderson: Benjamin Smith, of whom further; Elizabeth, now residing in Westchester, married (first) Washington Baldwin, (second) William Fisher, also deceased; Charlotte, died unmarried; Samuel Lane, died in Bryn Mawr in 1907.

(V) Dr. Benjamin Smith Anderson, eldest son of Dr. Isaac (2) and Mary (Smith) Anderson, was born on the farm now a part of West Philadelphia, in 1821, died in Marple township, Delaware county, in 1894. He was an eminent physician of Delaware county, practicing in Upper Darby, Haverford and Marple townships until his death. He married Julia, daughter of Lane Scofield, of Chester county, at one time commissioner of Philadelphia. Mrs. Anderson survives her husband and resides with her children, who all reside in Delaware, Daughin and Chester counties; Children: 1. Elizabeth H., resides in West Chester. 2. Edward Lane, M. D., born in 1857, died in December, 1887. 3. Julia, married Jacob Stauffer, for the past twenty years a resident of Harrisburg, where he holds a state position. 4. Mary F., married George R. North, a farmer of Lyndell, Chester county. 5. B. Hayes S., now a real estate agent of Philadelphia, but a resident of Haverford township, Delaware county. He was the owner of the old mill property in Haverford that had been in the family since 1682, but had been sold and out of the family for many years, until purchased by Mr. Anderson, who later sold it to the Springfield Water Company, but retained part of the original acres. 6. Virginia D., resides in West Chester. 7. S. Lane, M. D., a practicing physician of Nottingham, Chester county, was born October 12, 1864, and in his youth attended the public school of Marple township and Hillcroft Academy. After a year in Nebraska he returned to Delaware county and began the study of medicine at the Medico Chirurgical Hospital, whence he was graduated M. D. in 1892. After an association with that hospital and St. Clement's in Philadelphia, he located at Chadds Ford, where he was in successful practice for several years, later moving to his present location. He married, October 6, 1898, Julia, daughter of William T. and Sophia (Simmons) Porter, of Wilmington, Delaware. Children: S. Lane (2d), born December 1, 1902; Sophia Simmons, born May 18, 1904. 8. Nathan Garrett, of whom further. 9. Josephine W., married Dr. R. Knip, of Norristown.

(VI) Nathan Garrett, son of Dr. Benjamin Smith and Julia (Scofield) Anderson, was born in Haverford township, Delaware county, October 24, 1866. He attended the public schools in Upper Darby until fourteen years of age, then began farming, working at that occupation until 1891. Since that date he has been successfully engaged in the lumber business, residing since

1895 at Ridley Park. He is a Republican in politics and has served as auditor of Ridley township.

Mr. Anderson married, March 21, 1888, in Media, Pennsylvania, Annie Harrison Hill, born in Marple township, Delaware county, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Davis) Hill, both deceased. Peter Hill was a farmer and mill owner of Ridley township. Children: Esther Garrett, born in Upper Darby township, February 16, 1889, a graduate of Ridley High School; Beulah Barleson, born in Springfield township, November 14, 1893.

**ANDERSON** Benjamin Hayes Smith Anderson, son of Dr. Benjamin S. (q. v.) and Julia (Scofield) Anderson, was born in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1861. For a period of three years he was a pupil in the public schools of Marple township, then completed his education in a private school conducted in Broomall township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, by the Misses Hotchkins, and known as Mann's Seminary. He was graduated from this institution in 1892, and from that time was engaged in the milling business in Haverford township until 1904. In that year he established himself in the real estate business in the city of Philadelphia, and has been successfully identified with it since that time. He has, however, continued to reside in his beautiful home at Llanerch, Haverford township.

Mr. Anderson married, in 1887, Mary W., daughter of Maris W. and Elvira (Clark) Leedom, of Haverford township, where the former is engaged in milling. Children: Edward Lane, who holds a clerkship with the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia; Benjamin Hayes Smith Jr., engaged in farming in Texas; Elvira L., at home; Elizabeth P., also at home; Mary W., a pupil at the high school. Mr. Anderson is a strong Republican, and until very recent years was an active worker in the interests of that party. His fraternal affiliations consist of membership in the Cassia Lodge, No. 273, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

**LUTZ** Although a son of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, John Milton Lutz has since early youth been a resident of Delaware county, where he has achieved prominence in business and political life.

Mr. Lutz is a grandson of Adams Lutz, born in Pennsylvania, who married a Miss Bisbing and had children: Hiram, George Mahlon, Albert, Mary and Hannah. George Mahlon, the second son, married Mary Martha, a daughter of Clement and Lavina Collom, and a few years later settled in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, where he was engaged in the butchering business until 1882. In that year he moved to Philadelphia, surrendering his business to his son. Children of George Mahlon and Mary M. Lutz: John Milton, of further mention; Charles Hiram, who married Hettie Dermond and has a daughter, Myrtle; Philip Melanethon.

John Milton, eldest son of George Mahlon and Mary M. (Collom) Lutz, was born in Three Tuns, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of West Philadelphia and Hestonville, and during his youth assisted his father in his meat market. After leaving school he continued in his father's employ, becoming familiar with every detail, and so well qualified was he that in 1882, on the removal of his father to Philadelphia, John M. became his business successor. From 1882 until January 1, 1899, he was successfully engaged in the meat business in Upper Darby township. On the latter date he sold out. Later he became one of the organ-

izers of what is now the Clifton Heights National Bank, being named in the charter with other leading men of the county, and he is now its president, the successor of Mr. Henry T. Kent, its first president. He is also president of the West Philadelphia Bank, No. 36 South Fifty-second street.

Mr. Lutz is a Republican in politics, and has given much of his time to the public service. For thirty years he served on the school board of Upper Darby township; was seven years its treasurer, and thirteen years secretary of the board. In 1905 he was elected director of the poor for Delaware county, serving two years. In 1907 he was elected to the State Legislature, serving with credit one term. He has been for seven years chairman of the executive committee of Delaware county. Mr. Lutz is a member of the Baptist church, and of several of the fraternal societies of the county, among them being the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter, commandery of Knights Templar, and to the Mystic Shrine, and the Odd Fellows order.

Mr. Lutz married, April 25, 1883, Mary Jane, daughter of Patrick and Esther (Chambers) Dermond; children: Lavina M., Howard M., and Mary M. The family resides on the Westchester road, between Llanerch and the Sixty-ninth street terminal, the old homestead.

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On the north side of the Baltimore Pike, between Morton and BOWERS Swarthmore, is situated the beautiful old home of the late Mrs. P. Pemberton Morris, who purchased it from Mrs. Henry Ogden in 1893. It contains about ten acres, is one of the best known places in Delaware county and is remarkable for its fine old trees. It is now owned by Mrs. Morris' daughter, Miss Virginia Roberts Bowers, whose city residence is at No. 1818 Pine street, Philadelphia.

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Among the well known and enterprising dairymen and fruit growers of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is Lewis H. Bond, whose family has been active in this field for a number of generations. Harmon B. Bond, his grandfather, was born in Frazer, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and died there at the age of eighty-one years. His business activities were of a threefold nature, as he was occupied as a miller, a farmer and a dairyman. He was a strong supporter of the Republican party, and an earnest member of the Episcopal church. He married Martha J. Gray, and had children: Benjamin J. (see forward); Harmon B., and Sarah J., who married William Rogers.

Benjamin J., son of Harmon B. and Martha J. (Gray) Bond, was born in Frazer, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1830, and died in June, 1913. He was the owner of one hundred and ten acres of land in Chester county, which he cultivated for general farming and dairy purposes. In political matters he was a Republican, and in religious, an Episcopalian. He married Margaret, daughter of Charles and Margaret Jane Coulter, and had children, all now living, as follows: Harmon, Darlington; Lewis H. (see forward); Winfield, Harvey, Martha, William.

Lewis H., son of Benjamin J. and Margaret (Coulter) Bond, was born in Frazer, Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1859. He attended the public schools of his native township, receiving what was then considered a sound, practical education. Even while he attended school his spare time was devoted to assisting his father in the labors of the farm, and upon the completion of his education all of his time was devoted to such occupations. He became thoroughly familiar with all the details of farm and dairy work, and at

the age of twenty-one years, established himself independently. Then for a period of twenty-eight years he conducted a dairy successfully at Philadelphia. In June, 1910, he purchased fifty-eight acres of land at Newtown Square, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, this property having been known as the Pratt farm since the days of William Penn. The house still standing on it was erected in 1735. Mr. Bond has become greatly interested in fruit culture, and has set out several hundred young peach trees; he will undoubtedly have one of the finest peach orchards, in the course of time, in this region.

Mr. Bond married, in 1888, Emma J., daughter of Joseph Frame, of West Chester, Pennsylvania. They have one child: Harvey, born in February, 1889. He received a fine education in the Philadelphia schools, and is now a motorcycle mechanic.

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Edward Nathan Grimm Davis, one of the younger generation of DAVIS business men who have done so much to increase the prosperity of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a worthy representative of the Davis family, which has been noted for some generations for the business acumen displayed by its members.

Edward Davis, his grandfather, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and was active in the agricultural circles of that section of the country. He married Drucilla Gardner, and had children: William Thomas (see forward); Susanna R., deceased; Henry G., deceased; Kezia G.; George L., deceased; Edith A., Hannah T., deceased.

William Thomas, son of Edward and Drucilla (Gardner) Davis, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1830. His early education was acquired in his native township in the public schools, and this was supplemented by a course in the boarding school of Jonathan Gause, at Greenwood, Chester county. He then returned to the farm of his father and assisted in its management until the death of his father, which occurred in 1854. He continued farming for about eighteen months, then engaged in the cattle droving business. In 1856 he rented the Grubb farm, consisting of about two hundred acres in Chester county, and managed this very successfully until 1866, when he disposed of his interest. He removed to Newtown Square, where he carried on his business as a drover for the period of one year, then bought a hotel, which he conducted personally until 1897, and of which he is still the proprietor, although it is under other management. Another line of business with which he was successfully identified was that of auctioneering, and he still carried on his business as a drover. He is indeed a man of many sided business ability. He retired from active business pursuits in 1897 and erected the handsome residence in which he now lives, this being equipped with every modern convenience. In addition he is the owner of thirty-seven acres of land in Newtown township. In politics Mr. Davis is a Republican, and has very ably filled the office of supervisor, and has also acted for one term as auditor. Mr. Davis married, in 1879, Sarah J., a daughter of John and Hannah (Thomas) Kirk. They have had one son.

Edward Nathan Grimm, son of William Thomas and Sarah J. (Kirk) Davis, was born in Newtown Square, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1880. He was the recipient of a very comprehensive education, this consisting of attendance first at the public schools of Newtown Square, then at West Chester, next the St. Luke's School at Bustleton, and lastly two years were spent at Swarthmore College. For about seven years Mr. Davis was engaged in the lumber and coal business. Having become interested in the real estate business, he established himself as a real estate broker, with the usual

side lines, and is now successfully identified with that. Like his father, he supports the Republican party, and for the past eight years he has been a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons. He and his wife attend services at the Episcopal church.

Mr. Davis married, in 1906, Amelia, a daughter of Horatio Lavender. They have two children: Elizabeth L., born in 1908, and William Thomas, born in 1911.

**BARKER** The Barker family, of which Henry S. Barker, of Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a representative, came to this country originally in the early Colonial days, from England. Owing to loss of records from various causes, it is not possible to trace the family in the mother country, but in America the ancestral line is as follows, after their settlement in Massachusetts:

(I) Richard Barker, the immigrant ancestor.

(II) Stephen, son of Richard Barker.

(III) Ebenezer, son of Stephen Barker.

(IV) Asa, son of Ebenezer Barker, married a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Pierce, whose brother, Governor Benjamin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was the father of Franklin Pierce, president of the United States.

(V) Asa, son of Asa and —— (Pierce) Barker, was a stonemason and blacksmith. He lived in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, until about 1812, at which time he removed to Tyngsboro, Massachusetts. He married (first) Sarah Fester, (second) Anna Jones.

(VI) Charles, son of Asa and Anna (Jones) Barker, removed to Philadelphia about 1856 in order to look after the interests of the granite quarries which he, as a member of the firm of H. Barker & Brothers, was operating at Quincy, Massachusetts. This firm supplied the granite for many noted structures in Philadelphia, among them being the Masonic Temple and the Ridgway Library. Mr. Barker died in the fall of 1888 in Philadelphia, and the following year his widow removed to Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where she died in 1907 at the age of eighty-seven years. Mr. Barker married Christiana Hallstrom, who was born in Massachusetts. She was the daughter of a Swedish sea captain, Jonas Hallstrom, who was wrecked on the coast of Massachusetts. Children: Helen Maria, widow of Gideon A. Rider, lives in Ardmore, Pennsylvania; Charles Augustus, in Ardmore; William Henry, see forward; Albert, in Moylan, Pennsylvania.

(VII) William Henry, son of Charles and Christiana (Hallstrom) Barker, was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, November 13, 1847, and was a young lad when his parents removed to Philadelphia. He was educated in the schools of that city, and when he entered upon his business career it was with William Sellers & Co., whom he left in order to form a connection with the old firm of McNichols, contractors. Subsequently he became associated with his father in the granite business, and has been identified with this since that time. Many of the most beautiful mausoleums and monuments have been erected under his personal supervision, and his ideas have been highly commended by those best competent to judge of such matters. Since 1889 he has resided in Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where, in 1896, he erected the Barker building, one of the largest in the town. He is prominent in the public affairs of the community, giving his political allegiance to the Democratic party. He served as the first burgess of Lansdowne in 1893, was re-elected at the expiration of his term of office and, in 1911, was appointed a member of the council to fill an unexpired term. Mr. Barker married Emily

Shurtleff, born in Philadelphia, October 29, 1847 (see Shurtleff). Children: Emily Shurtleff, married William J. Muth and lives in Lansdowne; William Shurtleff, lives in East Orange, New Jersey, where he is connected with the Public Service Corporation; Henry S., see forward.

(VIII) Henry S., son of William Henry and Emily (Shurtleff) Barker, was born in Philadelphia, January 28, 1880. His education, which was an excellent and thorough one, was received in the Friends' school in Philadelphia, and upon its completion in 1896 he established himself in business in Lansdowne as a general job printer and continued this successfully until 1902, in which year he transferred his business to Philadelphia and carried it on in that city for the next ten years. He then abandoned printing interests for the most part, and returned to Lansdowne, where he engaged in the real estate business with which he has since been identified. Since 1900 he has published the city directories for Lansdowne. In political matters Mr. Barker is an Independent, having the courage of his convictions, and preferring to do his own thinking, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Barker married, 1901, Anna Pearson, born in Philadelphia, a daughter of Abram G. and Sarah (Williamson) Powell, and they have had children: Henry Shurtleff Jr., born October 4, 1902, and Margaret Powell, born November 12, 1904.

(The Shurtleff Line).

(I) William Shurtleff was born in England, May 16, 1624, and came to New England at a very tender age. He is known to have been bound out as an apprentice to a carpenter, commencing May 16, 1634. He grew to maturity in the Plymouth colony and his name appears in many early records as among the officers of the colony. He is thought to have removed to Marshfield about 1660, where he resided until his death, June 23, 1666, at which time he was possessed of much real estate. He married Elizabeth Lettice and had children: William; Thomas; and Abiel, see forward.

(II) Abiel, posthumous child of William Shurtleff, was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, in June, 1666, and died October 28, 1732. He was a "housewright" by trade, well known in his profession, and built many churches. The greater part of his life was spent at Plymouth, where he was a useful citizen, and where he held a number of public offices. Late in life he removed to Plympton, Massachusetts, and his wife died six years after they had taken up their residence there. Mr. Shurtleff was a paralytic for many years and, at about the age of fifty years was stricken with palsy, which confined him to his bed for the greater part of the time. He was the father of children: James; Elizabeth; Lydia; David; Hannah; John; Benjamin; William, see forward; Joseph; Abiel, Jr.

(III) William, son of Abiel Shurtleff, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, September 8, 1713, and died in Carver, Massachusetts, December 15, 1802. He married, in Plympton, Massachusetts, Deborah Ransom, and had children: Lydia; Ebenezer, see forward; Peter; Sarah; William; Anna; John; Isaac; Robert; Deborah; Priscilla.

(IV) Ebenezer, son of William and Deborah (Ransom) Shurtleff, was born in Plympton, Massachusetts, June 5, 1736, and died in Plymouth, April 25, 1776. In 1756 he served as a private under Lieutenant Nathaniel Cook, Major Moses Deshon's company, Colonel Joseph Thatcher's regiment, raised for the intended expedition against Crown Point under John Winslow, commander-in-chief. In 1759 he was a private in Captain Sylvester Richmond's company, Third Regiment of Massachusetts provincials. He died of smallpox at his own home. He married, in Plympton, Mary Pratt and had chil-

dren: Joseph; Asaph, see forward; Mary; Sarah; William; Ebenezer; Isaac.

(V) Asaph, or Asa, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Pratt) Shurtleff, was born in Plympton (now Carver), Massachusetts, June 30, 1763, and died in Philadelphia, January 14, 1806. He served in Captain Calvin Partridge's company, Colonel Josiah Quincy's regiment, marching July 30, 1778, and being discharged September 13, 1778. He also served as a private in Captain Edwin Sparrow's company, Colonel Nathan Taylor's regiment, having enlisted July 11, 1779, for a term of six months. He married in Philadelphia, May 10, 1787, Elizabeth Foster. Children: William, see forward, and John.

(VI) William, son of Asaph and Elizabeth (Foster) Shurtleff, was born in Philadelphia, November 23, 1789, and died at sea, April 5, 1824. He was the captain of the brig "Commodore Porter," and died on a return voyage from Liverpool. He married in Philadelphia, June 26, 1812, Margaret Connelly, and had children: Elizabeth; John; William Foster; Henry Connelly, see forward; Asa Foster.

(VII) Henry Connelly, son of William and Margaret (Connelly) Shurtleff, was born in Philadelphia, August 21, 1820, and died July 21, 1895. At the time of his death he was the oldest funeral director in West Philadelphia, having been established in this business since 1842. He was a school director for a number of years, and he and his wife were members of the Ashbury Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, April 4, 1844, Caroline Garnett, who was always a social leader in West Philadelphia, and who died June 20, 1897. Children: Mary Ella, died unmarried; Margaret, now deceased, married George Barton; Emily, married W. H. Barker; Henry, Harriet and William, now deceased; Charles, who resides in Lansdowne, married Hannah S. Wolfenden; Leslie and Walter, deceased; Henry Connelly, secretary and treasurer of the St. Petersburg Transportation Company, and a director in the Boca Ceiga Boat Company, St. Petersburg Electric Light and Power Company, and several others. He lives in West Philadelphia.

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In 1682 a number of Palatine families left their homes in Germany many for America. After William Penn had, in 1676, obtained a grant of territory from the Crown of England, now forming the state of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of making it into a refuge for his persecuted co-religionists in England, he invited all peoples suffering for their religious and political beliefs to make their home in the province of which he was feudal proprietor, made so by an act of parliament, in lieu of paying him sixteen thousand pounds due him by the government on his father's estate. Almost immediately after the charter was granted him he shipped across the Atlantic many families of Quakers. Finding that they were happy in their isolation and readily became accustomed to the wilderness and its ways, he issued broadcast over Europe invitations to join the Quakers and help them build it up. The invitation was eagerly accepted by people of many religions, or of diverse faiths, and a tide of immigration set in from Germany. Among the men who emigrated was Henry Eagle, and he landed in Pennsylvania about 1682. He had been a farmer in Germany, and at once set about clearing land whereon to sow grain and plant Indian corn, until that time an unknown product to him. It is thought that he brought his wife, and, perhaps, children with him. He erected a stout log house, for in common with all arriving Europeans, he distrusted the Indians. However, in 1683, William Penn had an interview with the real owners of the soil, despite his royal charter from James II., at Shakumaxon, and concluded a treaty of lasting friendship with them, by which the colony in its infancy escaped the raids and mas-

sacres which befell other colonies. The farm that Henry Eagle first cleared, and on which he lived and died, was located in what is known as Cone-wago, now in Adams county, Pennsylvania. Later he replaced the rude log house with a more commodious one, which was burned in 1734, and with it many of the early and valuable records of the family. The family lived on the site, in another and handsomer house, for generations. Among the sons of Henry Eagle was Henry, of whom further.

(II) Henry (2) Eagle, son of Henry (1) Eagle, the Palatine emigrant, was born in the family homestead. He was a product of his time. Soon after his birth the Indians woke up to what they were pleased to call a sense of their wrongs from the white men, and during his childhood and boyhood he was daily endangered by the wily red men. He became an expert scout and Indian fighter, and joined the forces of Sir Jeffrey Amherst when he was opposing the French. He moved later in life to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and there died. Among his children was Dominick, of whom further.

(III) Dominick Eagle, son of Henry Eagle, was born in Lancaster county. Like his forbears he was a farmer and a member of the Lutheran church; later he became a Catholic. He moved to Donegal Springs, finally retired, and died at Maytown, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1829, aged ninety-eight. He was a valiant soldier in the war of the revolution, and was buried at Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, with military honors. He was internal revenue collector, making a splendid officer, and was probably a Federal. His wife was Mrs. Anna Poorman; she died April 7, 1840, aged eighty years. Among his sons was Henry, of whom further.

(IV) Henry (3) Eagle, son of Dominick Eagle, was born on his father's farm in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1784; buried at Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, aged seventy-six. He was a farmer and a large land owner, a prominent and influential man. He and his wife were Roman Catholics, and he was quite a sportsman, being particularly devoted to fine horses. He married Anna Mary Felix, the daughter of a descendant of the Palatines; she died December 17, 1864, aged seventy-seven; her mother, Mary M. Felix, died February 2, 1819, aged eighty. Among their children was Jerome, of whom further.

(V) Jerome Eagle, son of Henry (3) and Anna Mary (Felix) Eagle, was born November 20, 1818, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1900, in Philadelphia, and with his wife is buried in the Cathedral cemetery. He was reared on the Eagle homestead; in 1837 he went to Philadelphia and engaged as a salesman with a mercantile house. He, by close attention to his duties, however humble and exacting, finally was made partner in the firm of Robert Ewing and Company, and later in Eagle, Elliott and Company, located on Front and Chestnut streets. He continued there until 1862, when he retired. He and his wife were members of the St. James Roman Catholic Church. He married Mary Ann T. Quinn, born November 18, 1818, in Philadelphia, and died there in 1900. She was the daughter of Barnard and Catherine (Gibbons) Quinn. Barnard Quinn was the son of Edward Quinn, born in New Orleans, April 6, 1734, many years before the Louisiana Purchase, and who died in New Orleans in 1807, aged sixty-three. His wife, Jane, died August 16, 1824, aged seventy-three. Barnard moved north about 1813, after having taken part in the battle of New Orleans. He located in Philadelphia, and here married Catherine Gibbons, born in Virginia, a distant relative, or connection, of Martha Custis Washington, wife of the first president of the United States. Catherine Ann Gibbons was the daughter of \_\_\_\_\_ and Catherine (Custis) Gibbons. Mr. Quinn had been a merchant in New Orleans and continued in the same line in Philadelphia,

at Second and Spruce streets. He retired from business and died in 1860, aged seventy-five. He was originally a Presbyterian in faith, but in 1844 he accepted that of the Roman Catholic church; his wife, however, remained a Protestant, and died before his conversion. She died February 24, 1836, aged forty-three. Children of Jerome and Mary A. T. (Quinn) Eagle: 1. Cecelia, died young. 2. Edward, died aged twelve years. 3. Louis J., of whom further. 4. Jerome B., a jeweler of Knoxville, Tennessee, where he died in 1900, aged fifty-one. 5. Charles, died in 1901, aged forty-eight, in Philadelphia, an officer in the United States navy for twenty-seven years, in paymaster's department. 6. Kate, died aged fifteen. 7. Gertrude, married Henry W. Town, died November 5, 1898, aged forty-seven years, in Philadelphia. 8. Died unnamed. 9. Died unnamed.

(VI) Louis J. Eagle, son of Jerome and Mary A. T. (Quinn) Eagle, was born July 27, 1849, in Philadelphia. He received his preparatory education in the public schools, and then attended the St. Francis College, from which he graduated in 1866. Immediately before the close of the civil war he joined the national guard at Philadelphia, and is still a member of the Second Pennsylvania National Guard; served as first lieutenant until 1878, and is now on the retired list. After leaving college he studied telegraphy, and on gaining a practical knowledge was employed by the Reading railroad. While he was still telegrapher he applied himself to learning the florists' business. In 1869 he opened a place for himself at Belmont, West Philadelphia, and erected four green houses. He continued to enlarge his business to meet the demand made upon him by an appreciative public, until he finally had ten, all of the most modern design. He remained in this work for many years, at the same location, or until 1886, at times employing six or eight men in both the wholesale and retail departments. In 1887 he retired to accept the position as receiving teller in the United States treasury in Philadelphia, which he held for four years. This he resigned to accept the managership of the National Automatic Machine Company of New York, and has since retired from this. In 1898 he moved to Lansdowne, purchased a home on Rigby avenue, and now resides on Elberon avenue. In 1903 he was elected fire marshal, of Lansdowne, which place he still holds, and is now assistant state fire marshal, having been appointed to the place in 1912. Among Mr. Eagle's most cherished possessions is a Bible, a family heirloom, descending to him through the Quinn family. It is two and a half by one and a half feet, and is six inches thick, and has been in the family for over two centuries. Than Mr. Eagle there is no more highly esteemed man in Lansdowne. His intellectual attainments, education, culture and varied experiences make him delightful to meet. He is a staunch Republican; he is and his wife was a Roman Catholic. He married, in 1883, Ella C. McConnell, born in Philadelphia, a daughter of Alexander McConnell, a prominent and wealthy soap manufacturer, she died June 21, 1910. Children: 1. Mary, married H. L. Van Wyck, of New York City. 2. Agnes, at home. 3. Gertrude. 4. Louis J. Jr., a carpenter. 5. Helen. 6. Josephine. 7. Aloysius. 8. Francis. 9. Beatrice.

From the mountains of Wales came Daniel Hibberd about 1682,

HIBBERD settling in the Province of Pennsylvania, where he first obtained a tract of fifty acres of land suitable for farming purposes. He came in the capacity of a servant, thus securing the fifty acres offered by Penn to all those who came in the services of others. In 8 mo., 1697, he married Rachel Bonsall, daughter of Richard and Mary Bonsall of Darby, and took up his residence in that locality. Children: 1. Mary, born 5 mo. 22, 1698, mar-

ried John David, of Radnor, in 1718. 2. Aaron, born 2 mo. 1, 1700, married Elizabeth ——. 3. Moses, born 2 mo. 14, 1702, died 1762; married Sarah Bradshaw in 1732. 4. Phoebe, born 12 mo. 28, 1703. 5. Hannah, married in 1729, Thomas Hall, of Philadelphia. 6. Martha, married Joseph Lees, of Darby, license dated March 19, 1730. 7. Rachel, married John Pearson, of Darby, license dated July 30, 1735.

(I) Josiah Hibberd, believed to have been a brother to Daniel Hibberd, held residence in Darby in 1692. His marriage to Ann Bonsall, the ceremony being performed on 9 mo. 9, 1698, by John Blunston, Esquire, was the culmination of a courtship vigorously opposed by Richard Bonsall, father of the wife of Daniel Hibberd. Because of the old Friends' ruling, which would not permit marriages to be solemnized in meeting without the consent of the parents of the contracting parties, the union was accomplished by an official dignitary. Josiah Hibberd's name appears frequently upon the records of the day, once when on 10 mo. 7, 1692, he purchased one hundred acres of land near Fernwood from Anthony Morgan, conveying the same to Josiah Fearne, on 3 mo. 1, 1711; again as the purchaser of two hundred and fifty acres of land west of Kellyville on June 30, 1710; and once more when he bought five hundred acres in Willistown from Martha Barker, of London, by deeds of lease and release, dated May 16 and 17, 1722. He died intestate 6 mo. 16, 1744, conveying most of his lands to his sons, John and Benjamin. Children: 1. John, born 11 mo. 18, 1699, died 9 mo. 25, 1766; married (first) Deborah Lewis, (second) Mary Mendenhall and (third) Margaret Havard. 2. Joseph (of further mention). 3. Josiah, born 7 mo. 28, 1702, died 11 mo. 13, 1727-1728, unmarried. 4. Abraham, born 9 mo. 28, 1703, died unmarried. 5. Mary, born 6 mo. 29, 1705, died 12 mo. 1782, married Benjamin Lobb. 6. Benjamin, born 2 mo. 27, 1707, died 1783, married Phoebe Sharpless. 7. Elizabeth, born 12 mo. 11, 1708-1709, died 3 mo. 19, 1739, unmarried. 8. Sarah, born 3 mo. 19, 1711, died 2 mo. 24, 1795, married Samuel Garrett. 9. Isaac, born 1 mo. 16, 1712-1713, died about 1797, married Mary Lownes. 10. Ann, born 3 mo. 12, 1715, married John Ash of Darby in 1744. 11. Jacob, born 2 mo. 21, 1718, died 1750, married Jane Garrett. Child: Esther, married her cousin, Isaac Lobb, in 1762.

(II) Joseph, son of Josiah and Ann (Bonsall) Hibberd, was born 11 mo. 20, 1700, died 6 mo. 11, 1737. He married (first) 8 mo. 16, 1723, at Darby Meeting, Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah and Sarah Fearne, who died at the birth of a daughter, 1 mo. 11, 1725-1726; (second) 11 mo. 26, 1731, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Garrett, of Darby, who married again in 1756, her second husband being Stephen Hoopes, of Westtown. Child of Joseph and Elizabeth (Fearne) Hibberd: Elizabeth, born 12 mo. 20, 1725, married Benjamin Bonsall. Children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Garrett) Hibberd: Hezekiah (of further mention) and Mary, died 5 mo. 18, 1742.

(III) Hezekiah, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Garrett) Hibberd, was born in Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 7 mo. 28, 1735, buried in Darby Meeting churchyard, 4 mo. 1, 1806. He married Mary Holloway, born in Newton township, now Camden county, New Jersey, December 16, 1733, died in Darby 1 mo. 8, 1795, daughter of Tobias and Mary (Griscom) Holloway, the former coming from Bristol, England, in 1714, and being married in New Jersey in 1732. For several years Hezekiah Hibberd and his wife were residents of Philadelphia, but in 1778 moved to Darby. Children: 1. Hezekiah, born 1761, died aged four years. 2. John, born 10 mo. 14, 1763, died 6 mo. 1, 1790, married Rebecca Davis. 3. Joseph (of further mention). 4. Elizabeth, born 1 mo. 26, 1773, believed to have died unmarried.

(IV) Joseph, son of Hezekiah and Mary (Holloway) Hibberd, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 5 mo. 12, 1765. He was a large land owner, a

successful farmer and a life-long resident of Darby; his wife, Hannah, born 3 mo. 13, 1771, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Hinde) Bonsall, whom he married at Darby Meeting, 12 mo. 9, 1790, likewise being a native of that place. Children: 1. John (of further mention). 2. Joseph, married Emily, daughter of Samuel Levis, of Upper Darby; children: Samuel Levis, William and Margaret. Samuel Levis Hibberd was born in Upper Darby on 4 mo. 13, 1835, and lived on the old homestead until he attained man's estate, obtaining his education in the public schools. Until 1880 he was a farmer, abandoning agricultural pursuits in that year and taking up residence in Lansdowne. He married in Chicago, Illinois, 6 mo. 1, 1862, Novella R., daughter of Dr. A. E. and Martha M. (Sloan) Small. Children: Talbot L., born 5 mo. 5, 1864, married Elizabeth Webb and has children: Harriet, Novella and Levis; Sloan E., born 2 mo. 2, 1867; Emily L., born 7 mo. 11, 1877; Samuel L. (2), born 2 mo. 14, 1880. 3. Elizabeth, married 12 mo. 7, 1820, Abram Powell, of Upper Darby. 4. Hannah, married Charles Garrett, 3 mo. 14, 1811. 5. Rebecca, married Thomas Powell.

(V) John, son of Joseph and Hannah (Bonsall) Hibberd, was born at the Hibberd homestead in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, 3 mo. 22, 1796, died in Philadelphia, on Fortieth street, near Market, 1 mo. 23, 1866. He became a prosperous farmer, owning considerable land, his home being on the Baltimore pike at what is known as the Charles Kelly homestead. He continued his agricultural activites until about 1853, when he sold his farm property and moved to Philadelphia, where both he and his wife died. They were both members of the Society of Friends. He married, 11 mo. 17, 1825, at Springfield Meeting, Henrietta, born in Springfield, 5 mo. 15, 1805, died 5 mo. 21, 1885, daughter of John, born 3 mo. 19, 1767, died 5 mo. 11, 1839, and Mary Levis, born 6 mo. 20, 1778, died 8 mo. 28, 1827. Children of John and Henrietta Hibberd: 1. John L., born 12 mo. 14, 1827, died 6 mo. 25, 1867, married, 9 mo. 8, 1855, Elizabeth Parry; a veteran of the civil war. He had one child Hannah. 2. Joseph H., born 7 mo. 11, 1829, died 2 mo. 15, 1879, a veteran of the civil war, died unmarried. 3. Abraham B., born 7 mo. 13, 1831, died in Philadelphia, 3 mo., 1891, retired; married Mary, daughter of John Entriken. 4. Samuel Hezekiah (of whom further). 5. Hannah B., born 8 mo. 22, 1835, married Thomas Reed and died in Marple township, Delaware county, December 24, 1909. 6. Thomas Henry, born 10 mo. 4, 1837, died in Philadelphia, at his mother's home, unmarried, 12 mo. 15, 1875; a veteran of the civil war.

(VI) Samuel Hezekiah, son of John and Henrietta (Levis) Hibberd, was born in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 7 mo. 3 da., 1833. He was educated in the schools of Haverford township and spent his early life at the home farm. After his marriage he moved to a farm of seventy acres owned by his father-in-law and also managed an adjoining farm, making a tract of two hundred acres under his immediate charge. At the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Hibberd purchased the property from the heirs and there continued a successful farmer until 1897, when he retired from active life. He sold his farm to John P. Lathrop, a contractor and builder, reserving, however, five acres on which he built a good stone residence, which is yet his home. The stone and sand used in the construction of his home came from his own land, a stone quarry and sand bank being among the valuable features of the property. From youth Mr. Hibberd has been active in the Hicksite Society of Friends, is now treasurer of Merion Preparative Meeting and an elder of both Haverford and Merion Meetings. In politics he was for many years a Republican, but has shaken off party allegiance and is independent in his political action.

He married, in Philadelphia, 12 mo. 19, 1860, Margaret Jones Cooper, born 8 mo. 19, 1837, died 12 mo. 21, 1902, daughter of Townsend, a farmer and carpenter, and Mary R. (Lukens) Cooper. Townsend Cooper was a son of Joseph and Sarah (Townsend) Cooper; Mary R. Lukens, a daughter of Levi and Mary Lukens, of Haverford. Children: 1. Mary Lukens, born 1 mo. 26, 1864; she married George C. Dickinson. He died May 22, 1911. 2. John Henry, born 6 mo. 17, 1867. He married Sarah L. Hagey.

**McEWEN** It is given to few men to live as long and useful a life as has been vouchsafed by Providence to William McEwen, the highly interesting nonagenarian resident of Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Within eight years of rounding out his century on this earth, he is to-day (1913) a hearty, healthy man, enjoying full possession of his mental faculties and physical strength, is able to converse on any topic of general interest, and to pursue his vocation if it so pleases him. He descends from an ancient and long lived family of Londonderry, Ireland, the members of which have for centuries been law-abiding, God-fearing subjects of the English Crown. The McEwen family has been established in that stronghold of Protestantism, Londonderry, for many generations; the members thereof have upheld the faith of their fathers in strain and stress, have given their allegiance to the King of England, and have contributed by their moral, physical and financial support to the growth of their country, their birth place and their church. They have become an integral part of the body politic and economic.

(I) Andrew Crawford McEwen was born in Londonderry, Ireland, about 1770, and died in 1851, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at the age of eighty, soon after he joined his son, William McEwen, in this country. Both he and his wife are buried at Fourth and Race streets, Philadelphia. He was educated in the schools of his native place, being studious and eager for knowledge, he readily assimilated all information that was offered him, either in school or by independent reading. He was an omnivorous reader, in consequence of which, by comparison, he was able to outline the future trend of events, which made him regarded as a kind of prophet by his fellow townsmen. Always active, energetic, generous and kind there was not a man in Londonderry, of whatever station in life, who received a greater respect from the public than he. He was a clear thinker; a member of the Protestant Episcopal church when it was dangerous to admit it. Being an expert shoemaker his shop was much visited by the quality in search of foot wear that coincided to their ideas of the fashion. In this way he came in contact with men, and women, who were above his station in life, but none refused him their respect, and many heeded his words of wisdom, to their great benefit. Naturally he was an Orangeman, and led that party to more than one victory. He was an authority on the Bible, making it, during the latter years of his life, his one study. At the age of eighty he gave up his business and emigrated to the United States, to join his children, who had preceded him. He was enabled to appreciate all that had been accomplished by them in the new country, before his death, and great was his pleasure in contemplating it. He married, in Londonderry, Susanna Laughlin, the daughter of a neighbor. Like her husband she came of Protestant stock, and was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church until the day of her death, which occurred a few years after her husband's, at the home of her son, William McEwen. She is interred beside her husband. Children: 1. Ann, born in Londonderry, Ireland, married Steele, died at Carakeel, Pennsylvania. 2. James, born in London-

derry, died in New York city. 3. Andrew, born in Londonderry, died in Philadelphia, a shoemaker. 4. Mary Jane, born in Londonderry, married William Clemens, died in Philadelphia. 5. William, of whom further.

(II) William McEwen, son of Andrew Crawford and Susanna (Laughlin) McEwen, was born March 8, 1821, in Londonderry, Ireland, in the family home, and is at this time (1913) ninety-two years old. He received his education in his native place, and being of a quick mind easily absorbed all that was taught him and demanded more. Like his father, he was studious and anxious for knowledge and he learned a great deal missed by the average youth in the time allotted for study. On leaving school he at once began to learn the painter's trade, and by applying himself with the same assiduous care with which he attended school, he soon mastered it thoroughly. He worked at it until 1848, when, at the age of twenty-seven, wishing to better his condition and advance more rapidly than was possible under the existing conditions in Londonderry, he decided to emigrate to the United States. He accordingly sailed from London that year, landed in Philadelphia, and there located. Looking over the field, he decided to specialize along one line of painting, and his choice fell on that of graining, in which he was artistically expert, as the most lucrative branch of the business. He established a shop and had a phenomenal success from the beginning. He continued in this line of endeavor for about fifty-five years, retiring ten years ago from active participation in the affairs of life. Even to-day, when he is ninety-two years old, he is frequently called upon to do work that requires a deft touch, an experienced eye and a keen appreciation of the beauty of the wood that is to be faithfully imitated. He invariably accepts the commission to prove that his hand has not lost its cunning, his eye its clear sight, and that his artistic sense is still predominant. He is known far and wide as one of the best, if not the best, grainers in Southwestern Pennsylvania. When the Pennsylvania state fair was held in Pittsburgh in 1856, he received a medal for the beauty of his work. So great is the respect of the trade for him that he was presented with a memorial by the Grainers Association of Philadelphia for the work he had accomplished for that organization while its president in the seventies. In 1893 he moved from Philadelphia to Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he erected a comfortable house at 29 East Stratford avenue, and has since made his home. When he was past eighty years old the desire seized him to visit the place of his birth and the scenes of his childhood, youth and young manhood, and he made the journey to Londonderry, Ireland. He stood in the old shop where he had learned his trade, just fifty years and one month after leaving it for a foreign country. Memories, pleasant and unpleasant, crowded upon him, and at last he turned away, contented that he had so chosen. He is a remarkable man, not only for his wise old age, but for his superior intelligence, his store of learning and varied experience, his having lived through a history making epoch in the land of his adoption, and his knowledge gained through long years of diligent reading. He is an interesting and edifying conversationalist, and has a vast fund of anecdote and historical data that was gained first hand. He is abreast of the times on all political, religious, economic and social questions, and with his past experiences and observations he is able to deduce correct conclusions with an almost prophetic insight. Like the seer in Lochiel's Warning: "'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore; and coming events cast their shadows before." His is an ideal old age. After the fever and heat of the strife in Life's battle, he now rests in his own home, surrounded by his children, friends and a host of admiring acquaintances. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, as are the other members of his family. He married, in 1848, Elizabeth Evans, a native of Londonderry, daughter of William

Evans, of that place. She and three sisters came to the United States in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. McEwen are the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: 1. Susan, married Horatio T. Lavender, resides in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. 2. Fannie, unmarried, lives with father. 3. William A., employee of U. G. I., married Miss Swayne. 4. Martha, married Edwin Hetherington, resides in Lansdowne. The dead: 5. William Laughlin. 6. Martha, died young. 7. Mary Ann. 8. Died unnamed.

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**HARRIGAN** Of the first American born generation of his family, Dr. John W. Harrigan, of Darby and Collingdale, has in both professional and business life, achieved a success both satisfying and permanent. He is a grandson of John Harrigan, of County Tipperary, Ireland, who there lived and died, the head of a family.

(II) Rev. John F. Harrigan, son of John Harrigan, was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, died in Kensington, Philadelphia, aged sixty-five years. He was educated in private schools and at the University of Dublin, taking holy orders and becoming a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church. He continued in the ministry in Ireland until 1864, when he came to the United State, locating in Philadelphia. He was rector of the Frankford Episcopal Church for about eight years, when failing health compelled his retirement, his death occurring not long afterward. He was a cultured, earnest useful minister of the Gospel, and served well the cause of the church he loved. He married Margaret Welsh, who was born in Tipperary, died in Kensington, Pennsylvania. Children: Cornelius, deceased; Michael; Edward, deceased; John William, of whom further; Margaret, deceased; Julia, deceased; Isabella; Jennie, deceased; Rebecca and Lilly.

(III) Dr. John William Harrigan, son of Rev. John F. and Margaret (Welsh) Harrigan, was born in Groveville, New Jersey, July 4, 1866. He was educated in the public schools, graduating from Hunter Grammar School, Kensington, class of 1882. He entered Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1886, later entering the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated Doctor of Medicine, class of 1890. He then embarked in the retail drug business, establishing stores at different times at the following locations: Twentieth street, South Philadelphia; Twenty-sixth and Federal streets, Twenty-second and Wharton streets, Thirty-fourth and Wharton ton streets, Twenty-fifth and Christian streets, Fifty-sixth and Haverford streets, Philadelphia; and Wildwood, New Jersey. These stores he operated until an advantageous sale could be made, disposing of the last about 1908. His Wildwood store was built on an expensive corner lot, a square from both railroad stations, the building being a marvel of builder's perfection, with equipment and furnishings of modern expensive style.

In 1908, Dr. Harrigan promoted a large brick manufacturing plant at Glen Olden, Delaware county, that was incorporated under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania in 1909 as the Mink Company. The plant, valued at sixty thousand dollars, covers an area of sixteen acres. In 1911 he established his present business, Harrigan Darby Theatre, on Chester avenue, Darby, Pennsylvania, where he also conducts a prosperous modern drug store. Dr. Harrigan is a member of Keystone Lodge, No. 271, Free and Accepted Masons; University Chapter, No. 256, Royal Arch Masons; Corinthian Commandery, Knights Templar; Columbia Post, Order of Foresters; Shawnee Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, and Knights of the Mystic Chain, all of Philadelphia. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and in politics a Republican.

He married, May 17, 1887, Margaret Young, daughter of Thomas Young, a contractor of Philadelphia, now deceased, and his wife, Bess McBrine, born in county Antrim, Ireland, who died in Philadelphia, aged sixty-four years; children: Margaret, wife of Dr. Harrigan; Rebecca; John, a soldier of the Spanish-American war, now deceased, and Sarah. Children of Dr. J. W. and Margaret Harrigan: Bess, married Karl Muller, and resides in Darby; Myrtle, died in infancy; John William (2), died in infancy. The family home is in Collingdale, Delaware county.

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MALIN A lifelong resident of Delaware county, Mr. Levi Malin has been a worker since eleven years of age, when he began the accumulation of a fund that later amounted to a sum nearly sufficient to purchase his present farm of eighty-nine acres located at Broomall, in Marple township, Delaware county. From the poor boy with no assets but courage, energy and ambition, he has developed a character strong in its integrity and in worldly goods has acquired a competency.

Levi Malin is a grandson of Benedict Malin, and a son of Levi (1) Malin, the latter born in Delaware county, in 1811, died near the Rose Tree, in the same county, in 1856. He was a carpenter by trade and in politics a Whig. He married Elizabeth Pascall, born in Media, Pennsylvania, died in Springfield township, Delaware county, in 1862, daughter of Abraham Pascall, a farmer; children of Levi Malin: Phoebe, resides with her brother, Levi Malin; Hannah, married Elwood Jayness; Charlotta, twin with Hannah, died young; Levi (2), of whom further. Levi Malin and wife were members of the Society of Friends.

Levi (2), son of Levi (1) and Elizabeth (Pascall) Malin, was born near the Rose Tree, Upper Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1845. He attended public school and remained with his parents until eleven years of age, then began his career as a bread winner. He at first and for several years worked for a farmer at Edgmont, on the West Chester road—William Taylor. From there he went to a farm in Philadelphia county, remaining four years, then returning to Edgmont, where he spent two years. He then located in Springfield township on a farm rented from his uncle which he cultivated until 1889. He then rented the Thomas Powell farm in Springfield township for one year; then removed to Isaac Briggs' farm in Marple township, remaining two years. He had been prudent and economical in his business affairs, and after leaving the Briggs farm purchased his present farm, paying therefor from his savings the entire purchase price in cash, except the small balance of \$300. He has not confined his operations to the raising of crops, but has for the past five years dealt extensively in cattle, buying and selling, until he has reached a position where he farms not more for profit than for the pleasure of compelling the land to produce at his will. He is modern in his methods, uses the best of chemical fertilizers, and has his property in the finest of condition. He affiliated with the Republican party until 1912, but in the campaign of that year supported Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency. His standing in his community is high, and those who know him best and have watched his career from boyhood, respect him the more and rejoice in his success.

Mr. Malin married, March 25, 1889, Carrie Hurd Castle, born in Media, died at the farm in Marple, in 1904, daughter of John H. Castle, a carpenter. Mr. Malin has no children, and on his beautiful well kept farm is rounding out a life of honor and usefulness, his home being presided over by his maiden sister, Miss Phoebe Malin.

HIPPLE A prominent citizen of Broomall, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is William P. Hipple, who in addition to his extensive business interests here is an active participant in public affairs. He has served as clerk of the board of commissioners of Delaware county, has long been school director and at the present time is supervisor of Marple township.

His grandfather, Henry Hipple, was a native of Germany, and immigrated thence in company with his brothers, George and John, to America, settling in Pennsylvania. He was engaged in farming operations in Chester county until his demise, at the age of eighty-six years. He married Jane Garrett, a representative of an old Pennsylvania family, and to them were born the following children: Henry, George, Elijah, Jesse, Lawrence, Elizabeth, Margaret, Garrett and Sarah.

Henry Hipple, father of William P. Hipple, was born in Goshen, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1816, and passed to the life eternal on his farm in Marple township, Delaware county, this state, in December, 1878. He lived in Chester county until the age of twenty-two years, and then came to Marple township and purchased a farm in the vicinity of Cedar Grove, the same comprising 160 acres. He worked and improved his estate until it came to be one of the finest in this locality. Mr. Hipple was a Republican in his political faith, and the only office he ever held was that of school director. His wife was a devout member of the Society of Friends. His wife, Rachel Roberts in her girlhood, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and passed away in 1908, aged ninety-two years. She was a daughter of Amos and Mary (Ellis) Roberts, the former of whom was a farmer by occupation. The Roberts family consisted of the following children: William, Isaac, Joseph, Rachel, Lydia, Mary, Sarah and Jane, all of whom are now deceased. Issue of Henry and Rachel (Roberts) Hipple: Mary J. and Margaret, both deceased; Elizabeth, a resident of Media, this county; A. Retta, likewise a resident of Media; Harry L., resides on the old homestead farm in Marple township; and William P., of this sketch.

William P. Hipple, son of Henry and Rachel (Roberts) Hipple, was born on his father's farm in Marple township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1856. After completing the curriculum of the district schools of his native place, he was a student in the West Chester State Normal School for several terms. He initiated his independent career as a farmer, but in 1912 abandoned that line of work and located in Broomall, where he has since been local representative of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. In recent years he has become interested in other fire insurance companies and has money invested in a number of local business enterprises. His political allegiance is given without stint to the Republican party, in the local councils of which he is an important factor. For several years he gave efficient service as clerk of the board of commissioners of Delaware county and was elected in 1896 and served two terms as county commissioner, and he is now the popular incumbent of the office of supervisor of Marple township. He has been a member of the township school board, and in every respect is a loyal and public-spirited citizen, doing much to advance the prosperity of this section of the county. He is a valued and appreciative member of Newtown Square Grange, No. 1279, of which he was at one time overseer, and his wife is a member of the Friends Meeting at Newtown.

Mr. Hipple married, December 9, 1896, Miss Hanna M. Bartram, a native of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where her birth occurred in the year 1865. She is a daughter of William Bartram, born in Marple township, this county, March 21, 1830. Her grandfather, Samuel Bartram, was born in:

Delaware county in 1800. He was a farmer during his lifetime, and settled on what is still known as the old Bartram homestead, which was recently disposed of in a private sale. In 1826 was celebrated his marriage to Massey Pratt, who was born in Marple township, in 1800, and who was a daughter of Thomas and Hanna Pratt. The Bartram and Pratt estates adjoined and the latter was owned by members of the Pratt family for over two hundred years. Mr. and Mrs. Hippie are the parents of two sons: William Bartram, born February 19, 1899; and Henry, born May 1, 1901.

**OGLESBY** The Oglesby family of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is of recent Irish origin. Since settling in the United States the members have demonstrated their adaptability to a Republican form of government, and their appreciation of the same.

(I) Robert Oglesby, the founder of the American branch of the family, was born in Central Ireland in 1813, and emigrated to the United States in 1846, with his wife and two children. He located first in Philadelphia, and later moved to Leeperville, Pennsylvania, and became an employe in the James Campbell mill. He remained in this position for many years, but eventually retired and moved to Chester, Pennsylvania, where he died October 13, 1900, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. He was a consistent member of the Episcopal church; was highly esteemed by those who knew him and was a fine example of a patriotic American. He married, in Ireland, Ann J. Laffan, also of Ireland. She is still living (1913) and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Finnegan, of Chester. Children of Robert and Ann J. Oglesby: 1. Theresa, widow of Amos Knight, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 2. William J., of whom further. 3. Samuel, wholesale and retail baker, of Chester, Pennsylvania; lives at 206 Ninth street; married Mary Ella Rownly; he is a civil war veteran and saw much service during his enlistment. 4. James, a baker by trade; resides at 713 West Second street, Chester; married Margaret Jenkins. 5. Phillip Powell, a marble cutter; resides at the corner of Eighteenth street and Edgemont avenue, Chester; married Elizabeth Morrow. 6. George R., musician and piano maker; resides at 1307 Edgemont avenue, Chester; married Irene Pyle. 7. Harry, musician and teacher of piano in the Chester Conservatory of Music; resides at 1119 Edgemont avenue, Chester; married Annie Warren. 8. Mary, widow of Harry Finnegan; lives at 318 East Ninth street, Chester.

(II) William J. Oglesby, son of Robert and Ann J. (Laffan) Oglesby, was born in Central Ireland, February 28, 1844, and came with his parents from Ireland in 1846. He was educated in the common schools, and as a young man worked for T. Reany Sons and Archebold for three years, during which time he began to study music. While he was learning shipbuilding with the above mentioned firm he was one of many who assisted in building the "Sangamon Monitor," and was sent with the ship to Newport News, Virginia, and up the James river, where he remained until the vessel was finished. At the outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South he enlisted, July 1, 1862, as a private in Company K, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, W. B. Thatcher, captain; Richard M. Frame, colonel. He was discharged September 10, 1862, and re-enlisted July 1, 1863, in Company A, Thirty-seventh Regiment Volunteer Infantry; was discharged August 2, 1863, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. During his second enlistment he was under Captain W. Frick and Colonel John Trout. After 1863 he was engaged in work in the Chester shipyards. In 1868, with his brother, Samuel, he established a bakery at 214 East Ninth street, in Chester, and later enlarged the building to meet the increased

volume of business. In 1874 he was located in the bakery business at Seventh and Upland streets, Chester, where he remained for eighteen months, after which he removed to West Third street, where he bought and operated a retail and wholesale bakery and confectionery for nine and a half years, selling it September 29, 1885, to David Saylor. Mr. Oglesby retired for a time from business, but in 1890 he again entered the commercial world, and established a bakery at 313 Market street. He is an accomplished musician, and in 1874 he organized the Oglesby Band, which he taught and led. Since its organization it has been called upon to furnish music on many important occasions throughout the country. He is a staunch Republican, has served for fourteen years as common and select councilman and six years as city controller, and also takes an active part in politics, aiding his party in every way in his power. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Blue Lodge, No. 236, and Chapter No. 252. He is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and was married in that church by Rev. Henry Brown. He married, October 19, 1874, Jane Kenworthy, born in 1854, in Chester, Pennsylvania, daughter of Mathew and Elizabeth (Clark) Kenworthy, who were married in Chester, Pennsylvania, August, 1853, where he pursued the occupation of millwright. In 1854 he returned to England for a short visit and there died, leaving his young widow and infant daughter, Jane, in Chester. As a child of six years, Elizabeth (Clark) Kenworthy was among the wee flower girls who, on a bright June day in 1838, strewed flowers in the pathway of Victoria, the young queen of England, as she went to Westminster to be crowned. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Kenworthy married (second) James Gardner, March 3, 1868. He came from Ireland and was of Scotch-Irish descent; died December 31, 1903, his wife dying in 1892, at the age of sixty years. Children of Mrs. Oglesby's mother by second marriage: Mary, widow of J. Morris Chamberlain, of Chester, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, died in infancy. Children of William J. and Jane (Kenworthy) Oglesby: 1. Robert, born July 23, 1875; graduated from Chester High School in 1894; from Princeton in 1900; attended the law department in University of Pennsylvania one year, read law with Judge William B. Brownall in Chester for one year, and with A. B. Roney in Philadelphia, a year, after which he located in Chester, and also has an office in Philadelphia. Like his father, he is a gifted musician. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Chester Blue Lodge, No. 236, Chapter No. 252, and Commandery No. 26; also is a member of the Princeton Club of Philadelphia, the Springhaven Golf Club of Delaware county, the Alpha Boat Club of Chester, and the Musicians' Club. He has always taken a great interest in baseball and football and rowing. Rowed on U. P. crew year of 1901 varsity. 2. Samuel, born February 11, 1878; was educated in Chester public schools, attended the University of Pennsylvania for four years, and one year in the Philadelphia Dental College, from whence he graduated in 1902; he located in Chester and also has offices in Philadelphia. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Blue Lodge, No. 236; the Alpha Boat Club of Chester, and the Musicians' Club; he also played foot ball, base ball and rowed while at the University of Pennsylvania. 3. Charles, born August 6, 1880, died aged two years, seven months and five days. 4. Mary Elizabeth, born March 11, 1886, died July 17, 1887.

WOOD The immigrant progenitor of Owen J. Wood, of Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, came from England during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and before this country had gained its independence from the mother country. He located in Massachusetts, where he reared his family and eventually died. He was a son of

an English farmer and followed his father's occupation in the new world. The Massachusetts records give the names of many Woods who were soldiers from that colony in the revolutionary war, and it is supposed that Mr. Wood participated, with others of the name, in that glorious struggle for liberty. Among his children was Elisha, of whom further.

(II) Elisha, son of the English immigrant, was born in Massachusetts, and followed the family vocation, that of farming. He is known to have been in Keene, New Hampshire, and later he settled in Vermont, dying after he had passed the eightieth milestone of his life, in Taftsville, Vermont. Both he and his wife were members of the Adventist Church, and were actively interested in its welfare and the propagation of the faith. He married Mary Nay, probably of Vermont, who died in Chester, Vermont. Children, all of whom died in Vermont, were: 1. Elisha. 2. Russell. 3. James N., of whom further. 4. Lorenzo. 5. Julia. 6. Caroline. 7. Susan. 8. Elizabeth.

(III) James N., son of Elisha and Mary (Nay) Wood, was born in 1819, in Keene, New Hampshire. He was reared in Bridgewater, Vermont, and received his education in the common schools. Reaching his majority he began farming, but soon added to this occupation that of grist and saw milling. He was exceedingly successful, especially in the latter enterprise, as early in life he had learned the carpenter's trade, which particularly fitted him for the management of a saw mill to an advantage. He was a prominent man in his community, and was active in politics, being a Democrat, and worked for that party. He and his wife were members of the Free Methodist church. He died at Plymouth, Vermont, aged eighty-four. He married Emeline Backus, born in Bridgewater, Vermont, where she died. She was a daughter of Gideon Backus, a famous local Adventist minister, who was also a successful farmer of the section around Bridgewater; he died at Brandon, Vermont, when past eighty. Besides Mrs. Wood his children were: Phoebe, Harriet, Ann, Angelina, Gideon, Quinby, Martha, Clark, Joseph, all of whom are dead. Children of James N. and Emeline (Backus) Wood: 1. Newell, born in 1841, died in 1909, a farmer and civil war veteran; he was a member of the Eleventh Vermont Regiment and served three years, seeing much service and participating in many of the greatest battles. 2. Owen J., of whom further. 3. Oscar L., born in 1851, died at Brandon, Vermont, in 1910; first a carpenter and later became a farmer.

(IV) Owen J., son of James N. and Emeline (Backus) Wood, was born December 23, 1849, in Bridgewater, Vermont. He passed his early years in Bridgewater and Brandon, Vermont, and received his education in the common schools. Leaving school he was taught carpentering by his uncle, Clark Backus, remaining with Mr. Backus three years. He was then engaged by the Howe Scales Company, at Brandon, Vermont, for three years; after which he was with A. C. Carr, contractor, for one year. In 1872 he moved to Pennsylvania, and was engaged by his cousin, Albert Wood, of Ridley Park, and remained with him one year, after which he did jobbing for a short time. He was offered and accepted a position with the Eddystone Manufacturing Company, July 5, 1874, with which company he still remains (1913), having been promoted to the responsible position of foreman, which was given him because of merit, intelligence and close attention to the interests of the company. In 1883 he moved to Chester, Pennsylvania, and now lives in his own home, a large and handsome double house at 426 East Fourth street. He has made many improvements in the residence since purchasing it, and it is now one of the model homes in Chester. He is actively interested in politics and give his franchise to the Republican party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Chester; and both he and his wife are

members of the First Baptist Church of Chester, of which he was committee-man for eight years, and was the popular Sunday school superintendent for several years, during which time he interested the youth of the congregation in the work and added materially to the attendance. Mr. Wood has had deserved success in his business undertakings on account of his honest and straightforward dealings with his fellowmen. He and his wife are affable, courteous, kindhearted people whom it is a pleasure to meet and know, and are highly esteemed and greatly respected by their large circle of friends and acquaintances.

He married, April 26, 1868, in Bridgewater, Vermont, Abbie B. Kendall, daughter of Allen C. and Diantha (Newton) Kendall. He was a farmer at Bridgewater, Vermont, and was born in 1815, died in 1908, aged eighty-three. Mrs. Kendall was born in 1818, died December, 1862. Their children: Monroe Newton, Albert Allen, Abbie B., Mary and Martha, twins, Minnie A., Sarah L., Jennette C., Frank Leslie. Children of Owen J. and Abbie B. (Kendall) Wood: 1. Etta Mabel, born July 12, 1870, in Brandon, Vermont; married A. B. Eaton, an attorney of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at Penn Square; children: Bertram Kendall and Abram Wood. 2. Allen Owen, born November 22, 1878, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania; a carpenter at Eddystone, Pennsylvania; married Ethel Excelby; children: Emma Kendall and Abbie D.

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**CARTER** The first Carter of record in this branch to settle in Pennsylvania, was John Carter, born in England. He came to the United States with his two brothers, settling in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where John became a large land owner, his holdings including the site of the present village of Darlington. He resided in Middletown township and there died leaving a son, Amos, of whom further, and a daughter, Mary, who married Joshua Clemmens, resided in Chester county, later moving west, where both died.

(II) Amos, only son of John Carter, was born near Rose Tree, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, about 1820, died in Concordville, Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools of the district, and in early life was apprenticed to John Bennett, who taught him the stone-mason's trade. He later became a well known contractor, erecting many dwellings and barns of his section, building bridges and other structures of stone or brick. He was a Republican in politics, served as constable and was a man highly respected for his industry and worth. He married Ann Mershon, daughter of Henry Mershon, a hatter of Thornton, Delaware county, and Theodosia (Dillworth) Mershon. Henry Mershon died at the age of eighty-six years. Children of Henry Mershon: Caleb, James, Mary, Joab, Theodosia, Ann and Rachel, all deceased except Rachel, a widow now living in Astoria, Illinois. Children of Amos and Ann Carter: Dillworth, now of Astoria, Illinois; Emma, married Eli Smith; Phoebe, married J. Ally; Mary, married Samuel Pyle; John W., married Lydia Cloud; Joshua Clemmens, of whom further; Isabelle, married Frank Malin; Ruth Anna, died in Illinois, was residing with her brother, Dillworth; Anna, married Richard May; Demaris, married Andrew Mathews; Sarah, married William Press; Amos C., married Elizabeth Rust; Ann D.; William Penn; Pennell; Theodosia; Henry; Cora, married Willard Dixon; and four who died in infancy.

(III) Joshua Clemmens, son of Amos and Ann (Mershon) Carter, was born in Thornton, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1849. He attended the public schools of Thornton until he was thirteen years of age, but

in 1862, the family moved to a farm in Concord township. He learned the stone-mason's trade with his father and followed that occupation for several years. In 1876 he married and soon afterward moved to his present farm in Middletown township, then known as the "Quinby Farm." He has thirty-five acres of well tilled, productive land with all improvements and is prosperous. He is a Republican in politics and both he and his wife are members of Middletown Presbyterian Church. He is a man of industry and integrity, well known and respected.

He married, January 20, 1876, Mary J. Stoffel, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Patrick Stoffel, born in Ireland, and his wife, Bridget Murray, born near Dublin, Ireland, who died January 16, 1910, aged ninety-one years. Mrs. Carter is the last survivor of the three children of Patrick and Bridget Stoffel. Children of Joshua C. and Mary J. Carter: 1. Ella, married Aaron B. Hunter, was a farmer of Bethel township, Delaware county, now living in Chichester, Pennsylvania. 2. Amos, residing at home. 3. Walter Crawford, a farmer of Fort Dodge, Iowa, married Florence M. Habbersett. 4. Mary A., residing at home. 5. Joshua Clemmens Jr., residing at home.

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MOORE Lemuel L. Moore, of Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, has behind him a long line of colonial and revolutionary ancestry. Among the first immigrants to land in Massachusetts in 1624 was one, Lemuel Moore. He located first at Salem, afterward going farther south where he established himself. His sons, of whom he had many, eventually wandering into New York and Pennsylvania. The records of Pennsylvania show many Moores who took part in the Indian, French and Revolutionary wars. They have also contributed their quota toward the commercial growth of the state. The immediate forbear of Mr. Moore was Benjamin Elliott Moore, of whom further.

(I) Benjamin Elliott Moore was born in Pennsylvania, probably in Darby township, Delaware county, where he lived a useful life as a farmer, and where he died and is buried. He and his wife were devout members of the Presbyterian church and reared their children in that faith, to be God-fearing and law-abiding men and women. He married Theodosia —, who after his death moved to Philadelphia and there died. Children: 1. Benjamin Elliott Jr., a farmer of Ridley township, Delaware county; married Mary Carr, both deceased; they were the parents of eight children. 2. Emma, died in the fall of 1912; married George Fisher, deceased, of Shamokin, Pennsylvania; seven children. 3. Charles Wesley, of whom further. 4. Harriet, married William Skarrett, of Philadelphia, both deceased; had seven children. 5. Mary, married Warren Lawrence, of Springfield township, Delaware county; both deceased. 6. Theodosia, married Morris Larkins, of Philadelphia; he is dead; she makes her home in Philadelphia. 7. Thomas, a farmer of Wallingford, Pennsylvania; married Margaret Moore. 8. Sadie, married George Thompson, of Philadelphia.

(II) Charles Wesley, son of Benjamin Elliott and Theodosia Moore, was born in Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 23, 1832, died September 26, 1904. He was reared on the farm and attended the common schools of the township, going later to an advanced school in Philadelphia. During the lifetime of his father he remained with him on the homestead. When he was yet a boy of twelve he began attending the markets in Philadelphia, where he disposed of the products of the farm, and this he continued for sixty years. After his marriage he located in Ridley township, Delaware county, and there farmed for eighteen or twenty years. He then purchased

the old Seal place on Middletown road, Middletown township, which contained seventy-five acres. He improved the farm greatly and there lived until his death. He was an industrious, energetic man, and enjoyed a handsome competence from his farming, in which he made a specialty of potatoes. He also did dairying, keeping as many as thirty graded milch cows, besides hogs, horses and cattle. He took an active interest in politics and worked for the Republican party, also voting with it. He was highly respected by his large circle of friends and acquaintances, and in dying bequeathed to his descendants an unstained record for probity, honor and fair dealing with his fellowmen. He married, in Darby township, in 1871, Anna Elizabeth Lindsay, born in Delaware county, a daughter of Lemuel L. Lindsay. Mrs. Moore was a devout member of the Episcopal church. Children: 1. Lemuel L., of whom further. 2. Charles Wesley, born October 5, 1876; an electrician; in 1900, accompanied by his mother, he moved to Lindsay, California, where he bought an orange grove, and made other investments. 3. Johnson Larkin F., born January, 1878; an orange grower in Lindsay, California; married Martha Durforaw. 4. Mae. 5. Jennie.

(III) Lemuel L., son of Charles Wesley and Anna Elizabeth (Lindsay) Moore, was born April 18, 1874, in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the high school of Media, Pennsylvania, and on graduating he returned to the homestead where he succeeded to the management of the farm. During his father's life he remained with him in the home, and at his death purchased the interests of the other heirs and now makes his home in the place where he was born. He has brought the seventy-five acres to a high state of cultivation, and besides doing general farming he has a dairy, which is supplied by twenty-four cows, has six horses and other cattle. He furnishes Chester with milk, and raises for the market Rhode Island chickens. He is accounted one of the most progressive and up-to-date farmers of his section. He has always taken an active interest in politics, has served on the election board of his township and votes the Republican ticket. His wife is a member of the Mount Hope Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, at Mount Hope, June 11, 1903, Anna Twaddell, born in Boothwyn, Delaware county, a daughter of William and Mary (Webster) Twaddell. Mr. Twaddell is retired, living at Chelsea, Pennsylvania. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Moore: 1. Mary Anna, born December 28, 1904; died in infancy. 2. Lemuel L. Jr., born July 14, 1906. 3. Charles Wesley, born December 10, 1908. 4. William Twaddell, born May 21, 1913.

(The Lindsay Line).

Among the first settlers of Pennsylvania was John Lindsay and his wife, Charity. They came from England on the invitation of William Penn, and enjoyed his friendship during his lifetime. They were the parents of a number of sons, from whom descended the Lindsay families of Pennsylvania. Among their posterity was Lemuel L., of whom further.

Lemuel L. Lindsay was born in Darby, Pennsylvania, and there farmed. He was one of the successful planters of that region, and was well known and respected. He married the daughter of a neighboring farmer. Children: 1. William Lindsay, a carpenter in Philadelphia. 2. George, died unmarried at home on the farm. 3. Abbie, deceased; married U. Purvis, a merchant in Philadelphia, deceased. 4. Harriet, widow of William Rigley, of Philadelphia. 5. Anna Elizabeth, married Charles Wesley Moore (see Moore II).

**SMEDLEY** About the year 1682, George Smedley arrived in Pennsylvania from England and found a temporary home in Upper Providence township, Chester, now Delaware county. While here he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of unlocated land from William Penn, that was surveyed to him in the adjoining township of Middletown by virtue of a warrant issued to George Smedley under date of 4th mo. 9th, 1684, signed by William Penn. In 1687, he married and settled in Middletown township, later moving to Willistown township, Chester county, where he died 3rd mo., 1723.

He married at Friend's Meeting, Philadelphia, 1687, Sarah, widow of John Goodwin and believed to have been a daughter of Thomas Kitchin of Dublin township, Philadelphia county. She died in Willistown, 3 mo. 16, 1709; children: Thomas, born 2 mo., 15, 1688, died 3 mo. 9, 1758, married Sarah Baker; Mary, born 2 mo. 3, 1690, died about 1772, married (first) John Edge, (second) John Warnall; George, of whom further; Sarah, born 8 mo. 12, 1694, died 5 mo. 29, 1789, married John Williamson; Alice, born 3 mo. 2, 1696, died prior to 1743, married (first) John Allen, (second) Edward Woodward. The years of birth of the first two children are not known to be absolutely correct, owing to a confusion of dates in the records.

(II) George (2), son of George (1) and Sarah (Goodwin) Smedley, was born 1 mo. 2, 1692-93, died 11 mo. 20, 1766. He owned the homestead farm in Middletown township of two hundred and ninety-five acres, less thirty acres previously sold. He also purchased two hundred and fifty acres from his brother, Thomas, and seventy-five acres from Richard Barry. He was an overseer of the Chester Monthly Meeting of Friends, and a minister of the Society.

He married (first) at Chester Meeting, 3 mo. 2, 1717, Jane Sharpless, born in Ridley township, 12 mo. 24, 1695-96, died at Middletown, 6 mo. 30, 1725, daughter of John and Hannah (Pennell) Sharpless of Ridley (now Nether Providence) (see Sharpless family in this work). He married (second) at Middletown Meeting, Mary Hammans, born 1 mo. 28, 1710, died 2 mo. 18, 1774, daughter of William and Margaret (Staples) Hammans, of Upper Providence. She was a granddaughter of Henry Hammans of the Parish of Nimpshill, Gloucestershire, England. Margaret Staples was a daughter of William Staples of Minchinghampton, of the same county. Children by first wife: George, married Hannah (Norbury) Matson; Caleb, died young; Joshua, died unmarried. Children of second marriage: William, born 9 mo. 19, 1728, died 3 mo. 6, 1766, married Elizabeth Taylor; Joseph, died aged sixteen years; Caleb, born 9 mo. 20, 1732, died 1806, married (first) Elizabeth Blue, (second) Mary Newberry (?); Jane, born 12 mo. 6, 1734-35, died 1782, married (first) William Larkin, (second) Thomas Wilson; Sarah, born 11 mo. 18, 1737-38, died 3 mo. 11, 1810, married (first) Samuel Hampton, (second) Joseph Moore; Samuel, died aged twenty-two years, unmarried; Thomas, born 1 mo. 21, 1742-43, died 1 mo. 22, 1791, married Elizabeth Rhoads; Ambrose, of whom further; Joseph, born 7 mo. 13, 1748, died aged twelve years; James, born 2 mo. 20, 1752, died aged twenty years.

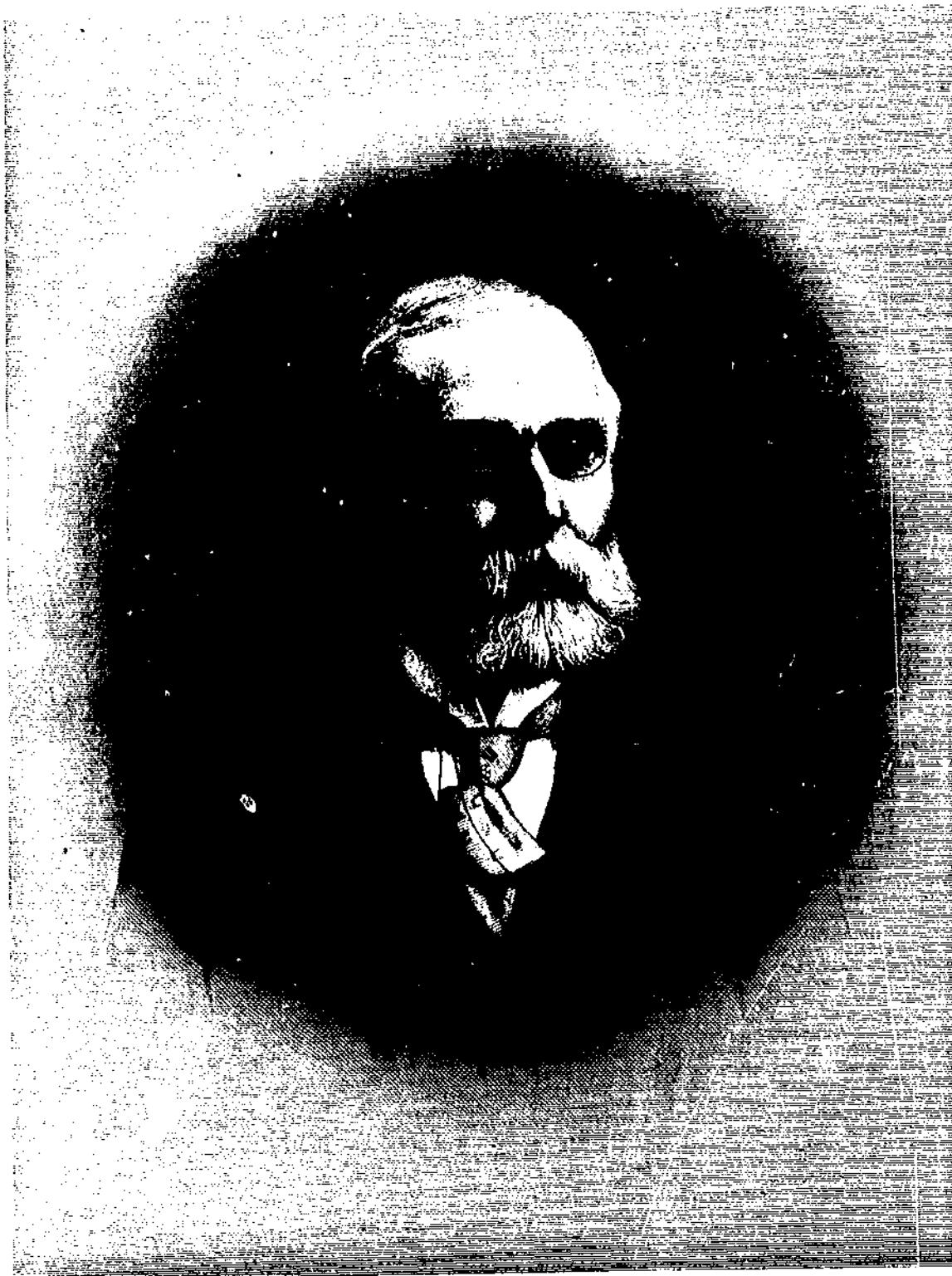
(III) Ambrose, son of George (2) and his second wife, Mary (Hammans) Smedley, was born in Middletown township, 11 mo. 19, 1745, died there 1 mo. 7, 1820. He inherited, under the will of his father, the homestead in Middletown with one hundred and ninety acres of land, subject to his mother's maintenance. He built the stone house later owned by his granddaughter, Ahinoam Smedley, which bears his initials and date:—S. A. M. 1784. He married (first) at Providence Meeting, 6 mo. 23, 1768, Mary Taylor, born 7 mo. 5, 1749, died 2 mo. 23, 1788, and was buried with her infant child on the

25th following. She was the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Hall) Taylor of Upper Providence. He married (second) at Willistown Meeting, 12 mo. 24, 1789, Elizabeth Yarnall, born 8 mo. 6, 1751, died 1 mo. 14, 1830, daughter of Daniel and Ann (James) Yarnall, of Willistown. Daniel Yarnall was a son of Amos and Mary (Ashbridge) Yarnall, and grandson of Francis and Hannah (Baker) Yarnall. Mary Ashbridge was a daughter of George and Mary (Malin) Ashbridge, of Goshen. All were members of the Society of Friends. Children of Ambrose Smedley by his first wife: Elizabeth, married Enos R. Kellogg; James, died in infancy; Sarah, married William Griffith; Mary, born 1776; George, died in childhood; Phoebe, died unmarried; Ambrose, married Jane Hinkson; Joshua, married Sarah Bishop. Children by second marriage: Samuel, of whom further; Ahinoam, born 8 mo. 29, 1795, died 8 mo. 22, 1857, married John Yarnall.

(IV) Samuel, only son of Ambrose and his second wife, Elizabeth (Yarnall) Smedley, was born in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 6 mo. 12, 1791, died there 2 mo. 9, 1876. By his father's will he inherited the homestead with one hundred acres of land including the place of original settlement in Middletown. This he bequeathed to his daughters, Elizabeth Ann and Ahinoam Smedley, subject to the payment of legacies. He married at Middletown Meeting, 12 mo. 30, 1819, Elizabeth Malin, born 6 mo. 8, 1799, daughter of George and Rebecca (Ogden) Malin of Edgmont. George was a son of William and Elizabeth (Crossley) Malin, grandson of Jacob and Susanna (Jones) Malin and great-grandson of Randall Malin of Great Barron, county of Chester, England, who was a purchaser of two hundred and fifty acres of land in Pennsylvania by deeds of lease and release dated 6th and 7th of March, 1681. He was a grand juror at a court held in Chester, 10 mo., 1684, and a settler in Upper Providence township. He was recommended as a minister of Friends, 10 mo. 27, 1725, and in 1727 moved within the limits of Goshen Meeting. Samuel and Elizabeth Smedley are buried in Cumberland cemetery, adjoining the graveyard of the Middletown Meeting. Children: An infant, died unnamed; Elizabeth Ann, born 11, 26, 1822, died 1, 20, 1888, unmarried; Esther Ogden, born 1, 25, 1825, died 9, 25, 1848, unmarried; Samuel, died in infancy; Ahinoam, born 8, 6, 1827, owned the old homestead, where she lived unmarried until her death, 2 mo. 14, 1910; Rebecca, died in infancy; George Malin, of whom further.

(V) George Malin, youngest child of Samuel and Elizabeth (Malin) Smedley, was born at the old homestead in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 3 mo. 12, 1832, died in Philadelphia, 1 mo. 31, 1910. He was a farmer of the homestead until after the death of his wife, when he retired, living at No. 3214 York street, Philadelphia, until his death. His children were cared for after their mother's death at the homestead by their aunts, Elizabeth Ann and Ahinoam Smedley. George Malin Smedley married (first) Sarah, daughter of Frazer Worrall, 7 mo. 4, 1861; she died in October, 1893. Children: 1. Samuel, of whom further. 2. Edgar Miller, born in Middletown, 9 mo. 17, 1863, graduate of Swarthmore College, class of 1886, now a farmer of Nether Providence township; he married in Edgmont, 11 mo. 4, 1896. Emma B. Howard, born in Newtown, 1 mo. 13, 1868, daughter of Passmore and Deborah A. (Bishop) Howard of Edgmont; children: Edgar Howard born 12 mo. 13, 1898; Edith and Helen. 3. Elizabeth Ann, born 9 mo. 12, 1865, now residing in Media. He married (second) Ella Cosart, of Philadelphia, who survived him a few weeks.

(VI) Samuel (2), eldest son of George Malin and Sarah (Worrall) Smedley, was born at the old Smedley homestead in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 6 mo. 6, 1862. He grew to manhood at the



*Jack H. Lint*

farm. His early education was obtained in the private schools, later entering Swarthmore College, whence he was graduated class of 1886. He worked at the homestead for his Aunt Ahinoam for several years, and continued to reside there after his marriage. He now owns one hundred and thirty-five acres of the old farm and there successfully conducts a general farming and dairying business. He has made many improvements but the old stone house built by his great-grandfather in 1782, previously mentioned, is still a well preserved residence. Mr. Smedley is a member of the Society of Friends, and in political faith is a Republican. He married in Concordville, October 29, 1891, Fannie Cornog, born there November 14, 1863, daughter of Isaac and Matilda (Sharpless) Cornog. Isaac Cornog, a carriage builder of Concordville, died in July, 1882, aged sixty-six years, his wife died in 1910, aged eighty-two years; children: Albert A., a carriage builder of Concordville, married Emma Hanthorne; Samuel Sharpless, died in 1910, unmarried; Isaac (2) a merchant of Concordville, married Lilian Patten; Margaret, married John Wilson, a stationary engineer of Concordville; Fannie, married Samuel Smedley, of previous mention; Ulysses S., a farmer of Concordville, married Sarah Pyle; Bertha L., married Horace Darlington of Darling, Middletown township. Children of Samuel and Fannie (Cornog) Smedley, both born at the old homestead in Middletown: Samuel, born January 9, 1893, graduate of Media High School, now a student at Swarthmore College; Paul, born March 25, 1895, graduate of Media High School, 1914.

While the original American home of Little was in the state of Delaware, Philadelphia soon became the family seat. The late James Henry Little, an eminent lawyer, was the first of his family to choose Delaware county, Pennsylvania, as a place of residence. The settlement in the state of Delaware was made by three brothers of Scotch-Irish descent. Henry Little, a son of one of these brothers, came from Ireland with his parents, he being but a lad at that time. He embraced the profession of architecture, and located at Philadelphia, where he became a well-known and leading architect. His wife, Margaret (Wood) Little, was also born in Ireland and of Scotch-Irish blood, and was the daughter of a Belfast linen manufacturer. Her father later came to Philadelphia and established on the banks of the Wissahickon the first cotton mill in the United States. Henry Little and his wife were both members of the Episcopal church. After a life of great usefulness, Henry Little died in Philadelphia, leaving as a monument of his life work several churches and buildings in Philadelphia. His children were: James Henry, of whom further; Amanda, who died in Philadelphia in the year 1865, aged twenty-five years.

James Henry Little, only son of Henry and Margaret (Wood) Little, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 1, 1835, died at his home in Wallingford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1906. At the time of the birth of James Henry Little the family home was in Philadelphia, but Henry Little having planned a church to be erected at Baltimore, and having supervision of the erection of the same, made that city his temporary residence until the completion of the church, and then returned to Philadelphia. James Henry Little grew to manhood in Philadelphia and received his education in the public schools. He graduated from the high school with honors. He chose law as his profession and prepared therefor under the preceptorship of the late Charles E. Lex, of Philadelphia. Mr. Little was a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the bars of Philadelphia and of Delaware counties. He was learned in his profession and able-

in its practice, honorable and upright. He held the confidence of a large and influential clientele, and was highly regarded by his fellow members of the bar. He pursued his course through life, both private, professional and public, with lofty purpose and high ideals. He was progressive and public-spirited, and contributed to the full extent of his ability to the upbuilding of the community in which he had cast his lot. He is remembered as a man of strong character and of noble life—"a gentleman of the old school." He volunteered for service during General Lee's invasion. He enlisted in Company A, a Philadelphia regiment of artillery, recruited among the lawyers and judges of that city. The regiment was ordered to the front at the field of Gettysburg, the colonel of the regiment having asked his brother-in-law, Major-General Reynolds, for an honorable position in the coming fight. However, owing to a delay at the front, caused by some of the other volunteer regiments refusing to go forward, the regiment was so late in arriving at Gettysburg, that when it arrived the battle was virtually over. In politics Mr. Little was a Republican. He was a churchman and a member of Grace Church, Philadelphia, the same church of which his father was the architect and builder, and of which parish his father was a member. For many years Mr. Little made Wallingford his home and was a resident of Wallingford at his death.

On June 9, 1864, he married Louise Bucknell. Mrs. Little was born in Philadelphia, March 6, 1840, and still resides at Wallingford. She is the oldest daughter of the late William and Harriet Burr (Ashton) Bucknell, of Philadelphia. Her father died in Philadelphia, aged seventy-nine years, a successful man of business, philanthropic and generous, and of high character and purpose. Her mother was a daughter of the Rev. William Easterly and Harriet Maria (Burr) Ashton, of Philadelphia. The children of James Henry and Louise (Bucknell) Little are: 1. Margaret, who married Thomas H. C. Reed, of Maryland; Mrs. Reed is a member of the Colonial Dames and resides in Philadelphia. 2. Henry Ashton, a graduate of the college department and of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Philadelphia and Delaware county bars. Mr. Little occupies the law offices formerly occupied by his honored father at No. 424 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and is engaged in the practice of law and a real estate operator; his residence and farm is at Glen Olden, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; Mr. Little married Mary Downing Hatch, of the city of New York, and their children are: James Henry 2nd, Mary Sanford, Anna Downing, Henry Ashton 2nd, and Nathaniel Hatch, the latter, however, having died in infancy. 3. Amanda Louise, resides with her mother, Mrs. Louise Little, at Wallingford. 4. William Bucknell, died in infancy. 5. Laura, who married Walter Godley, of Philadelphia, and whose children are: Laurence, Henry, Ashton, Frederick and Louise, the latter, however, having died in infancy.

The home of Mrs. James H. Little at Wallingford is one of the most attractive of the many handsome Delaware county estates. The mansion is of gray stone, massive in its proportions and beautiful in its surroundings, the natural charms of the location enhancing its beauty. The house is located on an elevation that affords a fine view of the gracefully rolling country that is typical of this most beautiful portion of rural Delaware county. The entire estate bespeaks the pride and pleasure taken in its possession by the owner.



*Lyttecole*

*Home of Mrs. James H. Little, Wallingford, Pa.*

**HITCHENS** Dr. A. Parker Hitchens, of Sharon Hill, is at present director of the Biological Laboratories of the H. K. Mulford Company, manufacturing and biological chemists.

Dr. Hitchens was born in Delmar, Delaware, September 14, 1877, son of William S. and Fannie (Parker) Hitchens, both natives of the vicinity, the family having located in Sussex county about the year 1780. William S. Hitchens was reared and educated in Delaware, was a successful merchant there for many years, continuing in that line until 1888, when he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is still engaged in mercantile business. He and his wife are the parents of three children.

Dr. Hitchens' early education was acquired in the public schools of Delmar and Philadelphia. Later after a preparatory course in Temple University he matriculated at the Medico-Chirurgical College, from which he graduated in 1898 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the year after his graduation he was resident physician at the Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia. Following this he did graduate work in bacteriology at the University of Pennsylvania. He was for two years assistant in the department of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Medico-Chirurgical College. In 1907 he did special work in the Immunization Department of St. Mary's Hospital, in London, under Sir Almroth Wright. In 1900 he had given up the general practice of medicine in order to devote his entire time to laboratory work, in that year entering the Biological Laboratories of the H. K. Mulford Company, and six years later he became director of these laboratories, in which capacity he is serving at the present time (1914).

Dr. Hitchens resided at Glen Olden from 1908 to 1909, and since then in Sharon Hill. He married, June 20, 1906, Ethel Bennett, born in Philadelphia, in 1880, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Bennett. She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. Hitchens is a Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is secretary and treasurer of the Society of American Bacteriologists, chairman of the Council of the American Association of Immunologists, and an ex-president of the Philadelphia Clinical Association. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the Delaware County Medical Society, the Philadelphia Pathological Society, the Philadelphia Medical Club, the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the American Public Health Association and others. He is author of the Section on "Bacterial Vaccines" in "Sajous's Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine," seventh edition, Davis, Philadelphia. Among his numerous contributions to medical science, published in American and foreign journals may be mentioned, "The Preventive Dose of Tetanus Antitoxin for the Horse," "The Bacteriology of Common Colds," "The Treatment of Simple Catarrh of the Respiratory Passages with Bacterial Vaccines," "Serums and Vaccines in the Prevention and Treatment of Undulant Fever," "An Improved Syringe for the Injection of Precise Amounts," "A Chamber in which Dried Tuberle Bacilli may be Handled without Danger," "Refrigeration in its Relations to the Biological Materia Medica," and "Current Developments and Problems in Vaccine Therapy." Fraternally he is a member of the chapter and commandery of the Free and Accepted Masons.

## DELAWARE COUNTY

PIERCE This branch of the Pierce family came to Pennsylvania from Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, a locality in which the Pierces had long been located. The first of the family to settle in Delaware county was Albin, father of F. Newton Pierce, of further mention.

(I) Albin Pierce was born in Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, in 1821, died in Bethel township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1888. He grew to manhood in Delaware, learning the stone-mason's trade and working at farming, moving after his marriage to a farm in Bethel township, near Booths Corners, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on which he resided until his death. He was a Democrat in politics and held the offices of tax collector and school director of Bethel township. Both he and his wife were members of the Siloam church. He married Mary J. Hance, of Concord township, Delaware county, who died in 1882. Children: 1. Margaret E., deceased. 2. Samuel H., a hardware merchant of Downington, Pennsylvania, married Anna Moore. Children, Laura E., Wesley, and Anna. 3. A. Atwood, now connected with the Eddystone Print Works, married Ella Painter. Children: Emily, Carrie, Ella, Lawrence and Warren. 4. Sarah J., married Isaac Pennington, a blacksmith and present supervisor of Middletown township. Children: Florence, Bella, Clarence, Edgar, and Norman. 5. Harriet T., deceased, married (first) George Grawl, (second) Charles Schlacter. Children, Mary, Bertha, and Alice. 6. Adam, died in infancy. 7. F. Newton, of further mention. 8. Albin, a carpenter of Linwood, Pennsylvania, married Margaret Barlow. Children: Elmer and Herman.

(II) F. Newton, son of Albin and Mary J. (Hance) Pierce, was born in Bethel township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1865. He was educated in the public school at Booths Corners and began business life as a clerk in the general store there, remaining four years. He then spent three years on a farm in Concord township, then moved to Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, for three years, returning to Delaware county in 1895, locating in Middletown township, where he purchased the Malin farm of sixty-five acres, where he yet resides. He has made many improvements to the farm and there carries on a successful farming and teaming business. He is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and in political faith is a Republican.

He married in March, 1889, Elfie W. Weer, of Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, daughter of William C. and Mary J. (Barlow) Weer. Mary J. Barlow is a sister of E. L. Barlow, of Chester township, Delaware county, whose family sketch appears in this work. Children of William C. and Mary J. Weer: 1 and 2. Elizabeth and Ella, deceased. 3. Edward Tatnall, a farmer and large land owner of Newport, Delaware. He married Elizabeth Hannum and has children: George Clyde, Earl, Anna, Josephine. 4. Laura A., married Thomas Watts Zelley, of Booths Corners, Delaware county. Children: Mary, married R. Harry Hannum, of Concord, Delaware county; Edward, married Bessie McLaughlin, of Booths Corners; Clarence, married — and resides at Booths Corners; Lewis; Thomas, deceased. 5. Leila Lorain, married John Trimble. Children: Clara, married William Hunter; Paul, Rupert, Fred, Ellen Cora, Marshall. 6. Elfie W., of previous mention, married F. Newton Pierce. 7. Fred, married Fannie Scott, of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, and has a son, Winfield. 8. Wilmer, a farmer of Upland, Delaware county, married Lottie Pierce. Children: Ethel, Albert, Fred, Lillian, Margaret, Walter and Mary J., deceased. The only child of F. Newton and Elfie W. Pierce, Mildred, is a graduate nurse, educated in the public schools and at Northfield, Massachusetts, now a nurse in Media Hospital.

**THOMAS** In 1657, Isaac Thomas, a farmer of Devonshire, England, sailed from London for the New World, where he hoped to make his fortune, and which accomplished he expected to return to his native land and spend the remainder of his days. After a long and stormy voyage he debarked at New York, where he remained several months, and then made his way up the Hudson river. He became enthused over the prospects of the country, its resources, the fertility of the land, and decided that he would make his permanent home in one of the colonies. He wrote for his wife and their young family to join him in the new land, which they did; and together they canoeed up the beautiful Hudson and located on the west shore. Here he took up wild land, cleared and erected a log house on it, and cultivated the fields. Isaac Thomas died on his homestead that he had so heroically rescued from the wilderness, and his sons, of whom there were many, wandered away to other colonies, and thus was the present numerous Thomas family founded in America. One of the sons went to Pennsylvania, and is thought to be the forbear of the Thomas families in Lancaster and Chester counties.

Isaac Thomas, a descendant of the English immigrant, was born in Pennsylvania, and spent the greater part of his life in Lancaster county, where he farmed successfully. In his declining years he moved to Chester county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1875, at an advanced age. He married Mary L. Smith, daughter of a neighboring farmer in Lancaster county, who died in Chester county, also at an advanced age. Children: Abraham, of whom further; William, who went to sea and is supposed to have drowned, as he was never heard from after sailing.

Abraham, son of Isaac and Mary L. (Smith) Thomas, was born in 1834, in Lancaster county. He was partially reared in Lancaster county, and was educated in the common schools of the day. After his marriage he went to Wilmington, Delaware, for a time, about 1875. From there he moved to Chester county, Pennsylvania, becoming a successful farmer, and lives at the present time (1913) in Chester county. He has been locally prominent in politics in whatever community that he has lived in, though he has never accepted any public office. He is a member of the Baptist church, supporting it liberally. He married Lydia Hammond, like himself of straight English descent, who was born in Chester county, and died there in 1881. She was a devout member of the Baptist church, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her. She was the daughter of John E. and Mary E. (Down) Hammond, oldtime residents of Chester county, where they held the esteem of their neighbors. He was a farmer of the county and died at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, when well along in years; his wife was also a native of the county. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Hammond: Sallie, married Stephen R. Smedley; Mary L., dead; Lewis, dead; Lydia, wife of Mr. Thomas. Children of Abraham and Lydia (Hammond) Thomas: John E., of whom further; Mary L., dead; George, dead; Lydia, dead; Ida May, married J. Calvin Shinne, of Montana; Frank C., married Mabel Sharpless, resides in Chester county.

John E., son of Abraham and Lydia (Hammond) Thomas, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1866. He was educated in the public schools in the various places in which he lived with his parents. When nine years old he accompanied them to Wilmington, Delaware, and later returned with them to Chester county. He remained at home until he reached the age of sixteen, when he decided that he would enter the business world for himself. He was in the employ of various farmers in Chester county for four years, during which time he established a reputation for industry and integrity. At the expiration of that time he moved to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and located in Upper Providence township, where he rented farms,

and became known as one of the thrifty, successful farmers and dairymen of that section. He remained there for seventeen years, and in 1910 he purchased the Miller farm, comprising eighteen fertile acres, situated near Rose-tree, Pennsylvania, two and a half miles from Media, where he has built and equipped a modern and model dairy. It is one of the up-to-date plants of Delaware county, and commands the admiration of every one who sees it. The stables are new and perfectly sanitary; all of the stalls and interior are white-washed and disinfected. The dairy is supplied by twenty high grade milk cows, their average yield per day being about two hundred quarts of rich milk, which is disposed of to customers in Media. The fresh milk from the cows is placed in disinfected cans in a separate department of the dairy, great care being taken to avoid anything that will impregnate the milk with any odor. The cans are then placed in the spring house, which was built at a cost of over \$400, and with the view of keeping it fresh and sweet in a wholesome and sanitary manner. The milk is placed in bottles that have been subjected to a high degree of heat and then cooled in a vat of clear, pure spring water, after which they are sealed and are ready for a quick delivery. This sterilized milk is greatly sought after in Media and the surrounding country. Mr. Thomas takes great and justifiable pride in his fine plant as well as his blooded stock, and has won his customers by the purity of their product and his manner of handling the same. He has a thorough knowledge, practical and theoretical, of the dairy business, and keeps abreast of the times through reading periodicals of the newest methods and patents that are calculated to assist him in its development. He ranks as one of the most progressive dairymen in the state, and justly so. He is a public spirited citizen, and holds the esteem of his fellow men. He is independent in politics, voting for the man who will best fill the position; and has served as register and assessor of the township. He is a member of the Grange, and of the Baptist church.

He married, March 22, 1887, Tillie Yarnall, born in Thornburg, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Edward and Abbie (Sharp) Yarnall. Her father was a blacksmith and farmer in Chester county, and died in 1881; his wife was also born in Chester county, and died at the age of seventy-nine. Besides Mrs. Thomas, the children of Mr. and Mrs. Yarnall are: Annie, married Robert Johnson, of Media; Isaac, married Katie Worrell; Maggie, married Henry White; Mary, married Thomas N. Rodgers; Thomas, married (first) Tillie Moris, (second) Ruth Broomall; Susannah, married Lewis Ridenbaugh; Min-tor, married Sallie Mullen; Joseph, married Sallie Mullen; John, married Annie Worrell; William, married Fannie Lear; Samuel, married Mary Williams. The children of John E. and Tillie (Yarnall) Thomas: 1. Lena J., born July 8, 1888; married John M. Chrystal; resides at Nether Providence, Pennsylvania. 2. Clifford A., born April 26, 1893; married Edna Gallagher; one child, Clifford Jr., born in 1913.

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**THOMAS** From an ancient and honorable Welsh ancestry sprang Thomas Thomas, a tailor of Upper Darby township, Delaware county, where he died aged about fifty years. His wife, Hannah Palmer, died aged about forty-five years; both were members of the Society of Friends. Children: John, Nehemiah, Thomas, Palmer, Mary and William.

William, son of Thomas and Hannah (Palmer) Thomas, was born in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, February 16, 1817, died at his farm in Marple township in 1892. He grew to manhood in Upper Darby, obtaining there a public school education. He made several changes and moved

around considerably until about 1850, when he purchased the farm in Marple township upon which he lived until death, and which is now the home of his son, Leonard S. During the years prior to 1850 he learned the miller's trade, working in different localities, then became a butcher, then for two years rented and worked a farm in Chester county. The farm in Marple township consisted of forty acres, lying along the Springfield road, and was purchased by William Thomas from Philip Welling. At the time of purchase the land had had little cultivation, the improvements being a small stone house and a log barn. Mr. Thomas added a log addition to the house, which was later replaced by a modern frame addition to the old stone house. He brought the land under a good state of cultivation and prospered. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Society of Friends; his wife was a Presbyterian. He married Naomi Snyder, born in Upper Darby, died aged seventy-eight years, daughter of Leonard Snyder, a farmer and tanner, who died in 1864. His wife, Sarah Powell, was born in Upper Darby; children of Leonard Snyder: Naomi; George; Joseph; John; Hannah; Mary; Sarah and Andrew, all deceased. Children of William Thomas: Sarah, died unmarried; Mary, now residing at the home farm; Leonard S., of whom further; Ella, died young.

Leonard S., only son of William and Naomi (Snyder) Thomas, was born in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October, 1850. He was educated in the public school of Marple township, and in Philadelphia. He began business life as a butcher, but later became a farmer, succeeding to the farm in Marple township purchased by his father about 1850. To the old stone building he added a modern dwelling and has otherwise improved the farm. He maintains a small dairy in addition to his general farming, and by a judicious use of bone fertilizer produces abundant crops. He has added seven acres lying across the Springfield road, a piece of land well improved and occupied by his son, Howard. Mr. Thomas is a Republican in politics, has served his township as assessor, collector of taxes and supervisor, and now (1913) is a member of the school board of his district.

He married, February 6, 1878, Joanna Pugh, born in Marple township, in 1857, daughter of Davis F. Pugh, born in Radnor, Delaware county, in 1824, died in Marple township, 1909. His wife, Elizabeth E. Barr, born in Haverford township, died February 19, 1904. Children: 1. Howard C., died in October, 1912, married Emma Lyon. 2. Joanna, married Leonard S. Thomas (of previous mention); children—Bertha, married Seth E. Duey, and resides in Marple township, children: Grace and Anna; Howard W., a farmer, married Jennie Riegner, children—James and Elizabeth M.; Elizabeth P., resides with her parents.

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This branch of the Hipple family in Pennsylvania descends from **HIPPLE** Henry Hipple, who came from Germany to Pennsylvania, accompanied by his brothers, George, John and James. Henry Hipple settled in Chester county, where he engaged in farming until his death at the age of eighty-six years. He married Jane Garrett, of an old Pennsylvania family, and had issue: Henry (2) of whom further; George, Elijah, Jessie, Lawrence, Elizabeth, Margaret, Garrett and Sarah.

Henry (2), son of Henry (1) and Jane (Garrett) Hipple, was born in Goshen, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1816, died at his farm in Marple township, Delaware county, in December, 1878. He was educated in the public school and became a farmer. About 1838 he purchased a farm in Marple township, near Cedar Grove school house, containing one hundred

and sixty acres, now the home of his son, Harry L. Hipple. Here he lived in prosperity the remainder of his sixty-two years. He was a Republican in politics and held the office of school director, and both he and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. He married Rachel Roberts, born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1816, died at the Marple township farm aged ninety-two years. She was the daughter of Amos and Mary (Ellis) Roberts, he a farmer of Montgomery county until his death, leaving issue: William, Isaac, Joseph, Rachel, Lydia, Mary, Sarah and Jane, all deceased. Children of Henry (2) and Rachel (Roberts) Hipple: Mary J., deceased; Margaret, deceased; Jesse, of Springfield township, a farmer; Elizabeth, residing in Media; A. Reitta, residing in Media; Harry L., of whom further; William F., married Hannah Bartram.

Harry L. Hipple, son of Henry (2) and Rachel (Roberts) Hipple, was born on the Marple township homestead, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1852. Here his youth was passed, his years of active labor, and here in his declining years he still resides. He attended the public schools and Swarthmore College, early becoming his father's assistant, and on the death of the latter succeeded to the ownership of the estate, one of the most fertile and well cultivated in the township. In addition to general farming Mr. Hipple maintains a dairy of thirty cows, producing three hundred quarts of milk daily, that is disposed of to the retail dealers of the district. He is of the modern type of farmer; asks not more of his land than it can give, and returns to it each year, in bone fertilizer, the elements extracted by the preceding crop.

Mr. Hipple is a Republican in politics, has served as school director eighteen years, and for six years was a commissioner of Delaware county, filling these offices with a zeal and an integrity that is a pleasure to contemplate. He is a birth-right member of the Society of Friends and attends their meeting. He is a member of the Rose Tree Hunt, and is a lover of the out-door sports indulged in by the members of that club. His life spent amid the beautiful surroundings of his home has been an open one, and there is no man held in higher esteem by those who know him.

He married, April 6, 1909, Harriet A. Castle, born at Upland, Delaware county, May 20, 1855, daughter of Augur Castle, born in Yorkshire, England, died in Delaware county in 1904, a manager of woolen and cotton mills; he married Elizabeth Harrison, born in England; children: Harriet A., wife of Harry L. Hipple; Mary J., unmarried; Hannah, unmarried; Sarah, unmarried; Elizabeth, married Herbert G. Coe; Robert, an overseer for Crozer; and Lincoln, a druggist of Chester, Pennsylvania; both married.

#### OLD LAMB TAVERN

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Consideration for the welfare of travelers and a desire to regulate the sale of liquors seemed to the early colonists to be important reasons and to justify the licensing of taverns. Yet they were not opened wholly for the convenience of travelers, they were for the comfort of the community—for the interchange of news and opinions—the sale of liquor under restrictions and the incidental sociability. In fact the importance of the tavern locally was far greater in the early day to its local neighbors, than to the traveler. The history of Pennsylvania shows that its taverns were many in number and good in quality. Philadelphia had a great number and many were needed, for many strangers visited the city, and a strong current of immigration poured into that port. So in Chester and Delaware counties there were many taverns and of one of these this article treats.



For one hundred and seventy-five years the Old Lamb Tavern has stood with welcoming doors for the traveler or transient dropper-in, and around its hospitable board many of the famous men of six generations have gathered. Landlord after landlord has passed in succession, but the popularity of the house has not diminished and it is to-day as much sought for as a resort for the automobilist, as it was for the coaching party, farmer or traveler of the long ago.

The old landmark stands in what is now Marple, Springfield township, Delaware county, and was probably built in 1739, as on August 26, 1740, Benjamin Maddock petitioned the court for license, stating in his application that he had: "Recently built on the Cross Roads that leads from Darby to the Back inhabitants where Palantines has of late much frequented with wagons, likewise the greate road that leads from Chester to the Schuylkill." Although his petition was signed by thirty-five persons, including Abraham Lincoln, the court declined to grant his petition. In 1748 Benjamin Maddock again presented his petition for a license, receiving this time a favorable ruling of the court.

In 1761 Isaac Glease was granted a license for the tavern, and in 1762 and 1763, Richard Mall was also licensed. In 1764 and 1765 John Wayton was landlord, followed in 1766 by John Gibbon Jr. From the granting of Gibbon's license in 1766 until 1835, the court continued the tavern as a licensed house of entertainment, when it was discontinued. During this period of nearly a full century the house had become one of the well known historic taverns of the county. On the night after the battle of Brandywine its doors stood wide open for the fleeing Americans, and at 10 o'clock a wagon load of wounded men arrived with a detachment of troops. The best the house contained was freely placed at their order; their wounds were dressed and every convenience of the house brought into service to insure their comfort, and in the morning they were breakfasted and sent on their way, they being in danger of capture by the British had they remained.

In 1808 Emmor Eachus, who had had difficulties at the Blue Ball Tavern, moved to a house a short distance from the Springfield Meeting House, and obtaining a license from the court gave to the new inn the name of "The Three Tuns." It was at this house that Captain Morgan's company of drafted men assembled in 1814, previous to beginning their march to Marcus Hook. The license for this house was continued to Emmor Eachus until 1820, when he was succeeded as landlord by John Jones. Five years later John Fawkes became landlord for a short time and was succeeded by his widow, Susan Fawkes, who continued as proprietress until 1829, when she married Wayne Litzenberg, who was the next petitioner for a license. In 1830 John Black followed as proprietor, succeeded by Isaac Johnson in 1835. The Old Lamb Tavern kept by Joseph Gibbons Jr., having ceased to be a licensed house, Landlord Johnson discontinued the name under which his house, "The Three Tuns," had been known since 1808, and continued business under the name of the older house, calling it "The Lamb."

In 1837 John Ford was the proprietor, continuing until 1848, when Forrester Hoopes applied for license for "The Lamb," his being the first application under the first local option law, he was granted leave by the court to keep a temperance house, a privilege he was not at all pleased with. But after the law interdicting the sale of liquor in the township had been declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional, he received full license, continuing as landlord until 1853, when the owner of the property, George Worrall, became also proprietor. In 1858 Worrall was succeeded by Joseph H. Black, who after a year was succeeded by the owner and former proprietor, George Wor-

rall. In 1863 Peter H. Hill obtained a license which he afterward transferred to Worrall. In 1864 William F. Woodward was proprietor, followed in 1868 by Malachi W. Sloan who in 1869 surrendered the tavern to Benjamin Rodgers. In 1873 Mr. Sloan again became proprietor, and Leedom Kirk in 1875 and James A. Stevenson in 1878. In the meantime Malachi W. Sloan had become owner of the property. He died August 16, 1881, and in his will directed: "It is my will and desire that the Lamb Tavern property in said will named, shall after the expiration of the present lease, be no longer used for the purpose of a hotel." Under this provision the "Lamb Tavern" ceased to be a licensed house. The historic old inn was closed as a house of entertainment for about fourteen years, when the property was purchased by B. Worrall who restored it; obtained a license and later sold to Luton B. Severance, who sold to Charles H. Miller. Dr. William B. Werntz, a veterinary surgeon, next kept the tavern, then Charles McGovern rented it eighteen months. In 1910 Charles G. Hause purchased the property and, expending a large sum in renovation and improvements to interior and exterior, has brought back to the old inn its former popularity, and made it a favored stopping place for the Philadelphia automobilist.

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John George and Mary Von Lohr, who were the ancestors of the Van Leer family in Pennsylvania, emigrated from Germany to Pennsylvania with their family in 1697. Upon their arrival they settled in Marple township (now Delaware county), first on the farm later owned by Felix Velotte, but later on that owned by the heirs of Garrett Williamson. John George Von Lohr died in 1748, leaving a second wife, Rebecca.

(II) Dr. Bernhard or Bernhardus Van Leer, son of John George Von Lohr, the emigrant, was born at Isenberg, in the Electorate of Hesse, Germany, in 1686, died in Marple, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1790, aged one hundred and four years. He was a lad of eleven years when his parents came to Pennsylvania, where he remained a few years, then returned to Germany for the purpose of studying medicine in his native land. He remained in Germany seven years, and not only studied medicine but the classics and French. Some time after his return to Pennsylvania, but shortly after commencing the practice of his profession, he married Mary Branson, daughter of a wealthy Philadelphia merchant. He took up his residence at the Velotte farm, which was his home during the remainder of his long life. He practiced medicine there until his death, doing chiefly an office practice. He had a peculiar manner of diagnosis, and his remedies were usually from the vegetable kingdom, and generally of the mildest nature. He was a man of great physical strength and vigor. When in his one hundredth year he rode on horseback from Marple to his Chester Valley farm, a distance of thirty miles, in one day. In his one hundred and second year he was cruelly beaten by burglars, who entered his house, because he refused to disclose his hidden treasures. The injury then received no doubt hastened his death two years later. After the death of his first wife, who bore him five children, he married a wife much younger than himself, who bore him nine children, including a son, Bernhard (2), a physician, and a son, Branson, also a physician of Delaware county.

(III) Dr. Bernhard (2) Van Leer, son of Dr. Bernhardus Van Leer by his second wife, lived on the old homestead in Marple township, where he practiced medicine until his death in February, 1814. He married and left a son, Bernhard.

## DELAWARE COUNTY

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(IV) Dr. Bernhard (3) Van Leer was the third of the direct line to practice medicine in Marple township. He married and had a son, John Franklin.

(V) John Franklin Van Leer was a farmer of Marple township, where most of his life was spent, although his latter years were passed in Chester where he died.

(VI) William Grover Van Leer, son of John Franklin Van Leer, was born in Aston township, Delaware county, where he was educated in the public schools. He located in the butcher business in Village Green, where his after life was spent. He was a successful man, an elder of the Presbyterian church, his wife also being a member of that denomination. He married Amy Anna Mullen, born in Middletown township, daughter of Philip Mullen, a farmer and auctioneer. Mrs. Van Leer survives her husband and continues her residence at Village Green. Her brothers, Philip and Emmor, and sister, Alice, who married Daniel Yeager, are deceased, leaving her the sole survivor of her family. Children of William G. and Amy A. Van Leer: Frank, married Lillian King; Philip, married Mary ——; William Grover (2), married Rebecca Jester, deceased; Clarence H., of whom further; Albert, died aged two years; Alberta, married J. Engle Halsey.

(VII) Clarence Harvey Van Leer, fourth son of William Grover and Amy Anna (Mullen) Van Leer, was born in Chester township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1876. He was educated in the schools of Village Green and at Prof. George Gilbert's Academy in Chester. In the intervals occurring in his school life he learned the type setter's art in the office of the "Delaware County American" at Media, having a five years' connection with that paper. He began his mercantile career as clerk in the grocery of John B. Rhodes at Aston Mills, remaining with Mr. Rhodes six years. For the next six years he was manager of the Columbia Tea Company, in Media, then in 1907 engaged in the business for himself at Rockdale. At the end of two and a half years he sold out to his brother-in-law, Charles P. Griffith, and in 1910 located in Media where in partnership with a Mr. Jones he opened a grocery, trading under the firm name of Van Leer & Jones, a very successful and responsible firm, well established in public favor. Mr. Van Leer is a Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

He married, June 22, 1899, Cecelia A. Griffith, born at West Branch, Aston township, March 26, 1882, daughter of Hayes W. Griffith, loom boss, now residing in Rockdale, and his wife, Cecelia Costello. Children of Hayes W. Griffith: Frank, married Mary Curry; Charles, married Annie Cullen; Cecelia A., married Clarence Harvey Van Leer; Nellie, married Isaac Haberset; Hayes (2), married Kate O'Brien; Margaret, unmarried.

Children of Clarence H. and Cecelia A. (Griffith) Van Leer: Cecelia M., born July 22, 1900; Amy A., March 22, 1902; Clarence Harvey (2), June 5, 1904; William J., June 22, 1906; Hayes W., October 3, 1908; Jessie M., September 23, 1910.

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The Fords have been for several generations residents of Delaware county, the earlier members being usually tillers of the soil, well-to-do and prominent.

John Wesley Ford was a farmer of Middletown township, where he died December 2, 1905, aged eighty-five years. He married and left issue. William Henry, see forward; Hampford; Andrew, married Ella Lodge; James; all now living (1913) but parents both deceased.

William Henry, son of John Wesley Ford, was born in Middletown township, November 18, 1849. He was educated in the public schools and Maplewood Institute, and grew to manhood in his native township, spending his early life on the farm. Later he learned the carpenter's trade, and is now a successful contractor and builder of Media. He is a Republican in politics, served eight years as school director and is a loyal party man. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

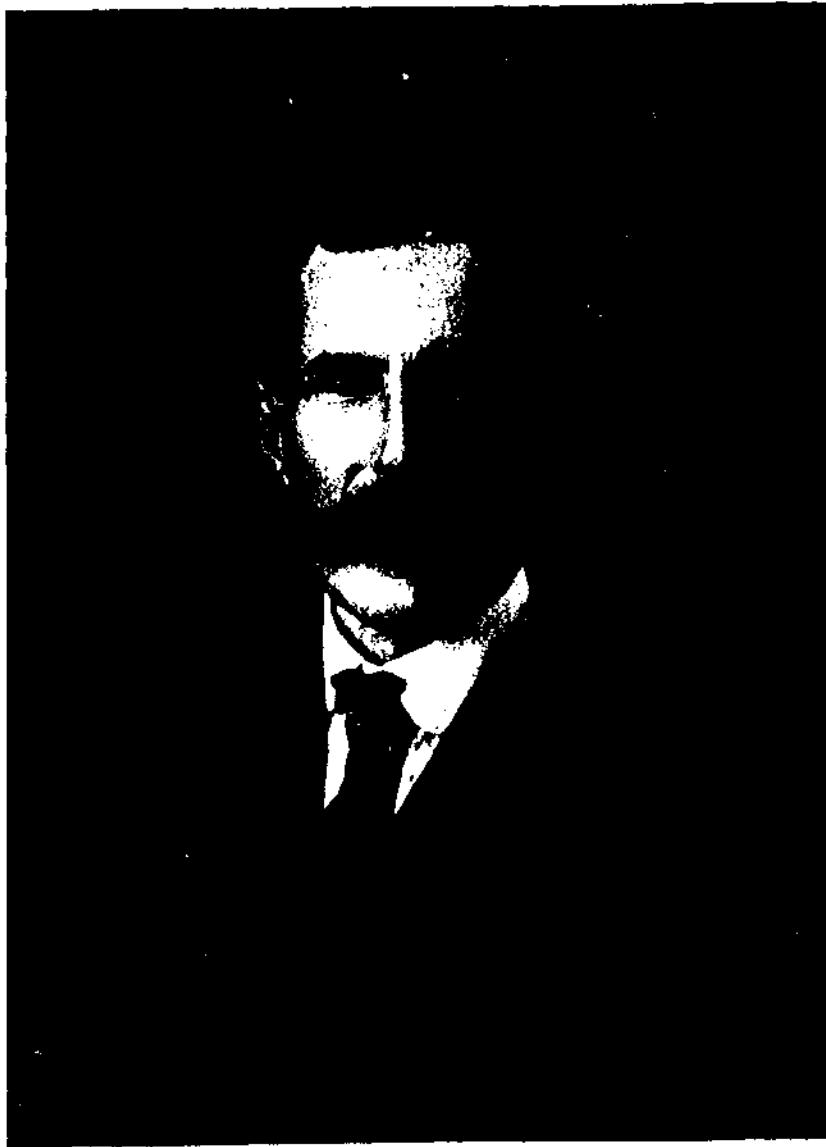
William Henry Ford is a member of the following lodges: Junior Order American Mechanics of Media, Patriotic Order Sons of America of Chester, Knights of Malta of Chester, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Chester, Lucius H. Scott Lodge of Masons of Chester. He married Anna Mary Taylor, born in Darby, Pennsylvania, daughter of Robert Taylor, a landscape gardener, now deceased, whose children were: Edward; Anna Mary, wife of William Henry Ford; Joseph; Harry, and a daughter, who died in infancy—all others living. Children of William Henry and Anna M. Ford; William, died in infancy; Eva May, married William Roser and lives in Chester; Lawrence Crawford, married Irene Terry and resides in Media; John Wesley (2) married Marian Williams and resides in Media; Wilbur Ulysses, married Mary Harrington and resides in Media; Norman Malcolm Layton, of whom further; William Summers, unmarried.

Norman Malcolm Layton, son of William Henry and Anna Mary (Taylor) Ford, was born at Knowlton, Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 29, 1887. His early years were spent in South Media and Nether Providence township, his education acquired in the public schools of Wallingford, finishing in the high school. He learned the painter's trade and until 1909 always worked with his father. In that year he established as a painting contractor for himself and is now considered one of the most successful contracting painters in this section of Delaware county. He is a Republican in politics; a member of Kossuth Lodge, No. 393, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Media, and of Morton Lodge, No. 364, Patriotic Order Sons of America of Morton, and in both he holds an official position. In religious preference he is a Methodist.

Mr. Ford married, July 23, 1910, Mary Ann Vollmer, born in Darby, January 19, 1892, daughter of John Frederick and Minnie (Huber) Vollmer, the former a fruit gardener near Rutledge, the family home. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Vollmer: Minnie, married Edward Shillingford, now of Cleveland, Ohio; Mary Ann, wife of Norman Malcolm Layton Ford; Florence and Frances.

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**VERNON** The first members of the Vernon family in Pennsylvania were three brothers—Thomas, Randal and Robert. Thomas came from Stanthorne, county of Chester, England, about the same time as William Penn in 1682. While not excessively annoyed he had not entirely escaped religious persecution in England, because of his membership in the Society of Friends. With his brother, Randal, he settled in Nether Providence, Delaware county, on contiguous tracts, for some time occupying only one dwelling, at which the meetings of the Society of Friends were held. His name is on the list of jurors for the first court ever held for the county of Chester. He died in 1698. Randal Vernon was likewise an active and influential member of the Society of Friends and frequently had charge of the public business of that sect. In 1687 he served as a member of the Provincial Assembly. He died in 1725, aged eighty-five years, having survived his wife, Sarah, six years. Robert Vernon came from Stoaks, Cheshire, Eng-



*Albert H. Vernon*

land. He was a member of the Society of Friends, but took no such active part in its affairs as did his brothers. A member of the family, prominent in the war of independence, was Captain Job Vernon, born in Lower Providence, 1750, died in Concord township, 1810. He served in the Army of the North, and participated in all its engagements up to the storming of Stony Point.

From this early Vernon family sprang Samuel Vernon, a miller at Dutton's, Delaware county, born November 15, 1755, died in Aston township, Delaware county, in 1812, aged sixty-two years. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. He married Ann Hall, who died near Bridgewater, on Chester creek, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, leaving issue.

(II) Abner, son of Samuel and Ann (Hall) Vernon, was born in Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1791. His early life was spent in Aston township, where he obtained an education in a private school. Leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed all his life. Toward the end of the war of 1812-14, he was drafted for service, but the end of the conflict came soon after and he saw little active service. Politically he was a Whig, and served two terms as supervisor of Lower Chichester. With his wife he was a member of the Episcopal church, in which he was a vestryman and warden. He married Esther Bullock, of Concord township, Delaware county, died in Claymont, Delaware, aged seventy-four years, daughter of John and Sarah (Hampton) Bullock. Children: 1. Lavina, born October 14, 1816; married Benjamin Larkins. 2. Sarah Ann, born November 17, 1818; married James Price. 3. John B., married, June 8, 1821, Margaret Brooke. 4. Samuel (of further mention). 5. Abner, born April 26, 1826. 6. Mary G., born August 27, 1828; married John Brooke. 7. Frank S., born May 19, 1830, married Elizabeth Otty. 8. George W., born October 6, 1833; married Mary Kim.

(III) Samuel, son of Abner and Esther (Bullock) Vernon, was born in Aston township, Delaware county, September 7, 1823. His early years were spent in Aston and Concord townships, where he followed the occupation of his father—the carpenter's. In politics he is a Republican, and was the first burgess of Marcus Hook. He is very prominent in fraternal circles, being one of the oldest living members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to which he has belonged for sixty-four years. He has held all the grades of offices in this fraternity, as he has in the Improved Order of Red Men, of which he has been a member for forty-one years. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church. He married, April 14, 1853, Caroline Moore, born in Pedricktown, Salem county, New Jersey, daughter of John, a farmer, died aged seventy-four years, and Priscilla (Kate) Moore. Children of John and Priscilla Moore: George, married Mary Handy, of Brandywine Hundred, Delaware; Susie, married Samuel Butler, of Wilmington, Delaware; Caroline (of previous mention). Children of Samuel and Caroline (Moore) Vernon: 1. John M., born June 22, 1854; married (first) April 25, 1886, Catherine Carter, (second) February 12, 1897, Mary Fogarty. 2. Esther, born September 11, 1856; married, September 11, 1879, Elwood B. Worrell. 3. Samuel C., born March 25, 1859; married, September 1, 1886, Ada Lantz. 4. Albert H. (of further mention). 5. Abner, born March 4, 1863; married, October 17, 1894, Lorna Downes. 6. George M., born November 14, 1864; married Ruth Lewis. 7. Eva C., born October 24, 1866. 8. Lillie May, born April 30, 1874; married, November 19, 1895, John W. Gosch.

(IV) Albert H., third son and fourth child of Samuel and Caroline (Moore) Vernon, was born in Claymont, Delaware, April 1, 1861. He obtained his education in the public schools of Upper Chichester, and later gradu-

ated from the mechanical draughtsmanship course, class of 1898, of the International Correspondence School at Scranton, Pennsylvania. His first employment was as a carpenter, at which he worked until he was twenty years of age, abandoning this to accept a position with the Jackson & Sharp Company of Wilmington, Delaware, with whom he remained for two and a half years. On March 1, 1884, he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad as a station agent and telegraph operator, in which capacity he now serves. For seven years he was in Washington, D. C. In politics he is a Republican, and has been town clerk and road commissioner of Lower Chichester. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Farmers and Mechanics Lodge, No. 85, of Linwood, Delaware county, and to Freeman Encampment, of the same town. He passed all chairs in the subordinate lodge, and in September, 1894, was elected a representative to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and has been reelected for each succeeding year up to the present (1913). In March, 1909, he was elected district deputy grand master for Delaware county, an office he held for one year, according to the rule of the country districts. He also belongs to Lucius H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons, of Chester, Pennsylvania; Florence E. Joslyn Lodge, No. 287, Daughters of Rebekah, Linwood, Pennsylvania, and the Veteran Odd Fellows Association of Pennsylvania.

He married, April 27, 1887, at Linwood, Delaware county, Mary P. McCafferty, born at Wilmington, Delaware, July 12, 1865, daughter of William G. and Anna M. (Price) McCafferty; children: Mary P. (of previous mention) married Albert H. Vernon; Edward J.; Laura E.; Anna E.; William G.; George R.; Frank H. and Edith M. Children of Albert H. and Mary P. (McCafferty) Vernon: 1. A. Willard, born February 1, 1888. 2. Anna R., born December 30, 1894. 3. S. Howard, born May 8, 1896.

A native of the neighboring state of New Jersey, Mr. Harry Gommoll first came to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1900, and although a newcomer, began business in the oldest smithy in Delaware county, the old shop at Hinkson's Corner, where from the early days of the county, a flaming forge has gleamed.

Harry Gommoll was born in Essex county, New Jersey, April 13, 1875, a son of a well known landscape gardener, Frederick Gommoll, and his wife, Wilhelmena. Harry Gommoll attended public school until twelve years of age, when he began working in a blacksmith shop, where he served an apprenticeship of four years. In 1893 he came to Pennsylvania, and followed his trade for eight years as a journeyman smith, working in Philadelphia, Norristown, Collegeville, Reading and other Pennsylvania cities, and becoming an expert horseshoer and general iron worker. In the year 1900 he settled permanently in Delaware county, starting in business for himself on Labor Day of that year, as successor of Ezekiel R. Norman, the oldest smith in Delaware county, in the shop at Hinkson's Corner. Here he prospered for two and a half years; then he moved his business location to Media, locating in the Broadhead shop, April 1, 1903. He continued at that location until April 1, 1909, when he moved to his present place of business on Baker street. He has established himself firmly in the good opinion of his numerous patrons, and is one of the successful prosperous men of the borough.

Mr. Gommoll is a member of Garfield Lodge, No. 94, Knights of Pythias; treasurer of Kossuth Lodge, No. 393, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of Morning Star Encampment of the same fraternal order. In religious faith

Mr. Gommoll, with his family, is a member of the Baptist church, while in political preference he is an Independent.

On April 9, 1902, Mr. Gommoll married in Norristown, Pennsylvania, Clara Bechtel, daughter of Henry L. and Annie E. Bechtel. Mrs. Gommoll has brothers and sisters: William H., married Carrie Dellar; Walter L., married Katie Rex; George W., married Ella Davis; Mary E.; Laura G.; Samuel L., and Howard L. Children of Harry and Clara (Bechtel) Gommoll: Anna G., born January 27, 1903; Robert L., July 24, 1904; Norman L., September 20, 1906; Edna M., October 19, 1910.

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**McKNIGHT** The first members of this branch of the McKnight family came to this country about the commencement of the nineteenth century, and they have been conspicuously identified with important business interests since their arrival here, and have been intensely patriotic citizens.

(I) William McKnight, the emigrant ancestor, was born in Ireland, and after his coming to this country, made his home in Philadelphia, where he died at the age of fifty-six years. He married Gylac Hagerty, who died in 1833 in Philadelphia. Children: Robert, deceased; John; David, see forward; and Annie, deceased.

(II) David, son of William and Gylac (Hagerty) McKnight, was born in Ireland, March 4, 1831, and is now living in Philadelphia. He was very young when he arrived in that city with his parents, and attended the public schools of that city. It is an interesting fact to note, that he was a member of the ninth class of the Central High School of Philadelphia; his son, William, was a member of the sixty-ninth class; Paul was a member of the seventy-ninth class, and David Jr., was a member of the eighty-ninth class. David McKnight was a schoolmate of Prof. Daniel Howard in the school house which stood on the present site of Wanamaker's store. For many years he held the position of live stock agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but is now living in retirement. He formerly belonged to the Whig party, but upon the organization of the Republican party, joined the ranks of that body, and later joined the Progressive party. During the civil war he was a member of Company K, Gray Reserves, but was not called into active service. He married Mary A. MacPherson, born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland. She was a daughter of William and Eliza (Doherty) MacPherson, the former for many years foreman for Brooke & Pugh, flour merchants in Philadelphia, and who died, leaving two children: Mary A., mentioned above, and William John, who was a member of Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment. Mr. and Mrs. McKnight have had children: William; Albert, died in infancy; Paul, see forward; Jessie, died April 27, 1903, at the age of thirty-seven years; Mary; David Jr.; and Elisabeth.

(III) Paul, son of David and Mary A. (MacPherson) McKnight, was born in Philadelphia, November 26, 1863. His early years were spent in Philadelphia, where he attended the public schools and, upon the completion of his education, he was engaged in business for some time. He then entered the Young Men's Christian Association Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts, and filled various positions in Young Men's Christian Associations. May 13, 1891, he formed a connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is still in force. He has risen from one position to another, until at the present time he occupies the position of freight agent at the West

Philadelphia stock yard station. In political matters he is an Independent Republican.

Mr. McKnight married, October 10, 1894, Anna Howell, born in Philadelphia, a daughter of Abram B. and Maria (Elwell) Thomas, the latter born in Pennsylvania; the former, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, was a worker in leather goods, and is now living in Philadelphia, being over seventy years of age. They had six children: Harvey B., deceased; George, died young; Anna Howell, mentioned above; Sara; Mary J.; William Bon-sall. Mr. McKnight has no children. He is a member of George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons; Media Chapter, No. 234, Royal Arch Masons; Kossuth Lodge, No. 393, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Media Fire and Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, of Media. He and his wife are Presbyterians. When he came to Media in 1894, he at once affiliated with the church, and since then has officiated as an elder and a trustee; he was the secretary of trustees for seventeen years, and has been treasurer of that body three years. He takes a great interest in the young people's church work, and does everything in his power to further it.

On the fifth day of May, 1675, a company from England, principally members of the Society of Friends, landed from the ship "Griffith," which had brought them from England to find a home in West Jersey. The leading spirit of the enterprise and the owner of the lands now included in what are now known as Salem and Cumberland counties, New Jersey, was John Fenwick, from which the colony received its name. The landing place of the Fenwick colony appearing to Fenwick as a good location for a town he called it New Salem.

Among these Fenwick colonists was Joseph Ware, of Monmouthshire, Wales. Thomas Shourds, in his "History of Salem County," says that Joseph Ware came as a "servant" to Edward Wade. But as Smith, in his "History of New Jersey" says—Fenwick's daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, married two of his "servants," it would seem that the meaning of servants then was one who worked for wages and not one of inferior social position. But that is of little moment. Joseph Ware soon became a man of importance in the colony, his name appearing several times as a member of and sometimes as a foreman of the grand jury. He bought within a few years five hundred acres of land on Lower Alloways Creek, part of which is yet owned by descendants. He died March 30, 1711, leaving a will in which he divided his property among his children, after providing for his widow Mary. He made no mention of his son, John, who early in life became a follower of George Keith, known as the Quaker Baptist, which fact probably estranged him from his father. Joseph Ware married (first) May 30, 1683, Martha, daughter of John Becket, of Essex, near Kingston-on-the-Thames, England; four children. He married (second) Mary, who is mentioned in his will, who bore him a daughter, Patience.

John Ware, second son of Joseph Ware by his first wife, Martha (Becket) Ware, was born in New Jersey about 1688; his will, probated June 20, 1734, was made May 1, preceding, when he declares himself "sick and weak in body, but of sound mind and perfect memory." He was styled "yeoman" and declares in his will that he is a resident of Cohansie, Salem county, Province of New Jersey. He left to his "loving wife, Bathsheba" all his "plantation lands buildings with the appurtenances situate and being in Cohansie" until his first born son John, born 1722, "shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years." After that she was to have one-third of all he possessed so long as she remained a widow.

Elnathan Ware, second son and fourth of the six children of John and Bathsheba Ware, has had no mention of his early life preserved beyond mention in his father's will in which he was given twenty-five acres and ten pounds in gold. There is no record of him until 1760, when he gave bond to the state when he obtained "License of Marriage" to "Mercy Moore." He was then resident of Greenwich, Cumberland county, New Jersey, his wife, Mercy, a daughter of Enoch Moore of the same town. Elnathan and Mercy (Moore) Ware were the parents of nine children of which Joseph was the sixth child and the fifth son.

Joseph Ware, fifth son of Elnathan and Mercy (Moore) Ware, born August 27, 1771, in Greenwich, Salem county, New Jersey, removed to Cape May, New Jersey, where he died. He married (first) Deborah Whillden, (second) Harriet Whillden, supposed to have been sisters. Children: 1. Samuel Fithian, born October 16, 1800, died 1876; married (first) Esther Teal, (second) Lydia Thomas. 2. Deborah Whillden, born May 4, 1804, died 1866; married Thomas Eldredge. 3. James Whillden, born January 12, 1806, died 1890; married Deborah Hampton. 4. Joseph, born May 16, 1809; married (first) Ann Hughes, (second) Lydia Leaming. 5. Daniel Crowell, born November 1, 1810, died 1891; married (first) Rachel ——, (second) Louisa Ford. 6. Welmon W., see forward. 7. Maskell, born 1822; married (first) Leah Mathias, (second) Mary J. Warrick. 8. John G. W., born 1825.

Welmon W. Ware, fifth son of Joseph Ware and his second wife, Harriet (Whillden) Ware, was born in Cape May, New Jersey, 1818, died in July, 1886. He was educated in the public schools, and became one of the prominent men of Cape May county. He was a Republican in politics; member of the State Senate eight years and for sixteen years was superintendent of the United States Life Saving Station at Cape May; mayor of Cape May several terms, also serving in the city council several terms. In the years following the civil war he was proprietor of the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., later returning to Cape May. He was a man of public spirit and used his influence always for the betterment of public conditions in his city. He married (first) Mary B. Schellinger, (second) Lydia C. Schellinger, (third) Bell West.

Preston W. Ware, son of Welmon W. Ware and his second wife, Lydia C. (Schellinger) Ware, was born in Cape May, New Jersey, June 1, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of Cape May, which was his home in youth, save for the few years spent in Washington, D. C., while his father was proprietor of the Willard Hotel, the family making their home there during that period. After leaving school he became a plumber's apprentice and became thorough master of all branches of that business. He followed his trade as a journeyman in Cape May and other New Jersey and Pennsylvania towns until his marriage in 1889, when he located in Media. He there established in business for himself in plumbing and steam heating in all its branches. He has gained an enviable reputation as an expert workman and a reliable contractor. His business covers the territory surrounding Media and for a time included the contracting of buildings as well as their fitting out with plumbing and steam fitting. He is a member of the Order of Artisans, and he and his wife and family are active members of the Presbyterian church; workers in both church and Sunday school. In politics he is a Republican, but although interested in all that pertains to the public good has never sought or accepted public office.

Mr. Ware married, October 11, 1889, Matilda J., daughter of John and Catherine Schowerer, of Media. Children: Elsie, married Freeman B. Chesley, of Marlton, West Virginia; Louise, now attending West Chester Normal School; Walter, now a student in Media. The family residence is at No. 4 West State street, Media.

**ENGLISH** The English family came to Media from Ohio, but earlier generations were of Pennsylvanian birth. The settlement in Ohio was made in 1835, by Daniel S. English, who settled on a farm in Stark county, not far from Canton. He married Elizabeth Severn, who bore him thirteen children. Both he and his wife died on the farm in Stark county.

Joseph Edward, son of Daniel S. and Elizabeth (Severn) English, was born near Canton, Stark county, Ohio, March 30, 1855. He attended the district public schools and spent his boyhood at the home farm. At the age of fourteen years he began learning the trade of marble cutter, working in the marble yard during the summer months, and in the coal mines of Columbiana county, Ohio, in the winter. He continued this method of work until 1876, when he came east to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, settling in Media, February 2, 1882. From 1876 until 1882 he worked at marble cutting in Philadelphia and nearby towns as a journeyman, but after coming to Media engaged in business for himself in a small way in the line of monuments and grave-stones. He had little capital, and all work in the beginning, from the rough stone to the finished monument, was done by his own skilled hands. Mr. English has prospered through thrift and industry, and now has a shop, well equipped with machinery for cutting and polishing, in fact a complete modern stone working plant. While his principal line is monuments, he also maintains a department for building purposes, furnishing marble and granite work of every kind at the builder's order. He is himself a finished workman, and he demands the same excellence of workmanship from his employed cutters, giving close attention to detail of design and plan. This thoroughness has brought the deserved reward, and has extended his business all over Delaware county and into the states of New Jersey and Delaware, although he employs no solicitors or traveling salesmen. His business comes entirely from his well known superior workmanship and strict business integrity, every patron bringing him others.

In politics, Mr. English has been a life-long Republican, active and deeply interested in the welfare of his town, but always refusing offers of political office for himself. He belongs to the Junior Order of American Mechanics; his three sons are also members. He is a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife and children are also members of that church.

Mr. English married, June 26, 1879, Lydia, daughter of John and Charlotte (Kitson) Broadbelt, of Delaware county. His two sons, Lewis E. and Franks, are associated with him in business; his third son, Frederick E., is a bookkeeper in the Delaware County Trust Company. The family home and marble works are situated on the corner of East Washington and Vernon streets, Media.

**McCAULEY** The McCauleys, of Scotch ancestry, settled in county Armagh, Ireland, whence came Hugh McCauley who married, soon after his arrival in Philadelphia, Margaret Means.

John, son of Hugh McCauley, was born in Concord, Delaware county, July 29, 1804, grew up a farmer, and lived in Chester county until 1843. In that year he moved to Harrisburg where he was manager of iron mines in Dauphin and Luzerne counties. In politics he was a Democrat, later a Republican, and in religion belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. He was also a member of the Masonic order. He married, in 1834, Lydia Gheen, who

bore him ten children. Mr. McCauley died in West Chester, September 11, 1889; his wife died April 4, 1850, leaving a large family.

William, son of John and Lydia (Gheen) McCauley, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1839, and died there June 3, 1902. He was a contracting painter and lived in the same community for over fifty years of his life. He was a man of personality, held decided opinions, and was remarked for his general uprightness of character. In religion he was a strong Presbyterian, and in political faith a Democrat. Mr. McCauley married Sarah Johnson and left issue.

James Jasper, son of William and Sarah (Johnson) McCauley, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1862. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and at a suitable age began learning the painting and paper hanging business with his father. After becoming master of his trade, he went to Philadelphia, where for two years he was in the employ of Webber & Howe, big contractors of railroad painting, operating over a large extent of country. After his marriage in 1888, he returned to Media, where he worked with his father for about one year. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad, working at his trade with that company for thirteen years. In August, 1898, he began his residence in Media, and in November, 1905, he began business as a painting contractor. He has built up a large business in Media and surrounding boroughs, his contracts even extending to the city of Philadelphia. He is an expert workman in all kinds of plain and decorative work, and has won fairly a reputation as a leader in his business.

Mr. McCauley is a Republican in politics, but while interested in all that pertains to the public welfare, has never accepted office. He belongs to the fraternal orders, Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Golden Eagle and Improved Order of Red Men. Both he and his wife are active workers in the church and Sunday school of the United Presbyterian Church of Media. The family home is at No. 18 West Second street, Media. Mr. McCauley married, in 1888, Sarah Elizabeth Work, daughter of Robert and Letitia D. (Robinson) Work, of Russellville, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. McCauley have no children.

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The Seal family, of Media, descends from William Seal, born in SEAL England, who at an early day settled in Birmingham, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He married there, October 3, 1718, Hannah Gilpin, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Gilpin, of Birmingham township. Children: Rachel; Joseph; Hannah, married John Bennett; William; Joshua; and Caleb. From William Seal descend all of the Seal name in Delaware county. The family is a large one, and in past generations has been represented by farmers of large industry, with good business and substance. The descent in this branch is from William (2) Seal, son of William (1) Seal, the emigrant. William (1) Seal died in 1742, and his wife in 1746. William (2) was a distiller, and a member of the Society of Friends. When that body announced its opposition to their members engaging in harmful occupation, Mr. Seal converted his distillery into a mill for the manufacture of castor oil. He owned six hundred acres of farm land in Birmingham township. He married Mary Hunt, of Birmingham township, brought up a large family, and died in 1821.

William A. Seal, a descendant of William, the emigrant, was born in Delaware county, and lived there, settling in Media after his marriage, where he made his home until his death. He was a plasterer by trade. He was an honor-

able, upright man and a good citizen, quiet and unobtrusive, and a member in high standing of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends. During the war between the States he was a soldier of the Union, doing thereby violence to his natural feelings, and incurring the displeasure of his church. He married Mary Ann Cline, also born in Delaware county.

Joseph C. Seal, son of William A. and Mary Ann (Cline) Seal, was born in Media, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1864. He attended the public schools, and began business life as a clerk in a Media store, acting in that capacity several years. He then attended Shortlidge Academy in Media for one year, and then apprenticed himself to Charles Walter, of Media, to learn the carpenter's trade. Until 1885 he worked as apprentice and journeyman carpenter, when he began business for himself. He has continued in the building business ever since, and has won fairly his reputation as one of the leading contracting builders of Media. He has erected many of the best residences in Media and the surrounding country. Mr. Seal is himself an expert workman, and in his business dealings adheres strictly to principles of highest integrity. He is both capable and reliable, these qualities having brought him deserved success. In politics he is a Republican; he has always been active in public affairs, and for six years, has served in the borough council.

Mr. Seal married, March 31, 1889, Wilhemina Cosgrove, daughter of Adam Cosgrove, of Media; and both are members of the Hicksite Society of Friends. Their only son, Jesse B. Seal, is connected with his father in business; their only daughter, Edna C., is a successful music teacher. The family resides at No. 322 North Orange street.

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In far away Germany, that land of thrift and industry, was born HOLL Sebastian Holl and Maria Wappler, both natives of Würtemberg.

They came to the United States, and while still young met and were married in Philadelphia, where Sebastian Holl became a successful manufacturer of fine furniture, retiring from business in 1900. He died January 10, 1910. Maria, his wife, died March 13, 1888. Of their four sons: one died in infancy; Albert, now resides in Philadelphia; Emil, resides in Media; and Julius, died in 1911 in Philadelphia.

Emil, son of Sebastian and Maria (Wappler) Holl, was born in Philadelphia, October 14, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and after finishing his education became a watchmaker's apprentice, serving the full term of years required, and becoming an expert jeweler and watchmaker. He worked at the bench until 1877, when he embarked in business for himself, opening a jewelry store in Media, where he has since been in continuous, successful operation for a period of thirty-six years. A business extending over so long a space of years, necessarily has its reverses as well as its successes, but in Mr. Holl's case, the latter have greatly predominated, and is now located at the northeast corner of State and Orange streets in a fine store well stocked with a modern line of jewelry store goods, and possessing an adequate repair department. His reputation for the "square deal" has brought him generous patronage, well deserved prosperity and the high regard of his townsmen. He is vice-president and director of the Media Title and Trust Company, president and a director of the Second Building and Loan Association, and actively interested in other Media enterprises.

Mr. Holl has always taken an active and prominent part in the business and public affairs of the borough of Media. He is a Democrat in politics and has played a leading role in party affairs. He has served as chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and in 1894 he was appointed postmaster



*Terrence Reilly*

of Media by President Cleveland, for a term of four years. He has also been the Democratic nominee for presidential elector, for assemblyman and for state senator, but the district in which he lives is so strongly Republican that a Democrat is rarely elected to any state or district office, no matter how high the standing or popularity of the candidate. In religion Mr. Holl and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church; he is a Knight of Columbus and a member of other church organizations.

He married, January 10, 1878, Anna F., daughter of Theodore Kampen, of Philadelphia. Children: Cyrilla M., Albert E., Julia C., S. Herman, Frances, Frederick T. and Helen.

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Among the native sons of Ireland, who came to Delaware county  
**MAJOR** in the long ago, was John Major, who came when quite young, and settled in Media where he became prominent as a contractor and a man of public affairs. He was a member of the Presbyterian church in religious faith, and a Democrat in politics with all of his countrymen's love of public office. He was active in party affairs and held various local offices. His wife, Margaret Callahan, whom he married here, also came from Ireland when young. Both are now deceased.

George Major, son of John and Margaret (Callahan) Major, was born in Media, June 1, 1867, where has always lived. He was educated in the public schools, and began business life as his father's assistant in his contracting operations. However, early in life he became a plumber's apprentice, finishing his trade and working as a journeyman until 1893, when he established himself in the plumbing business, opening a shop in Media. He has greatly extended his business in the years intervening, and is one of the successful, substantial men of his town, upright in character and held in high esteem. In politics he is an Independent, and interested in public affairs, although he has never sought or accepted office. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, which he serves as trustee, and of the Sons of Veterans, by virtue of his father's service during the civil war, as a private in Company F, 126th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. Major married, in November, 1893, Letitia A. McIlrath, daughter of Thomas and Sarah McIlrath, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to New York City, and later returned to the North of Ireland. Children: George Adams, born August 6, 1894; Sarah, February 27, 1896; Lillian and Ethel May, November 17, 1897; all are students in the Media schools. The family home is at No. 33 West State street, where Mr. Major's place of business is also located.

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The Green Isle of the Sea never gave to America a bigger-hearted man, a truer patriot, or better citizen than Terrence Reilly, a resident of Pennsylvania sixty-one years, and of Media thirty-nine years.

Terrence Reilly was born in Ireland in 1821, died in Media, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1896. He was brought to the United States in 1825, and his home was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, until 1857. He obtained a common school education and developed an unusual aptitude for business. He worked and clerked for several years, finally accumulating sufficient capital to start a store. He continued in prosperous merchandising in Philadelphia until 1857, when he moved to Media. He there established a tannery and from the first prospered. He enlarged his business and was a most prosperous leather manufacturer until his death thirty-nine years after his first coming to Media. His life

of seventy-five years covered the period of wars waged by the United States in both of which Terrence Reilly bore a part under the flag that was his, only by adoption. He was a private in the Mexican War and in the war between the States won the rank of first lieutenant. He had all of an Irishman's love of battle, yet was especially noted in Media for his kindness of heart and liberality to those in distress. He gave large sums in charity each year and no man ever appealed to him in vain, if in need. He was an industrious, energetic man himself, scorning the idler, but ever ready to advance the interests of the worthy. He was a Democrat in politics with all the love for public life and political power that seems inherent in his race. He served in the Media borough council for several terms and was twice elected chief burgess, serving the borough well and faithfully. He took a deep interest in the Media Fire Company, assisted in its organization, was its first president and but one week prior to his death was re-elected. His life was a busy, useful, successful one, begun in a faraway land, from which he was so early transplanted that to him America was more his own than an adopted home. While he never married, he had adopted as his son a nephew, Peter H. Reilly, on whom he lavished all a father's love and interest. A feature of his character was his strong sense of duty and his courage in maintaining his opinions when satisfied he was right. He was absolutely fearless in his advocacy of public measures and never lost sight of the interests of his community. A member of the Roman Catholic church and faithful to his religious obligations he was broadminded and liberal, holding every man's creed sacred and when he passed from their midst every man regardless of religious creed or political faith, had a kind word for Terrence Reilly.

Peter H. Reilly, adopted son of Terrence Reilly, was born in Media, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1866, and there has always lived. He was educated in the public schools, La Salle College and Pierce's Business College of Philadelphia. He was taught the tanning business by his adopted father and with him was associated until the death of the latter in 1896. During their long connection he grew to thoroughly appreciate the excellence of character of Terrence Reilly and unconsciously perhaps absorbed many of his most striking characteristics, becoming very much like him in many respects. He formed the same energetic business habits, is broad-minded and liberal in his charities, has the deep interests in public affairs and the same regard and devotion to the interests of Media. He belongs to the same political party, the Democratic, and has served with the same fidelity that distinguished Terrence Reilly in his public life.

Peter H. Reilly was appointed by Judge Isaac Johnson in 1904 to fill out an unexpired term of a member of the board of county auditors, and in the following year was regularly elected to membership on the same board for a term of three years. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic; member and chairman of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; member of the Knights of Columbus and prominent in both organizations. He has a private library of several hundred well selected books, which show evidence of daily use and indicate their owner's love of good literature. Fond himself of out-of-door sports, he gives hearty support and assistance to all helpful athletics and is a firm friend of young men. The business founded by Terrence Reilly has been wisely continued by the adopted son and its old time prosperity in no way diminished. Faithful alike to the upright principles of the founder and his own high ideals, he has carried out the unspoken wishes of his benefactor and holds in the affections of the people the place first won by the warm-hearted Terrence Reilly.

Peter H. Reilly married, June 9, 1907, Anna, daughter of Abram and Anna Cohen, of New York. The family home is an attractive residence at No. 114 North Edgmont street, Media.

**DOAK** In point of interesting and profitable reading, biography certainly yields to no other subject. Moreover, it is especially noteworthy to mark the progress made in the varied fields of industry by those who have come to these shores from another country, and to observe the eagerness displayed in acquiring the methods and customs in vogue here, and the facility with which they adapt themselves to circumstances in their new surroundings. In the majority of cases the best traits of the ancestors are retained, and mingled to the best advantage with the progressive ideas to be found in our manner of conducting business transactions. A case in point is that of James L. Doak, of Media, Pennsylvania, who is of Scotch-Irish descent.

Joseph Doak, father of James L. Doak, was a native of Scotland, and came to the United States when he was a very young lad. He was engaged in farming throughout the active years of his life, and died in April, 1908. He married Mary M. Wiggin, who had been born in Ireland, and had come to this country when a child with her parents. Both the Doak and the Wiggin family settled in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

James L., son of Joseph and Mary M. (Wiggin) Doak, was born at Wallingford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1876. His early life was as uneventful as the usual one of a farmer's son. He acquired a good, practical education at the district school, during the intervals when he was not engaged in assisting his father in the cultivation of the homestead farm. When he attained young manhood, he determined to branch out for himself, as his ambitious and energetic nature was not satisfied with the humdrum existence he had hitherto led. He accordingly removed to Media, where he engaged in business as a contract teamster, and in several other enterprises, of which he made a financial success. By these means he amassed considerable capital, and in 1908 opened a livery and boarding stable business in connection with his contract teaming and heavy hauling, and these numerous activities engage his attention at the present time. They have become very extended in the course of events, and they are enterprises which are still steadily and consistently growing. Mr. Doak wields a considerable influence in the political affairs of the county, and is a member of the Republican county committee. He also holds the office of assistant fire chief, and he has filled other public offices of trust and responsibility. In 1913 he was the Republican candidate for county comptroller of Delaware county. Fraternally he is a member of Media Lodge, No. 139, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Doak married, September 1, 1906, Anna, daughter of Michael and Jennie (Sappe) Burnley, whose children are: Anna, George, Elsie and Clarence. The Burnley family has been resident in Garrettford, Pennsylvania, for many years. Mr. Doak keeps well abreast of the times in all public movements, and is ever ready to give his personal service as well as his means, to further any project for the general benefit of the community.

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**WAGNER** This branch of the Wagner family came to Media from Trenton, New Jersey, where Nicholas Wagner and Anna Von Lochems were married. Both were born in Germany and came to the United States when young and both members of good substantial German families. Nicholas Wagner engaged in the iron manufacturing business, with which he was connected successfully, until his retirement in 1887. His business life was spent in Trenton, but after his retirement he moved to Philadelphia, where he yet resides. Anna, his wife, died in 1887.

Nicholas H. Wagner, son of Nicholas and Anna Wagner, was born in

Trenton, New Jersey (as were all his brothers and sisters), May 3, 1862. He was educated in the public schools and Trenton Business College, beginning business life as a bookkeeper for the Mercer Pottery Company, remaining five years. For the next eight years he was traveling salesman for different Trenton pottery companies, his territory covering almost the entire country. He then spent three years prospecting in Arizona, New and Old Mexico, but did not permanently locate, returning at the end of this period to his home in the East. Soon afterward he became actively engaged in iron manufacture, and until 1900 was secretary or treasurer for twenty-three different corporations in the United States, engaged in different branches of iron manufacture. In 1900 he retired and purchased the Colonial Hotel in Média, a well-equipped summer hotel, accommodating one hundred and fifty guests. This house, built in 1854, until coming under Mr. Wagner's ownership, was conducted only as a summer hotel, but he has made it an "all the year" home for traveling and permanent guests. Always a favorite resort for Philadelphians and others, the house has increased in popularity under his management and is one of the best patronized houses in rural Pennsylvania. Every modern convenience has been installed and every provision made for the entertainment of guests during the "out of doors" season. The Spring Haven Country Club golf links are but ten minutes walk distant, while in a spacious hall, forty by sixty feet, semi-weekly dances are given. The hotel, situated in the midst of a magnificent natural grove of chestnut trees, is near the Pennsylvania railroad depot and within two blocks of three trolley lines, connecting with Philadelphia, Chester and all surrounding country. Mr. Wagner succeeded in ownership Mrs. Herman Hoeckley, who conducted the house for more than forty years. The Colonial opens as a summer hotel, May 1, of each year, but a welcome and the best of treatment awaits the guest any day of the year. Mr. Wagner has proved as popular as a landlord as he was successful as a business man and is known to the traveling public as a most genial, generous and obliging "mine host," and the Colonial Hotel, situated among surroundings of historic interest and natural beauty, has a nation-wide reputation as a delightful, hospitable and enjoyable summer home. Mr. Wagner is a Republican in politics and interested in all that pertains to the welfare and prosperity of his town.

He married, November 16, 1892, Sophia A., daughter of James W. and Helen (Albertson) Moyer, of Philadelphia, the former dead, his wife yet living. Children: Frances Chandler, born March 4, 1895; Nicholas H. (2), May 4, 1896; Helen Moyer, March 8, 1898.

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**ANDERSON** The Andersons came to Chester, Pennsylvania, from the adjoining state of Delaware, where they were residents of Newark for several generations. John Anderson, grandfather of Arthur B. Anderson, was a finished wood worker, learned his trade in the day when a carpenter was expected to be able to make anything pertaining to a house, including stairs, sash and even furniture. He had a chest of tools that included everything known to the trade, and was expert in the use of all. He was born in Scotland, coming to this country a young man. He married a Miss McVey and left issue: John B., (see forward); Samuel K., now a cabinet maker of Wilmington, Delaware; Emma, died in North-East, Maryland, when young, in 1878.

John B. Anderson, son of John Anderson, was born in Newark, Delaware, in 1844. He is now a grocer of Wilmington, Delaware, having first begun business forty years ago in North East, Maryland, thence coming to Wilmington. He served as a justice of the peace in North East; is a member of the

Methodist Episcopal church and of Knights of Pythias. He married Ella Benjamin, born in North East, Maryland, in 1852, died in Chester in May, 1898, daughter of I. N. Benjamin, deceased, and his wife, Adeline. Children, all born in North East, Maryland: Emma, born in 1877, married Clarence H. Kirven, of Tennessee, now a title searcher for the Delaware County Trust Company, residing in Chester; Arthur Benjamin (of whom further); Samuel, died in North East, aged sixteen years; John, born in 1886, telegraph operator by profession, now a clerk in the store of his brother, Arthur B., he married Lena Turner, of Upland, Pennsylvania; David, born 1890, now a draughtsman with the Duplex Metal Works of Chester.

Arthur Benjamin Anderson, son of John B. and Ella (Benjamin) Anderson, was born in North East, Maryland, October 17, 1879. He was educated in the public schools, also for a time attended a private school. He left school at the age of fifteen, beginning business life as a grocer's clerk in Chester, continuing five years. From 1899 until 1903 he was in the employ of M. B. Fahey, then with the Pennsylvania railroad for a year, then again a grocery clerk until 1908. In that year he decided to use for his own advantage his knowledge of business gained during these years. He opened a light lunch cafe at the corner of Seventh street and Edgmont, Chester, where he has built up a large and profitable business—probably the largest of its kind in the city. He gives it his personal management and in every detail has proved his ability to organize and conduct the business of a caterer to the public appetite. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religious faith a Methodist.

He married, November 22, 1910, in Chester, Anna Hyland, born in Upland, Delaware county, daughter of James W. and Edith Hyland, who reside on their farm near Upland; child: Iola Edith, born in Chester, December 23, 1911.

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The Lobbs of Pennsylvania trace their descent paternally from LOBB Welsh, and maternally from English forbears. The grandfather of E. Oscar Lobb, of this narrative, was William Lobb, who for many years was a teacher of botany in the Philadelphia high schools. Retiring from the pedagogical profession, in which he had earned distinction, he purchased a small farm in Chester county, where he devoted his latter years to stock raising. Many of his horses were bred from fine stock, and nothing gave him more genuine pleasure than the exhibition of a well-formed, strong, handsome, blooded horse. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends, and both are buried in the churchyard of the Darby Friends Meeting-house. He was the father of thirteen children, of whom the following are living: Ethelbert, a builder of Berwyn, Chester county; Clayton A., a lumber dealer of Devon; Henry, lives retired at Broomall, Delaware county; Maria, married Edward Dutton and lives in West Chester, Pennsylvania; Mary, married William Clegg (deceased); Margaret, married Thomas Taylor (deceased); Louis D., of whom further.

(II) Louis D., son of William Lobb, was born near Berwyn, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1856. After receiving a public school education he learned the trades of cabinetmaking and undertaking under the direction of his father-in-law. For four years he continued in those pursuits, then began building operations in Berwyn under the firm name of L. D. Lobb & Sons. In 1909 he moved to Oakmont, Delaware county, where his son, E. Oscar, was engaged in a contracting and building business, and entered his employ. He is a Republican in politics, and with his wife is a member of the Baptist church.

He married Mary E. Otty, born at White Horse, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1857, daughter of Enoch and Anna E. (Mercer) Otty, from near Media, Delaware county. Enoch Otty, died 1911, was a cabinetmaker of wide reputation, many of his pieces of work being held at great value by the owners. Because of the extreme care taken in its manufacture, the finely fitting joints and smooth finish, there is little, if any, of his work upon the market. Every secret of the cabinetmakers' art was his and his smallest article is a masterpiece of neatness and beauty. His earliest occupation was as the driver of a tram car up and down the mountains in search of closely-knitted, straight-grained lumber for use in the manufacture of various articles of furniture. Besides the work he did in this line he was frequently called upon to act as undertaker, a business he had learned when a young man. Although he was a member of the Society of Friends he nevertheless forsook the doctrines of the "peaceful sect" at the outbreak of the civil war, and took up arms in defence of what he believed to be a greater principal than universal peace, universal freedom. He was a Democrat in political belief. He married Anna E. Mercer and had children: George, a carpenter of West Chester, Pennsylvania; Anna E., married Harry Lewis and lives in Malvern, Pennsylvania; Mary E., married Louis D. Lobb, of previous mention; and six others, all deceased. Children of Louis D. and Mary E. (Otty) Lobb; E. Oscar, of whom further; Clyde, a contracting painter, married Gertrude Griffith, and lives in Conshohocken, Pennsylvania; Victor, married Rosamond Mousman, and lives at Conshohocken, Pennsylvania; Edith, Marion, and Russell, all living at home.

(III) E. Oscar, eldest son and child of Louis D. and Mary E. (Otty) Lobb, was born near Berwyn, Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1880. He obtained a public school education at Berwyn, Pennsylvania, and later attended Drexel Institute at Philadelphia, there taking a business course of one year's duration. This he followed with a three years' correspondence course in architecture, a profession in which he progressed rapidly because of certain innate ability and talent. His first position was with his father in the firm of L. D. Lobb & Sons, with whom he remained until 1908, when he determined to enter business independently and came to Llanerch, establishing as E. Oscar Lobb, builder. Being the designer of all of his own houses, he soon gained a reputation for original taste and individuality which created a great demand for his services in the erection of houses in the vicinity. Since starting in business in Llanerch he has built eighty-six houses, also dealing in real estate in a small way. Mr. Lobb is a valuable member of the Llanerch community and one from whom much may be expected in the future, as he is an indefatigable worker, well-liked, and public-spirited, all qualities and attributes which make for success. He is deeply interested in all political questions and is an ardent supporter of the Progressive party. His church affiliations are Baptist, while his wife is an adherent of the Presbyterian faith. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, belonging to lodge, chapter, commandery, and shrine; also to the Improved Order of Red Men and the Independent Americans. He is a member of the Shrine Club and the Delaware County Auto Club.

He married, in February, 1902, Rae H. Huntly, born near Berwyn, Chester county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Robert, an engine inspector of the Pennsylvania railroad, now retired, and Mary Huntly (deceased). Children: Ellen, born July 5, 1904; Ethel, born May 5, 1906.

**SHECK** Frederick A. Scheck, a retired carpet and rug manufacturer of Llanerch, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a descendant of an honored German family, and has attained an enviable place in industrial and financial circles by reason of his indefatigable energy, close application and great care in the management of the business interests with which he has been connected.

His father, Herman Scheck, was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and died in the United States in 1907. He was the recipient of a fine education in his native country and was for a number of years successfully engaged as a teacher. At the age of twenty-eight years he came to America, and immediately crossed the continent, making his home in Sacramento, California, where he was a wholesale and retail provision merchant. After a time, acceding to the request of a favorite sister, he came east and opened a provision shop in Philadelphia, at Frankfort avenue and Adams street, where he was located for a period of nineteen years. He then removed to a nearby location where he engaged in the wholesale business solely, and after having conducted this for seven years, retired permanently from business responsibilities. This was eighteen years prior to his death, and after he had amassed a considerable fortune. He was active locally in the interests of the Democratic party, and served three terms as a school director on the Thirty-first Sectional Board. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. A devoted husband and father, he was of very domestic tastes and found his chief pleasures in the home circle. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Scheck married Pauline Sonneborn, born in Philadelphia, died in 1910, a daughter of —— Sonneborn, a German by birth, and a well known carpet manufacturer of Kensington. They had children: Herman, died young; George, died young; Frederick A., whose name heads this sketch; Etta, married Dr. Randel C. Rosenberger, and resides at No. 2330 North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia; Clara M., unmarried, lives with her sister, Etta; Marie M., married Charles Quigley, and lives at No. 6157 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; Mathilde, married Harry Stephens, and lives at No. 5106 North Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Frederick A. Scheck was born in the Kensington district, Philadelphia, May 27, 1873. Having acquired an excellent and practical education in the public, grammar and high schools of his native city, he was for the next thirteen years, engaged in learning the manufacture of carpets and rugs of all varieties, and mastered this art in every detail. He then established himself in this line of manufacture, opening one factory at Howard and Palmer streets, and another at Nos. 1710-12-14 North Front street, operated these very successfully for eleven years and then retired from business. He was also the president of the Paliruba Manufacturing Company, whose offices were in New York and Philadelphia, but he has sold out these interests. For many years he has been active in political affairs on behalf of the Republican party, and has done exceptionally fine work along educational lines. He served two terms as a school director in the Twenty-eighth Sectional Board in Philadelphia.

Mr. Scheck married, June 3, 1896, Laura Mae Moyer, of Reading, Pennsylvania. They are both members of the Lutheran church. Since October, 1908, Mr. Scheck has lived in Llanerch, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, at No. 321 Davis road, where he has a beautiful home. Mr. Scheck is held in the highest esteem as a public spirited citizen. While he was still at the head of his well paying industry, he not only won prosperity in his trade transactions, but he also gained the confidence of those with whom he had dealings, by reason of his strict conformance to the ethics of commercial life.

**BERNER** A fine example of what may be accomplished by means of well directed effort and original and methodical business ideas is furnished by John Berner Jr., of Llanerch, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The courage and ambition which sustained his father during the trying times of the civil war have been inherited by him in rich measure, and he has been one of the representative men of the county.

John Berner Sr. was born in Wittenberg, Germany, July 30, 1836, and came to the United States in 1863. He at once became a citizen, and enlisted in Company F, Third Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and served a nine months' term. For some time he was a member of the bodyguard of General Meade, and was an active participant on the last day of the battle of Gettysburg. After the close of the war he made his home in Philadelphia, where he lived for many years. He had learned the baker's and miller's trades in his native land, and, when he located in Philadelphia, he opened a bakery at Tenth and Sargent streets. At the end of three years he removed to Fourth and Pine streets, where he was in business for a period of thirty-five years. He then retired from active business and removed to Clifton Heights, where he and his wife are still living. He is a man of robust health, having survived the loss of one leg, and is familiarly and affectionately known as "Old Hickory." In political affairs he was formerly a Democrat, but of late years has affiliated with the Republican party. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Berner married, in 1865, Barbara Geckler, born in Wittenberg, Germany, July 7, 1843, who came to the United States with her parents prior to the civil war, and they have had children: Frederick, a confectioner in business in Philadelphia; Elizabeth, married George Chestnut, and lives in Philadelphia; Katherine, unmarried, lives with her parents; John Jr., who is the subject of this sketch; Charles, lives with his parents and is in the employ of the Philadelphia and Western Traction Company.

John (2), son of John (1) and Barbara (Geckler) Berner, was born in Philadelphia, August 27, 1871. He attended the public schools of the fifth ward in Philadelphia, and at a suitable age was apprenticed to learn the baker's and confectioner's trade. After he had acquired this knowledge he went to the West and held a position as a "cow puncher" in Wyoming for a period of three years. This was during the time of the "Rustling" troubles. Upon his return to the East he worked for his father for a time, and then entered the employ of A. M. Taylor as a night watchman at Germantown, holding this position nine months, and leaving it in order to accept a position for the same man at North Thirty-second street and Mantua avenue. During the Spanish-American war he was employed by the Midvale Steel Company, then returning to A. M. Taylor, he had charge of Castle Rock Park for five seasons, then conducted this place for himself for one season. During the next four years he had charge of the waiting room at Sixty-third and Market streets, and then established himself in the junk business. At the expiration of two years he abandoned this in favor of the huckstering business, with which he was also occupied two years, and was then an ice dealer for one year. He then took up huckstering again with which he is identified at the present time, having a well paying route in the suburbs of the city. For many years he has been an active worker in the interests of the Republican party, and served one year as township clerk for the borough of Llanerch. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his fraternal affiliations are with Fernwood Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and University Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He has lived in Llanerch about thirteen years, and has built a beautiful house at No. 300 Coopertown Road.

Mr. Berner married, August 10, 1905, Bertha May, born in Delaware

county, Pennsylvania, daughter of William and Ida McLaughlin. They have been blessed with children as follows: A. M. Taylor, Emily Barbara and Elizabeth. Mr. Berner is a self-made man, and the accumulations of an enterprising business career have come as the result of his able, persevering efforts. His life has been an honorable and industrious one, and he has the respect and esteem of all who know him.

**SHIMER** Henry P. Shimer, a well known resident of Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he has been engaged in manufacturing and agricultural pursuits for many years, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1854.

Frederick Shimer, his great-grandfather, came to this country from Germany in 1749, and spent the greater part of his life in the vicinity of Philadelphia. He was accompanied to this country by his wife, Mary Magdalena, and they had children: Conrad, Daniel, Bartholomew, Michael, Frederick, John, Peter, Elizabeth, Catherine, Mary, Barbara.

Frederick (2), son of Frederick (1) and Mary Magdalena Shimer, had children: John, Mary, Elizabeth.

John, son of Frederick (2) Shimer, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His business was that of farming and manufacturing cotton batting. He owns fifty-five acres of land, is a member of the Republican party, and of the Baptist church. He married Emily Duseaux, and had children: John N. M., Henry P., Samuel M., Margaret, Susan, Harriet.

Henry P. Shimer was educated in the public schools of Edgemont township, and the schools of Thornbury, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was a bright and ambitious young lad, and was not content to serve others many years. At the age of twenty years he established himself in business. He manufactured cotton batting, and engaged in farming at the same time. In 1889 he went west to the Indian Territory, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, and at the present time he still owns some land there which holds out good oil prospects. In 1899 he returned to his home in the East, where he has since remained, his fine residence being on Shimer avenue. He casts his vote for the Republican party, and is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Shimer married, in 1884, Phoebe A. Levero, born in 1859. Children: 1. Edward P., born in 1885, a molder and lives at Coraopolis; married Catherine Smyth, has one son, born in November, 1913, Edward Paul Shimer. 2. Lucy E., born 1890; married Isaac A. Hain, December 26, 1913; lives in Cleveland.

**TAYLOR** For many generations the Taylor family has been established in Maryland, where the original immigrant ancestor landed on reaching this country from England. He was a tobacco planter, and his sons, and sons' sons followed that lucrative occupation. Then as the numbers increased and the original estate was found to be too small to support them all, many found other occupations in different parts of the state and other states.

(I) William D. Taylor was born in Maryland, there was reared, lived and died. For many years he was a farmer, after which, owing to the needs of the community, he established a blacksmith and millwright shop in his neighborhood. In this he did remarkably well, and succeeded in accumulating a handsome competence. He married Fannie Parsons, daughter of a neighboring planter. Among their children was William S., of whom further.

(II) William S., son of William D. and Fannie (Parsons) Taylor, was

born in Maryland, near Churchill. He was educated in private schools and at Washington College. In 1893 he moved to Eddystone, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and there established one of the best grocery stores that the town had up to that time. It was located on the corner of Second and Lexington streets, and there he did business until his death, August 14, 1909. Mr. Taylor was one of the most substantial citizens in Eddystone, and his death was greatly regretted by the community. He was a Republican, voted with and worked for the party. He married, in 1891, Mary Stewart, born in Eddystone. One child, William Davis, of whom further.

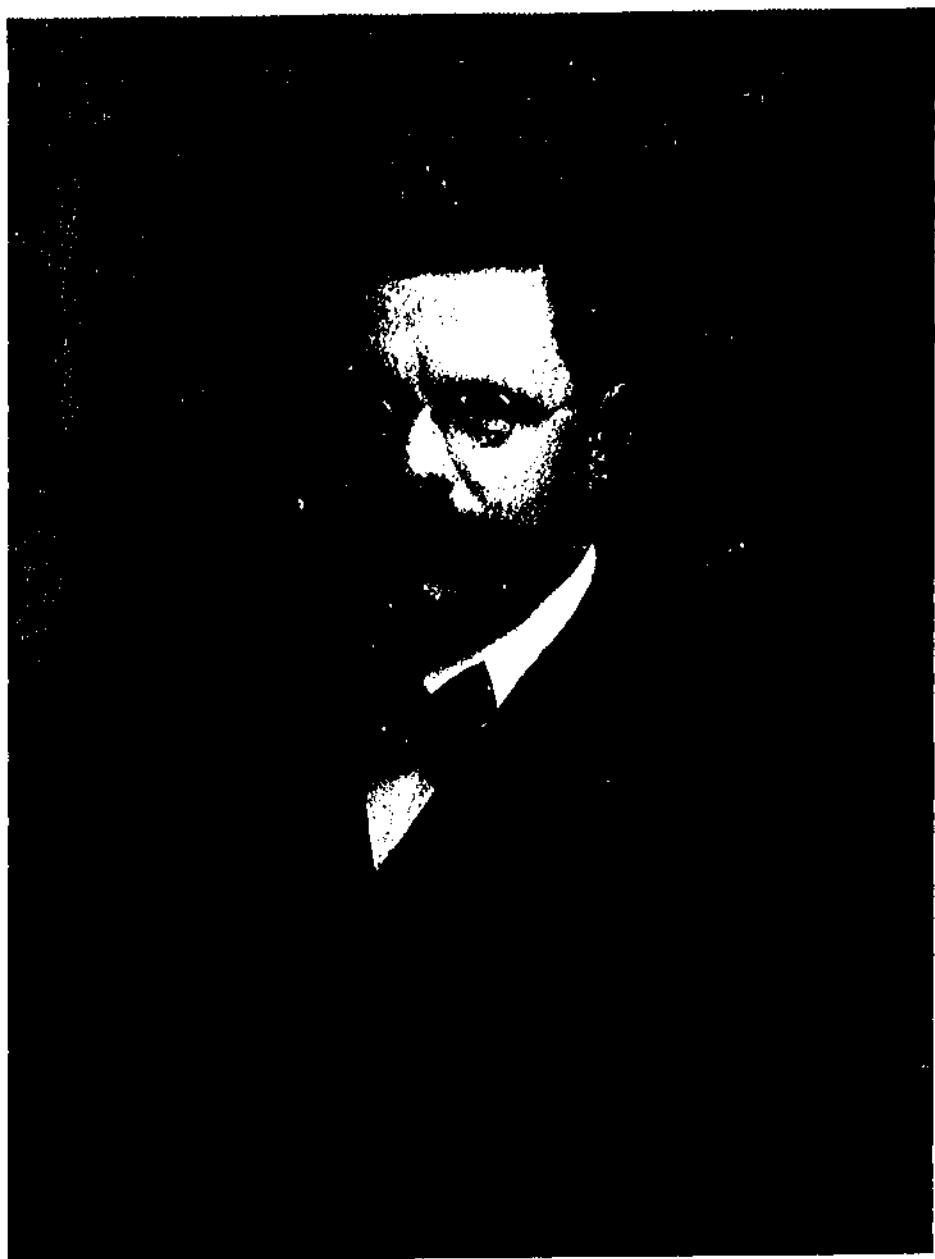
(III) William Davis, son of William S. and Mary (Stewart) Taylor, was born in Eddystone, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1892. He received a thorough education in the Eddystone Grammar School and the Chester High School. As he was the only child of his parents he inherited the estate at his father's death, and immediately took charge of the business. One year later he erected a handsome brick structure, corner of Eleventh street and Saville avenue, and here continues the grocery and market business. Beginning under such favorable auspices there is little wonder that the dual business has grown to such proportions as it has. Mr. Taylor has added much to its growth by his uniformly courteous treatment of his patrons. He stands high in his town, both as a business man and as a citizen. He is a member of the Eddystone Methodist Episcopal Church, supporting it generously on all occasions, and is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Upland Lodge, and the Eddystone Fire Company. He is a director of the Delaware County Business Men's Association, which is doing such valiant work for that section of the state. He votes the Republican ticket, and has served as school director. He married, September, 1911, Myrtle V. Hewlings.

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**BAXTER** This branch of the Baxter family dates in this country to the year 1849, but in England trace to Richard Baxter, an English Non-conformist divine, born 1615, died 1691. He is said to have preached more sermons, engaged in more controversies and written more books than any other Non-conformist of his age. He is perhaps best known through his work, "Saints Rest and Call to the Unconverted," although his autobiographical narrative is of great historical value, and the review of his religious opinions is spoken of by Coleridge as one of the most remarkable pieces of writing in religious literature.

Robert Baxter, of Yorkshire, England, married and had children: John; Robert, died in 1853, and Ann.

John Baxter, son of Robert Baxter, was born in Thistleboro, Yorkshire, England, near Settle, in 1784; died in Grassington, Yorkshire, March 20, 1845. He was self-educated, but so profound was his learning that he was known as the best educated man in his village. He was manager of a quarry and later engaged in milling, making money plentifully, but spending so freely that he never accumulated. He married Mary Pollard, born in Craco, near Skipton, Yorkshire, March 26, 1794, died in Philadelphia, July 20, 1868, daughter of John and Mary Pollard, and sister of William Pollard, who died in Yorkshire. Children, all born in Yorkshire: 1. Mary Ann, born July 2, 1819, died November 26, 1856, married Duncan Campbell. 2. John, born November 29, 1821, died July 20, 1888, in Camden, New Jersey, a partner in business with his brother, Albert. 3. William, born February 11, 1824. After the death of his first wife he came to Philadelphia with his second, engaged in the wool business and became wealthy. Later he moved to Richmond, Indiana, where:



Henry V. Baxter

he helped to organize and was vice-president of the Wayne County Agriculture Works. He was elected to the state senate of Indiana and is the author of the Baxter Temperance Law. He was an Orthodox Friend and died in Richmond, September 26, 1866. 4. Alfred, born September 22, 1825. He was principal of schools at Stratford-on-Avon, England, later came to the United States and settled in Colorado, where he followed his profession. He was a noted linguist, teaching Greek and Hebrew from the original. He was also a regularly ordained minister of the gospel. He was also one of the pioneer farmers of Colorado and a surveyor in the early days. He later moved to San Diego, California, where he died November 7, 1903. 5. Ellen, born June 8, 1827, married Donald MacGregor and lived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; she died September 29, 1905. 6. Maria, born February 23, 1829, married Thomas Hodgson, both died in Yorkshire, she August 5, 1855. 7. Robert, born December 5, 1831, died at Philadelphia, August 5, 1849. 8. Jane, born June 16, 1833, died in Yorkshire, April 8, 1848. 9. Richard, born March 12, 1855, died in Yorkshire, January 8, 1848. 10. Albert (of whom further).

Albert Baxter, son of John and Mary (Pollard) Baxter, was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, January 25, 1837, now living retired in Chester, Pennsylvania. He came to the United States when a lad of twelve years of age, locating in Philadelphia, where he joined his brother, William, for whom he worked as a wool sorter and in other capacities. Later he located in Camden, New Jersey, where he established a hide and tallow business, which he afterward sold to his brother, John, and returned to Philadelphia. He there engaged in the wool business, but owing to the money stringency in 1877, he went into voluntary liquidation, and in 1878 settled in Chester, Pennsylvania, where he established a plant for the manufacture of tallow, grease, oils and fertilizer, also dealing in hides. This he continued until 1897, when he sold out to his son, Henry V. Baxter, and retired. He was a successful business man, honorable and upright in all his dealings. While in Camden he was a member of the vigilance committee, formed to cope with the epidemic of arson and burglary that swept that city until the heroic measures taken by the committee made it too dangerous for the criminals to continue. He is an active member of the First Baptist Church, and for ten years was leader of the choir. In political faith he is a Republican.

Albert Baxter married December 3, 1866, Annie E. Brace, born in Philadelphia, October 4, 1842, died in Chester, March 7, 1879, daughter of John Brace, born in Oldham, England, October 16, 1819, and his wife, Elizabeth Beideman, born September 14, 1821, both deceased. Children: Henry Vincent (of whom further); Edward Everett, died in youth; Nellie, died young; Howard Brace, born November 8, 1874, a carpenter of Chester for many years in the employ of his brother. He married Isabelle Lawrence, of Martins Corners, Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Henry Vincent Baxter, eldest son of Albert and Annie E. (Brace) Baxter, was born in Camden, New Jersey, March 8, 1868. He attended the public school there until he was ten years of age, then his parents moved to Chester, Pennsylvania, where he attended Gilbert's Academy until he was sixteen years of age. He then began working for his father at the grease, tallow, oil and fertilizer plant, located in the outskirts of Chester, continuing until 1897, when he purchased the business which he yet continues. In 1908 he purchased a similar business from a competitor, Otto Walther, and now operates the only plant of this nature in his locality. Mr. Baxter is an accomplished performer on the pipe organ; is a graduate of Philadelphia Musical Academy, 1887, where he was under the instruction of Prof. Richard Zeckwer. For twenty-three years he was organist of the First Baptist Church of Chester, for

the same length of time has been a member of the board of trustees, for sixteen years has been treasurer, and for thirty years has been a member of that church. He is a Republican in politics and has always been a supporter of all reform movements within his party, never, however, seeking or accepting public office for himself. He belongs to the United Order of Independent Mechanics, Council No. 36, Chester; is a charter member of Chester Camp, Modern Woodmen of America; the Grand Fraternity, Philadelphia, and the Business Men's Science Club of Philadelphia. His tastes are varied in their nature and his works show that in business, church, fraternity and town, he is active, earnest and helpful.

Mr. Baxter married, April 11, 1889, in Chester, Mary Elizabeth Miller, born in Bridgeport, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1867, daughter of James Miller, a veteran, who died of injuries received in the civil war, and his wife, Jane Day, born in Oxfordshire, England, August 23, 1846, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Gardner) Day and granddaughter of John Day. James Miller was the son of Andrew and Mary (Crocker) Miller. Mrs. Mary E. (Miller) Baxter was educated in the Soldiers Orphans' Home at Chester Springs, and has resided in Chester ever since, the family home of the Baxters now being at No. 1016 Kerlin street in that city. Children: Ella Miller, born March 28, 1892, graduate of Friends Select School of Philadelphia, now a teacher of music, also a student; Anna Jane, born May 25, 1904.

**PASCHALL** Isaac Paschall, of Newtown Square, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a prominent Grand Army man and honored citizen, descends from an ancient English family of Derbyshire, England. There were many notable members of the family, some of whom were made famous through being martyrs because they would not recant or give up their Protestant religion during the reign of Bloody Mary, Queen of England. It is not definitely known when the emigrant member of the family came to America, but it is thought to be about the time of William Penn, as the latter is known to have had among his intimates and friends one Jeremiah Paschall. Among the descendants of the immigrant Paschall was Abraham J. Paschall, of whom further.

Abraham J. Paschall, father of Isaac Paschall, was born in Pennsylvania, at the Paschall homestead, and died in Chester, Pennsylvania, aged sixty-eight. He married Ann Lincum, born near Darby, Pennsylvania, died near Eagle, Pennsylvania. They were members of the Quakers or Friends, and were devout in their observances of their religion. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom are dead except Isaac, of whom further.

Isaac Paschall, son of Abraham J. and Ann (Lincum) Paschall, was born in Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1836. His parents died when he was quite young and he was reared away from the family, and near Media. He attended the common schools in Newtown township, and the schools in Media. He worked on various farms until he purchased land, when he improved it, but at the call of the bugle "to boots and saddles" in 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 97th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Henry R. Guss, of West Chester. The regiment was attached to the Army of the South, and saw much active service. It was in numberless engagements, but its specialty was siege work, and among those in which the regiment took part were Fort Sumter and Fort Wagner. Mr. Paschall enlisted for three years, but arduous duty in the field brought about a decline in his health and he was honorably discharged in 1863. He returned to Newtown township where he took up the broken threads of life and began to farm. This vocation he followed

successfully until he retired in 1893. He lives at the present time (1913) a quiet retired life at Newtown Square. Through his probity and high sense of duty he holds an influential position in the regard of his fellow men, and commands their respect and esteem. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of West Chester, Pennsylvania, and of the Friends' congregation.

He married, in 1888, Amelia Acker, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, died, January 8, 1910, a daughter of Conrad Acker, a farmer of the county. Mrs. Paschall was a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. and Mrs. Paschall had no children.

**SCHOFIELD** The Schofield family has been resident in the State of Pennsylvania for a number of generations, and has taken an active interest in the business affairs of the sections in which the various members have resided. They have been especially identified with agricultural interests for many years.

(I) John Schofield was born near Manchester, England, in 1774, and he came to America in 1827.

(II) James, son of John Schofield, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1800, came to America, and resided in Aston township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and later removed to Middletown township. He was a farmer and settled on a tract of land which is the present site of Williamson Trades School. His death occurred in 1865. His children were: Hiram, see forward; Mary Ann, married John Smith; John, married Mary Evanson; all were members of the Episcopal church.

(III) Hiram, eldest child of James Schofield, was born in Lancashire, England, and was seven years of age when his parents came to this country with their family. He grew up in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he acquired only a limited education in the district schools, as he was obliged to assist at a very early age in the cultivation of the home farm. In fact his entire life was spent in agricultural pursuits, and he was a regular attendant contributor to the Philadelphia markets. He was an active worker in the interests of the Democratic party, and served as school director and in several other public offices. His death occurred in 1906, at the age of eighty-six years. He and his family were members of the Episcopal church. He married Esther Burk, of Avondale, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, who died in 1902 at the age of eighty years. She was the daughter of William Burk, a cooper of Avondale, who was seventy-two years old at the time of his death. Mr. Burk married Martha, a daughter of Matthias Cooper, an Englishman, who was a soldier in the Continental army during the revolutionary war. They had children: John, Thomas, Samuel, Matthew, William; Esther, who married Hiram Schofield; Jane, Mary, Elizabeth and Margaret. Hiram and Esther (Burk) Schofield had children: 1. James M., an inspector for the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory; married Mary Pierson. 2. Mary E., deceased. 3. Mattie J., has always lived on the old homestead. 4. Winfield Scott, deceased. 5. Nellie, deceased. 6. Thomas, see forward. 7. Harry, inspector for the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory; lives on a part of the old homestead; married Ella Hudson. 8. Orion, deceased. 9. Hiram A., civil engineer; lives in Germantown, Pennsylvania; is manager of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, and has an office in the Crozier Building, Philadelphia; he married Maude Crout. 10. Frank, deceased. 11. Emma S., married D. Wilmot Gordon, a Doctor of Dental Surgery, of No. 1021 Edgemont avenue, Chester, Pennsylvania, with a summer home in Middletown township.

(IV) Thomas, son of Hiram and Esther (Burk) Schofield, was born in

Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1854. He and his sister, Mattie J., have always resided on the old family homestead. Mr. Schofield has always been identified with farming interests, and in addition has conducted a dairy farm in a model manner. He is a Democrat in political matters, but has never aspired to holding any public office, preferring to content himself with casting his vote as a good citizen should. Both he and his sister are regular attendants at the church, and are known and esteemed throughout the section of the country, for the open-handed manner in which they support all charitable and philanthropic projects. They are social and hospitable, and have a large circle of friends.

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**IRVING—HEACOCK** The Irvings originally came to Liverpool, England, from Scotland, where Joseph Irving was born, but spent the greater portion of his life in Liverpool, where he died. His wife was a Miss Luxmor, and was the mother of his six children. Both were members of the Church of England; he was a Tory in politics. She died in Liverpool in 1861. Children: Joseph, Agnes, Sarah, Isabella and Molyneaux, all deceased; and Harry L., mentioned below.

Harry Luxmor Irving was born in Liverpool, England, August 26, 1829. He grew to manhood in Liverpool, was educated in the church schools, and learned the trade of sailmaker. He died at New Orleans, Louisiana, aged forty-four and is buried on Gilliepie's Island. He married Mary Elizabeth Musson, whose father, a seafaring man, died and is buried at Calcutta, India. His wife was Harriet Cox, now deceased. Children of Harry Luxmor Irving, all born in Liverpool, England: Eliza (see forward); William Henry, born June 23, 1859, married Emma Booth; Margaret, born in July, 1861, died in infancy; John, born June 18, 1863, unmarried. The mother of these children is still living, and all are members of the Church of England.

Eliza, eldest child of Harry Luxmor and Mary Elizabeth (Musson) Irving, was born in Liverpool, England, October 30, 1856. She was educated in the Church of England schools, and lived in Liverpool until sixteen years of age, then came to the United States. She married, October 14, 1875, Samuel F. Heacock, born August 23, 1842. Mrs. Heacock resides at Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where she is postmistress, having been appointed in July, 1904. She is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah, and a communicant of St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church at Marcus Hook. Children: 1. Mary Leiper, born October 30, 1876; married George Sheing, a machinist. 2. Bessie Irving, born March 4, 1878; married John S. McCafferty, a farmer. 3. Henry Luxmor, born May 28, 1880; married Mabel Bell. 4. Isaac, born December 25, 1882; married Marion Elliott. 5. Emma Booth, born May 1, 1885; married C. K. Ryan, a clerk. 6. Harriet Musson, born January 6, 1892; unmarried.

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**GALLOWAY** John L. Galloway, of Moores, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was born in 1849, in county Antrim, Ireland. His parents, Charles and Jane (Leslie) Galloway, were natives of county Antrim, there lived and died. The former was a grocer, owning his green grocer's shop, and serving his customers the best the market afforded. They were Protestants, attending the Presbyterian church faithfully. Among their eleven children was John L.

Mr. Galloway received a fair education in the public schools of Antrim, and was reared by God-fearing, law abiding parents. At the age of twenty, in

1869, he decided that he would cross the Atlantic to the United States and there try his fortune, as so many of his friends, young and old, were doing. After arriving in this country he located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, sought and found employment with the Lucas Brothers, in the grocery business in that city. He remained with them three years, giving the utmost satisfaction. Being ambitious and desiring to rise faster in the world, he decided to adventure into the business arena on his own account. Looking over the field for an opportunity whereby he might accomplish his desire for financial advancement, he selected that of contracting and building. He entered this line of endeavor when about twenty-three, with little money, no experience, and has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectation. He at once solicited and received orders, and it is said that from the day he began to contract and build until he relinquished it, he erected from five to six hundred houses in the twenty-sixth ward alone, and over fifty houses in Prospect Park. In 1881 he built and moved into his present residence; in the meantime he had taken up his abode in Norwood, on Chester Pike, leaving there for Moores. When he came to the latter place there were only about twelve dwellings, and he has since that time seen it grow by leaps and bounds to its present not inconsiderable population. He is one of its most substantial citizens, and his keen Irish wit and genial manner make him one of its most popular inhabitants. He was the first burgess of Prospect Park, and for eleven years he has served the public wisely and well as justice of the peace. Mr. Galloway is still in the contracting business, but it is along the line of laying sidewalks and putting in sewers. He votes the Republican ticket, is a member of the Presbyterian church, the Sons of Temperance and Cadets of Temperance.

In 1872 he married Catherine Love, of Philadelphia. Children: Charles Boyd, J. Leslie, Edward R., Lillian May, Harry F. K., Catherine.

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MEANEY      The department of biography is crowded with the lives of men distinguished in politics, science, literature and the professions.

All the embellishments of rhetoric and the imagination have been employed to captivate, stimulate and direct in these "upper walks of life" the youthful mind and ambition of the country. The result of this system is manifest, and by no means fortunate. The ranks of the professions are filled to overflowing. To instill in the minds and hearts of the young respect for great attainments, reverence for great virtues, and to excite to general emulation by holding up, as examples for admiration and imitation, the lives of the wise, the great and the good, is commendable and right. But the field of example should be extended; the lessons of industry, energy, usefulness, virtue, honor, the true aims of life and the true sources of happiness, should be gathered and enforced from all the various provinces of labor. The path of labor and usefulness should be indicated as the highway of honor. One who has walked in this path and achieved distinction in the business world, and who has merited an unusual share of commendation by his conduct in defence of his country, is to be found in the person of James Meaney Sr., of Ardmore, Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He has inherited in full measure the admirable traits of his Irish ancestry, and has added to them the modern ideas and progressive methods which prevail in this country, where he has made his mark.

His father, also James Meaney, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1790, and died in this country in 1862. He was one of four children, his brother, Patrick, dying in Philadelphia, and his sister, Catherine, married John McKenna, and also lived in Philadelphia; there was another brother,

whose name is not on record. James Meaney grew to manhood in his native land, where he was a farmer and learned the trade of weaving gingham on a hand loom. After his marriage to Mary Meaney, who was born in Ireland in 1791, died in America in 1853, he emigrated to America, and for a time lived in New Brunswick, New Jersey, from whence he removed to Philadelphia, where he followed his trade of weaving. He and his entire family were members of the Catholic church. Children: John, deceased, who was also a weaver in Philadelphia; Mary, who died while the civil war was in progress, married John Neill, of Philadelphia; Margaret, married John Myers, and is now living at New Lisbon, New Jersey; Catherine, married Thomas Thatcher; James, see forward.

James Meaney was born July 11, 1844, in Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, at a time when that city was laid out in districts. His schooling, which was a very meager one, consisted of three months' attendance at St. Paul's Parochial School, Philadelphia, but he has bravely and creditably overcome this handicap by earnest study in later life when he had more time at his disposal, and the finest education ever received could not have improved the character of the service he rendered as a soldier during the civil war. He was but nine years of age at the time of the death of his mother, and he was at once obliged to begin to work for his own support. Naturally he was obliged to choose an occupation in which scholarship was not a requisite, and he found a position as a driver of a wagon for a woman who was a huckster. Later he obtained employment with a family by the name of Erickson, Mr. Erickson being a truck farmer and fisherman. Early during the progress of the civil war he enlisted in the regular army, and was in active service until he was honorably discharged for disability, March 23, 1863. He became a private in Troop H, Sixth United States Cavalry, July 12, 1861; was with McClellan in the Peninsular campaign; was the last picket to leave Harrison's Landing when that place was evacuated; was the first man to enter Gainesville, upon the capture of that city. For meritorious service he was advanced to the rank of sergeant, but declined this rank as he considered his lack of education too great a detriment. After leaving the army Mr. Meaney rested for a time in Philadelphia in order to restore his strength, and when he again engaged in business he was at first a huckster in West Philadelphia, and lived at the corner of Fifth and Christian streets. In 1877 he removed to Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, locating in Lower Merion township, and established himself in the dairy business in which he was engaged from 1879 to 1890. In 1885 he purchased upward of seven acres of land on Wynewood road, in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and on this erected a good house. From 1890 until 1900 he was engaged in farming on Clevenger's farm, and the next six years were spent on the Hermitage farm. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and he is a member and liberal supporter of St. Denis' Catholic Church.

Mr. Meaney married, in St. Philip's Church, Philadelphia, January 3, 1866, Anna Isabella, born in Philadelphia, daughter of James and Eliza Morrison. Children: Anna, deceased; James Jr., is in the dairy business at the corner of Lippincott and Spring avenues, Ardmore; John, is an Augustinian priest, at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, New York; Joseph, deceased; Mary Alice; Francis; David, married Anna McCuen, and lives at Atlantic City, New Jersey; Charles, deceased. Mr. Meaney is of a bright, optimistic disposition, and this habit of making the best of everything in most adverse circumstances has helped him over the difficulties of life, and given him opportunities, which he has not been slow to embrace, of assisting others along the road. He is well read on the general topics of the day, having acquired this absolutely

through his own efforts, and his naturally acute mind enables him to form excellent opinions on all matters of current interest.

**COVERDILL** The Coverdill family, of Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, has not been in this country many generations, but it has, nevertheless, left its impress upon the business and other interests of the communities in which it has dwelt. They came originally from England, where the grandfather of William Coverdill, of Darby, Pennsylvania, was a brewer in the city of York, where his entire life was spent.

(II) John Coverdill, his son, was born in York, England, and died in Darby, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the national schools in his native city, and later in life engaged in the manufacture of shoes. He married Sarah, daughter of John Crabtree, of Lancashire, England, where he died, and sister of Edward, who died in Darby; George, who died in Massachusetts, and John, who died in England. Mr. and Mrs. Coverdill had a number of children, of whom several died young; those who attained maturity were: William, see forward; Mary Ann, now deceased, married James Wilde; Leah, now deceased, married John Wolfenden; Edward, unmarried; Hannah, married William Compton. The mother of these children died in Darby. They were Presbyterians.

(III) William, son of John and Sarah (Crabtree) Coverdill, was born in Lancashire, England, June 27, 1833. At the age of seven years he came to this country with his parents, and while he obtained a fairly good education, he acquired it for the greater part at the evening schools, as he was early obliged to assist in the support of the family. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade in Worcester, Massachusetts, and then traveled about considerably. He finally settled at Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he established himself in the machine jobbing business under the firm name of Jagers & Coverdill, and continued there for almost four years. He then removed to Darby where he engaged in the grocery business, abandoning this in order to go to Philadelphia, where he conducted a hardware and pump business for a time, meeting with more or less success. He finally returned to Darby, where he is now living in retirement, in magnificent health for a man of his years. He takes a lively interest in whatever concerns the welfare of his country, especially the political situation, and calls himself a "Red Hot Republican." For the past sixty years he has been a member of Chester Lodge, No. 263, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Coverdill married (first) Ruth Ann Scott, born in Rockdale, Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of —— Scott, who was a carder, and whose entire life was spent in England; his children were: John; James; Ruth Ann, mentioned above; William. Mr. Coverdill married (second) August 27, 1890, Mary Ridsdale, born in Yorkshire, England, February 22, 1843. She is a daughter of Thomas Ridsdale, born in Rochdale, England, where he died; he was a blanket manufacturer, and married Anna Stapleton, born in Yorkshire, England, died in England, and they had children: James, Benjamin, Ann, Mary, mentioned above; and a child which died in infancy. Mr. Coverdill had no children by either marriage. He and his wife are devout members of the Presbyterian church.

## DELAWARE COUNTY

**BOICE** Everit S. Boice, M. D., of Moores, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, son of Andrew and Mary J. (Montgomery) Boice, born in Washington county, New York, July 25, 1872, is one of the highly esteemed and honorable citizens of Moores.

(I) Andrew Boice was born in Scotland. When he was four years old his family moved to Ireland, remaining there until he was thirteen. He received a portion of his education in the Irish National School and in the Brooks Academy. He married Mary J. Montgomery in Scotland, who was a native of the land of heather. After their marriage they came to the United States, spent one year in Omaha, Nebraska, and then came to Philadelphia, where he now lives a retired life. He was the parent of ten children.

(II) Dr. Everit S. Boice received his education in the public schools wherever his parents chanced to be living. He early determined to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and to accomplish this end he learned paperhanging and artistic painting, and continued in it for six years, in business for himself the greater part of the time. During this time he was receiving private instruction from professors, doing full college work. In 1894 he entered college and graduated in 1898. Between 1896 and 1897 he took a special course in Hebrew, fitting himself to read the Bible in that language. In 1898 he received the degree of B. O. at the Neff's College of Oratory. In October, 1898, he received an invitation and accepted it to become pastor of a Presbyterian church in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and remained its pastor four years and six months. In 1902 he moved to Moores and after that time was pastor of the Olivet Presbyterian Church. He had previous to that time entered the medical department of the Pennsylvania University, in 1902, and graduated therefrom in June, 1906. The following year he took a special course in the ear, nose and throat department, and practiced for a time in Philadelphia, and then later in Moores. He is regarded as one of the best specialists in his line in the medical profession in his section, and commands a large patronage, which grows with each succeeding year. He is a popular citizen of Moores, and his opinion on any subject carries weight. He is a member of Prospect Park Lodge No. 573, Free and Accepted Masons; Prospect Park Assembly; Orators Order; the Delaware County, State and National Medical associations; Medical Alumnus Society of the University of Pennsylvania. He is a Republican, actively working for the party; has served on town council for the past eight years, chief of fire company, was chief of police, and now is assistant fire marshal of his district; chairman of high ways committee and council. In fact he is one of the most valuable men in the town of Moores, and is always in the forefront of progress and all that pertains to the well being of the town, county, state or country.

He married, April 3, 1897, Mary E. Story. Children: Mary, Everit, Samuel Story, deceased; Esther Marjorie, Robert Andrew.

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**GRAY** Archibald Gray, a resident of Morton, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is of Irish descent, and has a record for bravery in the civil war, which is one of which any man might well feel proud.

(I) Archibald Gray, grandfather of his namesake mentioned above, came to America from Ireland at an early age. He settled in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, with the affairs of which the family has been identified since that time. He was a farmer by occupation, and was actively engaged in this calling until his death. He married Jane ——, and had sons: John and Archibald.

(II) Archibald (2) Gray, son of Archibald (1) and Jane Gray, was

reared in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the public schools of that section. He died in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1847, at the age of forty-six years. He married Julia Ann, daughter of Henry Epright, a farmer, and sister of Samuel, Catherine, Rudolph, Charles and two others. Mr. and Mrs. Gray had children: 1. James, born October 3, 1824; married Jessie Smedley, deceased. 2. Fanny, born June 7, 1826, died young. 3. Catherine, born December 1, 1827; married Joshua Thompson. 4. Henry, born December 1, 1829. 5. Elizabeth, born November 4, 1831; married Abraham Powell. 6. James, born December 24, 1833, died young. 7. John L., born May 25, 1836. 8. Archibald, of whom further. 9. Julia Ann, born December, 1840; married Edward Haskins. All of these deceased with the exception of Archibald. They were Presbyterians.

(III) Archibald (3) Gray, son of Archibald (2) and Julia Ann (Epright) Gray, was born in Marple township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1838. His early years were spent under the parental roof, and he was educated in the public schools of his native county. Upon the completion of his education he went to Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he spent four years in an apprenticeship to learn the blacksmith's trade, after which he removed to the state of Maryland and located near Washington, District of Columbia. At the end of three years, during which he had been engaged doing blacksmith work for the water works company, he returned to Pennsylvania, making his home in Springfield township, now Morton borough, and has been successfully identified with his calling there since that time. He is a staunch Republican in political opinion, and has served his community as a member of the borough council, as school director and as assessor of Springfield township.

Mr. Gray married, February 22, 1868, Margaret Anna Reese, born in Nether Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1847. She is the daughter of Eli Reese, a farmer, born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1800, died in Marple township in 1864. He married Elizabeth Tucker, born in Marple township, in 1814, and they had children: 1. John, born November 3, 1838, died December 21, 1905; he married (first) Susanna Worrell, deceased; (second) Clara Breckney. 2. William Henry, born November 4, 1840, died in October, 1911; he married Emma Craig, who died in 1912. 3. Rebecca, born in 1842, died in 1885; married Thomas Sutton, deceased. 4. Jonathan, born June 28, 1845; resides in Concord township, Delaware county; married Hannah Trainer. 5. Margaret Anna, married Archibald Gray, as mentioned above. 6. Elizabeth, born in 1850; married Robert Orr. 7. Eli, twin of Elizabeth, married Mary Epwright. Archibald and Margaret Anna (Reese) Gray had children: 1. Ruth Anna, died in infancy. 2. Catherine, married William H. Dovett, and has had children: William, Ruth Anna, Mabel E. and Catherine G. 3. Margaret, married James Pilson, and has one child, Marguerite. Mr. Gray and his wife attend the Methodist church at Morton, and he is a member of the following fraternal orders: Past commander of Bradbury Post, No. 149, Grand Army of the Republic, of Media, Pennsylvania; Knights of Pythias, No. 280, of Morton, Pennsylvania; Washington Camp, No. 634, Patriotic Order Sons of America; Arrasapha Tribe, No. 161, Improved Order of Red Men.

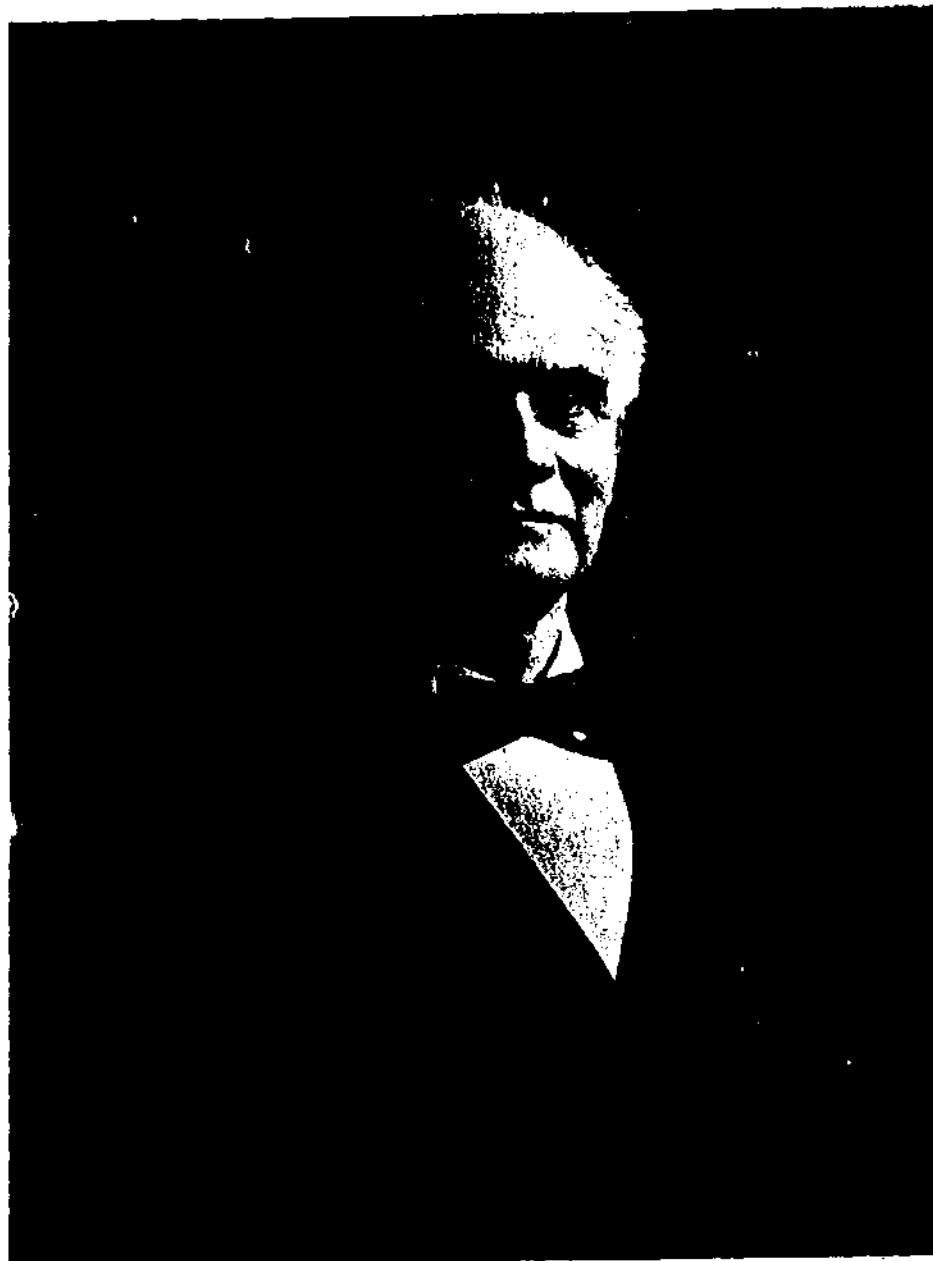
The military record of Mr. Gray is as follows:

The first enlistment of Mr. Gray was at Finlaytown, District of Columbia, January, 1861, in the Union District Rifles. The above company was an independent one, organized for the defense of the city of Washington, and it was the body guard of President Lincoln at his inauguration, March 4, 1861. It then disbanded, and Mr. Gray returned to his home in Marple township,

remaining there until September 4, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for three years or until the conclusion of the war. His company going into camp at Torresdale, Pennsylvania, later moving to Pittsburgh, where they joined the Fourteenth Regiment. There Mr. Gray, who had enlisted as a private, was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and the regiment moved to the south where it commenced its active service. Following is a list of the engagements of all kinds in which Mr. Gray was actively engaged: Beverly, West Virginia, July 3, 1863; Huttonville, West Virginia, July 4, 1863; Hedgesville, July 19, 1863; Warm Springs, July 24, 1863; Rocky Gap, August 26, 1863; Droop Mountain, November 6, 1863; Averill's Salem raid, from December 8 to December 31, 1863; Newmarket, Virginia, May 5, 1864; Wythesville, Virginia, May 10, 1864; Piedmont, June 5, 1864; Bunkers Hill, Virginia, June 26, 1864; Darksville, July 2, 1864; Martinsburg, Virginia, July 24, and August 31, 1864; Luloloman's Gap, July 6, 1864; Brownsville, Virginia, July 7, 1864; Crampton Gap, Maryland, July 8, 1864; Monocacy Junction, July 10, 1864; Urbana, Maryland, July 11, 1864; Point of Rocks, Maryland, July 16, 1864; Snickers Gap, Virginia, July 18, 1864; Bunkers Hill, Virginia, July 19, 1864, and September 5, 1864; Newtown, Virginia, July 22, 1864; Kerustown, Virginia, July 24, 1864; Clearspring, Maryland, July 29, 1864; Hancock, Maryland, July 31, 1864; Shepherdstown, Virginia, August 3, 1864; Antietam, Maryland, August 4, 1864; Moorsfield, Virginia, August 7, 1864; Winchester, Virginia, August 11, 1864; White Post, Virginia, August 12, 1864; Darksville, September 3, and September 10, 1864; Stone Bridge, Virginia, September 18, 1864; Opequon, Virginia, September 19, 1864; Fishers Hill, Virginia, September 21 and 22, 1864; Forestville, Virginia, September 24, 1864; Mount Crawford, Virginia, September 25, 1864; Weirs Cave, Virginia, September 26 and 27, 1864; Middletown, Maryland, October 19, 1864; Milford, Luray Valley, Virginia, October 25, 1864; Millwood, Virginia, December 17, 1864. On December 27, 1864, Mr. Gray was captured by the enemy, and was a prisoner for two months at Libby prison and Pemberton castle, Richmond, Virginia. He was discharged from service with his company, May 27, 1865, at Washington, District of Columbia. The following incident (extract from the history of Company A, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers) is worthy of a place in this work: On July 3, 1863, while the battle of Gettysburg was going on, a detachment of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Major Foley, was sent out from Frederick City, Maryland, to destroy the pontoon bridge at Falling Waters. Sergeant Archibald Gray was in charge of the advance guard, and seeing a large wagon train moving towards Boonesborough, Maryland, Sergeant Gray and twenty-five men were ordered to find out what it was. It proved to be General Meade's provision and ammunition train being decoyed into the rebel lines by a rebel spy, who represented himself to be a lieutenant on General Meade's staff. Sergeant Gray, holding a different opinion, put him under arrest and turned the train back, sending it to Frederick City, taking the spy to General French's headquarters, and from there to General Buford's headquarters, where he was executed as a spy.

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The late James Wellington Baker and his wife, Dr. Frances N.  
**BAKER** Baker, M. D., who survives him, hold an honored and exalted  
 place in the affections and esteem of the residents of Delaware  
 county, Pennsylvania, for the good they have accomplished in their respective  
 professions, he as an educator, a vocation which requires ability of a peculiar  
 order, which he possessed in large degree, whose active career was devoted to



*James W. Baker*

the cause of education in Delaware county, and she as a physician, one of the noblest of all professions, who during her many years of active practice has proven her ability to successfully cope with disease and master its intricate problems, and whose skill has gained for her a position of due relative precedence among the medical fraternity in this section of the state.

James Wellington Baker, scholar and educator, was born in Edgmont, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1831, died there, September 6, 1902. His father and his father's people were farmers, and his mother was a daughter of James Hall, an Orthodox Friend, member of Fourth Street Meeting, Philadelphia. Both the paternal and maternal lines were of English stock, and the race characteristics, directed and refined by the Quaker insight and spirituality of his grandfather, were no doubt the source of his unusual moral endowment. His early education was acquired in the common schools of the neighborhood, and from the first he exhibited a taste for study and a distaste for the harsher duties of farm work. Books and thought were his delight, and so marked was his bent for learning that in 1848 he was sent to the Academy at Unionville, then under the care of Milton Durnall, a man of fine scholarship, high morality, and marked earnestness in the cause of education. Here his superior intellectual ability was recognized, he found himself in a congenial atmosphere and passed a few happy fruitful months when he was offered a position as teacher in a public school in Unionville; thus he entered without effort the profession of which he held himself a member during the remainder of his life. He began teaching before he was seventeen, and for thirty years was uninterruptedly engaged in educational work. His first examination was under James Agnew Futhey, first superintendent of schools of Chester county. Little did the earnest, timid lad realize the terror and the joy which he would inspire in many hearts when he should hold the same office in his native county.

The story of the following ten years is that of the earnest student who must gain an education through his own efforts; alternately teaching a term of five months and then attending his well beloved academy for a like term. Here he was always assured of sympathy and encouragement, and found as teachers men of superior ability and scholarship. One of these, Thomas Baker, of Lancaster county, was remembered as a man of especial mental vigor, and was probably one of the obscure great men "who exist to produce greater men." It is pleasant that his name is remembered and can be set down in the record of this pupil who, no doubt, filled a more conspicuous place in the world through the influence of his stimulating personality. In the academy at Unionville he received most of his scholastic education, although he never ceased to be a student.

In 1849 he went to Bethel township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, to teach, and remained about two years; then to Upper Providence for one year. Later he went to Birmingham, Chester county, where he taught five years in what was then called Shady Grove School. From this school, in the spring of 1858, he was called to the position of associate principal of Unionville Academy. During this associate principalship, which continued four years, he pursued an extended course in mathematics, and began the study of Latin. In this language he afterwards attained a rare degree of proficiency, reading it as fluently as he read English. He read not only the most familiar, but many of the less known Latin authors. He read Virgil fifteen times, and Horace quite as often. He loved Latin as did some of the old Scotch divines, and although there is no discoverable Scotch ancestry he possessed traits ascribed to such rugged men as Dr. Chalmers and Thomas Carlyle. Later he accepted the Chair of Mathematics at the Unionville Academy, where he had been a pupil, this being one of the principal institutions of that section, and there taught all

the higher branches in the regular collegiate course. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Baker went to the State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania, for training in pedagogy, and remained there until the school was broken up by the rebel raid into the state. He returned to Delaware county, taught for a time in Thornbury, and in 1866 took charge of a grammar school in Upper Providence.

In 1868 James W. McCracken, superintendent of schools of Delaware county, resigned and recommended James W. Baker as his successor. He was appointed by State Superintendent James P. Wickersham to finish the unexpired term. After this he was elected superintendent of schools for three terms in succession, his last term ending in 1878. He then entered business with his brother in-law, Philip Wunderle, in Philadelphia, with whom he was associated until his death. Of his work as superintendent, a contemporary writes as follows:

When Mr. Baker accepted the appointment of superintendent of Delaware county educational matters were in a comfortable state of inactivity. No one was caring over-much about free schools. He gave his first thought to raising the standards of the teachers; the method he adopted was to make the examinations more searching, thus eliminating the dead wood. He took no pleasure in displacing the inefficient; indeed, it often caused him deep distress; but go they must, unless there were energy and enough scholastic attainment to insure better equipment in the near future. After a few years of laborious work he had better school houses, more and better appliances for teaching, and a fine body of teachers of whom he was justly proud. Meantime he had arrived at the conclusion that the only way to further progress was to establish high schools at convenient places in the county, and thus give impetus to the lower schools. At no time did he have the desire or thought to force the establishment of such schools upon an unwilling people. While the high school, as he planned it, has not yet come, many fine high schools exist in the county. Teachers' Institute, as a dignified, scholarly body was unknown in Delaware county before his time. He employed the best talent to be had, and frequently there was no hall in Media large enough to accommodate comfortably the audiences that came from far and near to hear the evening lectures. The surplus funds thus earned enabled him to secure for the day sessions the best instructors that the country afforded. Directors' Day was also inaugurated under his superintendency.

In the office of superintendent of schools, Mr. Baker was in "the province of his best usefulness" and of his dearest interest. For the duties of this office he was admirably equipped in scholarship and in character. He had "executive ability of the highest type in the management of school affairs." He possessed the power of initiative in an exceptional degree, his ideals sprang from his brain fully formed, to conceive was to execute if expedient. His energy in the fulfillment of a purpose was tireless. He sympathized with men as man, and lifted burdens with tenderness and helpfulness correspondingly large, leaving the recipient of his wise sympathy cheered and strengthened. He remained "ever an example and an inspiration" to his teachers, always easily the leader and the master, equal to every demand. In taking "affectionate leave of the work," he modestly said: "I retire from the superintendency with clean hands and a clear conscience, humbly praying that my labors may not have been in vain." Happily he lived to realize that the fulfillment of his prayer had begun before its utterance.

James W. Baker was pre-eminently a teacher. In order to be a successful teacher one must not only have knowledge, but he must be able to impart this clearly and concisely to others; he must have a deep and thorough interest in his work, and must be able to maintain discipline. In all of these requirements Mr. Baker was well qualified, and although progressive was not radical. It was his "delight to assist and encourage," not alone the many school children of the county in their efforts at learning, but all young people with whom he came into friendly relation, and every endeavor was made looking towards making,

"each generation of men better, wiser, and more learned than the preceding one." His interest in education is perpetuated through the establishment of two scholarships in the University of Pennsylvania for the benefit of the graduates of the Media High School. For many years he was a member of the Board of School Directors of Media, and filled successively the positions of treasurer and president. His last public duty was the presentation of diplomas to the graduates of the high school, June 28, 1902.

During the years he was in business he devoted much of his leisure time to the study of physical sciences. Being an independent and original thinker he frequently gave scant credence to many scientific theories, finding them inadequate to his demands. He read, not to accept, but to test, and in working out his own conclusions, unconsciously placed himself among the great thinkers of his time. He also read wisely in general literature, and was critical not of matter only, but of manner, being sensitive to the structure and rhythm of sentences, and exacting in the close use of words. He was a lover of language, and wrote fluently when the occasion demanded.

He was a man of strong character, abstemious in his habits, never using tobacco or liquor in any form, and his broad, scholarly attainments made him a prominent factor in the best circles. As a citizen he was public-spirited, and quietly and generously encouraged every effort to promote the general good of his town and county. In religion he accepted the Orthodox belief of his church, the Disciples of Christ, and in politics he was always a Republican, standing unwaveringly for the principles of the party while abhorring many of its practices.

Mr. Baker married, in 1865, Frances Naomi Smith, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Andrew Smith, of Scotch-Irish parentage, born in county Clare, Ireland, educated for the Presbyterian ministry, but was forced to abandon this calling on account of ill health. He came to the United States in early manhood, locating in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where for a short period of time he followed the profession of teaching, and subsequently became the owner of considerable property in the same county. He married Matilda Schreiver, a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, of German descent, a descendant on the maternal side of Hermann, the great German patriot. Mr. Smith died at a comparatively early age.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker took up their residence in Media, Pennsylvania. In 1873 she entered the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, taking up the study of medicine. She was among the first to take the long course, when the studies were divided, she pursuing the four year instead of the two year course, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1877. After spending some time in hospital and post-graduate work, thus gaining valuable experience, she opened an office in Media, Pennsylvania, and has since engaged in a general practice, meeting with a marked degree of success, her practice extending throughout a large portion of Delaware county. That she has been a practitioner in the same locality for so many years proves conclusively her high standing in the profession, this indicating a good business for it is only the capable and devoted physician that can command and retain the public patronage. Dr. Baker is one of the managers of the Woman's College Hospital of Philadelphia, having been connected with it for many years, and is chairman of the Public Health Educational Committee of the American Medical Association for Delaware county. She keeps in touch with the advanced thought along the line of her profession by membership in the American Medical Association; the Delaware County Medical Society, of which she was president in 1911, and she is also identified with the Alumni Association of the Woman's Medical College, and one of the early members of the society to aid in

the prevention of tuberculosis; also a member of the Society for the Prevention of the Social Disease. She is a member of the New Century Club of Philadelphia and the Woman's Club of Media, and is in sympathy with the suffrage movement.

Mr. Baker and his wife spent considerable time in travel, both in this country and abroad, crossing the ocean five times, using this as a means of study and recreation, from which they derived great pleasure, and since the death of her husband, Dr. Baker has made three trips abroad. During the summer of 1913 she visited Labrador, and during her stay inspected the Mission Hospitals located there.

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**BARTOW** The Bartows came to Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, from Westchester county, New York, where William Bartow was born, in the town of Bartow, named in honor of the family, who early settled there. William Bartow later came to Marcus Hook, where he died leaving a widow and six children, all deceased: Sarah, married John Chance; Eliphas, married Benjamin Smith; William, George, John (of whom further), and Henry.

John, son of William Bartow, was born at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1822, and died there. He attended the public schools, and when a young man became a Delaware river fisherman, an occupation he followed throughout his active life. He married Jane Valentine, born in Wilmington, Delaware, only daughter of Jefferson Valentine, who also had an only son, William, a railroad contractor of Wilmington. Children of John Bartow: John H., married Bertha Clayton; Eliphas; Alfred; Elizabeth, married K. T. W. Pechmann; Martha, died unmarried; Florencio, of whom further.

Florencio, son of John and Jane (Valentine) Bartow, was born in Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1870. He was educated in the public school, graduating in 1887 under the instruction of A. G. Smith, then superintendent of public schools after which he began business life. In 1906 he was appointed postmaster of Marcus Hook, was reappointed in 1910, and still holds that office. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Bartow is unmarried.

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**DUKE** Ideas backed with indefatigable energy,—the desire and power to accomplish big things,—these qualities make of success not an accident but a logical result. The man of initiative is he who combines with a capacity for hard work an indomitable will. Such a man recognizes no such thing as failure and his final success is on a parity with his well directed efforts. Henry Duke, builder and real estate operator at Norwood, Pennsylvania, is strictly a self-made man and as such his success in life is the more gratifying to contemplate.

A native of Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, Henry Duke was born September 27, 1865, a son of Hardy and Sarah (Morgan) Duke, the former of English descent and the latter of Swedish origin. Mr. and Mrs. Duke were married in Nansemond county, Virginia, whence they removed to Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, in 1864. The father was a laborer by occupation and he died at Moores, Pennsylvania, in 1887. He was a Democrat in politics and a Baptist in his religious faith. He and his wife were the parents of thirteen children, of whom the subject of this review was the sixth in order of birth.

Henry Duke was educated at Moores, Pennsylvania, and for a time he attended the Norwood public school. As a young man he worked in the dairy business for a time at Chester, and then he entered upon an apprenticeship to

learn the trade of carpenter. He has long been active as a builder, many homes in Norwood having been erected by him. He is likewise interested in the real estate business at Norwood, and in that line of enterprise is achieving marked success. He has a beautiful residence in Norwood, and the same was built in 1909. Mr. Duke is a Democrat in all matters affecting the welfare of the nation, but in local politics he maintains an independent attitude, preferring to give his support to men and measures meeting with the approval of his judgment, rather than to vote along strictly partisan lines. He has been a member of the borough council at Norwood, and has held all the offices in the local fire department, being still connected with the latter as a member. He and his family are Methodist Episcopal in their religious faith, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

August 26, 1892, Mr. Duke married Miss May Bower, and they are the parents of the following children: Mary, Harry, Frank, Horace, Charles and Ruth, all of whom are living except Mary, who died in 1891.

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Man's greatest prize on earth is physical health and vigor; DOOLING nothing deteriorates mental activity so quickly as prolonged sickness, hence the broad field for human helpfulness afforded in the medical profession. The truly successful doctor requires more than merely a technical training,—he must be sympathetic, kindhearted and congenial, capable of inspiring hope and faith in the heart of his patient. These qualities are possessed in good measure by Dr. Henry C. Dooling, who has been engaged in the active practice of medicine and surgery at Norwood since 1909.

Dr. Dooling was born at Clayton, New Jersey, June 23, 1885, a son of John W. and Sylvia (Cheeseman) Dooling, both natives of New Jersey and residents of Clayton, that state, in 1913. John W. Dooling is a glass blower by trade, and he is now serving his fourth term as postmaster at Clayton, where is recognized as a man of sterling character. The Dooling ancestry is of Scotch origin, the founder of the family in America having been an early settler in the state of New York.

Dr. Henry C. Dooling passed his boyhood and youth in Clayton, New Jersey, where he attended the public schools, being graduated in high school as a member of the class of 1901. For two terms thereafter he was a student in Temple College, at Philadelphia, and in 1904 he entered the Medico-Chirurgical Medical College, at Philadelphia from which excellent institution he was graduated in 1908, as honor-man of his class, receiving a gold medal and the Spencer-Morris cash prize of \$500 for highest general average, duly receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was resident physician at the Presbyterian Hospital for one year immediately succeeding his graduation, and in 1909 he established his professional headquarters at Norwood, in Delaware county, where he now controls a most lucrative practice, and where he is rapidly gaining distinctive prestige as an unusually successful physician and surgeon. In connection with his work he is a valued and appreciative member of the Delaware County Medical Society and of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. Fraternally, he is connected with the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and with Forest Grove Lodge, No. 91, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a Republican, and he is serving as vice-president of the school board at Norwood.

June 1, 1909, Dr. Dooling was united in marriage to Miss Nellie M. Essler, a native of New Jersey. To this union have been born two children: Frances Jean, whose nativity occurred May 14, 1910; and George Halvor,

born April 17, 1912. Dr. and Mrs. Dooling are popular in connection with the best social activities at Norwood, where they are held in high esteem by all with whom they have come in contact.

Civilization will hail riches, prowess, honors, popularity, but BARTLETT it will bow humbly to sincerity in its fellows. The exponent of known sincerity, of singleness of honest purpose, has its exemplification in all bodies of men; he is found in every association and to him defer its honors. Such an exemplar whose daily life and whose life work have been dominated as their most conspicuous characteristic by sincerity, is Arthur T. Bartlett, passenger engineer on the Maryland & Delaware division of the Pennsylvania railroad, his runs being between Philadelphia and Washington. Mr. Bartlett resides at Norwood, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

In the city of Baltimore, Maryland, December 22, 1861, occurred the birth of Arthur T. Bartlett, who is a son of Thomas and Mary A. (Lovell) Bartlett, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of New Castle, Delaware. The father was a blacksmith by occupation, devoting his attention to that line of business for a period of fifty-two years, during the greater part of which time he was in the employ of the P. W. & B. Railroad Company, his headquarters being at Baltimore. He and his wife became the parents of four sons and one daughter, of whom three sons are living, in 1913. Mr. Bartlett passed to the great beyond in 1901 and his wife died in 1881.

To the public schools of Baltimore, Maryland, Arthur T. Bartlett, of this notice, is indebted for his preliminary educational training. At the age of eighteen years he began to work, and in his nineteenth year he turned his attention to railroading. His first position was with the P. W. & B. Railroad Company, and he worked in their shops at Baltimore for eighteen months, at the expiration of which he began firing on an engine. He was fireman for seven years and eight months, and at the expiration of that period he became a full-fledged engineer. This was in 1889, and for the past twenty-four years he has been running freight and passenger trains without any serious mishaps. Since 1905 he has been running express trains on the Pennsylvania railroad between Philadelphia and Washington. His present position as engineer on this run is one of infinite responsibility. Mr. Bartlett is familiar with every department of railroading, having worked in the shops, in the yards, switching freights and passengers, and as fireman, and finally, as passenger engineer. He entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1880, and he has a fine record for being careful in all his work. He resided in Baltimore until 1893, when he established the family home in Philadelphia, whence he removed to Norwood in 1907. In politics he is an unswerving supporter of Republican principles and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Royal Arcanum, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Pennsylvania Railroad Volunteer Relief Association and the Veteran Employees of the Maryland & Delaware Division. Formerly he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is a charter member of the Protective Order, Sons of America. Religiously he is a fervent member of the Norwood Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a strong advocate of the no license movement in Delaware county.

October 31, 1883, Mr. Bartlett married Miss Marion L. Caleb, a native of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have two daughters,—Bessie, who is the wife of R. P. Collins, of Philadelphia; and Clara, wife of J. H. Wells, of Philadelphia.

**WAHL** John C. Wahl is a man highly respected in the business circles of Fernwood, and one who by strict morality and integrity of purpose furnishes an excellent example to others. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 23, 1853, son of John C. and Mary (Strucher) Wahl, and a descendant on both the paternal and maternal side of a German ancestry.

John C. Wahl Sr. was born in the town of Uln, Saxony, Germany, 1830, died in Atlantic City, New Jersey, 1901. He was the only son of his parents, who were born, lived and died in Germany, their other children being daughters, all of whom remained in their native land. During his young manhood John C. Wahl emigrated to the United States, the trip being made in a sailing vessel, which got off its course, and was nine months in reaching this side of the Atlantic. There is a law in Germany that on marriage the husband shall put up a certain sum of money, which shall be refunded upon the birth of the first child, and with the equivalent of this sum in his pocket Mr. Wahl left his native land. During his early life he learned the trade of shoemaker, and this occupation he followed in the United States, first in Brooklyn, New York, where he married Mary Strucher, who was born in Berne, Switzerland, 1832, died 1903, whose parents lived and died in Germany. She came to this country with her intended husband and an older lady, but upon arriving here they became separated and never saw each other again, and later she became the wife of Mr. Wahl. After the birth of his oldest child, John C., of whom further, Mr. Wahl went to Boston, Massachusetts, leaving his wife and child in Brooklyn, and all the capital he could spare, \$33.00. The landlord of the house she resided in swindled her out of her money, intercepted the letters sent her by her husband, thinking that they would contain money, but by strategy she succeeded in getting from the postman the seventh letter sent her by her husband, and by threatening to expose the landlord she secured from him sufficient money to defray her expenses to Boston, where she joined her husband. They remained in that city for six years, and then the failing health of Mrs. Wahl compelled them to seek a different climate, and Mr. Wahl purchased, on the installment plan, a small farm in the German settlement at Egg Harbor City, New Jersey, where they resided for six years, after which they moved to Atlantic City, New Jersey, where Mr. Wahl was the proprietor of a shoe store and in addition to the management of this followed his trade of shoemaker. Mr. and Mrs. Wahl were the parents of two other sons, namely: William F., a resident of Atlantic City, where he has amassed considerable capital as the result of speculation in real estate, and Charles F., proprietor of a shoe store in Atlantic City, from which he derives a comfortable livelihood.

John C. Wahl Jr. obtained the greater part of his education in the public schools of Egg Harbor City, the mornings being devoted to the study of German and the afternoons to the study of English. He learned the trade of shoemaker under the personal supervision of his father, becoming thoroughly expert in all branches, and in early life he worked for his father and in various other shoe shops in Atlantic City, acquiring an experience which has proven valuable to him in late years, and for a period of time he assumed full charge of his father's shoe store. In 1884 he removed to Fernwood, Pennsylvania, and for one year was in the employ of John Fryger, and then established a business of his own, which he has conducted ever since, his patronage steadily increasing every year. In 1889 he erected a frame building, with a store for his own use, in which he displays all kinds of foot wear, and in the rear of the store has a shop where shoes are manufactured. He has the largest trade of any store of its kind in that section of Fernwood, and is recognized as one of the substantial business men of the place. He is a Methodist.

in religion, a Republican in politics, and is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men and the United Order of American Mechanics.

Mr. Wahl married, 1880, Rebecca Sperber. Children: 1. Carl J., born November 25, 1891; a telegraph operator; married Winifred Bailey; resides at Freehold, New Jersey. 2. Harry B., born August 4, 1893; a railroad lineman; unmarried.

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**GREEN** The Green family is well represented throughout the United States, and a large number of them are to be found in the state of Pennsylvania, where they have made their mark in various directions.

The grandfather of Sidwell Green, late of Gradyville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was the father of three sons and two daughters, among these being Sidwell, born in Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, whose occupation was that of a laborer; Abel G., a well known Methodist minister.

Sidwell Green Jr. was born in Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and died at Gradyville, Delaware county, in 1904. He was educated in the schools of his native township, and then apprenticed to learn the wheelwright's trade. With this and farming he was identified until his death. The greater part of his life was spent on his farm in Delaware county, which he cultivated very successfully. He was an active worker in the interests of the Democratic party, and served as a county commissioner for a considerable period of time. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist church.

Mr. Green married, in 1870, Annie Mary, born in 1851, daughter of Gilpon and Annie (Speakman) Thompson, the former born in 1835, died in 1890. They have had children: Sylvester G.; Daniel W.; Abel; Anna M., born in 1868, married, March 27, 1901, Harry Carr, and has children: Hannah Mary, born in 1903, Elsie S., born in 1907, and Francis; Sidwell, the third of the name; Grover, deceased; Francis, twin of Grover; Horace P. Mrs. Green, who is possessed of an unusual amount of executive ability, now manages the farm very capably, being assisted in this enterprise by her son and son-in-law, Harry Carr.

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**WITTIG** The Wittig family is of direct German extraction. For many generations it has lived in Germany, contributing by its industry to the general wealth and prosperity of the Fatherland. One of the principal occupations of the family has been that of piano making, in which trade they are among the most expert in their country. They know it from the least to the greatest and most important detail, and the factories for which they work invariably become famous, not only for the beauty and finish of their instruments but also for the exquisite quality of tone.

Conrad Wittig, the first of the family to emigrate from Germany to this country, was born in Germany, 1822, emigrated to the United States in 1848, and died in 1900, in Lester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, his wife having died four years previous. He was a piano maker in Germany, and on coming to this country he at once engaged in the same line of business, the making of pianos at that time being comparatively in its infancy. He located in Philadelphia and was employed by the Shoemaker Piano Company, with whom he continued for many years, or until one year after the Lester Piano Manufacturing Company was organized and incorporated, and moved from Philadelphia to Lester, Pennsylvania, where the firm erected a large and complete plant. Mr. Wittig was a Republican in politics, giving his allegiance to that party after its organization in 1867, and he and all of his family were members of the Ger-

man Lutheran church. Before leaving Germany he had served his time in the army, and was for that reason martial in his bearing. Mr. and Mrs. Wittig were the parents of six children, four of whom survive, and among these is Herman, of whom further.

Herman Wittig, son of Conrad Wittig, the German emigrant, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1862. He attended the neighborhood public schools, and at the age of twelve years entered the employ of the Shoemaker Piano Company, and for thirty-nine years has followed this vocation. In 1886 he engaged with the F. A. North Piano Company, which later became the Lester Piano Manufacturing Company, and still later it was moved to Lester, where it established a large and perfectly equipped plant. Mr. Wittig has remained with this company to the present time (1913). He worked from bench to bench, with each removal being promoted to a higher place that required skill and experience in advance of the last, until now he is assistant superintendent of the plant. This was accomplished through merit, for which Mr. Wittig deserves the greatest credit, as no outside influence was brought to bear upon the heads of the various departments through which he passed, until he attained his present responsible position. He is a member of the German Lutheran church, and in 1903 assisted in organizing a church in Lester, and later in raising funds for the purpose of building an edifice in which the members of that faith might worship. When the church was organized it worshipped in a part of the Lester piano factory, and the present structure is a credit to both the congregation and the town. In politics Mr. Wittig is a Republican; he served as school director for seventeen years, only retiring recently because the demands of his position required all of his time and attention.

Mr. Wittig married, on Thanksgiving Day, 1882, in Philadelphia, Caroline Baker, of that city. Children, the first five born in Philadelphia and the remainder in Lester, all of whom are living at the present time: Herman Jr., born December 6, 1883; Caroline, August 20, 1885; Albert, April 10, 1887; Nellie, June 12, 1889; Gertrude, February 27, 1891; Clara, September 20, 1892; Charles, February 18, 1894; Anna, February 20, 1896; John, April 5, 1898; Margaret, February 21, 1904; Violet, May 3, 1907.

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One of the leading general and dairy farmers of Delaware county, JONES Pennsylvania, as well as a breeder of fine cattle, is to be found in the person of Marshall L. Jones, of Llanerch. The Jones family is of Swedish origin and settled in New Jersey in 1642. Drifting into Pennsylvania during the time of William Penn, they became members of the Society of Friends. The Swedish family name was a long one, and difficult of pronunciation for the English speaking Friends, and so the newcomers were called Jones, and the name was adopted.

William Jones, son of Robert E. and Ann (Garrett) Jones, married Martha Lloyd, and had children: William, a farmer, who had the courtesy title of "Doctor;" Richard Lloyd, see forward; Robert E., a farmer, and a horse dealer in Philadelphia; Annie, deceased; Mary L.; Elizabeth G.; Marshall L., who was a sergeant in the civil war; Martha W., deceased.

Richard Lloyd, son of William and Martha (Lloyd) Jones, was born in Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1820, and died December 31, 1907. His education was acquired in the public and private schools of Darby and Upper Darby, and he was identified with farming interests all of his life. He assisted his father on the home farm until he had attained his majority, then, in association with his brother, William, went to Montgomery

and commenced to farm independently. At the end of one year they took charge of another farm and continued their partnership for another four years. The partnership was then dissolved by mutual consent, and in 1847, Richard L. took charge of the old Jones homestead and utilized it for general farming purposes until 1886, at which time he turned it over to his son, Richard L. Jr., and he settled on a smaller farm at Springfield, and made a specialty of dairying farming. During the civil war Mr. Jones enlisted in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving under Colonel Wilcox, and in Captain Amos Bonsall's company. During the six weeks that this company was out it took an active part in the battle of Antietam. He married Mary Fryburg, born near Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1826, died April 24, 1900, daughter of John and Eliza (Phillips) Fryburg. Children: Martha L., married Van Leer E. Bond, and lives at Upper Darby Station; William H., unmarried; Richard Lloyd Jr., married Sophia Owen and is a farmer in Upper Darby township; Eliza F., unmarried, resides with her brother, Marshall L.; J. Walter, married Agnes McLeod, and is in the feed business at Clifton, Pennsylvania; Howard Erwin, married Georgiana A. Muth, and is a farmer in Chester county, Pennsylvania; Mary A., died at the age of two years; Marshall L.

Marshall L., son of Richard Lloyd and Mary (Fryburg) Jones, was born on the old Jones homestead in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1864. His education, which was considered a very liberal one at that time, was acquired in the public schools of Upper Darby township, and this was supplemented by a course at the Friends' School in Philadelphia. After completing his education he worked for his father for some years, then rented the Fairview farm on the State road, owned by V. E. Bond and William H. Jones, and worked this for a period of seventeen years. In 1909 he purchased the Pratt property in Chester county, Pennsylvania, this consisting of three hundred and fifty acres, laid out in two farms. Four years later he sold this property and purchased a farm of two hundred and sixty acres in Westtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania. In the year 1913 he removed to Llanerch, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he now resides, but expects to remove to his Westtown farm. He has imported some of the finest pure blood Holstein cattle into the county, and has been engaged in retailing milk in the city of Philadelphia for the greater part of a quarter of a century. His farm is a model of its kind and size in every respect, and he keeps well abreast of the time in all matters. He has taken no active part in the political affairs of his county, but takes a deep interest in whatever concerns the welfare of the community, and casts his vote for the Republican party. He attends and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of the local Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. Jones married, November 8, 1905, Laura R. Black. Children: Mary Elizabeth, born April 26, 1907, died May 31, of the same year; Marshall L. Jr., born January 29, 1909; Russell Black, born October 20, 1911. Mrs. Jones is a daughter of Lorenzo D. and Elizabeth L. (Dyson) Black, both deceased, the former July 18, 1910, the latter March 3, 1908. They had one other child: Mary, who married G. Melvin Young. Lorenzo D. Black was a farmer and milk dealer in Philadelphia, and during the civil war enlisted in Company B, First Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and served throughout that momentous struggle. In business affairs Mr. Jones has ever been straightforward and reliable in his dealings, and he is valued among the sterling members of the community in which so many years of his life have been spent. His has been a useful, busy and upright career, commanding him to the confidence and regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

WARD This is an honored name in Delaware county and has been borne right worthily for two generations in the city of Chester by William Ward, father and son, the former an eminent lawyer and congressman, the latter the present chief executive of the city. The descent is from John Ward, who, shortly after his emigration from Ireland, died in Philadelphia. His wife, Margaret Donnegan, came with him and died in Philadelphia, in 1846, leaving a son, William (1), then aged nine years.

William (1) Ward was born in Philadelphia, in 1837, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, in February, 1895. When he was left an orphan in 1846, he was taken in charge by the management of Girard College, Pennsylvania, being one of the first one hundred and fifty boys that became beneficiaries of that magnificent institution. He remained at the college until 1852, when he was indentured to Y. S. Walter, a printer in Chester, which city was ever afterward his home. He remained with Mr. Walter for two years, and during that time made some influential friends who felt that he was not pursuing the best plans in shaping his life, and decided to assist him to a legal education. Judge John M. Broomall, who had taken unusual interest in the lad, secured the transfer of his bond to himself and then gave him a place in his law office as a student. Squire Samuel M. Ulrich (later his father-in-law) agreed to provide him shelter and clothing during his years of study with the judge. Both men kept their promise to the young man, and he was thus enabled to complete a full course of legal study and in 1857 was admitted to the Delaware County Bar. He at once began practice in Chester and was soon recognized as one of the leaders among the younger lawyers. He gained in strength and reputation and was of such sterling worth that his early benefactor, Judge Broomall, still further honored him by admitting him to a partnership under the firm name Broomall & Ward. This became one of the strong legal firms of the county, and perhaps transacted a larger business than any other. Later when Judge Broomall was elected to congress the entire burden of the business fell upon Mr. Ward. He was well qualified for the responsibility, and continued the working head of the firm for several years. He won high standing as a lawyer and as a man of sterling character. After the return of Judge Broomall from congress he settled in Media and retired from the firm, his place being taken by his son, William B. Broomall (now also a judge of Delaware county). The firm so continued until 1877 when Mr. Ward was elected to congress from the sixth congressional district of Pennsylvania. He carried the wisdom of a trained lawyer to his congressional duties, and to this was added a deep patriotism and a sincere desire to legislate for the good of his countrymen. He served on important committees during his six years service and became one of the strong men of the House, a credit to the Republican party and to the state that gave him birth. His last term expiring in 1883, he retired to private life, and from then until his death he was in active legal practice in Chester. He was the trusted legal adviser of many of the large corporations of Chester, including the Roach Shipbuilding Company, the Pennsylvania railroad and the large steel companies. For five years, 1868-1873, he was a member of the banking firm of Ward & Baker; was for many years city solicitor; secretary and treasurer of the Chester Improvement Company; director of the First National Bank; treasurer of the South Ward Water Board, and secretary of the Chester Creek and Delaware River Railroad Companies. He was president of the city council for many years; was head of the Water Works Company and in all matters of public interest in Chester was a leader. He was faithful not only to his clients, but to all the obligations of good citizenship, and left behind him a name honored in his profession both in his adopted city and in the state. He was a loyal churchman, both he and his wife belonging to St. Paul's Episcopal

Church, at Chester. Both of the men who were the benefactors of his youth, were closely connected with Mr. Ward all through their lives and reaped a rich reward of satisfaction over the success that attended him. While Judge Broomall was for years his law partner, Squire Ulrich bore the closer relation of father-in-law, the marriage of his daughter, Clara Ecker Ulrich, and William (1) Ward occurring February 2, 1862. Mrs. Ward survives her husband, a resident of East Fourteenth street, Chester. Children: Samuel Ulrich, an attorney of Chester; Dr. John M. Broomall, Pennsylvania State Quarantine physician, accidentally killed January 21, 1903; William (2), see forward; Catherine; Clara; Margaret, and George E., all residents of Chester.

William (2) Ward, third son of William (1) and Clara Ecker (Ulrich) Ward, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and was graduated from Chester High School, class of 1883. He studied law with his father and was associated with him until 1885, when he abandoned the law and entered business life. He established a real estate and insurance office in Chester and has continued in that business until the present time, having a very large business and handling a great deal of real estate of every kind in Chester, and in Pennsylvania and adjoining states. He is a Republican in politics and has devoted a great deal of time to the public service. He was elected city controller in 1902, and in 1905 was re-elected. In November, 1908, he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from the First Delaware County Legislative District, and in 1910 was re-elected. He served on the following committees: Appropriations, fisheries, insurance, judiciary local, manufacturers and public roads, rendering efficient service. In 1911 he resigned his seat in the house, having been elected mayor of Chester, which office he now most capably fills. He is a supporter of Republican principles and is a true party man, but in his political career has received warm support from the independent voters, and has also a personal following in the ranks of the opposing party. His present term as mayor expires in 1915.

Mayor Ward is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Chester Commandery, Knights Templar, and Lulin Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is an attendant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and interested in all that tends to the upbuilding of his city.

He married Rosa M. Mackinson, born in Delta, York county, Pennsylvania, but at the time of her marriage was residing in Bel Air, Maryland, daughter of William A. and Hannah (Booth) Mackinson, the latter still living. Mrs. Ward is a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and is deeply interested in the social, charitable and religious organizations of her city.

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**HARVEY** The Harvey family, represented in the present generation by Bartram R. Harvey, a successful and progressive agriculturist of Concordville, has long been seated in the state of Pennsylvania, his father, grandfather and great-grandfather having been residents of Delaware county, contributing their full share to its development and progress.

The first of the name of whom we have knowledge was Alban and Elizabeth Harvey, residents of Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where they led lives of activity and usefulness, and reared their chil-



William de Sandford

dren in the way they should go. Their son, Evans, born in Birmingham township, December 11, 1813, died October 8, 1871. He was a farmer on an extensive scale, deriving therefrom not only a substantial livelihood by hard and incessant work, but a competence for his declining years. He married, April 5, 1837, Hannah G. Marsh, born December 14, 1816, died June 26, 1889, daughter of Dr. Ralph C. and Deborah (Hill) Marsh, of Concord township, and granddaughter of Christopher and Ann Marsh and of John and Mary (Gibbons) Hill. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey: Elizabeth, became the wife of Edward R. Gilpin; Alban, married Mary P. Marshall; John M., married Mary Hannum; Ralph M., father of Bartram R. Harvey. Ralph M. Harvey was born in Birmingham township, March 12, 1843. He operated a well cultivated farm of two hundred and fifteen acres, the estate of Ellis P. Marshall, deceased, and was the owner of a fine dairy, from which he derived a handsome competence. He is a member of the Society of Friends, as are also the members of his family, and an independent Republican in politics. He married, March 12, 1868, Anna P. Marshall, daughter of Ellis P. and Anna B. (Bartram) Marshall. Children: Dr. Ellis M., born February 5, 1869, a graduate of Swarthmore College and the Pennsylvania University, married Phoebe Scarlett; Charles E., born July 24, 1871, unmarried; Bartram R., of whom further.

Bartram R. Harvey was born at Concordville, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1885. He attended the Media Friends' School, Swarthmore Preparatory School, Cornell College and Pierce Business College. Since attaining his manhood he has made a study of agriculture, thus following in the footsteps of his forefathers, and has made a decided success of his undertaking, being the owner of some of the finest blooded cattle in Delaware county, and his handsome residence is beautifully located on top of a hill which commands a fine view of the surrounding country for many miles. His religious affiliations are with the Society of Friends, his political adherence is given to the Republican party, and he holds membership in Concord Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the local Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and the Auto Club of Delaware county.

Mr. Harvey married, April 5, 1911, Elsie M. Piersol, born in Easttown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1888, daughter of Charles T. and Laura (Gravelle) Piersol, and granddaughter of Peter and Harriet (Piersol) Piersol. Child, Bartram Marshall, born April 23, 1912.

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**BAKER** Cyrus Baker, the first of this family to settle in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was a farmer by occupation, and the owner of a large tract of land. In addition to farming he was a cooper by trade, and he and his wife were members of the Friends Meeting. He married Hannah Evanson, and they had children: 1. Joshua, who was also a farmer and cooper, and lived in Aston township, in the same county. 2. Sarah Ann, married Daniel Brownell, of Thornbury, Pennsylvania. 3. Jason, see forward. 4. Eli, a farmer of Thornbury, died in Middletown township, Delaware county; married Rebecca Rigdon. 5. George, a farmer and stone mason of Middletown township; married Phoebe \_\_\_\_\_. 6. and 7. Elizabeth and Ann, twins. Elizabeth married David Kruger and lives in Philadelphia; Ann married Edward Ruth and lives in Middletown township.

Jason Baker, son of Cyrus and Hannah (Evanson) Baker, was born in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 1811, died March 17, 1876. His education was the usual limited one of a farmer's son in those

days, at the district schools, and during the summer months, even while he was attending school, he was obliged to assist in the farm labors. He also learned the coopering trade under the supervision of his father, and was engaged in this calling for many years. After his marriage he located on the old Baker homestead in Middletown township, and spent the remainder of his life there. He was a staunch Republican in political matters, but never entertained any desire to hold public office. He gave his religious allegiance to the Friends Meeting, while his wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Rebecca Pinkerton, born in Middletown township, November 19, 1812, died October 11, 1900. They had children: 1. Mark W., who died in 1905 at the age of fifty-eight years, was a cooper and contractor living in Middletown township. He married (first) Hannah Freeborn, who died in 1877; (second) Isabella, a sister of his first wife. He had one child by his first marriage: Clarence, now living in Middletown township, also a contractor and builder, who married Hannah Johnson, and has two children: Florence and Mark W. J. Children of the second marriage: Laura and Elizabeth. 2. William Penn, see forward. 3. Lydia Emma, always lived on the old homestead with her brother, William Penn, and together they took care of their parents in the old age of the latter. 4. Sarah Ann, died at the age of five years.

William Penn Baker, son of Jason and Rebecca (Pinkerton) Baker, was born on the Baker homestead in Middletown, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1850, and almost his entire life has been spent on those grounds. He was educated in the common schools of the county and from 1867 until 1876 was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as brakeman, flagman and baggagemaster between Philadelphia and Harrisburg, during which time he made his home in Philadelphia. With the exception of these few years he has been engaged in carrying on a general farming business. He is a Republican in political adherence. His sister is a member of the Goshen Baptist Church. They are well known and highly esteemed in the entire section.

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The son of Michael and Anna Mary (Riley) Barrow, Philip BARROW M. Barrow, is a lifelong resident of Delaware county. He was born in what was then Kellyville, now Clifton, June 11, 1890, and until thirteen years of age attended the public schools. After working for a time in a brickyard at Lansdowne, he became a worker in the Wolverton Mills at Cordington, thence to a silk mill for a term of six months. He then began learning the trade of stonemason, continuing eighteen months at that employment in Philadelphia, but his health failing he was obliged to seek a less laborious occupation. He then spent three years working at the roofing trade, and on January 29, 1911, began business for himself in that line, establishing his place of business in Swarthmore, where he has succeeded beyond his expectations; honorable, industrious and capable, a successful business life is just opening before him. In political faith he is a Democrat, and in religious connection a member of the Roman Catholic church. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus; the Total Abstinence Beneficial Society and is actively connected with the Swarthmore Fire Company.

Mr. Barrow married, July 5, 1911, Anna Agnes, daughter of Hugh and Anna (Dillon) Quinn. Child: Philip M. (2), born August 4, 1912. Mr. Barrow's father is yet living; his mother, Anna M. (Riley) Barrow, died January 25, 1895.



Sydney G. Fisher

BENISTON Born in England, Mr. Beniston has been a resident of Philadelphia and Delaware counties since March 11, 1880. When a lad of fifteen years he landed at Christian street wharf, Philadelphia, from the steamship "Indiana," after a very rough voyage that nearly ended in shipwreck.

William Beniston, father of Harry Beniston, was born in Kimberley, Nottinghamshire, England, in 1828, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1885. He was a contractor and sinker of shafts in the coal mines of Kimberley, continuing there until 1880, when he came to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, where he lived retired until his death five years after. Both he and his wife were members of the Church of England. He married Ann Watson, born in Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, England, in 1828; she survived her husband until 1895, when she died in England, while there on a visit. Children: Theresa, now living in Nottingham, England; Eunice, also living in Nottingham, England; Matthew G., died December 25, 1911, in Oakland, New Jersey, a merchant; William, now residing in Brooklyn, New York, a lacemaker; Harry (see forward).

Harry Beniston, youngest son of William and Ann (Watson) Beniston, was born in Kimberley, Nottingham, England, July 8, 1865. He attended school until eleven years of age, then began working at the coal mines at Annesley, near Newstead Abbey, continuing until he was fourteen. On February 25, 1880, he sailed with his parents for the United States, arriving after a perilous voyage at Philadelphia, March 11 following. He was apprenticed to a plumber at No. 33 North Ninth street, thoroughly mastered that trade and worked in Philadelphia until 1890, then came to Delaware county, working for five years for William Calhoun at Norwood. In 1895 he began business for his own account at Norwood, continuing there until 1901, doing a good business. In 1901 he established in the old Lazaretto place at Essington, a marine plumbing business, but continued his residence at Norwood until 1901. He then moved to Moore's, Prospect Park, Delaware county, taking up residence there on March 27. He retained his business of marine plumber at Essington to which he has added a ship chandlery department, supplying the needs of the hundreds of yachtsmen and boatmen that make Essington an outfitting point. He is a man of fine business ability, an expert mechanic and of upright, honorable life.

In political faith he is an Independent, and in religious faith a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was president of the Norwood Board of Health for several years; belonged to Prospect Lodge, No. 578, Free and Accepted Masons, and to Norwood Assembly, Order of Artisans.

Mr. Beniston married in Philadelphia, in 1886, Kate May, born in Nottingham, England, daughter of Joseph May, who died when she was an infant. Five sons of Harry and Kate M. Beniston died young; four daughters all living are: Minnie M., married John R. Rodgers, a moulder of Philadelphia, now living in Norwood; Eunice H., Edith M. and Marian T., all living with their parents.

FISHER A study of the life work of Sydney George Fisher—far from completed—reveals a man of most interesting personality and versatile talent. Educated in the law, and of considerable experience in that profession, an historian of nation-wide fame, a student of political and social science, and a biographer, it is doubtful if his honors won in these fields give him one-half the satisfaction derived from canoeing, sailing, or training his pointer dogs.

He is a many-side man, and while the intellectual interests of his nature are developed, the human side is very much in evidence. With this kept in mind, the work of Mr. Fisher in law and literature becomes of double interest. His historical works are full of human interest and show originality of treatment, rather startling boldness in the use of modern historical methods, but portraying men and occurrences in a manner that one can feel and understand is truth and not fancy. His men are real men and not the lay figures that Washington and others of our Revolutionary fathers are represented to be by most of our historians. He goes to the original sources of information among the letters, diaries, documents and old pamphlets of the time.

Sydney George Fisher was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1856, son of Sidney George and Elizabeth (Ingersoll) Fisher. Sidney George Fisher Sr., was born in Philadelphia, March 2, 1809, and died on his farm, Forest Hill, north of the city, July 25, 1871. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, class of 1827, studied law, and in his early life practiced his profession in Philadelphia. He acquired a national reputation as a political writer, under the *nom de plume* of Cecil and also Kent, writing mostly on the civil war problems of slavery and secession. He was a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, and an ardent supporter with pen and speech of the administration and character of President Lincoln.

Sydney George Fisher Jr. was brought up on his father's farm, which had old forest trees, and two streams running through it; and it was there he probably acquired his strong liking for animals, nature, and country life. When he was sixteen, both his parents were dead, and he went to boarding school at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire; entered Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, whence he was graduated in the class of 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He has since then received the degree of Litt.D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, the degree of LL.D. from his *alma mater*, and the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

He returned to Philadelphia, read law, entered Harvard Law School, and in 1883 was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. He continued in practice for some years and was admitted to all state and federal courts of the district, attaining rank as a young lawyer of industry and integrity. He wrote a number of articles for legal periodicals—"Are the Departments of Government independent of each other?" in the "American Law Review;" "The Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in the War of the Rebellion," in the "Political Science Quarterly;" "The Railroad Leases to Control the Anthracite Coal Trade," in the "American Law Register;" "The Administration of Equity Through Common Law Forms in Pennsylvania," in the "London Law Quarterly Review," afterwards republished in the second volume of "Select Essays in Anglo-American Legal History," compiled and edited by the Association of American Law Schools.

The law could not confine him, however, and to the public at large he is known less as the lawyer than as the political economist and the historian. While yet a student he commenced his work as a political essayist, attacked with vigor in the columns of the "New York Nation," under the signature of F. G. S., the spoils system as then practiced, and suggested the formation of the civil service reform associations, which were almost immediately organized and have accomplished such excellent results in obtaining legislation against the spoils system and in favor of merit as a tenure of public office. This sort of work in the field of political science, begun and long prosecuted by the father, has been continued by the son—first, perhaps, as a sacred inheritance, but later from a genuine love of his brother and a desire to help-

all reform measures that tend to the public good. Some of his best articles are: "Alien Degradation of American Character," published in the "Forum;" "Has Immigration Dried Up Our Literature?" also in the "Forum;" and "Has Immigration Increased Population?" in the "Popular Science Monthly." These proved an important incentive to the formation of the Immigrant Restriction League. Other articles appeared in rapid succession, including "The Causes of the Increase of Divorce," afterwards rewritten and amplified; also a pamphlet of very wide circulation called "The American Revolution and the Boer War."

He is the author of a number of books: "The Making of Pennsylvania;" "Pennsylvania Colony and Commonwealth;" "The Evolution of the Constitution;" "Men, Women and Manners of Colonial Times;" "The True Benjamin Franklin;" "The True William Penn;" "The Life of Daniel Webster." Among his more recent books attracting wide attention and circulation, are "The True History of The American Revolution" and "The Struggle for American Independence." These last two books brush the scales from one's eyes and give us the story of men, not demi-gods. The latter book, which is in two volumes, is a fine piece of book making on the part of publisher as well as author, and a most complete history of the American Revolution from the point of view of scientific and impartial investigation of the original evidence by modern historical methods. Mr. Fisher's recent pamphlet, "The Legendary and Myth-Making Process in Histories of the American Revolution," read before the American Philosophical Society in 1912, points out some of the misleading methods by which the history of that period has been written, and leads to the hope that many more histories of men of that period will appear from the pen of Mr. Fisher.

His interest in his *alma mater* has not diminished with the years since leaving her halls. He is a trustee of Trinity, and her warm friend. He is also interested in schools for the blind, and serves on the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind. As one of the managers of the Old Philadelphia Library, on Locust street, which was founded by Benjamin Franklin, he has amply proven the worth of his services.

Active, busy and useful as he is, Mr. Fisher believes in recreation and sport. His pleasures extend from fine old engravings to golf and farming. He has always been fond of using tools, particularly in boat building, and in his leisure hours has constructed a number of boats in his well-equipped and interesting amateur shop at Essington, his home. He is an active member of the Corinthian Yacht Club at that place, and can usually be found there on Saturdays and Sundays. He is very fond of reading about natural history, biological science and geology. He has always taken a leading part in urging the importance of game preservation and has written a number of articles on that subject. He is a most enthusiastic conservationist, and believes that the time has come for the enforcing of very strenuous measures to protect our forests, birds and all natural resources. The wild parts of Florida have had a strong attraction for Mr. Fisher for many years, and he has cruised in the Gulf of Mexico and made numerous explorations in the interior of Florida for sport and nature study, usually in company with his cousin, Mr. William M. Meigs, and has traveled extensively through nearly all the southern states, particularly the regions where quail shooting can be enjoyed. His articles upon the negro problem, and upon scenes and episodes of southern life have been widely read. He has also written articles for "Forest and Stream," as for example "Two Weeks with the Louisiana French;" and a notable article in "The American Field," entitled, "Have Field Trials Im-

proved the Setter?" and another in "The London Field," called "Practical Tests for Shotguns."

Besides the Corinthian Yacht Club, Mr. Fisher belongs to the University Club and the Franklin Inn Club of Philadelphia, and to the Spring Haven Country Club in Delaware county. He frequently spends part of the summer at the old Broadwater Club on the coast of Virginia, and is very familiar with the sailing, fishing and other sporting facilities of those channels and islands. He is very fond of Delaware county and says that he never felt at home until he came there to live, about twenty years ago. He likes to take walks in all parts of the county, visiting dairy and grain farms and talking to the farmers. The fox hunting, the numerous packs of hounds, some of them kept by the old fashioned farmers, and the pretty scenes when the hounds and the mounted keepers are out exercising as well as hunting, give a character and interest which it would be hard to equal, he says, in any other part of America. His favorite district is along the valley of Ridley creek, which he considers on the whole the choice of the county's four beautiful streams, Darby, Crum, Ridley and Chester. The Delaware river, on which he has lived so long, is to him also a very important part of the county. He has always found it very difficult to keep away from water and boats. He went to live on the Delaware at Essington many years ago, because he found himself so strongly attracted by the boats, yachting and Scandinavian sailors that he was visiting it, every Saturday afternoon, Sundays and holidays. It was more convenient to live at the place one was perfectly willing to stay in on Sundays holidays. Returning to it from his city work every evening, he found a more restful and wholesome change than he could find in any other of Philadelphia's suburbs. Continual city life does not at all suit him. Most of his congenial acquaintances and friends belong to the Corinthian Yacht Club, at Essington, and he is at his best among these companions. He has explored the Delaware, studied its tides, shoals, islands and geology, and wrote a long article on it in the "Philadelphia Sunday Ledger" of October 20, 1912, afterwards enlarged and reprinted. He has been connected with several of the controversies of riparian owners against the interests that narrow the river and shoal small harbors. He advocates deepening the Delaware by dredging rather than by dikes that act as partial dams to the flood tide.

The varied richness, vegetation and bird life along the shoals and islands of the Delaware, and in the meadows and marshes that spread out like lakes at high tide with their vast crops of graceful reeds and red and yellow flowers are, he often says, far more attractive to the naturalist and real nature lover than panoramic tourist rivers like the Hudson. Equally fascinating are the remains and records of the Delaware's long geologic history in the days of glaciers, ice floes and mighty floods, when they rolled down to the ocean the sand and mud that went to build New Jersey and Delaware.

In religious faith Mr. Fisher is an Episcopalian, but is inclined to regard such subjects in the rationalistic way of the Quaker stock, from which he is descended on his father's side. On his mother's side he is descended from Connecticut forbears. But in all things he is the genuine, sincere man, loved most by those who know him best.

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Among the early converts to the faith and principles of the BUNTING Society of Friends were Anthony and Ellen Bunting, whose long but uneventful lives were spent in the little village of Matlack in the heart of Derbyshire, England, where both died in the year 1700, both, according to the quaint and meagre record of the Society of

Friends, having rounded out one hundred years of life. Three of their four sons, John, Samuel and Job came to America in 1678, settling in Burlington county, New Jersey, Job later moving to Bucks county, Pennsylvania; William, the second son remained in England, his son, Samuel, born 1692 came to Pennsylvania in 1722, married and left numerous descendants, as have his three uncles.

Alfred Bunting descends from the Philadelphia branch of the family; his grandfather, Charles S. Bunting, having been born in that city. He was a strong patriot during the revolution, although but little more than a boy at its commencement. He was a manufacturer and miller at Elk river and Octoraro, Maryland, but practically lived his entire life in Philadelphia, and there died. He married (first) Fannie Price, (second) Ann Grant, both wives being buried in Christ Church burying ground, Fourth and Arch streets, Philadelphia. All were members of the Society of Friends. Children by first wife: Charles Price (of whom further); Christiana, married Hugh De Haven; Hannah, died unmarried.

Charles Price Bunting, only son of Charles S. Bunting and his first wife, Fannie Price, was born in Elkton, Maryland, February 14, 1793, died in Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. He was educated in private schools and grew to manhood in Elkton and Philadelphia. He learned the trade of carriage builder, later learned coopering, but most his life he was a merchant. He was a Whig, but lived to see the Republican party formed and was a strong supporter of that party until his death. He was a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, his wife also being a member. He married Sarah Longaker, of Ridley township, Delaware county. Children of Charles Price Bunting: James C., born January, 1833, died December 18, 1910; Alfred (of whom further); Hannah S., born September 25, 1840.

Alfred Bunting, second son of Charles Price and Sarah (Longaker) Bunting was born in Tammany street, Philadelphia, September 5, 1834. His early life was spent in Marcus Hook and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; his education being obtained in private schools. He became a civil engineer, and for the past forty years has been connected with the United States Engineering department, as surveyor and conveyancer. He is a resident of Marcus Hook, and has served as justice of the peace and school director. His life has been an active, busy one, full of incident, but lived with a steady purpose, and is a life that covering, as it does, more than the scriptural allotment of years, has not been devoid of usefulness to his fellowmen.

Mr. Bunting is a Prohibitionist in politics; a member of the Masonic order, and although the early Buntings were members of the Society of Friends, both Albert and his father departed from that faith and joined the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Bunting married Frances M., daughter of Benjamin F. Johnson, a farmer and justice of the peace, who married Mary A. Entriken, born in Philadelphia.

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This is one of the old families of the state of New Jersey, a branch COOK of which settled in Monmouth county near the coast, where Thomas, grandfather of Charles Carl Cook of Essington, Pennsylvania, was born. He had a farm on Squan river, containing one hundred acres on which he had a large farmhouse, used in summer for the accommodation of guests. He was twice married and had a large family, most of his sons becoming sailors and rising to captaincies. One of these, Captain Lewis Cook, died of yellow fever in a Southern port; another Captain William Cook, sailed away

in 1864, bound for New Orleans, and was never heard from again. One of the daughters, Caroline Sanborn, was a noted artist of Brooklyn. Thomas Cook and his family were members of the Society of Friends, worshipping at the old Meeting House in Squan Village, perhaps the oldest church in this country.

Joseph H. Cook, son of Thomas Cook, was born at Point Pleasant, New Jersey, and died in New York City. He grew up at the homestead in Squan, and chose a mercantile life. He located in Philadelphia where he became a member of the wholesale and retail grocery firm of Williams & Cook, on Front street. He was an able business man and was successful in his undertakings. In religious faith he was a Friend and in politics, a Republican. He married Anna, daughter of Samuel Farrel and his wife, Phoebe Collins; children: Charles Carl (of whom further); Anna, married and resides in New Mexico; J. Horace, superintendent of buildings for the Board of Education of Philadelphia.

Charles Carl Cook, son of Joseph H. and Anna (Farrel) Cook, was born in Philadelphia, in 1852. He attended the Friends school in Philadelphia, and Westtown Boarding School, later spending four years at the School of Industrial Art. He pursued a full course of art study at the latter institution, receiving in 1881 the first diploma issued to a graduate of that school. After a varied and successful life Mr. Cook located at Essington, where he now resides. He is secretary of the Philadelphia Yacht Club, a position he first accepted fourteen years ago. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Society of Friends. He is unmarried.

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An enterprising citizen and one of the progressive and energetic business men of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is Howard Henry Dempster, who has a good position in the purchasing department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, his headquarters being at Norwood. He has served his home community in various official capacities of important trust and responsibility, and is popular amongst his fellow citizens by reason of his congenial disposition and sterling integrity of character.

A native of the Keystone state, Mr. Dempster was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1866. He is a son of James and Christina (Thompson) Dempster, the former a native of Scotland and the latter also of Scotch descent. — and Sarah (Thompson) Dempster, paternal grandparents of the subject, were born and reared in Scotland, where was solemnized their marriage and where their two children were born. They immigrated to America where their deaths occurred. Mr. Dempster, the grandfather, was a farmer by occupation and was for many years a resident of Chester county, Pennsylvania. He and his wife were devout members of the Presbyterian church, in whose faith they reared their children.

James Dempster was young at the time of his parents' arrival in America. In his youth he learned the trade of carder, and for a number of years was employed in various woolen mills in that capacity. With the passage of time he accumulated some money and engaged in the manufacturing of woolen yarns, achieving marked success in that line of enterprise. He was a stalwart Republican in his political convictions and he and his family were members of the Presbyterian church. He married Christina Thompson, who bore him eight children, as follows: William, a carder by trade, resides at Chester, Pennsylvania, where he was councilman for several terms; Robert, a traveling salesman, now located in Alabama; James, engaged in the cement business in the city of Philadelphia; Howard H., mentioned below; Jennie,

the wife of George Nibel, a letter carrier at Chester; Arthur, in the insurance business; Mabel, married Lewis Barlow, a dairy man; George, engaged in the hotel business. The father of the above children died in 1885, and the mother passed to the great beyond in 1877.

Howard H. Dempster was educated in the public schools of Chester county, and as a youth he worked as hall boy in a hotel in Philadelphia for a time. He learned the carding business at Chester, but in 1886 abandoned that line of work to accept a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He has been in the employ of the latter concern during the long intervening years to the present time, in 1913, his position being an important one in the purchasing department. He is a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and is ever on the alert and enthusiastically in sympathy with all measures projected for progress and improvement. He served as a member of the Norwood Board of Health for two terms, and for three terms was the able and popular incumbent of the office of borough auditor. Mr. Dempster is the owner of a beautiful home in Norwood, the same being the scene of many attractive social gatherings.

In the year 1891 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Dempster to Miss Ida Virginia Lee, a daughter of Robert and Mary Lee, of Philadelphia. The Lee family are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Dempster are the parents of four children, as follows: Clara, born in 1892, was educated in the public schools of Norwood, being graduated in 1908, is at home with her parents; Warren, born in 1894, was educated in the common schools of Norwood and is now working for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Harold, born in 1898, is attending school in Norwood, being a freshman in high school; Robert Lee, born in 1910. Mrs. Dempster is a devoted wife and mother, and she is held in high regard by all with whom she has come in contact.

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The Pancoast family of Pennsylvania came to this country  
PANCOAST as early as the days of William Penn, and have been identified with the agricultural and other interests of the country since that time. The particular branch of which we are about to write can be traced, at the present time, only three generations.

(I) Seth Pancoast is first heard of in Marple township, where he was engaged in farming. Later he removed to Springfield township, where he died at the age of eighty-seven years. He and his family were members of the Society of Friends. He married Margaretta Levis, whose ancestors had also come to this country in the early colonial days, and who died in Springfield township, at the age of eighty-six years. They had children: Margaretta; Levis; William; Henry; Samuel F., see forward; Seth.

(II) Samuel F., son of Seth and Margaretta (Levis) Pancoast, was born in Springfield township, where he died in 1890. He was educated in the public schools of his district and, like his father, was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a stanch Republican throughout his life, and took an active interest in the public affairs of the community. He married (first) Elizabeth, a daughter of John Leach, who married Catherine Cokenspiger, and had other children: John, Isaac, Charles, William, George, Margaret, Catherine and Sarah. Mr. Leach was a blacksmith by occupation, and in later years was the proprietor of a hotel which he conducted very successfully. Mr. Pancoast married (second) Ellen B. Sloan. Children by the first marriage: Mary, who married Isaac Lewis; Ella, married William H. Swank; Seth, married Minnie R. Reynolds; Samuel L., married Elvira Leedom; John, deceased; Anna, also

deceased. Children by the second marriage: Elizabeth, unmarried; Malachi S., see forward; Mattie and Laura, deceased.

(III) Malachi Sloan, son of Samuel F. and Ellen B. (Sloan) Pancoast, was born in Springfield township, July 13, 1874. He was the recipient of an excellent education, being graduated from the public schools of his section and from the West Chester Normal School. He resided with his parents until he had attained the age of sixteen years, at which time his father died, and he then went to West Philadelphia to commence his business life there. His first position was in a grocery store, where he was employed for the period of one year at a salary of four dollars a week, and boarded himself. Returning to the old homestead at the expiration of one year, he attended to the cultivation of this farm for five years, after which he purchased his present residence, into which he moved at once, and has occupied it since that time. It is located near the Springfield road in Springfield township, and is kept up in a model manner. In addition to cultivating this piece of property, Mr. Pancoast is engaged in the meat business, and supplies a large list of customers with all the delicacies in this line in a most up to date manner. His business is in a most flourishing condition, and it is constantly increasing. In political matter he is a Republican, and has been of influence in his party in his section.

Mr. Pancoast married, October 7, 1903, Lula, born in Morton, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1879, a daughter of Frank B. and Katherine (Harvey) Worrall; granddaughter of Joseph Maris and Mary T. (Bishop) Worrall; and great-granddaughter of Randall and —— (Mathews) Bishop. Frank Bishop and Katherine (Harvey) Worrall had other children: Willard; Randall B., married Mary Doyle; Mary, Walter and Deveir, unmarried. Frank B. Worrall, the father of Mrs. Pancoast, was born near Morton Springfield township, is a carpenter by trade, and is now living in Morton. Children of Joseph M. and Mary T. Bishop Worrall: Randall Bishop, deceased; David T., married Mary Ball; Frank B., married Katherine Harvey; Daniel Wilmer, died in early youth; Deveir, married Ella Roland; Walter, and Edgar Dischop. Mr. Pancoast and his wife have two children: Samuel F., born April 26, 1905; William S., December 30, 1908.

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**FARIES** Enterprise, energy and honesty in business, patriotic devotion to country and fidelity to every duty of public and private life, these are the distinguishing characteristics of Gilbert Stubbs Faries, of Chester Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and they have guided and controlled his destiny and given him rank among the substantial and valued citizens of the county. The family he represents was originally founded in this country by three brothers who came from Belfast, Ireland, one of them going to the South, one to the West, and the third locating in the state of Delaware.

William Faries was born in Smyrna, Delaware, in the year 1800. He was a harness maker by trade, a Republican in his political allegiance, and a member of the Protestant church. He married, in 1829, Theresa Magdalena, of Basle, Switzerland, and they had children: Daniel D.; Joseph; William, died in infancy; Adeline, died in infancy; Alexander; Mary E.; Samuel; Sarah D.; Eliza R.; William, of further mention.

William (2) Faries, son of William (1) and Theresa (Magdalena) Faries, was born at Smyrna, Delaware, August 25, 1848. He was engaged in the mercantile business as a dealer in hardware. His political affiliations were with the Prohibition party, and he served for a time as town and county commissioner. He was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr..



Gilbert Stubbs Faries

Faries married Mary Stubbs, born in Milford, England, November 5, 1849; she is a daughter of James and Harriet Stubbs, the former born in Derbyshire, England, April 13, 1813, the latter born in the same town, December 25, 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Faries had children: Gilbert Stubbs, whose name heads this sketch; Ethel Hall, born February 5, 1890.

Gilbert Stubbs Faries, son of William (2) and Mary (Stubbs) Faries, was born in Smyrna, Delaware, June 29, 1880. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native town and was graduated from the high school in the class of 1896; he then became a pupil at the Goldey Commercial College, from which he was graduated in 1898. His first business position was in the hardware store of his father, and he continued this association for a period of ten years. Removing to Concordville in 1908, he there conducted a fruit and poultry farm for three years, then abandoned this enterprise and purchased the lumber, coal and feed business of J. C. Rhodes & Company, at Chester Heights, in 1911. He has been successfully identified with this undertaking since that time, and it is in a most flourishing condition. He has always had the courage of his convictions in political matters and prefers to form his independent opinions. He is always allied with the Reform element in every manner, believing that constant progress is at the root of the prosperity of the entire country. He has never sought political preferment, but he has served as postmaster of Chester Heights, this being a civil service appointment. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has gone through all the chairs. He is a member of and a generous contributor to the Crozerville Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Faries married, at Smyrna, April 15, 1908, Bertha James Price, born in Smyrna, Delaware, December 17, 1881. She is a daughter of David James Price, a farmer, now deceased, who made a specialty of fruit growing, and whose wife was Anna Burton (Pepper) Price. They had one other child: Harry Wallace Price, deceased. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Faries is: James Price, born January 31, 1912.

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NELSON Education and financial assistance are very important factors in achieving success in the business world of to-day, where every faculty must be brought into play, but they are not the main elements. Persistency and determination figure much more prominently and a man possessed of these qualities is bound to win a fair amount of success. Julius Nelson, whose career forms the subject of this article, earned his own education and during the latter years of his life he has climbed to a high place on the ladder of achievement. He is a prominent citizen in Darby, where he has won considerable prestige as a builder and contractor.

Julius Nelson was born in Denmark, October 3, 1870. His great-grandfather was Christian Nelson, a native of Denmark, where his birth occurred in 1745. Nels Nelson Sr., son of Christian Nelson, was born in Denmark in 1797, and his son, Nels Nelson Jr., was born in Denmark, October 21, 1829. The latter was the father of the subject of this review. Nels Nelson Sr. was a tailor by trade and he spent the entire period of his life in his native land, where death called him in the year 1874. His wife, whose Christian name was Mary, passed to eternal rest in 1875. All their children are deceased. In religious faith they were staunch Lutherans. Nels Nelson Jr. was reared to adult age in his native land, where he completed a public school education and where he was graduated in the military college "Altona," as a member of the class of 1853, as a non-commissioned officer. He served as a non-commissioned officer in the Denmark army for three years but not during war time. He was a civil engineer by profession and for a period of six years served as

county commissioner in his home community. He died in Denmark in 1882, aged fifty-three years. He married Mary Hanson, a daughter of Knudsen Hanson, who was a blacksmith in Denmark, where he died in 1875. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: Mary, deceased; Mary, deceased; Anna, Mary, Dorothea and Fredericka, all living; Nels, deceased; Nels, living; Julius, deceased; and Julius, the immediate subject of this review. The mother of the above children died in Denmark in 18—.

To the public schools of Denmark, Julius Nelson is indebted for his preliminary educational training. At the age of fifteen years he immigrated to the United States, locating in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he subsequently attended the Young Men's Christian Association College, at the corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, graduating therefrom in 1901. Immediately after he went across the continent to California, where he learned the trade of carpenter. He returned to Philadelphia in the following year and after a brief sojourn in that metropolis located permanently at Darby, where he has since won distinction as a house builder. He has erected at least one hundred houses in this locality and he has sold all of them except eleven. In 1913 he had six buildings in process of construction. In politics he is a Democrat, manifesting great interest in all matters projected for the good of the general welfare. As a business man he is reliable and honest and he has many loyal friends in Darby. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Lodge No. 131, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia, and with Green Hill Lodge, No. 154, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed through all the official chairs.

September 24, 1902, occurred the marriage of Mr. Nelson to Miss Emma Hanson, who was born in Denmark, in 1875, a daughter of Frederick Hanson, a farmer in the old country, where he passed to the life eternal in 1908, at the venerable age of seventy-two years. The maiden name of Mrs. Nelson's mother was Mary Kofoed and she was born in Denmark in 1845. She is now living with her daughter and son-in-law at Darby. Following are the names of Mrs. Nelson's brothers and sister: Matilda (in Denmark), Christian (in Australia), Karl, Fred and John. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have no children. They were reared in the faith of the Protestant Lutheran church and are prominent members of the church of that denomination in Darby.

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**McCAFFERY** The paternal ancestor of Hugh McCaffery, of Chester, Pennsylvania, was also Hugh McCaffery, born in county Cavan, Ireland, in 1808, died there in 1883, a farmer and road contractor. He married Emily Brady, born in county Cavan, in 1813, died there 1886. Children, all born in county Cavan: 1. Catherine, born 1838; married Thomas Rooney, who died in 1911: she now (1913) resides at No. 730 Norris street, Philadelphia. 2. John, born 1840, died in Queensland, Australia; a farmer, unmarried. 3. Philip, born 1842, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, March, 1908, unmarried. 4. Elizabeth, born 1843, died in Ireland, in 1905; married Bernard Fitzpatrick, a farmer. 5. Alice, born 1845, married Thomas Donahoe, a farmer, now residing in county Fermanagh, Ireland. 6. Patrick, born 1847, died in Philadelphia, 1899, a railroad contractor. 7. Hugh (2), see forward. 8. James, born 1851, died in Australia, a farmer. 9. Joseph, born 1853, died in Ireland, a grocer. 10. Michael, born 1855; married Miss McLaughlin and resides on the old homestead in county Cavan.

Hugh (2), seventh child of Hugh (1) and Emily (Brady) McCaffery, was born in county Cavan, province of Ulster, Ireland, July 18, 1849. He



*Hugh McCaffery*

attended the neighborhood school kept by Master Cusack until 1863, when he left home and came to the United States. He found a home on a dairy farm at Darby Hill, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, working there eight months, then going to Philadelphia and working for eighteen months as stable boy; after which he apprenticed himself to Theodore Apple, a cooper, with whom he worked four years and seven months, becoming an expert mechanic. He followed his trade as journeyman cooper from 1869 to 1878, at Baker's Sugar Refinery, in Chester. From 1878 to 1880 he was police officer at the Pennsylvania railroad depot in Chester. He then returned to his trade at the Chester Oil Works, continuing until May 14, 1885. He then engaged in the liquor business at Third and Kertin streets, Chester, until 1894, when he purchased of Samuel Power, the old American House, then standing on the site of the present elevated station of the Pennsylvania railroad. On April 5 he sold this property to the railroad company, and purchased the large building at No. 616 Edgemont avenue, which he rebuilt, converting it into a modern hotel, naming it the New American House, now one of the leading hotels of Chester. He also built a large garage on the same property, which ranks with the largest and best equipped in the state. He is director of the Consumers Ice Company, the Lanstragh Cemetery Association, and the Delaware County Trust Company, all of Chester, and is a trustee of the Pennsylvania Catholic Benevolent Legion. He is a treasurer of Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, an office he has held for the past twenty years. He also belongs to Chester Lodge, No. 488, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Church of the Resurrection (Roman Catholic) of Chester. In political faith he is a Democrat.

Mr. McCaffery married (first) Mary, born in county Donegal, Ireland, in 1849, died in Chester, June 14, 1903, daughter of John and Ellen McGolrick, both deceased, he in Ireland, she in Chester. He married (second) July 25, 1904, in Philadelphia, Marian Brady, born there February 22, 1883, daughter of Patrick and Catherine (Kernan) Brady, he a safe manufacturer. Children of second marriage: Hugh (3), born in Chester, May 31, 1905; Joseph, September 13, 1906.

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**MARSHALL** The Marshall family, worthily represented in the present generation by C. H. Marshall, of Sharon Hill, actively and prominently identified with the varied interests of his community, is an old and honored one, tracing back many generations, members thereof coming over with William Penn, their history being linked with that of the state of Pennsylvania.

(I) John Marshall, the earliest known ancestor of the branch of the family here under consideration, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in which section his ancestors settled upon coming to this country. He followed the occupation of farming, bringing his land to a high state of cultivation, and therefore he derived from it a goodly crop. He married (first) Elizabeth Evens, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and (second) Sarah Bonsall. Among his children was Charles, of whom further.

(II) Charles Marshall, son of John Marshall, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was reared and educated there, spent his active career there, which was devoted to farming, and his death occurred there. He was a man of influence in the community, taking an active part in its development. He married Phoebe Swayne, born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Knoblit) Swayne, both natives of Delaware county.

and early members of the Friends' Church. Among their children was John, of whom further.

(III) John Marshall, son of Charles and Phoebe (Swayne) Marshall, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1838, died in February, 1903. He obtained a practical education in the subscription schools of his native county. In early life he removed to Breslin, Philadelphia, becoming one of the pioneers of that section, and during his residence there witnessed many changes, the land rapidly being transformed from a wilderness to cultivated fields with farmhouses dotted here and there, and later still streets with stores and houses taking the place of the farms. Having been reared to the life of a farmer and inured to that toil, he devoted his attention to it upon assuming the responsibilities of life, and in addition he set fences for the residents of that section, the proceeds from this adding to his income from his agricultural pursuits. He was a Republican in politics. He married, in 1858, Martha Flood, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Henry and Lydia (Crise) Flood, both natives of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of John and Charlotte (Evens) Flood, Friends in religion, both of whom lived to be over ninety years of age, and granddaughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Crise, Friends in religion, the former named a cooper by trade. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall: C. H., of whom further; daughter, married a Mr. Lepertis; J. H., ex-sheriff of Delaware county; Isaac and Grant, residents of Delaware county. Mr. Marshall returned to Delaware county prior to his death.

(IV) C. H. Marshall, son of John and Martha (Flood) Marshall, was born in Breslin, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1860. His parents returned to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, when he was six months old, hence he was reared and educated there, attending the schools of Darby township. He first secured employment as a butcher at the location of Twelfth and Market streets, and there remained until 1887, when he engaged in the coal business at Oak Lane in partnership with his brother, J. H., under the style of Marshall Brothers, and this connection continued until 1898 or 1899, they achieving a large degree of success. The partnership was brought to a termination by C. H. Marshall being elected county commissioner on the Republican ticket; he served for two terms, a period of six years. His term of office expired in the year 1905, and in the fall of that year he purchased a half interest in the business of John Swayne, the name being then changed to Swayne & Marshall, dealers in coal, feed, lime, etc., and this partnership continued until July, 1907, when Mr. Marshall purchased the interest of his partner and was the sole owner of the business up to September, 1909, when he admitted to partnership William J. Pabst, and the business is now conducted under the name of Marshall & Pabst. It is numbered among the leading business firms of that section of the county, the partners being capable men of affairs, conducting their business along progressive lines and in a straightforward business way, which is certain to bring good results. Prior to his election as county commissioner, Mr. Marshall served as school director of Darby township, his services on the board being of the greatest value. He holds membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in Lodge No. 449, Free and Accepted Masons of Philadelphia.

Mr. Marshall married, November 1, 1891, Margaret Coller, and they have children: Harold J. Coller, died aged two years; Lydia. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

JOYCE Among those men who have been actively and prominently identified with the business and farming interests of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, for a number of years, is Thomas N. Joyce, of Edgmont.

Nicholas Joyce, his grandfather, was a native of Ireland, where he also died at an advanced age. He married Mary Welch, who also lived to a ripe old age, and they had fourteen children, of whom the following named came to the United States, and raised families here: John, Austen, Jane, Catherine, Patrick, the last mentioned, deceased.

John Joyce, son of Nicholas and Mary (Welch) Joyce, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1866, landing in the month of February. He settled on a farm of twenty-eight acres, which he purchased in Radnor township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and is still living there. He married, in February, 1867, Margaret Hagan, born June 24, 1831, and they have had children: Thomas N., see forward; John, who died at the age of twenty-one years.

Thomas N. Joyce, son of John and Margaret (Hagan) Joyce, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of Radnor township, Delaware county, and then commenced to assist his father in the earnest business of life, and in this manner became practically well acquainted with all the details of the work to be done and the responsibilities incurred in the management of a general and dairy farm. At the age of twenty-one years he branched out for himself, and for the next eleven years was engaged in the milk business at Wayne. Upon the death of his father he continued the management of the homestead farm for a time, then sold this property, receiving seven hundred dollars per acre for it, and, in 1900, removed to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1904. In that year he migrated to Edgemont township, where he has resided since that time. He owns his own home in Edgemont, and this is upheld in the best manner. In 1910 Mr. Joyce purchased one hundred and three acres of land in Edgemont, and sold it to advantage two years later. He acquired another farm of like size, which he rents to others, while he occupies a smaller home adjoining his property. While he was in the dairy business he kept a herd of fourteen cows, all fine Ayrshire cattle raised by himself. He is a Democrat in political opinion, while his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Joyce is unmarried.

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Davis Gravell, of Gradyville, Edgemont township, Delaware GRAVELL. county, Pennsylvania, descends from ancient English stock, long established in the state. The early history of the family reads like a romance, and is inseparably interwoven with that of Pennsylvania since its founding.

In 1676, William Penn, son of Sir William Penn, of England, with several associates, obtained from the English Crown, in lieu of sixteen thousand pounds due him by the government from his father's estate, a grant of territory in the new world, since known as Pennsylvania. By royal charter he was made feud proprietor and could settle on it whomsoever he chose. His great desire was to establish a refuge for his co-religionists, who at that time were undergoing harsh persecutions simply because they were members of the religious sect known as Quakers or Friends. In 1680 Penn sailed from London and joined his colony in Pennsylvania, he having sent the majority of them across the ocean at his own expense. He inaugurated many improvements, among them the laying out of Philadelphia. He returned to England the lat-

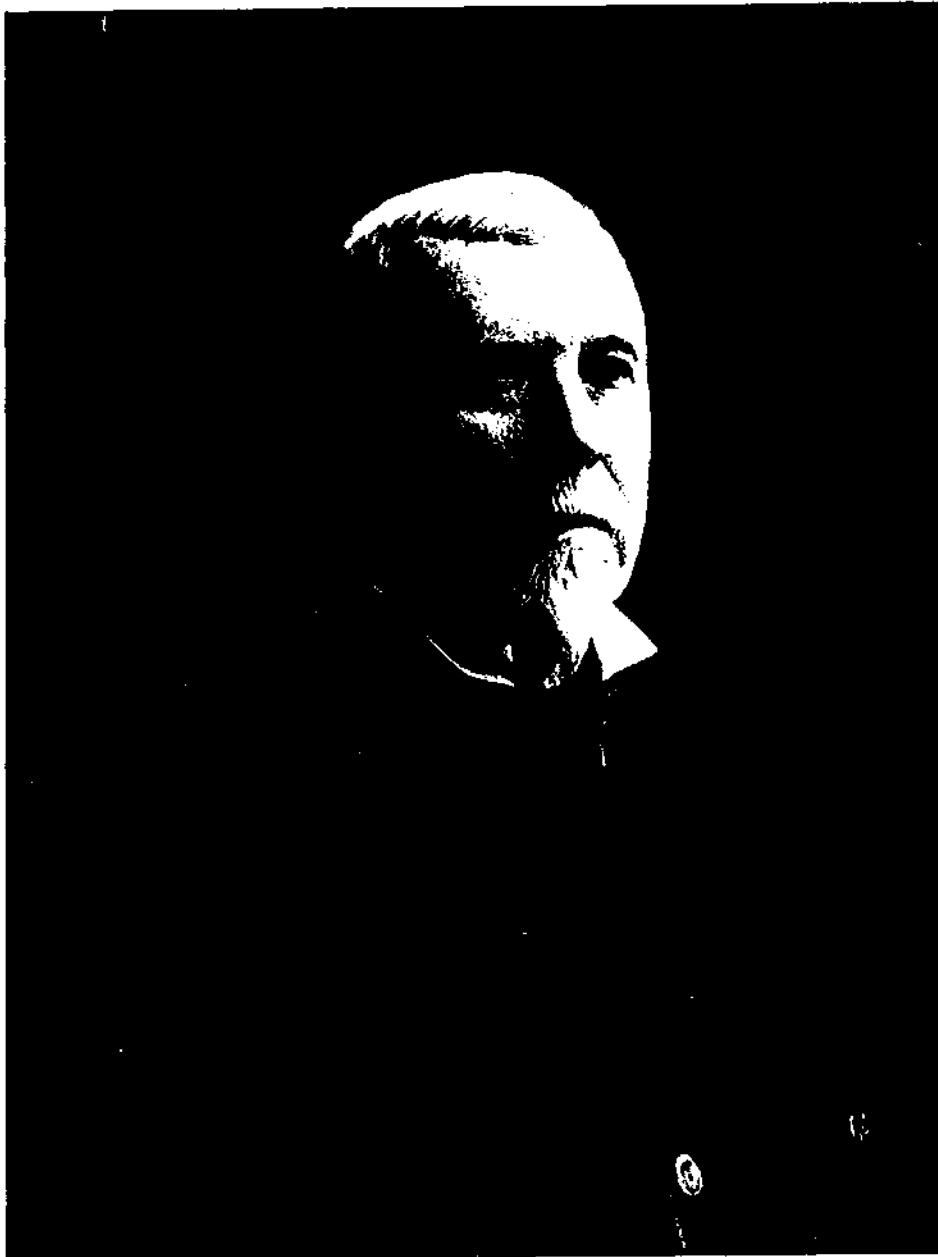
ter part of 1684, and was instrumental in securing the release from prison of sixteen hundred Quakers, whose only crimes were that they were Quakers. Among the co-religionists released from jail through the interposition of William Penn was Edward Grevill, (now written Gravell). After consultation with Penn, Grevill determined to leave for America, where he could worship in his own way. Accompanied by his wife and young family, he sailed, April, 1687, from London, and landed two months thereafter in Philadelphia. He at once turned his attention to farming as the quickest and surest way of earning a support for his family. He was granted a tract of land by special order of Penn, which he cleared, fenced a portion and built thereon a stout log house. Owing to the wise treaty of lasting friendship with the Indians made by Penn in 1683, at Shakumaxon, now Kensington, Pennsylvania, he was enabled to live in peace with his red neighbors during his lifetime, and to farm unmolested. It was not until a generation or so later that the colony began to suffer from Indian hostility, depredations and massacres, during which many of his descendants fell beneath the tomahawk and rifle of the ruthless savages. Edward Grevill reared seven sons and two daughters. His sons farmed in peace, married and reared families, and his daughters married neighboring farmers' sons. His descendants are to-day citizens of Pennsylvania.

(I) Silas Gravell, a direct descendant of Edward Grevill, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and died in the county of his birth in 1856. He was reared on his father's farm, educated in the common schools and was a member of the Friends' church. Like all of his race, he was sturdy, upright and honorable, a good friend and neighbor. He was a farmer until the day of his death. He married Sarah Thompson, born June 22, 1816, in Delaware county, and died there at the advanced age of ninety-three. She was the daughter of Joseph and Sarah Thompson, both of whom were of English descent. Among their children was Davis, of whom further.

(II) Davis Gravell, son of Silas and Sarah (Thompson) Gravell, was born December 26, 1852, in Newtown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. At the age of four years he suffered the loss of his father, and was reared by his mother on the farm. He received his education in the public schools of Middletown, Pennsylvania, and on leaving began to farm. This he has continued until the present time. He bought, in 1913, nine acres of land on which he does intensive farming profitably. In politics he is independent, voting for the man he thinks is best suited to fill the position. He is an influential citizen in the community in which he lives, and is highly respected throughout Edgemont township. He married (first) in 1878, Sarah B. Howard, who died in 1909; married (second) Beulah McCormick, in 1911. Children by second marriage: Mildred, born October 10, 1911; John, September 2, 1912.

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A man of state-wide reputation, through his professional and political activity, John Frigar has never held a public office to which a salary was attached. He led the Roosevelt forces in Delaware county during the campaign of 1912, as chairman of the county executive committee of the Washington party, working zealously for the success of his chief. An ardent Republican for forty years, he did not hesitate which path to choose when party or principle became the issue. As one of the leaders of the progressive movement in Delaware county, he was brought prominently before the public, which had hitherto known him only as a prominent engineer and business man of unusual ability.



*John Trigau*

John Frigar was born at Trenton, New Jersey, October 14, 1853, son of Constantine Frigar, born in Basle, Switzerland, April, 1828. Constantine Frigar came to the United States in 1849; lived for a time in Trenton, New Jersey, then came to Pennsylvania, spent many years in Delaware county and died in Philadelphia during the year 1900. By trade he was a shoemaker; in politics a Republican, and in religious faith a Lutheran. He served four years and three months, enlisting in Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, taking part in twenty-six battles. At the second battle of Bull Run he was wounded, and at Gettysburg received a shot in the hip that lamed him for life.

He married Mary Connor, born in Galway, Ireland, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, in her sixty-ninth year, daughter of John Connor, a blacksmith, who died in Galway in his eightieth year. Children: John, of whom further; Michael, born in 1856, married, in 1880, Caroline Reed; Mary, born in 1859, died in 1893, unmarried; Catherine, born in 1864, married F. Francis McGinnis; Edward, born 1861, died aged seven years.

John Frigar, eldest son of Constantine and Mary (Connor) Frigar, has been a resident of Delaware county for fifty-seven years, coming when a child of three years. He received his early education in the public schools of Ridley Park, and in early manhood began his engineering work in the shops of Miller & Allen, of Chester, becoming a machinist and a thorough mechanical engineer. He continued his residence in Chester until 1889, when he moved to Boothwyn, where he yet resides. In the year 1887 he became chief engineer and superintendent of the Drexel building, Philadelphia, where he still continues, after a service of twenty-five years. He has been identified with several engineering works in the city and state, chiefly in an advisory capacity and with the establishment of electric lighting plants. He was one of the organizers of the Clinton Electric Light Company.

In politics Mr. Frigar was forty years a Republican, but broke party shackles in 1912, becoming one of the leaders of the progressive movement in Delaware county, serving the Washington party with all his zeal, as chairman of the county executive committee. He has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of Delaware county, where his life of uprightness, his sterling manly qualities and fearless championship of the principles he believes in, have won him a legion of friends. His long years in the county, and association with public men and works, have furnished him with an almost inexhaustible fund of information concerning prominent men of the county, while his genial personality makes him a welcome everywhere. His home in Boothwyn is a model country residence, the house built in the English Gothic style, surrounded by spacious, well kept grounds, being one of the handsomest in that section. He is a member of the Masonic order and of several of the engineers' clubs and societies of Philadelphia.

Mr. Frigar married, October 24, 1874, Martha A. Corbett, of Philadelphia, born April 6, 1856, daughter of Captain John Corbett, born in Marcus Hook, a sea-faring man and captain of sailing vessels, died in Philadelphia in 1898. He married Elizabeth Morris, who died aged ninety-seven years. Children of John and Martha A. Frigar: 1. John Emery, born August 5, 1875; a graduate in seamanship and navigation from the state and national school ship "Saratoga." After leaving school he became the first assistant engineer of the Drexel building, Philadelphia. He married, in 1897, Dora Gray, and they reside in West Philadelphia. 2. Joseph Harvey, born November 5, 1877; educated as was his brother; served during the Spanish-American war as electrician on the cruiser "St. Paul," commanded by Captain Sigsbee. He is president of the Pennsylvania Alumni of the Nautical School. He married, in 1901,

Augusta Brudell. 3. Edward C. Corbett, born December 1, 1880; educated in the public schools, and is now superintendent and chief engineer of the Franklin building. 4. Joseph H., superintendent and chief engineer of the Perry building, Philadelphia. 5. May, born May 30, 1883; married Robert C. Stackhouse. 6. Ella, born March 3, 1886; married, June 10, 1906, John J. Grady. 7. Louis Pusey, born August 7, 1887, died aged fourteen years. 8. Martha A., born April 11, 1891; married, March 21, 1909, Austin E. Sharpless. 9. Ellis D. W., born August 2, 1893, graduated in seamanship in navigation; is now in Tampico, Mexico, as mechanical engineer for the Standard Oil Company. 10. Mark H., died aged two years. 11. Helen Marie.

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**FULLERTON** William B. Fullerton, an esteemed citizen of Essington, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, descends from good old Scotch-Irish stock. His parents, James and Anna (McCaslan) Fullerton, were born, the former in Scotland, the latter in Ireland, and died when their son was quite small.

Mr. Fullerton was educated in Philadelphia, where he was born in 1868. Being an orphan and having to depend upon his own exertions for a living, at the tender age of eleven years he was taken from school and sent to work in a brickyard. This was, indeed, hard work for a boy of that age, but young William was a sturdy lad, as well as a determined one, and he continued at brick making for two or three years. He was offered a place in a factory in Wilmington, Delaware, and having a mind to better his fortunes, he accepted it, and there remained several years. He next went with an uncle, from whom he learned harnessmaking, in his old home in Philadelphia. Tiring of this he tried farming in the northern part of Pennsylvania. Not having much inclination, by birth or breeding, for farming, he soon gave up agricultural pursuits and returned to Wilmington, and from there went to Chester, Pennsylvania. He opened a cigar store in Chester after a residence there of some years. Selling out this business he was appointed to a position in the United States government treasury department in Philadelphia, which responsible post he held creditably for some years. An opportunity was offered him for the purchase of the Green Bottling Works, in Chester, which later he disposed of at a handsome profit. He was appointed factory inspector by Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, and served well and faithfully in this place. He was next offered, and accepted, the post of county detective by the district attorney. In this capacity he had many thrilling adventures, and some few escapes, and made one of the best detectives that the county ever had. Wishing to enter business for himself again, he established, in 1909, bottling works in Essington, Pennsylvania, and follows it to the present time (1913). He has made a great success of it, and it is to-day one of the chief and growing industries of Essington. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and the Loyal Order of Moose. In politics he is Progressive, and was once a candidate for council in Chester, and made a good campaign alone, without help from the organization. He is one of the progressive, up-to-date citizens of Essington, and takes an active interest in all local affairs that are for the welfare of the town. He married, October, 1893, Rebecca Parker, of English descent. Children: 1. William B. Jr. 2. Anna. 3. Clara. 4. Sarah. 5. Marie.

Frank Gillespie, of Oak View, known to the residents of Delaware county as one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens within her borders, is descended from an Irish ancestry, to which nation we owe so many of our most valued citizens, men who live up to the principles of their adopted country, and who are willing if necessary, to render up their lives in order to preserve its honor and integrity.

Luke Gillespie, the first member of this branch of the family of whom we have information, was a native of county Donegal, Ireland, and his death occurred there after he had attained a venerable age. He gave his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. He was a man of sound judgment and strict integrity of character, and was a man of influence in the community. He married and among his children was Cornelius, of whom further.

Cornelius Gillespie, son of Luke Gillespie, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, where he was reared and educated. His first employment was as teacher in the schools in his native land, after which he was a heckler, one who prepares flax for spinning. In 1866 he emigrated to this country, accompanied by his wife, and they located in Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where they spent the remaining years of their lives, he having accumulated sufficient means to enable him to retire from active pursuits. He married Anne Hughes, daughter of James Hughes, who was a farmer of county Donegal, Ireland. Children: 1. Luke, of whom further. 2. Jennie, married Thomas Mulligan; resides in Canada. 3. Mary, married James Mullen; resides in Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania. 4. Margaret, married Barney McVeigh; resided in Wilmington, Delaware; she died in 1909.

Luke Gillespie, son of Cornelius and Anne (Hughes) Gillespie, was born near the town of Kelleygordan, county Donegal, Ireland, in 1841, living at the present time (1913) in Oak View, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He attained years of manhood in his native land, and obtained a practical education in the schools adjacent to his home. In 1864 he came to the United States, settling in Wilmington, Delaware, but shortly afterward he became engineer of the Caledonia Woolen Mills in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, serving in that position for five years. From that he gradually drifted into the contracting business, building the first macadam road in Delaware county, Greenwood avenue, Lansdowne. Subsequently his son, Frank, entered into partnership with him, and they now operate two limestone quarries and conduct an extensive contracting business, their specialty being road building. Mr. Gillespie is also interested in the Colonial Manufacturing Company of Clifton Heights, one of the leading enterprises of that section. He is a member of St. Charles Catholic Church, and takes an active interest in the societies connected therewith. He is treasurer of the Temperance A. B. of Kellyville, and president of the I. C. B. U. He is a Democrat in politics. He married Mary (Quinn) McGowan, born in 1843, died in 1901, her birth occurring in county Donegal, Ireland. Her father was a railroad section foreman, and lived in Ireland and Scotland, his death occurring in Ireland; he and his wife were the parents of four children: Catherine, died in Scotland; William and James, who served in the British army; Mary, who went to Scotland as a young girl and there married Thomas McGowan, who died in Scotland shortly after their marriage, leaving a son, Thomas Jr., who now lives in Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania, and is president of the Colonial Manufacturing Company of that place. Mrs. McGowan and her son came to this country, and she subsequently married Mr. Gillespie. Their children: 1. Cornelius, married ——; resides in Collingdale, Pennsylvania. 2. Frank, of whom further. 3. Luke, in the employ of the Colonial Manufacturing Company; resides in Oak View; married ——. 4. William, died

at the age of forty-one. S. John, died at the age of thirty; he was a blacksmith. Three other children died in infancy.

(IV) Frank Gillespie, son of Luke and Mary (Quinn-McGowan) Gillespie, was born in Kellyville, Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1874. He attended St. Charles Parochial School at Kellyville, and after finishing the course there spent two years in the study of telegraphy at Sharon Hill, Pennsylvania. During his early manhood he worked at various things, but finally entered into business relations with his father, who was successfully engaged in the contracting business, their main work being the construction of highways. They operate the Oak View Stone Quarry and the Old Geckler Quarry at Clifton, Pennsylvania. Since his partnership with his father began, Frank Gillespie has assumed the greater part of the management of the business, thus relieving his father of many of the arduous duties, and the business has increased in volume and importance each year, it being now recognized as one of the many industries which contribute to the growth of the section, they employing a large number of hands. Mr. Gillespie has invested his savings in real estate, being the owner of considerable property in Oak View, where he resides, in Collingdale and Clifton Heights, which no doubt will greatly increase in value in the near future. He attends St. Charles Catholic Church, is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Gillespie is a man whose genial nature attracts friends, and in all the relations of life he has borne himself as a true friend and an honest man of business.

Mr. Gillespie married Jennie M., born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Charles H. and Mary (Love) Hagerty, of Oak View, a sketch of whom appears in this work. They had one child, Frank, who died in infancy.

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The Delaware county branch of the Edwards family in the  
**EDWARDS** United States, of which Edmund K. Edwards is the representative, descends from Jacob Edwards, an Englishman, who settled in Delaware county upon coming to this country. The family descends from the same Edwards ancestry as did Jonathan Edwards, the greatest of American divines, and an early president of Princeton College. Jacob Edwards married Margaret Stuart, and had issue: Margaret, married Joseph Fell, of Springfield township; Sarah, never married; Charles, was an expert wheelwright and carpenter, never married; William, never married; Edmund Kinsey, mentioned below.

(II) Edmund Kinsey, son of Jacob Edwards, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1804, there died in 1887, aged eighty-three years. He obtained a good education in the public schools, in the institution maintained in West Chester for many years by the well known Jonathan Gause, and by a continued course of self-study. For several years he taught in the public schools of Delaware county, but spent most of his life engaged in mechanical work. He learned the wheelwright's trade, becoming an expert workman and the inventor of several useful implements. His shop was located on the Edgmont road, at what was then Sneathis Corners, he owning and operating a farm there. He built many of the wagons and carriages used in the neighborhood during his day, and added to the list of useful inventions a washing-machine and several drills, some of which were patented. He was the educated, resourceful mechanic as well as the interested, useful citizen, holding many offices of trust, serving with great zeal for many years as school director and collector of school taxes. He was a Whig in politics, later an ardent

Republican. He was a public-spirited, upright member of the community and bore an honored name, leaving behind him the record of a well spent life.

He married Jane James, of Aston township, Delaware county, born in 1826, died in August, 1888, daughter of Thomas and Maria James; her father a blacksmith near Village Green. Children of Edmund K. Edwards: 1. Charles Stuart, born June 20, 1845, died November 11, 1848. 2. Jacob, born September 11, 1846, died the same day. 3. Lydianna, born October 3, 1847, died March 2, 1906; was a teacher in the public school; she married George Hall, a woolen manufacturer of Chester, he died in 1905, aged fifty-nine years. Children: Bertha, deceased; Edna, a teacher in Lansdowne public schools; Morton, a steel inspector of Chester, married Anna Glendenning; Grace; Gertrude; Ethel; Greta; Maude, married George Saylor, of Philadelphia; Earl, and Natalie, a teacher in Lansdowne public schools. 4. Joseph F., born November 17, 1849, died August 27, 1881, married Frances Moffitt, and had a son, Elwood, who married May Hibbett and resides in "Shawnee-on-Delaware," Pennsylvania. 5. Hannah Maria, married Maris H. Taylor, of Fairview, Pennsylvania, whom she survives. Children: Jessie, Harry, Clarence, Eva, and Leroy. 6. Jessie J. 7. Margaret F., for several years a teacher in the public schools; married J. A. Jenkins, and resides in Media. 8. Mary Augusta, for many years a teacher in the Media schools, and always a resident on the old farm. 9. Elwood W., born August 15, 1859, died May 15, 1880. 10. Edmund K. (2), of whom further.

(III) Edmund Kinsey (2), son of Edmund Kinsey (1) and Jane (James) Edwards, was born October 16, 1861, in Chester township, Delaware county, at the home farm, where he now resides. He was educated in the public schools, finishing his studies at the Chester High School. He has been engaged in farming and stock-dealing from his youth, and has always lived on the farm in Chester township, formerly owned by his father, and the place of his birth. He has greatly improved it, and the rich soil produces bountifully. He is a Republican in politics, has served on the school board and is now a supervisor of the township. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is fraternally connected with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Knights of the Golden Eagle. He is well known, universally liked and highly respected.

Mr. Edwards married, April 27, 1882, Mary L., daughter of Reuben F. and Elizabeth Bonsall, of Upper Darby township. Children: 1. J. Carlton, educated in the Media High School; learned the plumber's trade, which he followed for several years, now traveling salesman for the J. L. Mott Company, of Philadelphia; is a Republican in politics, has served as school director of Chester township, and is a member of L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons. 2. Herman B., educated in Media schools; took a business course in Chester Commercial College, at Chester, and is now overseer for the Chessauqua Silk Company of Upland. 3. Edmund K. (3), educated in the Chester High School and Pierce Business College of Philadelphia; now a clerk in the employ of the Harbison Walker Refactories Company, of Chester; married, September 6, to Nellie Whiteley Webster, daughter of Dr. George Webster, of Chester, Pennsylvania.

**SIPLER** An essentially representative and energetic citizen in Darby, Pennsylvania, is Phillip Henry Sipler, who is here most successfully engaged in the hardware business. He is well known as a man of sterling character and one who has ever been fair and honorable in his business dealings. Mr. Sipler is descended from a very old Pennsylvania family and he traces his origin back to staunch Dutch descent. His great-great-

grandfather was Phillip Sipler, who was a farmer in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in the early pioneer days of that section. His son, Simon, conducted a tavern at Dunks Ferry, now Croydon, near Bristol, Pennsylvania. Simon Sipler had seven sons, all of whom grew to maturity, and one of whom was Phillip Sipler, grandfather of the subject of this review. A native of Bucks county, this state, Phillip Sipler was born April 1, 1810. He opened a harness shop in Darby in 1837, and conducted the same with considerable success during the remainder of his lifetime. He passed to the great beyond September 6, 1901, at the patriarchal age of ninety-one years. He was an old-style Democrat until the emancipation of the slaves when he ceased to vote. He married Margaret Egee, and to them were born the following children: Mary G., was a popular and successful teacher in the public schools of Delaware county for nearly half a century, she died in 1903; Edward D., is mentioned in the following paragraph; Rebecca, died as the wife of Dwight Ferris, who died in Missouri; Emma, married J. W. Thorley, and they reside in Ohio; Theodosia, was the wife of Frank Miller at the time of her demise, he lives in Paulsboro, New Jersey; George S., married Kate Jordon and they lived in Darby until 1898, when they removed to Philadelphia where he died one year later. The mother of the above children died in Darby, July 4, 1850.

Edward D. Sipler, father of Philip H. Sipler, was born at Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1840. As a boy he attended the public schools in his native place and subsequently engaged in the harness business with his father, eventually succeeding him when the latter died in 1901. He is seventy-three years of age at the present time (1913), but is still active and is carrying on a fine business to-day. He had just reached manhood at the time of the inception of the civil war and immediately responded to Lincoln's call for volunteers by enlisting for service in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Colonel J. W. Hawley commanding. He served as a gallant and faithful soldier in that regiment until it was mustered out of service in 1863, when he re-enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. He participated in many of the most important engagements of the war, and at its close was honorably discharged from service. He attended the great reunion at Gettysburg, July 4, 1913, and had a very interesting time exchanging anecdotes with the old veterans gathered together in patriotic friendship from the North and the South. He is a stalwart Republican in his political proclivities and was a school director at the time when the big school building was erected at Darby. He has also given efficient service as a member of the town council of Darby. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Dailey, was born in Ireland, and when a mere child came to live in the home of Christian Gaul, in Philadelphia. She was very young when she came to America and remembered nothing of her parentage. She bore her husband four children: Phillip Henry, of this notice; Mary G., is the wife of Joseph Smith, of Darby; Edward D. Jr., is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Philadelphia; Horace T., is engaged in the harness business with his father. Mrs. Sipler is still living at the age of seventy-two years, and she and her husband are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was a trustee for many years. They are both deeply beloved by all with whom they have come in contact, their geniality and generous hospitality winning them friends all over the county.

Phillip Henry Sipler, first born in a family of four children, is a native of Darby, Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred August 29, 1865. After a thorough public school training he worked for a number of different business concerns until he entered his grandfather's harness shop, in which he was employed for eighteen years, at the expiration of which he engaged in the

hardware business at Darby, opening a well stocked store under the name of P. H. Sipler. He is now the owner of a fine, modern establishment and controls a splendid patronage in Darby and the territory normally tributary thereto. He has money invested in a number of business enterprises in Darby and is a member of the board of directors in the Building and Loan Association of Darby. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, preferring to give his support to men and measures meeting with the approval of his judgment rather than to vote along strictly partisan lines. His fraternal affiliations are with Prospect Lodge, No. 578, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Moores, Pennsylvania; and with Orphans Rest Lodge, No. 132, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Darby, having passed through all the official chairs of the latter organization. He and the members of his family attend the Presbyterian church.

November 24, 1901, Mr. Sipler married Esther J. Boyer, a native of Riegelsville, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Abram Boyer, who followed the industry of farming in the same county during his active career. He is now living retired at Darby, in the home of Mr. Sipler. He and his wife, who was Catherine Long in her girlhood days, had two children: Esther J. and Edith. Mrs. Boyer was born in Durham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1911, aged seventy-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Sipler have three children: Phillip Jr., born in 1902; Edward D. Jr., born in 1905; Howard Dwight, born in 1911.

Mr. Sipler is a shrewd business man, a public-spirited citizen, and a loyal and sincere friend. He is very generous hearted, his charity being only curtailed by the length of his purse and by the opportunities offered. No one in Darby is held in higher esteem than he, and his exemplary life serves as an incentive to the younger generation.

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The career of Dr. Swain, as an educator, illustrates once again SWAIN the great possibilities open to the ambitious, resolute, clean-living American boy, be he on the farm, in the shop, or a dweller in the city. While Dr. Swain's rise was rapid, his own efforts and ability were the contributing factors, neither family, wealth nor influence compelling his elevation to a foremost position among modern educators.

Joseph Swain was born in Pendleton, Indiana, June 16, 1857, son of Woolston and Mary A. (Thomas) Swain. His father, a farmer, gave his son the benefit of the educational advantages of that section, and his early life was spent on the farm. Being ambitious to obtain a college education, after a preparatory course at the academy in Pendleton the young man entered the University of Indiana, whence he was graduated B. L. in 1883 and received the degree of M. S. in 1885. Immediately after his graduation in 1883, he was elected assistant in mathematics in his alma mater, continuing until 1885 when he was elected associate professor of mathematics, with a year's leave of absence, which he spent in study at Edinburgh University, Scotland.

During his college life he won the personal friendship of David Starr Jordan, and the names Jordan and Swain are found associated in the publication of numerous scientific papers printed by the National Museum. During his year in Edinburgh he obtained entrance to the Royal Observatory, his experience with Piazzi Smyth, being described in a paper entitled "An Experience with the Astronomer Royal of Scotland." In 1888 Professor Swain occupied the chair of mathematics at his alma mater, but in 1891 transferred his allegiance to Leland Stanford University, being called there by Dr. Jordan to become head of the department of mathematics. In 1893 Wabash College con-

fferred the degree of LL. D. and the same year Dr. Swain was called to the presidency of Indiana University, already the scene of many of his successes. He continued at the head of the University until 1902, bringing to that institution the greatest success of its history. The enrollment was increased to 772 students, this, and the marked advance in educational standards, during his administration, indicate clearly the character and methods of President Swain. In 1902 he was called to the presidency of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, where his efficiency, adaptability, liberal ideas, broad sympathies and general knowledge, have accomplished like results. President Swain is a member of the National Council of Education; National Educational Association; National Council of Religious Education; the American Association for Advancement of Science; president of the Higher Educational Section of the National Educational Association; president of the National Council of the same association; member of the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia and for nine years was a member of the Indiana State Board of Education. He was elected president of the National Educational Association in July, 1913. Dr. Swain's work for the cause of higher education is carried on, not only at the institution of which he is the honored head but through the societies noted, through the medium of the educational press and from the platform. He is virile and forceful as a writer and speaker and fired by an almost holy zeal, accomplishes much that benefits the cause he advocates. He is a member of the Society of Friends (Hicksite), connected with the Swarthmore Meeting.

Dr. Swain married, September 22, 1885, in Knightstown, Indiana, Frances M., daughter of Charles D. Morgan.

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KENT The Kent family of Delaware county are of an old English family. The American ancestor of this branch, Thomas Kent, came in 1839, although an elder sister, Sarah, wife of James Wilde, had preceded him.

Josiah Kent, father of the immigrant ancestor, lived and died in Lancashire, England. He married Hannah Lightfoot, from Cheshire, a member of the Church of England. Josiah was a Dissenter.

Thomas Kent, son of Josiah and Hannah (Lightfoot) Kent, was born in Middleton, Lancashire, England, March 27, 1813, died at Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1887. He had limited opportunities to obtain an education, but such as he had were well improved, and at no period of his life was mental equipment a handicap to his success. He began business life as a weaver in a cotton mill, learning so rapidly and displaying such a superior quality of intelligence that at the age of sixteen years he was appointed a foreman. He served as foreman three years, then took service in a silk mill, continuing in that higher form of the weaver's art until his departure for the United States in 1839. After the death of his mother in 1838, so broken was his health that physicians gave him but a year more of life. This led to his determination to come to the United States, where his sister was living, wife of James Wilde, who was then engaged in manufacturing on Darby creek, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He sailed from Liverpool in August, 1839, arriving in Philadelphia, after a stormy voyage of six weeks, on Sunday afternoon, September 30. His health had greatly improved during these six weeks at sea, and he at once sought employment. Believing himself unfit for manual labor, he decided upon the profession of law, and his first winter was spent in law study in Philadelphia. He soon found that the confinement of student life was again undermining his health, and at once sought for other openings. At this time he found that a mill owned by Thomas Garrett,

located on Darby creek, was for rent; and securing the property he began the manufacture of woolen yarns. He thoroughly understood this business and was succeeding finely when the great freshet of August 5, 1843, historic in the annals of Delaware county, swept away all his possessions. This did not daunt him, but again seeking Thomas Garrett he rented, in 1844, and in 1845 purchased the mill property on the site of the present Rockbourne mill. Prosperity again attended his efforts, and on November 16, 1846, he purchased of James Wilde a mill on the site of the present Union mill. This latter he leased to his brother-in-law until Mr. Wilde's death in 1867, when he remodeled it and added it to his other plant. These mills did a very large business, but at the outbreak of the civil war he gave them over to the manufacture of cloth to be used in the making of uniforms for the United States army. The service thus rendered through patriotism and a desire to serve his adopted country was greatly appreciated by the government, and from that time until the present government cloth has been a large item in the mill's output.

Although feeble physically, during the latter years of his life, Mr. Kent continued in active supervision of the business until the day of his death in 1887. He was a successful business man and built up a manufacturing plant that under his management and that of his son, Henry Thomas Kent, can show a longer record of unbroken prosperity than perhaps any mills in the country. He was not a mere money maker, but enjoyed his business for the power it gave him to do good. He had strong will power and great faith in the future, these qualities supporting him when he saw his possessions sweeping away on the turbulent flood, and in every other crisis of life. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1845, and loyally adopted the institutions of his new country. Too delicate in health and also past the age limit for army service, he nevertheless rendered valuable assistance to the Union cause with purse and influence. He always took a great interest in state and national affairs, but never accepted public office. Early in life he came under the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg, whose writings were published in Latin during the latter part of the eighteenth century and were translated by the Rev. John Clowes, of St. John's Church, Manchester, who preached and taught for over sixty years in the parish in which Mr. Kent spent his English life. He early was led into religious paths, and when a young man was a class leader in the village chapel. After becoming interested in the New Church teachings he walked twenty miles each Sunday to attend three services conducted by Rev. Dr. Bayley, a talented writer and eloquent preacher. At these services Mr. Kent sang in the choir, having in his younger days, a rich tenor voice. "That all religion has relation to life and that the life of religion is to do good," was one of the truths he endeavored to carry out in all relations of life. He was ever upborne by an absolute trust in a Divine Providence, and from such unseen sources was his frail body filled with a courage that never faltered in any crisis or trial of his long life of continuous activity.

Thomas Kent married, May 13, 1852, Fanny Leonard, born March 19, 1821, on the tract of land originally granted to her ancestor, Solomon Leonard, who was one of the first proprietors of the town of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, with Miles Standish and fifty others.

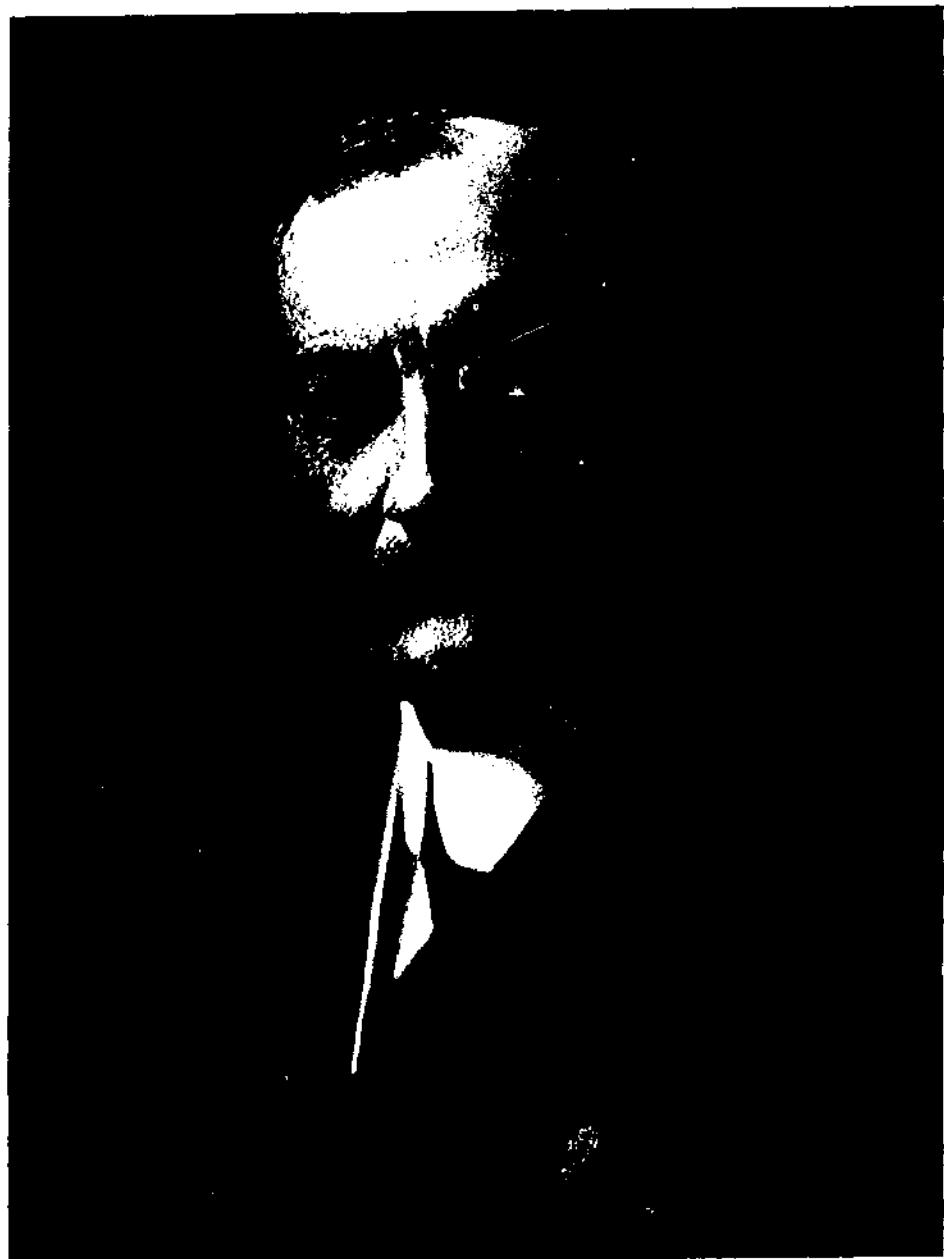
The English history of the family of Leonard traces to William the Conqueror, 1066, and in America descent is traced from Fanny Leonard to five of the Pilgrims who came in the "Mayflower" in 1620, viz; Edward Winslow, Susanna Fuller, Isaac Allerton, Remember Allerton, and Francis Cooke. Related families are the Sheppard, Parker, Stearns, Stone, Hosmer, and others distinguished in the service of church and state. Ancestors served in King

Philip's war, 1675; in the French and Indian war at Louisburg in 1745; and at Lexington, Bunker Hill, and all through the Revolution.

The line of descent from Solomon and Mary Leonard, of Bridgewater, is through their son, John Leonard, who died in 1699, and his wife, Mary; their son, Joseph Leonard, who in 1712 married Hannah Jennings; their son, Joseph Leonard, who married Mary D. Packard; their son, Simeon Leonard, who married, in 1817, Boadicea Thompson, and had issue, Boadicea, born 1818, Rachel Stone, born 1819, Fanny, of further mention, Eliza and Eloisa, born 1823, Sarah Louisa, born 1824.

Fanny, daughter of Simeon and Boadicea (Thompson) Leonard, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, March 19, 1821, died at her home in Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1901. She was a graduate of the first class formed in the first normal school in this country, established and fostered by Horace Mann. Even in youth she evidenced unusual talent and intellectual ability and throughout her entire life she was active and earnest in her support of the cause of education. In her later years she wrote and labored with vigor, advocating a greater efficiency for our public school system and for the most intelligent training of children. She was brought up in the Christian faith of the New Church, of which her parents were members, and became a woman of very strong character, as capable as she was gentle and helpful.

Children of Thomas and Fanny (Leonard) Kent, all born in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania: 1. Hannah, born June 3, 1853; married, October 23, 1873, Frederick Schoff, of Massachusetts. They settled in Philadelphia in 1877, where Mr. Schoff has successfully engaged in business. Mrs. Schoff has been active in educational and progressive philanthropic movements and was a leader in the establishing of a juvenile court bill for Philadelphia. Children: Wilfred Harvey, born November 27, 1874, married, June 20, 1899, Ethelwyn McGeorge, and has Muriel and Wilmot; Edith Gertrude, born May 15, 1877; Louise, born December 19, 1880; Leonard Hastings, born November 7, 1884. 2. Henry Thomas, of further mention. 3. Louise, born April 13, 1856; married, November 23, 1887, Nathaniel Seaver Keay, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He was born in Springvale, Massachusetts, May 4, 1847, son of Nathaniel Washburn and Susan Woodworth (Seaver) Keay. The Keay family are of English ancestry and the founders of this branch were early settlers in Maine, the "Keay Garrison," near Berwick being famous during the French and Indian war and during the Revolution. The Seavers came from England to Boston in 1630; the original homestead on Seaver street, Roxbury, is still in the possession of the family. A favored name in the family, Nathaniel, has also been handed down through the generations. Dr. Nathaniel Seaver, grandfather of Nathaniel Seaver Keay, was an eminent physician of Maine, son of Captain Nathaniel Seaver, an officer of the revolution. Another ancestor fought in King Philip's war, losing his life in the Sudbury fight. After the death of his wife Nathaniel Washburn Keay located in Bolivia, South America, where he was interested in irrigation, road-building, and agricultural enterprises, accomplishing more, it is said, for the real development of Bolivia than any other man. He died suddenly in Cocha Bamba, Bolivia, in 1881. Nathaniel Seaver Keay located in Pennsylvania in 1889 and is secretary of the Thomas Kent Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the New England Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Louise (Kent) Keay was elected regent of the Pennsylvania Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1894, continuing in that office for some time, and was also vice-president and director of the national society for a number of years. She was chairman and treasurer of the Valley Forge memorial committee of the Daughters of the



Henry J. Kent

Revolution, who erected at Valley Forge the first monument to the memory of Washington and the army that immortalized the spot by their patient, heroic suffering. She is a member of various historical and colonial societies and is also an active worker in women's clubs. The Keay home is on Baltimore avenue, Clifton Heights, the Kent homestead erected by Thomas Kent in 1860. Children: Alan Kent, born May 25, 1889; Gladys, April 19, 1891; Louise Natalie, March 11, 1893; Carol Seaver, October 28, 1895; Louis Kent, December 19, 1897; Edythe Leonard, October 10, 1902. 4. Frances Leonard, born August 1, 1858, died March 1, 1859. 5. Samuel Leonard, born August 21, 1859. He disposed of his interest in the Kent estate in 1898, and has since resided in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, Sons of the American Revolution, the Corinthian Yacht Club, and many other organizations. He married, May 21, 1885, Annie Josephine Ahrens. Children: Frances, born March 7, 1886; Eleanor, January 16, 1888; Samuel Leonard, February 16, 1890; Donald, July 25, 1893; Margaret, March 26, 1898. 6. Mary Augusta, born June 22, 1861. She has been an officer of the Pennsylvania Society of the Daughters of the Revolution since its organization; an officer of the national society for many years, and holds membership in other patriotic societies. She resides in Clifton Heights, where she has erected a beautiful house on a portion of the family estate.

Henry Thomas Kent, eldest son and second child of Thomas and Fanny (Leonard) Kent, was born in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1854. He was educated in private schools in Philadelphia, and at Cornell University. After leaving college he entered his father's woolen mills and became second in management only to his father. After the death of the latter the son carried on the business for the estate until May 5, 1890, when the Thomas Kent Manufacturing Company was incorporated, the stock being equally divided between the five children of Thomas Kent. In 1898 Samuel Leonard Kent retired, his interest being taken by the other owners. Henry Thomas Kent was elected the first president and treasurer of the corporation and so continues at this date (1913). The business has greatly extended under his management and the size of the plant largely increased. In 1899 a tract at the junction of the Pennsylvania railroad and Darby creek, at Clifton Heights, was purchased and a large brick mill erected thereon for the manufacturing of fine worsted yarns, one of the finest and best equipped of the kind in the United States. It will be recalled that during the civil war the woolen mills of Thomas Kent made for the government immense quantities of uniform cloth for the soldiers' use. So during the Spanish-American war the various mills of the company were operated day and night to furnish cloth and goods necessary for the comfort of the army suddenly called to the colors. The raw materials used in the Kent mills are almost exclusively American-grown wool, the purchases amounting to many millions of pounds annually. Mr. Kent is the capable head of this large business, and has proven a worthy successor of his honored father. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Clifton Heights in 1902, and was its president until his resignation in 1913. He is president of the Bedford Mills Company, of Bedford City, Virginia; and is interested in many minor enterprises. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Society of Mayflower Descendants; Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; New England Society of Pennsylvania; and the Union League of Philadelphia. He is a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife are members of the Church of the New Jerusalem (Twenty-second and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia), which Mr. Kent serves as trustee.

He married, October 1, 1885, Louise, daughter of Captain Nahum and

Phoebe Jane (Cowing) Leonard, of Massachusetts. Captain Leonard was an attorney at law and a veteran officer of the civil war, in which he commanded a company of the Fifty-eighth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. Mrs. Kent is a direct descendant of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, of Pilgrim fame, her ancestry gaining her admission to the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and through the patriotic services of her forbears she has gained membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Children of Henry Thomas and Louise (Leonard) Kent, all born in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania: 1. Henry Thomas Jr., born July 16, 1887; educated at Penn Charter School, graduated from Cornell University in 1908. 2. Everett Leonard, born June 25, 1889; educated at Penn Charter School and Cornell University. 3. Russell Hathaway, born August 31, 1891; educated at Penn Charter School, graduated from Cornell University 1910. 4. Evelyn, born November 9, 1892; educated at Philadelphia private schools. 5. Warren Thompson, born May 19, 1894; a student at Cornell University. 6. Rosamond Kingman, born March 29, 1901. The family home of the Kents is at Clifton Heights, where Mr. Kent maintains an estate appropriate to his means and standing.

There are turning points in every man's life called opportunity.  
**DREWES** Taken advantage of they mean ultimate success. The career of George S. Drewes is a striking illustration of the latter statement. Diligent and ever alert for his chance of advancement, he has progressed steadily until he is recognized today as one of the foremost business men of Colwyn, where he holds a splendid position as buyer of angora goat hair and wool for the Griswold Worsted Mills. He is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, who honor him for his native ability and for his fair and straightforward career. As a Republican he has served his community in various important offices of trust and responsibility, having been councilman and burgess of Darby and of Colwyn, of which latter place he was one of the incorporators.

The ancestry of George S. Drewes is of staunch English stock, his grandparents having been natives of England, where they passed their entire lives. The paternal grandfather, Bernard Drewes, was a tailor in London, where he died at the age of eighty years. His wife's maiden name is not given but they were both members of the Church of England, in whose faith they reared their children.

Henry Bernard Drewes, father, was born in the city of London, England, where he grew to maturity and where he received an excellent education, both in English and German. He early entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of baker and was identified with that line of enterprise during practically the entire period of his active career. He came to America as a young man and after brief sojourns in the cities of Albany and Schenectady, New York, came to Pennsylvania, and located for a time in Philadelphia. In the latter city he worked in various bakeries and eventually opened a bake shop for himself at Lenni, in Delaware county. Subsequently he was engaged in business at Chester and thence removed to Darby, in 1865, there building up a splendid trade as a baker. He retired from business in 1885, but his establishment was purchased by two of his sons and was conducted under the name of Drewes for years after. He was a Republican in his political proclivities, but never held office of any description. For two and a half years he served in the Union ranks of the civil war, and he died at the home of his son, Charles E. Drewes, in Darby, in 1905, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. The maiden name of his wife was Ann Rhodes, a native of England and a

daughter of —— Rhodes, a farmer in the vicinity of London, England, where he died. Mrs. Drewes had two brothers, Thomas and Samuel, both of whom immigrated to America, and several other brothers and sisters who passed their lives in England. All of the Rhodes children are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bernard Drewes had five children, as follows: Thomas, married Mary Fryburg; Henry, married Alice Rhodes; George S., of whom forward; Charles E., of whom further; William, died at the age of six years; Ellen, married William H. Whitney. Charles E., George S. and Henry are the only survivors of the above children, and the former is mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Drewes passed to eternal rest in 1904, on Fourth street, in Colwyn. She and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

A native of Lansingburg, New York, now Troy, New York, George S. Drewes was born November 1, 1855. He spent the early years of his life at Lenni, Pennsylvania, and there attended the Parkmount school. Owing to the strenuous period of the civil war during his youth he was unable to secure the best of educational advantages. Upon leaving school he entered the bake shop of his father in Darby and began to learn the trade of baker. This line of work was not to his liking, however, and after a short time he entered upon an apprenticeship in the Griswold Woolen Mill in Darby, commencing in the wool sorting room. He gradually advanced and in due time became buyer of angora goat hair and wool, making numerous trips across the country and visiting towns and cities in Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, where he purchases material for the mill's uses. He is an energetic business man and a very shrewd buyer, his services being invaluable to the concern by which he is employed.

In his political convictions Mr. Drewes is an unswerving Republican. He served for thirty-two years as a member of the town councils of Darby and Colwyn, ten years in the former and twenty-two years in the latter, and for some years was burgess of the former borough. In 1892 he became one of the incorporators of Colwyn and he served that community as president of the board of councilmen for seventeen years and for five years as burgess. He has been very influential in bringing about important improvements in both Darby and Colwyn, and his fellow citizens regard him as an authority in all matters affecting the good of the general welfare. He fraternizes with Fernwood Lodge, No. 543, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia; with Orphans Rest Lodge, No. 132, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Darby.

Mr. Drewes married Harriet E. Heap, whose birth occurred in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, and who is a daughter of Joshua Heap, a native of England. Mr. Heap immigrated to the United States in an early day and during the civil war gave patriotic service to the land of his adoption as bugler. He was an engineer by profession and was prominent in the milling business of Delaware county for many years. He died in Darby at the age of sixty-eight years, and his cherished and devoted wife, who was Elizabeth Verlinden in her girlhood, died aged ninety-one years. Mr. Heap was exceedingly fond of music and was one of the foremost members of the Darby band. To Mr. and Mrs. Drewes were born four children, whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: William Y., Charles H., Ann R., and George S. Jr. On other pages of this work will be found a brief sketch of the career of Charles H. Drewes, second in order of birth of the above children. Mr. and Mrs. Drewes are zealous members of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church at Darby, of which Mr. Drewes is a member of the board of stewards, and there all their children have been baptized. Mrs. Drewes is a woman of most gracious refinement and she and her husband are highly thought of by their fellow citizens, their lives having been exemplary in all respects.

**DREWES** Charles Edward Drewes was born in Lansingburg, New York, in 1858. He was eight years of age when his parents came to Delaware county, his early life being spent in Rockdale, and his education obtained in the public schools of Lima and Darby. His life has been spent in the baking business, which he learned with his father. He established a bakery in Darby, a quarter of a century ago; which he has successfully conducted until the present date, 1913. He has a large business carefully conducted with scrupulous regard for cleanliness and sanitary law. He has taken an active part in borough affairs, was twelve years a member of council and is now serving his third year as borough treasurer. He is a member of Fernwood Lodge, No. 543, Free and Accepted Masons; belongs to Fire Companies No. 1 and 2, and attends the Methodist Episcopal church. In political faith he is a Republican. He married, in November, 1887, Eliza Browne, born in Philadelphia, daughter of John Trites Browne, born in Delaware county in 1839, a car inspector for the Pennsylvania railroad, later and for thirty years manager of Fernwood cemetery, retiring in 1913, now living at Drexel Hill. He married Anna Louise Freyburg, born in Delaware county, died in 1898, aged fifty-seven years. John Trites Browne was a son of Henry Browne, great-nephew of Daniel Boone, the mighty hunter and brave pioneer. Henry Browne married Ann Eliza Trites, born in Delaware county, died in 1892. Anna Louise Freyburg, wife of John Trites Browne, was a daughter of John L. Freyburg, born in Delaware county, in 1799 died in 1872, and Eliza Phillips, his wife, born in Philadelphia, in 1803, died in 1894. Ella, the only child of Charles Edward and Eliza (Browne) Drewes, resides in Darby with her parents.

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**DREWES** Among the progressive and influential citizens of the younger generation in Darby, Charles Heap Drewes holds prestige as a business man of distinctive note. Here he is conducting an up-to-date undertaking establishment and he is a director in the Darby Building and Loan Association. He has given efficient service as deputy coroner of Delaware county, as state registrar and as secretary of the Darby board of health.

Charles Heap Drewes, son of George S. Drewes (q. v.), was born at Darby, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1880. He received a good preliminary education in the public schools of his native place, and like many boys of his community initiated his active career as a millhand in the local woolen mills. After being employed there for twelve years, part of the time as combmaker, he purchased the undertaking establishment of W. W. James, and has conducted the same on strictly sanitary principles and in a high-class manner for a number of years. His undertaking parlors and equipment are up-to-date in every particular, and his place ranks as one of the best of its kind in Delaware county. Politically, Mr. Drewes is a Republican. For five years he was deputy coroner of Delaware county, for four years served as state registrar, and at the present time is secretary of the board of health of Darby. He never neglects his duty, and his capable service puts him in line for more important official positions in the future. He has considerable money invested in the Darby Building and Loan Association, of which he is a director.

September 25, 1906, Mr. Drewes married Miss Ada May Lee, who was born at Vineland, New Jersey, and who is a daughter of George L. Lee, a retired resident of Darby. Mrs. Lee, whose maiden name was Rhoda Woolford, bore her husband four children: Charles R., Minnie, Dr. Walter E.,

and Ada May (Mrs. Drewes). She is living in Darby. Mr. and Mrs. Drewes have no children.

Mr. Drewes is prominent in fraternal circles. He is affiliated with Fernwood Blue Lodge, No. 543, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia; Orphans Rest Lodge, No. 132, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Darby Lodge of the Junior Order of American Mechanics; Darby Washington Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America; West Philadelphia Lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men; and West Philadelphia Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also his wife. They are prominent in connection with the best social affairs of Darby and their attractive home is noted for its generous hospitality.

Among the venerable and representative residents of Oak BROWNE View, who risked their lives in defense of the Union during the civil war, is John Trites Browne, born in Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1837, son of Henry and Eliza (Trites) Browne.

(I) —— Browne, the first member of the line here under consideration of whom we have definite information, was a native of New York state, where he was reared and educated. He was a machinist by trade, which line of work he followed throughout the active years of his life, deriving therefrom a lucrative livelihood. Late in life he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, accompanied by his five sons, all of whom went west prior to the civil war, one of whom, Isaac Browne, became a Rebel general. The father resided in Philadelphia for the remainder of his days.

(II) Henry Browne, one of the five sons abovementioned, was born in New York state, in 1810, and died in 1849, at the early age of thirty-nine years. After attaining a suitable age he learned the trade of machinist, which he followed as a means of support, and for a number of years resided near West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married Eliza Trites, born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 1820, died in 1900, daughter of John Trites, a half-brother of Daniel Boone, a native of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he lived and died, attaining the venerable age of one hundred and four years. John Trites served in the revolutionary war; he saved up \$30,000 in Continental money, which he walled up in his log house, but which later became worthless. He was the owner of a farm near Kingsessing, Pennsylvania. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Browne: John Trites, of whom further; Rebecca, married William Helms, and resides at Tinicum, Pennsylvania; Eliza, married, and resides at Tinicum; Ellen, married Charles Gliken, and resides at Darby, Pennsylvania. After the death of Mr. Browne his widow married Harvey Horne, by whom she had two children: Phoebe, married, and resides at Philadelphia; Lewis, a farmer at Tinicum. Mr. and Mrs. Horne resided at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where her death occurred at the age of eighty years.

(III) John Trites Browne, only son of Henry and Eliza (Trites) Brown, is self-educated, never having enjoyed the advantage of attending school. When a very young boy he left home and worked for his board at whatever he could find to do, some of his employment being fishing in the Delaware river and shooting river birds during September of each year. In 1860 he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps and was placed on board the United States frigate "Sabine," Captain R. B. Lowrie, with a crew of seven hundred. He served for six years on her, and during that time was wounded three times. He became sergeant and captain of a great gun, firing a ball that weighed seven hundred pounds, and took twenty-five pounds of powder. During the civil war he

assisted in the taking of Fort Fisher and participated in a number of other battles. After the termination of the war, he left the marine service and at first was employed in Allison's Car Works at West Philadelphia, and three weeks later, having proven his ability as a mechanic, was promoted to the position of foreman in which capacity he served faithfully for seven years. He then accepted the position of foreman at the Fernwood cemetery, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and filled that responsible position to the satisfaction of all concerned for thirty-five years, having under his personal supervision twenty men, all of whom honored and respected him for his fair and impartial treatment of them. Having accumulated considerable capital during his years of active service; he erected a substantial house at Oak View, wherein he resided, active service, he erected a substantial house at Oak View, wherein he resided. He is now a resident of Drexel Hill. He is also the owner of other houses, from which he derives an income, and of other valuable real estate. He takes a keen interest in politics, but is not an office seeker; is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Browne married, in September, 1860, Anna Louisa Freyburg, born in Kingsessing, Pennsylvania, died in 1898. Children: 1. Anna, married Arthur Brown; resides at Media, Pennsylvania. 2. Eliza, married Charles Drewes, owner of a bakery in Darby, Pennsylvania.

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The Watt family has been established in the state of Pennsylvania WATT for a number of years, and came to this country from Ireland, bringing with them the thrifty habits which are characteristic of those who come from that land.

John Watt, the first of whom we have record, was of county Fawn, Ireland.

John (2) Watt, son of John (1) Watt, was born in county Fawn, and his entire life was spent in his native land. He was twice married, his second wife being Mary Ann, daughter of James Rankin, of county Boncannon, Ireland. Children of first marriage: 1. Robert, a night watchman in Philadelphia; married Tillie McCarter and has seven children. 2. Mary, died unmarried. Children by second marriage: 3. Samuel George, see forward. 4. John, married, and has five children living, one dead; engaged in the grocery business at Fifty-fourth and Webster streets in West Philadelphia. 5. James, married, wife dead, no children; lives retired from business in Camden, New Jersey. 6. David, unmarried, died in 1913; lived in retirement in Delaware. 7. Joseph, unmarried, lived in Ireland; he came here about four years ago and still lives here. 8. Elizabeth, married George Brown and has two children. 9. Alexander, married a Miss Chambers, has no children. 10. Annie, married William Bogg, has no children. James Rankin lived and died in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and served as a soldier during the civil war.

Samuel George Watt, son of John (2) and Mary Ann (Rankin) Watt, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, August 12, 1851, and died November 6, 1907. He obtained his education in his native land, and at about the age of eighteen years emigrated to the United States, and commenced working on a farm in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. For some time he continued this occupation and, being of a thrifty and industrious nature, he rapidly acquired a practical knowledge of the manner of transacting business and managing a farm in this country, and it was not a very long time before he had amassed a sufficient sum of money to enable him to purchase a milk business of his own. At this time he came to Upper Darby, and has continued in this business up to the present time. His reliability is best attested

by the fact that many of the people who were among his first customers retained that relation for many years. In 1886 he purchased the farm of twenty acres owned by John Smith, and this he converted into a model dairy farm. The same honest and up-to-date methods which characterized his conduct of his business from the start were carried into effect with the most satisfactory results. In political matters he was a Republican, and he gave his staunch support to the party with which he was allied. His religious belief was that of the Presbyterian denomintaion and he was a most generous donor to the church and its missions.

Mr. Watt married (first) Caroline Transue, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who died in 1892. He married (second) Jennie, daughter of Joseph W. and Elizabeth (Hancock) Warwick, the former of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Children of first marriage: Elwood Samuel, see forward; Sylvester G., unmarried, is a blacksmith in Chester county, Pennsylvania; Mary, married Walter C. Ferry; Bertha. Children of second marriage: William H. and Jennie.

Elwood Samuel Watt, son of Samuel George and Caroline (Transue) Watt, was born in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1885. When he was about one year of age his parents removed to Upper Darby township, and after passing through the grammar schools he became a student at the Lansdowne High School, which he left at the age of fifteen years. He then became the assistant of his father in the conduct of the dairy farm, and in this manner obtained a thorough and practical working knowledge of this entire business. Finally he purchased his father's milk route, and after operating this for a period of five years, decided to go west and see something of the country of his birth. One and a half years were spent away from his home, the greater part of this time being passed in and near Los Angeles, California. He returned to Delaware county in May, 1909, with a fund of valuable experience. In June, 1912, he located on the home farm, where he is still following dairy farming with a marked degree of success. He gives his active support to the Republican party, and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Watt married, June 14, 1911, Eva Shoester, born at Millbank, Pennsylvania, (see Shoester forward), and they had one child: Ronald, who died at birth, April 19, 1912.

Leonard Shoester, great-grandfather of Mrs. Watt, was of German descent and lived in Upper Darby township. He was a carpet weaver and quilt maker by trade, and employed six assistants in his carpet weaving, which was a large number for that time and section. He served as a soldier during the Revolutionary war. He married Sarah Hayes, who was a member of the Society of Friends.

Jacob Shoester, son of Leonard and Sarah (Hayes) Shoester, was born in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 1801, and died in 1876. He was a supervisor on the Delaware county roads for a number of years, and served for a long time as school director and tax collector. He was a Whig when that party was in existence, then joined the ranks of the Republican party upon its organization. Farming was his principal occupation. He married Phoebe Smith, born in Philadelphia, died in 1889. She was a daughter of William and Lydia Smith, who were the owners of a dairy farm in West Philadelphia. They were members of the Society of Friends, while Mrs. Shoester was a Baptist. Jacob and Phoebe (Smith) Shoester had children: Mary, deceased, married William Watkin; Elizabeth, unmarried, lives with Mr. George J. Shoester; Phoebe, married William Watkin after the death of her sister; George Jacob, see forward; John, Lydia and Sarah, died in childhood of scarlet fever.

George Jacob Shoester, son of Jacob and Phoebe (Smith) Shoester, was born in Keystone, Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1848. He attended the public schools and at the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to learn the miller's trade, under William Watkin. At the expiration of three years he went to Powell & Hansell, at Lansdowne, with whom he remained three years, then, for another three years was clerk in the general store of N. J. Reed, in Haverford, Pennsylvania. By this time he had accumulated a considerable capital and established himself in the milk business with which he was identified for a period of eleven years. He then sold this and went to Chester county, where he was the manager of the Cheaney Hotel for one year, then returned to Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, and was employed in the flour and feed establishment of V. E. Bonds for three years. He then opened a general store in Keystone, which he conducted very successfully for fifteen years, when he sold it and became shipper and receiver for the firm of F. T. Sick & Son, manufacturers and importers of millinery goods at West Philadelphia. Mr. Shoester bought a house at Keystone in 1890 and still resides there. He is a Republican, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Junior Order of American Mechanics and Fernwood Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He married, March 19, 1879, Elizabeth, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, died March 21, 1911, daughter of Leedon and Sabina Kirk, of West Chester, Pennsylvania, where the former was a merchant and farmer, but now retired. Children: Emma, married Ernest Sick, lives in Highland Park; Jane, married Louis Cobler, resides in Philadelphia; Eva, see forward; Myrtle, unmarried; Blanch, unmarried. The two last mentioned live with their father.

Eva, daughter of George Jacob and Elizabeth (Kirk) Shoester, married Elwood Samuel Watt (see Watt).

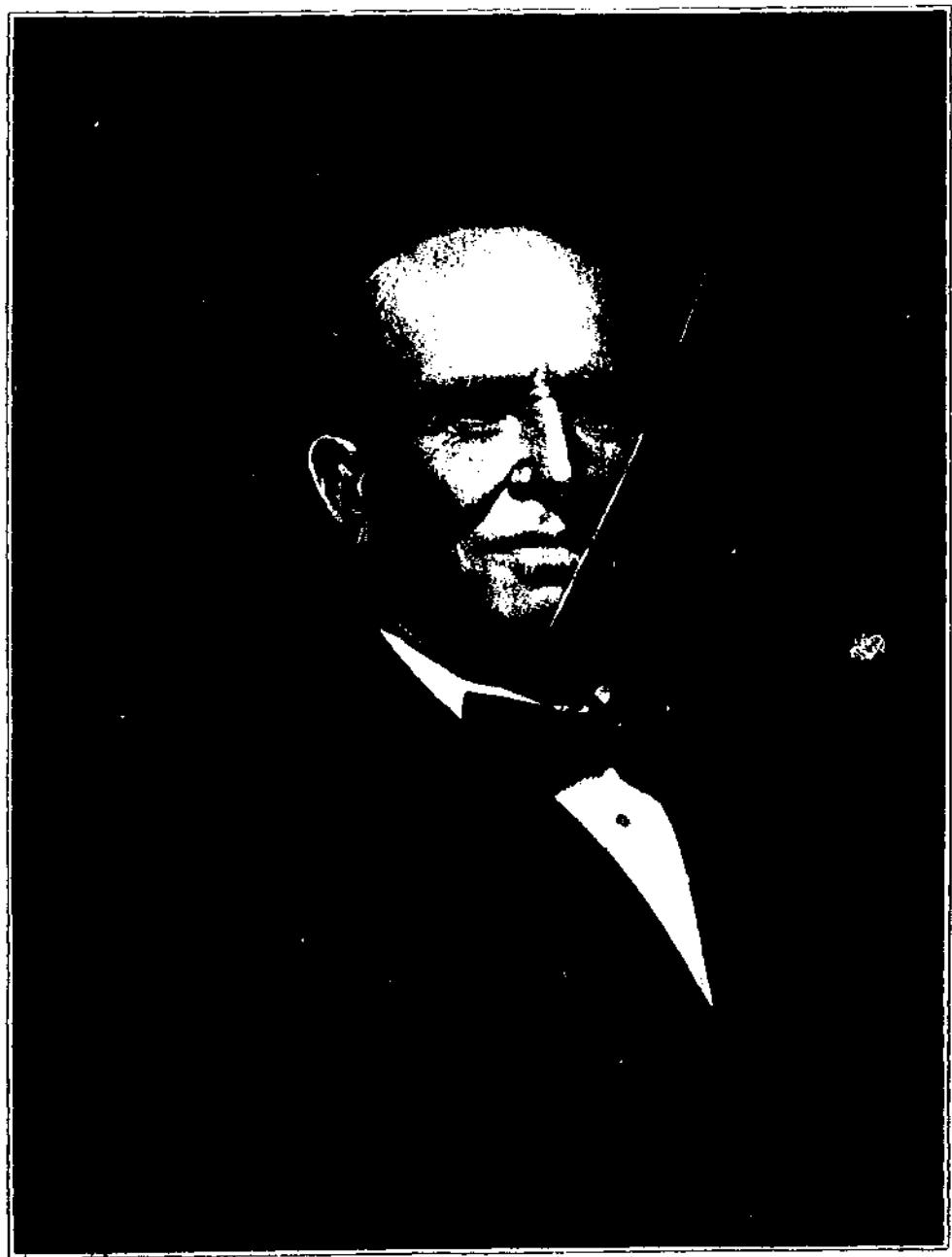
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The career of the late George Drayton, of Delaware county, DRAYTON Pennsylvania is one which furnishes much food for thought.

At the time of his death he was one of the leading financiers of his section of the country, having risen to this eminent position solely by his own unaided efforts. His popularity and splendid reputation were won by beginning his business career as an upright man with no false pretenses, and continuing in that path throughout all the years of his long life. He was endowed in an unusual degree with the ability to recognize opportunities when they presented themselves, and of making the best possible use of them.

His father, John Drayton, was a son of George Drayton, a contractor and builder in England. John Drayton came to America in 1820. He was a maker of ladies' shoes by trade, and, settling in Philadelphia, he became foreman in the shop of De Grasse and Samuel Beans, and held this position until his death in February, 1832. He had married, in England, Harriet Bullivant, who came to America in 1820, with their only child, George, and died in 1823.

George Drayton was born in Hibblestow, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, England, April 9, 1818, and died at Chester Heights, May 14, 1909. He was two years of age when he was brought to this country by his mother, so that in everything but the actual fact of birth he was an American. From his sixth to his tenth year he attended the schools in Philadelphia, which at that time had not reached the degree of excellence they have at the present day, and at the last mentioned age he was sent to Richard Fimple, a farmer in Marple township, where he remained until the age of sixteen years. For the services he rendered during this time he received his board and clothing, and he had the privilege of attending school for two months in each of three winters. It may



*Geo Brayton*

very fairly be stated that Mr. Drayton was a self-educated man. He then found employment on the farm of Jehu Jones, who paid him five dollars per month during the summer, and in the winter months allowed him his board, for which he was obliged to care for twelve cows and three horses, and cut sufficient wood to supply the family needs. He remained with Mr. Jones two years, during this time attending school three months every winter, and paying for his tuition himself. David Worrell was his employer during the next three years, and he paid him ten dollars a month for his work on the farm. At the end of the first year he took charge of the farm of Mr. Kenny, where Lansdowne is now located, received eleven dollars a month, and held this position until his marriage. His course was a continuous but gradually upward one. After settling near Springfield Meeting House, Mr. Drayton found employment on the farm of his former employer, Jehu Jones, and morning and night walked the two miles which lay between that farm and his home. He entered the employ of James Ogden in 1846, receiving fifteen dollars a month, on which he supported his wife and two children, and also managed to lay aside a little from time to time. Two years were spent in the employ of George B. Lownes, after which he took charge of the farm of Christopher Fallon, being the sole manager for a period of nine years. During this time he superintended the erection of the buildings on the place in addition to giving all other details his attention. He bought his first land property, "The Acres," this being the farm now owned by Mr. Farnum. He next purchased the "Mendenhall place," and was a farmer, trader, auctioneer and engaged in the real estate business. With all these varied interests he became a man of considerable importance in the community, laid out the town of South Media, and became the owner of real estate on Chestnut street, Philadelphia. He opened an office there for the transaction of coal and lumber and was very successful in this enterprise. Chester Heights was the next scene of his business activity, as the coal and lumber yards he opened there were a success from the very outset. He was obliged to withdraw from this last venture in 1887, owing to the multitude of other business interests which claimed his attention. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Drayton was appointed marshal to take the roll of Concord township, and when President Lincoln issued his second call for troops, he at once enlisted in Captain B. T. Green's Delaware County Guards, was made quartermaster-sergeant of his regiment, was engaged in guard or patrol duty at Reading, Pennsylvania, and served in this capacity until his term of enlistment had expired.

In the world of finance the record of Mr. Drayton was also a notable one. He was one of the organizers of the Media Title and Trust Company, incorporated under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania, January 15, 1891; was president of the company many years, and under his careful management it became one of the financial strongholds of the county. It engages in general trust business, deals in real estate, makes loans, receives deposits on interest, and attends to the general run of business of institutions of its kind. Mr. Drayton was also one of the organizers, and the first president, of the Charter National Bank of Media, which was opened in April, 1887. He served as president of this institution until January, 1894, at which time he positively declined re-election. For many years Mr. Drayton was a staunch supporter of Whig principles, his first presidential vote being cast for William Henry Harrison. Subsequently he joined the Republican ranks, and was then for a number of years affiliated with the Prohibition party. He was elected county commissioner in 1863, serving three years. In 1891 he was the candidate for state treasurer for the Prohibition party, and in Philadelphia received the highest vote cast for any candidate for congress of the party for that year. He was a

member of Bradbury Post, No. 149, Grand Army of the Republic. He was an active member of the Baptist church, and assisted generously in the erection of the church of that denomination at Brandywine. He was a lifelong and total abstainer from intoxicating drinks, and never used tobacco in any form.

Mr. Drayton married (first) January 29, 1840, Judith Flounders, who died November 1, 1890, a daughter of James Flounders, of Springfield. He married (second) February 22, 1898, Lottie, a daughter of Thomas W. Johnson, of Concord township. Children, all by first marriage: 1. Elizabeth, married the late Smith Sharpless, and had one child: May, married Perry C. Clark, had children: Helen and Ethel; Ethel married George T. Parsons. 2. Hannah, unmarried, died in 1898. 3. John, died at the age of five years.

On April 9, 1898, Mr. Drayton was the honored guest upon a remarkable occasion. On the evening of that day about one hundred and fifty prominent men—clergymen, judges, legislators, lawyers, bankers, editors, physicians, merchants and public officials—tendered him a banquet at the Media Club House. It was a splendid tribute to a noble life, and was an occasion without a counterpart within the history of the county, perhaps of the state. The floral and flag decorations were of great beauty, and conspicuously placed was a portrait of the honored guest, wreathed in the national colors. An orchestra from Philadelphia entertained with well chosen selections at intervals during the evening, a bounteous banquet was served, and appropriate addresses made. Horace P. Green, as toastmaster, in his opening address, made a summary of the life work of Mr. Drayton, saying in part: "Whatever he has undertaken to do, he has tried with all his heart to do well, and his whole life has been characterized by the most thorough, sincere earnestness." Captain Isaac Johnson said: "His object was to benefit his fellow man. Many a poor fellow on his downward road has been halted and turned back in the right way by George Drayton." Ex-Senator Cooper said of him: "His motto was to do right under all circumstances." John B. Rhodes said: "His life has been a pure and open one." Remarks of some similar character were made by V. Gilpin Robinson, Professor Joseph Shortlidge and Samuel Greenwood. Dr. George W. Smith, of Philadelphia, read an original poem on "Our Honored Guest," in which the entire career of Mr. Drayton was agreeably reviewed, and ended with the following lines:

"A county that can proudly boast  
Of great names all along its line,  
And high among this honored host  
George Drayton's name shall ever shine."

Mr. Drayton, in replying to these numerous flattering addresses said: "I don't think I deserve any great credit. I owed it to my God and my fellow man to do what was right." The simplicity of these few words and the sentiment they express, were characteristic of the entire man. It was a principle which guided him in every relation of life, and one from which he never deviated, even under the most trying financial conditions. His example is one which must of necessity be of wide spread and lasting influence, and it is to such men that the prosperity and reputation of our country is due.

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**STITELER** The forbears of Dr. C. Irvin Stiteler, both paternal and maternal, were early comers to the province of Pennsylvania. The family seat was in Upper Uwchland township, Chester county, the emigrant Stiteler coming from Germany. The Benners came from Wales prior to 1700, also settling in Upper Uwchland township. The Stitelers are also connected with the family of Pennypacker, and on October 18, 1877,

many of them were in the train wreck at Kimberton returning from a family reunion, when eight were killed and a number injured.

Henry Stiteler, son of George Stiteler, was born in Upper Uwchland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1807, died in West Vincent township, same county, in March, 1887. He grew to manhood at the home farm and became a farmer of his native township, continuing there until he attained the age of sixty years, then moving to West Vincent, his home for twenty years. He was a deacon of the Baptist church, and in politics a Whig, later a Republican. He married Penninah Benner, born in Chester county, in 1810, died in West Vincent township in 1888; children: George R., a farmer of West Pikeland township, died in 1911; Anna, married Jesse Orr, of Reading, now deceased, a member of the Orr Painter Stove Works Company, and she survives him, a resident of Reading; Sarah, died in Upper Uwchland, in 1912, married Jacob H. Dewees, now a retired farmer and director of the Phoenixville National Bank; William H., a veteran of the civil war, died in 1913, in Chester Springs, a retired farmer; Mary, married William Mock, a farmer of Chester county, whom she survives a resident of West Vincent township; John and Henry, died in infancy; Elizabeth, now residing in Reading, Pennsylvania, unmarried; I. Newton, A. M. F., now residing in Uwchland, a dealer in coal and lumber.

I. Newton Stiteler, son of Henry and Penninah (Benner) Stiteler, born April 11, 1850, is now a resident of Chester Springs, Pennsylvania. He is a farmer and mill owner, a deacon of the Vincent Baptist church since 1887, succeeding his father in that office; superintendent of the Sunday school for over thirty years; a Republican in politics, and past noble grand of Lionville Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Catherine R. Latshaw, born in Chester Springs, May 19, 1851, daughter of Jacob and Ann (Pennypacker) Latshaw, both deceased, he a farmer of West Pikeland township all his life. Children: 1. J. Harry, born September 11, 1875; now treasurer of the Orr & Sembower Engine and Boiler Works Company. He married Susan Kutz and resides in Reading. One son, I. Newton Stiteler Jr., born 1901. 2. C. Irvin (see forward).

Dr. C. Irvin Stiteler, younger son of I. Newton and Catherine R. (Latshaw) Stiteler, was born in West Vincent township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1877. His education was begun in the private school kept by his cousin, Miss Frances M. Stiteler, at Anselma, Pennsylvania, and continued in the public schools of West Pikeland township. He then entered Chester Springs Preparatory Schools, remaining until 1895, next entering West Chester Normal School, whence he was graduated, class of 1897. After a year spent at teaching at the Chestnut Grove School in West Vincent township, he entered the University of Pennsylvania (medical department), but on account of illness was held back a year, but was graduated M. D., class of 1903. At the university he was a member of the James Tyson Medical Society, and at normal school was a member and for one term president of the Moore Literary Society. After receiving his degree he served one term as interne in Chester Hospital, then for several months was assistant to Dr. F. Farwell Long. In December, 1904, he began practice in Chester, establishing offices at the corner of Fifth and Welsh streets. He specializes in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and is highly regarded as an authority in such cases. He served for several years as clinical assistant in Wills Hospital, Philadelphia; clinical assistant in the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia; resigned position at St. Agnes' Hospital, Philadelphia, 1913; assistant surgeon in the Ear Dispensary of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital; elected ophthalmologist to Chester Hospital, Chester, in 1913. He has been

uniformly successful in his treatment of the before mentioned special diseases, and is well established in public favor as a skillful and thoroughly reliable specialist. He is a member of the Delaware County Medical Society, and secretary since November, 1907; member of Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Physicians Association of Chester, the Philadelphia Medical Club, the Penn Club of Chester, the Modern Woodmen of America, and in political faith he is a Republican. In religious belief he is a Baptist, and a member of the choir of the First Baptist Church of Chester.

Dr. Stitelser married, January 11, 1912, in Chester, Mary Alma, daughter of William M. Ford, a salesman and former treasurer of Delaware county, and his wife, Sarah Hustler.

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From Lancashire, England, came Charles Chadwick, born CHADWICK there in 1831, died in Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1911, son of William Chadwick, a mill worker. Sixty-five of the eighty years of Charles Chadwick's life were spent in Clifton Heights, where he was a spinner in the Thomas Kent Manufacturing Company mills. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and in politics a Republican.

Charles Chadwick married, on Christmas Day, 1873, Hannah Pilling, born in Lancashire, England, February 14, 1843, coming to the United States in 1859. Children: Jeannette, married A. Austin Busby and resides in Clifton Heights, child, Marian Jean, born 1907; Bessie May, resides with her mother; Charles Edward, married Bertha Story and has a son, Joseph.

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Dr. George Frederick Baier, now a resident of Boothwyn, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, having retired from the active practice of his profession, is a worthy representative of a family of German origin, the various members of which bore their full share in the progress and development of the communities wherein they resided, and who transmitted to their descendants characteristics which make for noble and useful manhood and womanhood.

George Michael Baier, grandfather of Dr. George F. Baier, a native of Germany, probably a Lutheran in religion, married, in his native land, and was the father of at least two sons, George G. and Jacob. George G. Baier, father of Dr. George F. Baier, was a native of Mainhardt, Germany, from which country he emigrated to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was united in marriage to Dorothea, born in Germany, daughter of Andres P. and Elizabeth (Wolroch) Bergmann, natives of Germany, the former named a gardener by occupation. George G. Baier was a butcher by occupation, a Lutheran in religion, and served during the civil war.

Dr. George Frederick Baier was born in Southwark, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1859. He attended the private and public schools of his native city, acquiring thereby a practical education, after which he obtained employment in a job printing office, remaining for a few years. Deciding to engage in a professional career, he matriculated in the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, and he was actively engaged in practice at Norwood, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, from 1888 to 1912, when he retired, taking up his residence on a farm in Boothwyn, where he is enjoying a well earned rest after years of constant and unremitting work of the most arduous kind, a tax on both the

mind and body, which every successful physician feels and realizes. He was a close, earnest and discriminating student of his profession, and his patronage steadily increased in volume and importance, this testifying to his skill and ability in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. In addition to his general practice, he served as a member of the local board of health (of Norwood) from the time of its inception until his removal to Boothwyn, was coroner's physician of Delaware county from 1905 to 1907, was school director, tax collector and chief burgess of Norwood borough, the duties of which various offices he performed in a highly commendable manner. He is a Lutheran in religion, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine, Masonic Order, and Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection, of which he was the medical examiner.

Dr. Baier married, March 31, 1884, at Philadelphia, Abigail W. Rice, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1862, daughter of John Barnes and Rebecca Collins (Kimball) Rice. Children: 1. George Frederick Jr., born February 3, 1885; a graduate of public and private schools; now a practicing physician; married Edna Ebert; one child, George Frederick (3). 2. Johanna R., born January 22, 1887; attended public and private schools, graduated in Domestic Science; married Howard B. Hutchinson; one child, Dorothea. 3. Abigail W., born March 22, 1888; a graduate of public and private schools; a school teacher. 4. Joseph W., born December 21, 1889; attended public and private schools. 5. Dorothea B., born March 18, 1892; attended public and private schools; graduate in music; married Howard H. Miller; one child, Phylis.

John Barnes Rice, father of Mrs. Baier, born June 22, 1828, a carpenter and builder, married Rebecca Collins Kimball, born in January, 1842, and their children were: Abigail W., wife of Dr. Baier; John B., Charles Edward, Sarah Gaynor, Rebecca Lou. John Barnes Rice was a son of Joseph S. Rice, born 1801, married Gaynor Lukens, born 1791, daughter of Robert Lukens, born 1762, and his wife, Sarah (Barnes) Lukens, born 1762. Sarah Barnes was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Palmer) Barnes, the latter named born 1729. She was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Michner) Palmer, Thomas, born 1672, being one of the six children of George Palmer, of Surrey, England, who came to America, October, 1660. All of the above named with the exception of Dr. Baier and his wife were members of the Society of Friends (Hicksites).

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Thomas Miller Lord, of Garrettford, inherits in a marked degree the energy and perseverance of his forefathers, and the practical value of shrewdness and discrimination, combined with strict probity, is exemplified in his present prosperous condition. He was born near Swarthmore, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1851, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Miller) Lord, and grandson of Isaac and Leah Lord, and Thomas and Ann (Shriver) Miller.

Isaac Lord, grandfather of Thomas M. Lord, was born in England, reared and educated there, was a prosperous merchant during his active career, and died and was buried there. He married twice, having children by both wives, Thomas, of whom further, being a child of the first wife.

Thomas Lord, son of Isaac Lord, was born at Wrighton, Lancashire, England, in 1816, died in 1888, in Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. After completing his studies, he learned the trade of millwright in his native land, becoming an expert loom designer, and he was also an engine builder. At the age of twenty-two years he emigrated to this country,

accompanied by his bride, Susan Lord, who died a year later, and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he worked for John Waitt and for a Mr. Geary in their cotton mills as loom designer and cloth designer. In 1864 he removed to Clifton Heights and there resided until his death. He was a member of the Baptist church, in which he played the bass fiddle, being a fine musician. Mr. Lord married (second) Rebecca Miller, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1816, died in 1900, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Shriver) Miller, who were the parents of one other daughter, Mary, who became the wife of William Lord. Thomas Miller was a stone mason by trade and erected the Mt. Pleasant church and many other buildings in that locality. He married a second wife by whom he had five children. Mrs. Lord, who was a Baptist in religion, bore her husband seven children: 1. Mary, married John Ousey; they reside in Chester. 2. Hannah, married John Yates; they reside in Darby. 3. Thomas Miller, of whom further. 4. Edmund, married Sarah Lawson; he is a retired policeman of the Philadelphia force. 5. John unmarried; a loom fixer by occupation; resides at Clifton. 6. Isaac, married (first) Emma Seafman, (second) Harriet Ball; resides at Clifton. 7. Ruth, married James Dixon, now deceased; she resides in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Thomas Miller Lord, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Miller) Lord, attended the common schools in the neighborhood of his home, beginning his active business career at the early age of eleven years, continuing his studies for some time by attendance at night school. He learned the trade of weaving in the cotton mills, and in due course of time became an expert cloth designer in cotton mills. At the present time (1913) he is a loom fixer in the cotton mills located at Twelfth and Carpenter streets, Philadelphia, thus obtaining a good livelihood. He is industrious and thrifty and is the owner of considerable real estate in Garrettford in addition to several houses, in one of which he resides and from the others derives a fair income. In 1877 he took up his residence in Garrettford, at which time he purchased the house in which he has since resided. He casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party, believing that form of government to be the best for the country and its people. He is honorable and upright in all his actions, and well deserves the respect accorded him as one of the substantial and representative citizens of Garrettford.

Mr. Lord married, December 22, 1875, Sarah Leighton, born on Sixteenth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1850, daughter of William and Jennie Leighton, the former of Irish and the latter of Scotch descent. Mr. Leighton was caretaker and overseer of the Christopher Fallon estates. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Lord: 1. William, born December 20, 1877; married Susan Powell. 2. Anna, born April 16, 1879; married John Fowler; resides at Torresdale. 3. Bertha, born October 31, 1880, deceased. 4. Jennie, born March 2, 1883; resides at home. 5. Ruth, born September 26, 1886; married James Bowden; resides in Springfield. 6. May, born November 28, 1887; married Isaac Worrell; resides in Garrettford. 7. George, born February 22, 1889, died aged six months. 8. Walter, born February 20, 1890; married Sarah Vance; resides in Garrettford. 9. Albert, born November 10, 1891; resides at home. An adopted daughter, Esther Simpson, born November 29, 1896, resides at home.



A.J. Dalton

**DALTON** It is said that nothing succeeds like success, and this is apparently true of the life history of Andrew J. Dalton, prominently identified for many years with the public affairs of Upland borough, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Dalton has made his mark upon his time, and his career will be pointed to as an example worthy of emulation on the part of future officials who will follow in his footsteps. His devotion to the public interests is exceptional.

Andrew Dalton, father of the above mentioned, was born in Carlow county, Ireland, and came to America in the year 1845. His education in his native land had been but a limited one, and when he came to this country he naturally turned his attention to farming, and was for a number of years in the employ of the late John P. Crozer. He was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and died December 23, 1891. He married Ann Breen, born in Wexford county, Ireland, died in Upland borough, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1894, who was the only one of her family to come to this country. They had children: Michael, married (first) Ellen Callahan, (second) Annie Hamilton; Martin, unmarried; Garrett, married Mary Baker; John, died in early youth; Andrew J., whose name heads this sketch; Patrick, died unmarried; Ann, died in infancy; Andrew J., is the only one of these children now living.

Andrew J. Dalton was born in Upland borough, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1850. He attended the public schools of his native borough, and there acquired a sound, practical education. He was about fifteen years of age when he entered upon his business career, and this redounds greatly to his credit. Accepting a position as beamer and twister in Crozer's Mills, he retained this connection until 1892, a period of considerably more than a quarter of a century. During this long period of time he was also active in the public service of the community, being in office as auditor of Upland borough for three years, and as tax collector for two years. From 1892 until 1904, he served as deputy prothonotary, and was then elected to the office of prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, clerk of the Court of Greater Sessions of the Pleas, and clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was re-elected to the same office November 6, 1906, and again elected November 2, 1909, and is serving in this office at the present time. His support of the Republican party has always been a strong and ardent one, and has been of undoubted benefit to the party. Mr. Dalton is a member of the Young Men's Republican Club, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Chester, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dalton married, May 14, 1876, Lucy Guyer, born in Wilmington, Delaware, December 10, 1855, daughter of the late David Guyer, who was born in the state of Delaware, was a brick maker by trade, and died in Upland. He was twice married, by his first marriage having children as follows: Caroline, married (first) Daniel Mills, (second) ——; Lucy, mentioned above; Kate, married Charles Greenlee; Julia, died unmarried; Harry, married —— Taylor; Samuel, married Maggie McGonigal. Mr. and Mrs. Dalton have had children: Annie, who married John DeLaven White, an attorney, and lives in Chester, Pennsylvania; Emma, unmarried; Mae, married Chester Ahlum, a chemist with DuPont, at Gibbstown, New Jersey; Nellie, married Walter Stine, a chemist with DuPont; Mabel, unmarried.

Mr. Dalton is a man of marked intellectual strength and is of a companionable and social disposition. He can always be depended upon to contribute liberally and co-operate heartily in any movement tending to advance the general interests or promote the material welfare of the community at

large. He has strong domestic tastes and is a genial and delightful entertainer.

The family of which Daniel Worrall Jefferis, M. D., of Chester, Pennsylvania, is a worthy representative, trace their descent to Robert Jefferis, who emigrated from Wiltshire, England, settling in Lower Chichester, Pennsylvania, in 1683, from whence he moved to what is now Chester county, near where the battle of Chadds Ford was fought. He married Jane Chandler, of Great Lodge, Wiltshire, England, and among their children was William, of whom further.

William Jefferis, son of Robert and Jane (Chandler) Jefferis, married, in 1724, Elizabeth Ring, and among their children was Nathaniel, of whom further.

Nathaniel Jefferis, son of William and Elizabeth (Ring) Jefferis, was born January 8, 1738, died September 30, 1828. He was a joiner by trade, an occupation he followed with a fair degree of success, and was honored and respected in the community in which he resided. He married Mary Chalfant, and among their children was James, of whom further.

James Jefferis, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Chalfant) Jefferis, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October —, 1784, died January 17, 1856. He followed the occupations of farming and carpentering, from which he derived a comfortable livelihood, rearing his children to lives of usefulness and activity. He married, March 1, 1811, Esther Edwards, who bore him eleven children, among whom was Jervas, of whom further.

Jervas Jefferis, son of James and Esther (Edwards) Jefferis, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1813, died in Wilmington, Delaware, August 6, 1851. He attended the common schools in the neighborhood of his home, obtaining a thoroughly practical education, and for a number of years served in the capacity of school teacher. Later he became a dry goods merchant in Wilmington, in which city he spent the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Baptist church, and an old line Whig in politics. He married, March 11, 1841, Sarah A. Worrall, born July 17, 1822, died March 26, 1897, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Maddock) Worrall, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Children: Daniel Worrall, of whom further; Galena M., married —— Babb; Sarah A., married —— Martin.

Dr. Daniel Worrall Jefferis, son of Jervas and Sarah A. (Worrall) Jefferis, was born in London Grove, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1841. He was reared principally in Chester county, and acquired an excellent education by attendance at Eaton Academy, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania; Delaware County Normal School, Chester, Pennsylvania; Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the medical department, March 11, 1865, with the degree of doctor of medicine. In September, 1862, he went out with the emergency men, served as private in Twenty-ninth Regiment, New Jersey, 1863, and in the summer of 1864 served as contract surgeon at City Point Hospital, Petersburg, Virginia, and from March, 1864, to November, 1865, was first assistant surgeon of the Two Hundred and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Returning to Pennsylvania, he practiced medicine for a short time in Chester county, then removed to Belmont county, Ohio, where he was engaged in active practice until 1870, when he returned to Chester county, Pennsylvania, remaining until 1873, when he removed to Chester, Delaware county, where he has a successful general practice. In addition to his professional duties, which require the greater portion of his time, he served as president of the Chester School

Board, mayor of Chester from 1899 to 1902, and president of Select Council from 1910 to 1913. He is also president of Physicians' Association, Chester, and physician-in-chief of Chester Hospital. He has been treasurer of Delaware County Medical Society for thirty years, a member of the State Medical Association, and charter member of the Penn Club, Chester. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a Republican in politics.

Dr. Jefferis married (first) in Philadelphia, in 1866, Abigail Eldridge, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, who died in 1878. He married (second) August 10, 1882, in Upland, Mary T. Oliver, of Philadelphia, daughter of Henry and Rebecca Oliver. Children: Irene J. Still; Lydia J. Higgins, Sara J. Curry, Reuben E. Jefferis, Jesse W. Jefferis, Daniel Worrall Jefferis Jr., Mary T. Jefferis.

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Andrew Cunningham, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, removed to Ardmore, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1904. He has always been a Republican in politics. He has three children: Dorothy, Ruth, Robert.

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The Zebleys came to the United States from Germany, settling in Brandywine Hundred, Delaware, where Owen Zebley, grandfather of William P. Zebley, and son of the emigrant, was born April 25, 1786. When a young man he began farming in Upper Chichester township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and five years later married, then moving to a farm in Bethel township, where he died in 1873 in his eighty-eighth year. He was a Whig in politics, later a Republican, and in religious faith both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bethel, he a trustee and exhorter. He married Mary Webster and had issue: Margaret, born March 16, 1810, married, February 18, 1830, Dutton Pyle; Thomas W., born January 5, 1812, married Sarah Ann Watt; Elizabeth, born February 12, 1814, married, February 24, 1834, Lewis Talley; Robert, born March 6, 1816, married Beulah Pennington; Owen, of whom further; Charles, born June 1, 1821, died March 22, 1824. All the above are deceased. The mother passed away in Bethel, August 24, 1847.

Owen (2) Zebley, son of Owen (1) and Mary (Webster) Zebley, was born in Bethel township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1818, died in 1896. He was educated in the public schools of Bethel and Brandywine Hundred, later learned the cabinetmaker's trade. He followed that branch of industry for several years, then became a farmer of Bethel township, continuing so until his death. He was an excellent mechanic and as a farmer was successful. In political faith a Republican, he served Bethel township for many years as supervisor. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bethel, which church Mr. Zebley served as trustee all his mature life, and as sexton for thirty years. He was a most useful man in the church, and one of its strongest pillars. He married Elizabeth Petters, born in Concord township, Delaware county, died in Bethel, April 2, 1866, daughter of Pennell Petters, born in Concord township, died in Chester in 1889, aged eighty-nine years. His wife, a Miss Pyle, was also born in Concord. Children of Owen (2) Zebley: 1. Mary Elizabeth, born January 12, 1846, died March 9, 1903; married, February 22, 1872, William Morrogh. 2. James R. Ayres, born December 23, 1848; married, February 19, 1866, Isabelle Moody. 3. Rebecca Petters, born November 14, 1849; married, December 23, 1869, Thomas B. Trainor. 4. Amy, born March 9, 1852, died in childhood. 5.

William Petters, of whom further. 6. Margaret Emma, born May 8, 1858; married, December 23, 1880, William J. Smith. 7. Lottie J., born January 8, 1861; married, February 20, 1879, John W. Oskin. With the exception of the youngest, who resides in Brandywine Hundred, the above living children all reside in Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

William Petters Zebley, youngest son of Owen (2) and Elizabeth (Petters) Zebley, was born in Bethel township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1855. He grew to manhood at the home farm, obtaining his education in the public schools. On attaining a suitable age he began learning the stonemason's trade which he has since followed in connection with the operation of his farm near Boothwyn Post Office, Delaware county. He is a thoroughly capable mechanic, a good farmer and a man of sterling character. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in politics a Republican.

Mr. Zebley married, January 26, 1876, Eliza Amanda Harkins, born in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, April 20, 1855, daughter of Thomas Smith and Hannah S. (Taylor) Harkins. Thomas S. Harkins was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, died January 8, 1913, aged ninety years; his wife died three days before on January 5, 1913, aged eighty-five years. She was born in Brandywine Hundred, Delaware. Children of Thomas S. and Hannah S. Harkins: 1. Emma Louisa, born February 29, 1848, died December 28, 1891; married, July 25, 1877, Aaron B. Parry, who died in March, 1892. 2. Sidney Anna, born March 31, 1850; married Atwood Smith. 3. George Anderson, born January 4, 1852; married Clara Porter, deceased. 4. Hannah Mary, born October 11, 1853; married Abner P. Talley, deceased. 5. Eliza Amanda, born April 20, 1855; married, January 26, 1876, William Petters Zebley, of previous mention. 6. Emmor Taylor, born May 18, 1857; married Kate H. Hance, deceased. 7. Jennie L., born September 15, 1859; married, in July, 1882, Frank Z. Pennington. 8. Lydia Emily, born June 2, 1862; married Benjamin Logan. 9. Rachel Francis, born July 15, 1864; married (first) John Paynter, (second) Lawrence Hobson. 10. Margaret Elizabeth, born June 18, 1866; married Frank H. Cloud. 11. Phoebe Ella, born November 18, 1868; married Howard E. Poole, deceased. 12. Sarah Smith, born January 21, 1870; married, in October, 1898, Albert W. White. Children of William P. and Eliza A. (Harkins) Zebley, all living: 1. Thomas S., born January 6, 1877; married, March 23, 1900, Carrie Mason. 2. William L., born April 13, 1879; married, April 29, 1903, Jennie P. McLoughlin. 3. Owen Trainor, born March 14, 1882; married, September 1, 1904, Susie Trainor. 4. John, born January 2, 1885; married Jane Colwell. 5. George A., born June 25, 1888; married September, 1908, Kate Smith. 6. Edwin N., born December 2, 1892. 7. Earl Powell, born April 14, 1894.

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**MUNRO** William Chisholm Munro is well fitted for the occupation which receives his undivided attention, that of gardening, for he possesses an artistic, but decidedly practical mind. He is an illustration of what may be accomplished by those of foreign birth who seek a home in this country, where all have equal rights.

Robert Munro, grandfather of William C. Munro, lived and died in the town of Varness, Scotland, where he followed the occupation of cartwright, deriving therefrom a comfortable livelihood for his family. Two of his brothers participated in the battle of Waterloo, thereby displaying some of the characteristics of the family, namely bravery and patriotism. Robert Munro and his wife were the parents of four children: John, of whom further; Alexander,

a stone cutter by trade, emigrated to this country and here died; Maggie, married James Macbeth, and resides in Edinburgh, Scotland; name of other child unknown.

John Munro, father of William C. Munro, was born in Tarn von Varness, Varnesshire, Scotland, and is living there at the present time (1913) at the venerable age of ninety years, being a powerfully built man, six feet in height. In early life he learned the trade of carpenter, which line of work he followed throughout the active years of his life, now living retired, enjoying a period of rest, a fit sequel to years of hard toil. He and his family are members of the Old Established Church of Scotland, and in the community in which they reside are esteemed for their upright characters. He married Jessie Chisholm, a native of the same place as her husband, living at the age of eighty-five years, both families being noted for longevity. She is a daughter of William Chisholm, who lived and died in Varness, Scotland, his death occurring when he was over ninety years of age, he and his wife having reared a large family; he was a gardener by trade; he served as a volunteer at the battle of Waterloo. Mr. and Mrs. Munro were the parents of seven children: 1. Elizabeth, deceased. 2. Robert, a tailor by trade; resides in Leaman, Pennsylvania. 3. William Chisholm, of whom further. 4. Alexander, a carpenter by trade; resides in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 5. Jessie, married James McFarlow; resides in Ottawa, Canada. 6. Mary, resides at home with her parents. 7. Isabelle, married William Hay; resides in Scotland; he is serving as head gardener in Prysshire, Scotland, of a large private estate.

William Chisholm Munro, son of John and Jessie (Chisholm) Munro, was born in Tarn von Varness, Varnesshire, Scotland, April 6, 1869. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood, after which he learned the trade of gardener and florist, for which he was well fitted in every respect. In early manhood he emigrated to Ottawa, Canada, where he had charge of the governor-general's private greenhouses at Readly Hall, retaining this position for two years. Feeling that he was not thoroughly equipped for his chosen line of work, although he was considered an expert, he planned to work in greenhouses in all the large cities of the United States and in this way to secure the improved ideas of the best florists. Accordingly he worked for short periods in Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and many smaller cities. In 1886 he located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, secured employment as florist with several parties in that city, continuing until 1913, when he purchased a small greenhouse at Garrettford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He remodelled the same, added a number of other buildings, and in many other ways improved the establishment, therefore greatly facilitating his work. He now has six extensive, well heated, and entirely modern greenhouses, filled with flowers and shrubs of every kind to meet every demand. He conducts a wholesale trade in cut flowers, supplying the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bids fair to build up an enormous trade, it being yet in its infancy. He resides in a modern brick house adjoining his greenhouses, the grounds of which are tastefully arranged, thus presenting a charming picture. Mr. Munro is an Independent in politics, and is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Scottish Clans.

Mr. Munro married in 1900, Elizabeth Scott, born at Dundee, Scotland, her parents having been born, lived and died in Scotland. Mr. Munro is one of those restless, energetic business men, whose entire life is an incessant battle, whose clear brain brings order out of chaos, and with whom success is an assured fact in whatever line they turn their energies.

**WILLINGMYRE** The ancestors of Dr. Philip Shuster Willingmyre came from Scotland to this country prior to the Revolution, settling in that part of Virginia later set off as West Virginia. There were several sons in the family and from them descend, so far as is known, all of this name in the United States.

John Willingmyre was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1848, now living in that city a retired commission merchant. His mother was killed by falling from an upper window, and several of his brothers were killed in battle during the civil war. While practically his whole life has been spent in Philadelphia, he has travelled extensively throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico. He is an educated, well informed gentleman, who after a busy life is now enjoying in a quiet way the fruits of his years of activity. He is fond of fishing and out-of-door exercise and gratifies his tastes to a full extent. He is a Republican in politics, and an attendant of the Episcopal church. He married Minnie Henry, born in Philadelphia, December 19, 1857, daughter of John Henry, born in Germany, died in Philadelphia, aged eighty-nine years, a shoemaker. His mother died in Germany aged one hundred and fourteen years. He was an extensive traveler and before coming to the United States had toured Germany, Russia, Switzerland, France and England, speaking the language of each of these countries. He came to the United States not long after his marriage. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Willingmyre: 1. John, born May 29, 1884; married Marie Roth, of Philadelphia; resides in that city, foreman of the foreign shipping department of the John Wanamaker store. 2. Philip Shuster, of whom further. 3. Minnie, born June 21, 1890; married Edward Matthias, of Philadelphia, a sheet iron worker. 4. Emma, born November 17, 1898; resides with her parents.

Dr. Philip Shuster Willingmyre, son of John and Minnie (Henry) Willingmyre, was born in Philadelphia, November 12, 1888. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia, finishing his studies in high school. He then entered Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, whence he was graduated in 1910 with the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. In the same year he purchased the drug store at the corner of Sixth street and Upland avenue in Upland, Pennsylvania, established in 1878 by O. P. Hooper, who was succeeded by D. A. Dalton, who died in 1909. Dr. Willingmyre has materially enlarged this always popular store by purchase of adjoining property and is well established in public favor. He is a member of Ki Psi, a College of Pharmacy fraternity; the Woodmen of the World; is president of Upland Camp of that same order; member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Patriotic Order Sons of America; a charter member of Upland Camp and a trustee of the same during the first eighteen months of its existence. Dr. Willingmyre is interested in several drug manufacturing firms, including the Inter State Drug Company, the Bromo Lithic Company and the Kal Pheno Company. He is a Progressive in politics, and an attendant of the Baptist church, although he was christened in the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Alda Irene Sterner, of Philadelphia, daughter of Jackson and Mary (Keener) Sterner; child, Alda Mary.

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**McCLENACHAN** William Blake McClenachan, son of W. I. Blake and Ella B. (Barry) McClenachan (q. v.) was born in Trainer, Lower Chichester township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 13, 1886. While a boy between the ages of six and fifteen years, he attended the public school known as the Trainer Central Grammar School, whence he was graduated in 1901, proceeding to the Chester High School, graduating in the class of 1904. At this time he began the study of



Mr. B. McCleachan Jr.

law, entering the offices of O. B. Dickinson at Chester, where he obtained a thorough and practical understanding of legal proceedings, augmented with an equally thorough and extensive theoretical knowledge gained from instruction under A. B. Roney, a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar. At the time he took the state board preliminary examination he was one of the thirty successful out of one hundred and ten candidates, and it has been said his paper was the best submitted. This is no mean feat for a young man to perform, as the state board examinations of Pennsylvania are notoriously difficult, and many an aspirant for legal honor has found them his stumbling block. Since 1908, Mr. McClenaghan has been practicing law in Delaware county, with an office in the Gibson building at Chester. He is acquiring a good practice, has an excellent standing among the members of the profession, is very active in different organizations throughout the county, and is rated one of the rising young men of the Delaware county bar. Politically he is a Republican, and for two years served as a member of the county committee from Lower Chichester township, as well as filling the office of solicitor for the school board and for the township commissioners of Lower Chichester. He belongs to the Delaware County Bar Association; Pennsylvania State Bar Association; the American Bar Association; the Chester Club; the Young Men's Republican Club of Chester; the American Academy of Political and Social Science, with offices in the Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia; the Alpha Boat Club, of Chester, of which he is treasurer, an office he has held for the past two years, and is a member, as well as treasurer of the Trainer Fire Company.

For many generations this branch of the Barney family was seated at Birmingham, England, family records tracing to the birth of John Barney, in April, about the year 1700. He married and had issue.

(II) Benjamin, son of John Barney, was born in Birmingham, England, April 10, 1736, died October 28, 1802. He married Sarah ——, born July 17, 1740, died October 5, 1819.

(III) John (2), son of Benjamin and Sarah Barney, was the founder of this branch of the Barney family in the United States. He was born in Birmingham, England, August 16, 1778, came to Pennsylvania, settling near Philadelphia, and died at Fort Penn, July 15, 1842. He was a farmer and stock raiser, noted far and wide for the great size of the cattle raised on his farm. They were prize winners at fairs and exhibitions, and so proud was he of them that pictures in oil were made of several, that are yet preserved in the family. His home was in Philadelphia, where he is buried in the old burying ground at the Corner of Tenth and South streets. Following is a copy of his marriage certificate:

"Whereas John Barney of the county of New Castle and State of Delaware Son of Benjamin and Sarah Barney of Birmingham England and Margaret Levi Daughter of Samuel Levis late of the county of Delaware deceased and Elizabeth his wife Having declared their intention of marriage with each other These are to Certify whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishment of their said intentions, this twenty-second day of the ninth month called September in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighteen. They the said John Barney and Margaret Levis in an assembly for that purpose convened at the dwelling house of William Jones number Eighty Wood street in the county of Phila aforesaid when & where he the said John Barney taking the said Margaret Levis by the hand did in a solemn manner declare that he took her the s<sup>t</sup> Margaret Levis to be his wife promising with Divine assistance to be unto her a faithful and affectionate husband until death should separate them. And she the said Margaret Levis did then and there in like manner declare that she took him the said John Barney

to be her husband promising with divine assistance to be unto him a faithful and affectionate wife until Death should separate them. AND for a further Confirmation thereof the said John Barney and Margaret Levis she according to custom of marriage assuming the name of her husband to these presents set there hands and we these names are also hereunto Subscribed being present at the solemnization of the said marriage and subscription have as Witnesses there to set our hands the day and year above written. John Barney Margaret Barney William Moulder Justice of the Peace Witnesses Ann Jones Releeca Levis Martha Jones Mary Stoyd Mary Ann Jones Samuel Levis William Jones Marshall Loyd."

Margaret Levis was of an old Delaware county family, prominent in the Society of Friends and she was compelled to incur the censure of the Meeting for her marriage to Mr. Barney, who was a Methodist. She was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Levis. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Barney: Elizabeth Levis, born August 5, 1819, died in September, 1870, married July 25, 1837, John Tanner, LL.D.; John Benjamin, of whom further.

(IV) John Benjamin, only son of John (2) and Margaret (Levis) Barney, was born in Philadelphia, January 24, 1822, died at Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1902. He was educated and grew to manhood in Philadelphia, then moved to the farm at Fort Penn, later to his own farm at Chadd's Ford, Delaware county, where he was engaged in general farming operations all his life. He moved to that place in 1857, and finding the farm house too small, added to it to suit his needs. The original house was built about 1757, in the early Georgian style, of brick brought from England, and yet stands, a handsome house in the best condition. During his school years in Philadelphia, Mr. Barney was a classmate of Major General George B. McClellan, the famous commander of the Army of the Potomac during the civil war, later candidate for the presidency, and governor of New Jersey. Mr. Barney was a Republican in politics and, like his father (a Democrat), never accepted any public office. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church, which he served as an elder for many years. His marriage certificate is of interest:

"Marriage Certificate. This is to certify that on the Eighth day of December, 1842, in the City of Philadelphia, and state of Penn., John B. Barney of the state of Delaware of the one part and Anna P. Knight of Philadelphia, Penn., of the other, having agreed and covenanted to be together as man and wife, and having plighted the solemn vows of Duty and affection, were by me united in the honorable and sacred bonds of lawful matrimony. J. Hunaday, Minister of the Gospel. Ian L. Clement, John Black."

The following persons were present at the fiftieth anniversary or the golden wedding of John B. Barney and his wife, Anna P. Barney: George Karsner Barney, Harrie M. Barney, Leander Marshal, Margaret L. Marshal, Alice P. Tanner, Elizabeth W. Longstreth, her bridesmaid; Samuel B. Brown, Ellen B. Brown, R. F. Irvin, Mary Clement Irvin, Kate R. Woodword, S. M. Garrett, D. H. Garrett, Anna Knight Barney, Ellen Brown Barney, Nellie Antrim Barney, George Kersner Barney, James Garrett, Hannah E. Garrett, Isaac P. Garrett, S. E. Garrett, E. R. Fackler, Roberta Boyd Fackler, John W. Davis, Juliet W. Davis, C. A. Huston, Frances L. Huston, H. L. Warren, Mary Warren.

Mrs. Barney was born at Woodbury, New Jersey, April 2, 1819, died at Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, where she was visiting, December 27, 1905. She was the daughter of Joseph Knight, a tailor, and early settler of Woodbury, where he died March 17, 1882; he married, July 31, 1796, Edna Woolley, born in the same town, and had children: Hannah, born April 21, 1815, married John Austin; Charles W., born January 12, 1816; Elizabeth, November 14, 1817, died March 17, 1822; Anna P., married Mr. Barney, as aforesaid; Mary born December 26, 1820. Children of John Benjamin and Anna P. (Knight)

Barney: Edna Knight, born August 17, 1845, died March 18, 1874, married, 1868, Samuel Brown; George Karsner, of whom further; Margaret Levis, born August 15, 1863, married, April 21, 1882, Leander Marshall.

(V) George Karsner, only son of John Benjamin and Anna P. (Knight) Barney, was born in the home farm, "Brandywine View," Chadd's Ford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1851. He was educated in the private school kept by J. W. Ferry, on Locust street, Philadelphia, also the Shortfledge School, Concordville, Delaware county, and has always resided on the old farm inherited from his father, situated in the historic Brandywine region at Chadd's Ford. The estate consists of 139 acres devoted to grain and pasturage, thirty cows being a part of the stock thereon maintained. The farm house, built in 1757, already mentioned, contains many souvenirs of the past, one of the most interesting being an old bottle covered with the shells of barnacles that adhered to it while lying in the salt water. Its history is given in the following copy of a framed letter in Mr. Barney's possession:

"This bottle was recovered from the British Sloop of War 'Mercury,' James Montgomery, commander, which was sunk in the North river seven miles from the city of New York, in the year 1777. When found it was full of wine and was first opened at Mr. John Barney's on the occasion of the naming of his son (John Benjamin) on the 31st. day of January, 1822. The company having regaled themselves with the nectar of Neptune, the bottle was afterward refilled by Mr. Thomas Beaudy with his eight year old Madeira, and sealed with his seal. It is the desire of Mr. and Mrs. Barney to leave it with its contents a legacy to their son, the aforesaid J. B. Barney, to remain unopened till he attain the age of twenty-one years."

This was probably done, as, added to the above, is the following: "Re-opened April 1, 1880; refilled with elderblossom wine three years old, made by Anna Barney," (his mother). March 25, 1880, was the wedding date of George Karsner Barney, who preserved it until April 1, 1880, the occasion of the celebration of the wedding reception. The portieres which hung in the old house one hundred years ago are still preserved. The dining room contains an immense fireplace, hung with a crane; the bricks of which the house, baking oven, boiler house, kitchen and woodsheds are built, are said to have been brought from England. A volume could be written concerning the many interesting features of the beautiful residence and its contents, the lifelong home of Mr. Barney.

Mr. Barney is a Republican in politics, and for twenty-one years has served as school director. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian while his wife is an Episcopalian. He married, March 25, 1880, Harrie May Adams, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Henry J. Morton, the same minister who had performed the marriage ceremony for her parents just forty years previously. She was born June 19, 1855, the only child to survive childhood of John Quincy and Henrietta Morton (Tanner) Adams, their only other child, Ellen, dying at the age of thirteen months. Their marriage certificate reads as follows:

"John Quincy Adams and Henrietta Tanner. I hereby certify that on the twenty-first day of September, 1841, I united in the bonds of Holy Matrimony, John Quincy Adams and Henrietta Tanner. In witness whereof I have set my hand and seal, Henry J. Morton, Rector of St. James Church, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 21st, 1841. Benj. Tanner, Chas. Logus, John Tanner, B. Tanner Jr., witnesses."

John Quincy Adams, born in Grafton, Massachusetts, later a dry goods merchant of New York City, died at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, August 19, 1870. He married, September 21, 1841, Henrietta Morton Tanner, born at No. 104 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, May 2, 1820, died June 16,

1878. Children of George Karsner and Harrie May (Adams) Barney: Anne Knight, born June 26, 1881, married, January 9, 1903, Harry Rainy Stevenson; Ellen Brown, born December 27, 1883; Nellie Antrim, born June 13, 1886; George Karsner Jr., born June 16, 1892.

Mrs. Barney traces her ancestry on the paternal side to Andrew Adams, who assisted in the establishment of American independence during the war of the revolution. He was born in Grafton, October 21, 1751, died August 25, 1841. He appears with rank of corporal on Lexington alarm roll of Captain Luke Drury's company, General Ward's regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19th from Grafton. He was also on the pay roll of Captain Joseph Warren's company with rank of sergeant, August 21, 1777. He married Lucy Merriam, born December 30, 1755. Mrs. Barney traces her ancestry on the maternal side to an old and honored family of England, the first known member of which came to England with William the Conqueror. In the year 1725 Benjamin and John Tanner, brothers, came to this country from London, England, and settled near Jamaica, Long Island. John Tanner married, 1738, Ann Teibout, who left her native country, Holland, on account of her religion. Children: Benjamin, born 1739; John, mentioned below; Elizabeth, born 1743, married Samuel Welling; Ann (called Nancy), born 1745, married Thomas Welling; Mary, born 1747, married John Hinchman.

Captain John Tanner, son of John and Ann (Teibout) Tanner, born May 15, 1741, married Ann, born August 27, 1751, daughter of Abraham and Lydia Schenck, married, 1747, who were the parents of nine other children. Children of Captain and Mrs. Tanner: Benjamin, mentioned below; John, born July 27, 1776; Elsie Maria, born November 9, 1777, married John Ferguson, Esq., of New York; John Jay, born July 28, 1779, died in his twenty-second year, unmarried; Abraham, born August 25, 1783, married Hilali Conklin, October 28, 1809, in New York City; Elizabeth, born July 16, 1785, married in Philadelphia, William Darby, Esq.; Henry Schenck, born July 14, 1787, married, in Philadelphia, December 8, 1818, Mary Roberts. Captain John Tanner died January 14, 1794, aged fifty-three years and four months. The Schenck family are an old and honorable family of Amsterdam, Holland, the first member in this country coming at an early date. They were large factors in the building up of this country, and some of their descendants were owners of factories at Mattewan, Fishkill, New York, and there is also a branch of the family in North Carolina in the same business, who pronounce their name as if spelled Shenk.

Benjamin Tanner, son of Captain John and Ann (Schenck) Tanner, was born in New York City, March 27, 1775. He married, September 6, 1806, in Philadelphia, Mary Bieren, and their children are: Ann, born July 2, 1807; John, June 26, 1809, married, in Philadelphia, July 25, 1837, Elizabeth Levis Barney; Mary, born March 21, 1811, married, in Baltimore, Maryland, April 10, 1849, William Darby, Esq.; Elizabeth, born February 18, 1813, died February 22, 1813; Henrietta Morton, born May 2, 1819, married John Quincy Adams, aforementioned as the parents of Harrie May (Adams) Barney; Elsie Ferguson, born November 7, 1820, died November 17, 1826; Benjamin Jr., born November 2, 1822, married, in Baltimore, Maryland, February 24, 1848, Mary E. Dryden; all these children were born in Philadelphia. The Bieren family, whose name is Bjorn, date back to the Norman chief Bjorn, who discovered the northern section of North America, in or about 1002. The main branch of his family removed to Sweden and settled in Stockholm and Upsala. Benjamin Tanner died November 14, 1848, aged seventy-three years, seven months, eighteen days, and his wife died April 24, 1827.

Another relative of Mrs. Barney is Louisa Ferguson, a second cousin, who married, June 26, 1829, Robert W. Weir, a portrait painter who was for many years the chief drawing master at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. One of his famous paintings is the "Landing of the Pilgrims," now hanging in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington City, for which many of the family posed in costume.

Captain Charles Benjamin Tanner, eldest son of Dr. John Tanner, of Washington, D. C., mentioned above as the eldest son of Benjamin Tanner, entered the service of his country in his nineteenth year as a private in Company E, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, April 16, 1861; was mustered in as first corporal May 6, 1861; stationed on Bush river, Maryland, until August 6, 1861, when the regiment was mustered out owing to the time of service having expired. The regiment being reorganized, he re-entered as a private, August 7, 1861, and was mustered in as first sergeant of Company H, August 23, 1861; promoted to sergeant-major January 3, 1862, and to second lieutenant April 1, 1862. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and recommended for promotion for gallantry in assisting to rescue the regimental colors, which had fallen within a few feet of the rebel lines. He received promotion to the rank of first lieutenant, and was assigned to Company D, First Delaware Regiment, September 23, 1862. On September 10, 1863, he was discharged on account of wounds received in the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and entered the service again as first lieutenant of Company H, 69th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, November 1, 1864. On November 8, 1864, he was appointed chief aide-de-camp, with the rank and pay of captain, to General Thomas A. Smyth, commanding Second Division, Second Army Corps. November 13, 1864, he was wounded in the right knee in front of Petersburg, Virginia, while advancing the skirmish line. November 18, 1864, he was offered the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 69th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers for gallant service in front of Petersburg, but preferred to remain on the staff, so this position was declined. February 10, 1865, he was recommended for brevet major for gallant services at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia. April 7, 1865, General Thomas A. Smyth was mortally wounded at the battle of Farmville, Virginia, the last engagement of the war. His remains were brought to his home at Wilmington, Delaware, by his aide-de-camp Captain Tanner, who then joined the division at Washington, D. C., where the army was ordered to be mustered out. He resigned May 25, 1865, at the close of the war. Following is a list of some of the engagements in which he served: May 10, 1862, capture of Norfolk, Virginia; September 14, 1862, battle of South Mountain, Maryland; September 16-17, 1862, battle of Antietam, where he was wounded in the right arm; December 11-15, battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia; May 1-5, battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, (Wilderness); July 1-4, 1863, battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where he was wounded through the left arm; November 8, 1864, to April 3, 1865, battles and siege of Petersburg, Virginia; November 13, 1864, horse wounded under him; February 2-4, 1865, battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia; February 5, 1865, battle of Dabney's Mills; February 26, 1865, battle of Plank Road, Virginia; March 25-29, series of engagements in moving around enemy's flank; March 30-31, battle of White Oak Road, Virginia, (temporarily with 20th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, the only regiment of Smyth's engaged); April 1, 1865, battle of the Forks, under General Sheridan, while carrying orders from General Smyth; April 6, 1865, battle of Sailor's Creek (joined with the 69th New York Regiment, being at Colonel Nugent's headquarters with letters from General Smyth); April 7, 1865, battle of Highbridge (early morning); April 7, 1865, battle of Farmville (noon), death of General Smyth, and close of the war; he

was also in seven minor engagements, denominated skirmishes: Suffolk Run, Valley of Virginia; Kelly's Ford, Rappahannock river; Uniontown, eight miles south of Gettysburg; Forest Run, on the route to Gettysburg; Appomattox river, three miles below High Bridge, Virginia; Southside railroad, two miles beyond High Bridge.

Captain John B. Tanner, brother of Captain Charles Benjamin Tanner, was also in the civil war, being captain in command of Company H, First Regiment Delaware Volunteers, a company he raised in Wilmington, Delaware.

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**HARVEY** The Harvey family is one of the oldest and most highly respected in this country, tracing back for several centuries, its members in the various generations having been actively and prominently identified with the development of the various communities in which they resided, and they have ever been noted for the sturdy worth and sterling characteristics which go to make up our best citizens and law-abiding and industrious men.

(I) William Harvey, the pioneer ancestor, was born 9 mo. 5, 1678, in Lyd, Worcestershire, England. He came to this country, settling in Pennsbury in the year 1712, purchasing three hundred acres of land in Pennsbury township, Chester county, on the Brandywine, then known as Kennet, upon which he settled in 1715. The house he erected on this farm is yet pointed out as one of the best examples of farm architecture of that period. He was a malster by occupation. On shipboard he became acquainted with Peter Osborn and his wife, Judith, who were emigrating to America with their two children. Shortly after their arrival in Philadelphia Peter Osborn died, and on 6 mo. 12, 1714, Mr. Harvey married Judith, widow of Peter Osborn, who was born at Bilson, Staffordshire, England, 1683, died at the farm on Brandywine, 5 mo. 1, 1753. William Harvey died 6 mo. 20, 1754. He was a member of the Society of Friends in England, bringing a certificate from the Friends of Worcester, which was received by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 7 mo. 26, 1712. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey: Hannah, born 6 mo. 18, 1715, married Jacob Way; William, of whom further; Isaac, born 9 mo. 21, 1718, died 11 mo. 3, 1802, married Martha Newlin and settled in the south; Amos, born 10 mo. 3, 1721, married Keziah Wright; James, born 6 mo. 21, 1723, died 10 mo. 9, 1784.

(II) William (2), son of William (1) and Judith (Osborn) Harvey, was born in Pennsbury township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, 2 mo. 9, 1717, died there, 4 mo. 24, 1813, at the great and unusual age of ninety-six years. He was a farmer, and both he and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. He married Ann Evitt. Children: Judith, married Francis Lamborn; William, of whom further; Amos, born 4 mo. 7, 1749, died 4 mo. 15, 1825, married Hannah Pusey; Peter, born 10 mo. 20, 1751, died 9 mo. 13, 1824, married Jane Walter; Caleb, born 1756, died in infancy.

(III) William (3), son of William (2) and Ann (Evitt) Harvey, was born 6 mo. 3, 1744, at the home farm in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He followed the occupation of a farmer, and was one of the prosperous men of his day. He and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. He married (first) Susanna Pusey; (second) Mary Chandler. Among his children was Alban, of whom further.

(IV) Alban, son of William (3) and Mary (Chandler) Harvey, was born August 14, 1789. He married, November 22, 1810, Elizabeth, born May

11, 1791, daughter of William and Deborah (Darlington) Brinton; she died in Dilworthtown, in 1846. Among their children was Evans, of whom further.

(V) Evans, son of Alban and Elizabeth (Brinton) Harvey, was born in Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 12 mo. 11, 1813, there passed his entire life, and died October 8, 1871. He was educated in the public schools and at Bullock's School in Chester, Pennsylvania, and always followed the business of agriculture, giving his personal supervision to all the work and realizing a goodly profit therefrom. He was thoroughly respected in the community. He was a member and an elder in the Society of Friends, and in political faith a Whig, later a Republican. He erected a house on his farm, which was located on the east side of the Brandywine, to which he gave the name of "Peacedale." He married, April 5, 1837, Hannah G. Marsh, born 12 mo. 14, 1816, died 6 mo. 26, 1889, at Wilmington, Delaware, daughter of Dr. Ralph C. and Deborah (Hill) Marsh, of Concord township. Dr. Marsh was one of the earliest physicians in that section and had a practice extending for twenty miles around Concord township. He died at "Peacedale" in June, 1873. His wife, Deborah (Hill) Marsh, was born in Middletown, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and their old home is now the site of the Delaware county almshouse. Children of Evans and Hannah G. Harvey: 1. Elizabeth, born in 1839; married, January 21, 1858, Edward R. Gilpin and has issue. 2. Ralph M., born March 12, 1842; resides in Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; married, March 12, 1868, Anna, daughter of Ellis Pusey Marshall; children: Dr. Ellis M., Charles E., Bertram. 3. Alban, of whom further. 4. John M., born November 16, 1850; married (first) Mary Hannum, (second) Eliza Allen; he is now engaged in the drug business in Wilmington, Delaware.

(VI) Alban (2), son of Evans and Hannah G. (Marsh) Harvey, was born at "Peacedale," Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1845, and there spent his early life. He was educated at Shortlidges Academy, Concordville; at Friends Boarding School, Westtown; at Chester and Maplewood Institute. He grew up on the home farm and was made thoroughly conversant with the labors and duties incidental to that mode of life, and in his subsequent career demonstrated the value of his early training, being now the senior member of the well known firm of Alban Harvey & Sons. His first farm was located in Chester county, Pennsylvania, but since 1873 he has owned an estate of one hundred and seven acres at Brandywine Summit, Birmingham township, Delaware county, upon which he now resides. He has made a specialty of greenhouse and dairy farming, having been most successful in these lines of activity. So successful has Mr. Harvey been in greenhouse farming that he is now making an addition to the area under glass of an immense house, seventy-two by five hundred feet, one of, if not, the largest private greenhouses used for commercial purposes in the vicinity. His residence has been thoroughly remodeled and every convenience of a city home installed. Mr. Harvey is a Republican in politics, serving as road supervisor and school director for many years. In religious belief he is a Hicksite Friend.

Mr. Harvey married, May 21, 1868, Mary P. Marshall, born in Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1846, daughter of Thomas and Emily (Paxson) Marshall. Thomas Marshall was a direct descendant of John Marshall, of Elton, Derbyshire, England, who settled in Darby township, in 1687, the line of descent being as follows: Thomas Marshall, born 1694; Thomas Marshall, born 1727; Thomas Marshall, born 1756; Samuel Marshall, born 1789; Thomas Marshall, born October 26, 1818, died August 22, 1880. At his father's death the farm of two hundred and fifty acres

was divided equally between Thomas and his brother, Ellis Pusey Marshall, the latter taking the half on which the homestead stood, this being still owned in the family. Thomas Marshall married, December 15, 1841, Emily Paxson, of Abingdon, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, born September 13, 1822, died May 23, 1907, leaving issue: Philena, born June 15, 1844, married, March 4, 1869, Charles Temple, of Concord; Mary P., wife of Alban Harvey. The records of the Harvey and Marshall families are to be found in the "Records of the Concord Monthly Meeting—Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary." Children of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey: 1. Evans, of whom further. 2. Emily Paxson, born September, 1875, died in infancy. 3. Edmund Alban, of whom further.

(VII) Evans (2), eldest son of Alban (2) and Mary P. (Marshall) Harvey, was born in Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1871. He attended the schools of Maplewood and Concord, for two years, was a student at Swarthmore College, and later pursued a course in Pierce's Business College in Philadelphia. He purchased an adjoining farm to his father's, and the house contained thirteen rooms, and according to a tablet by the Delaware County Historical Society was built by George and Ruth Gilpin in the year 1754. The house was used by Lord Howe as his headquarters during the battle of Brandywine, and as a hospital for his wounded men after the battle, and is now occupied by Evans Harvey, son of Alban and Mary P. Harvey. He operated the farm successfully for some time, and when the firm of Alban Harvey & Sons was established he became a member of the same, this connection continuing to date. The firm owns and operates farms over two hundred acres in extent at Brandywine Summit. A considerable portion of this ground is under glass and devoted to the production and cultivation of cut flowers, and they also specialize in fine vegetables and mushrooms, producing large quantities. He is a director of the Charter National Bank of Media. He is a Republican in politics, taking an active interest in local affairs, and has served as school director for about fourteen years, and road supervisor of Lower Birmingham township, discharging his duties in an exemplary manner. He is a member of the Hicksite Friends, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married, October 19, 1892, Elizabeth C. Auld, born July 2, 1868, daughter of Charles and Mary S. Auld. One child, Mary E., born August 21, 1894, now a student at Swarthmore College.

(VII) Edmund Alban Harvey, youngest son of Alban (2) and Mary P. (Marshall) Harvey, was born at Brandywine Summit, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1880. After a course in the public schools of Birmingham township, and the West Chester Friends School, he entered the Swarthmore Preparatory School, from which he was graduated in 1896, completing his education at Swarthmore College, from which he graduated in the class of 1900. For two years after leaving college he filled a clerical position in the banking department of Peter Wright & Sons, of Philadelphia, but is now a member of the firm of which his father was the founder, Alban Harvey & Sons. Mr. Harvey's career is a demonstration of the old adage, "Blood will tell," for like his ancestors he has chosen the calling of bringing the products of the earth to the use and betterment of his fellowmen, instead of taking part in the eternal warfare of competition consequent on the mercantile life of the present day, and while he is still on the threshold of his life's career, there is no uncertainty as to what the future will bring to him and his, judging from the short period he has already been allowed in which to establish his position in the active business life of his epoch.

Mr. Harvey has found time to become interested in the various financial

institutions of his locality, and among those which have received the benefit of his counsel and connection therewith is the Kennett Trust Company of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, of which he is a director. In political belief he favors the Republican party, but has never been an active politician, seeking for himself only the right of expressing his opinion through the medium of the ballot. He is a member of the historic Society of Friends. His clubs are the Delaware County Automobile Club, Philadelphia Florists' Club, American Carnation Society and the Society of American Florists. His lodge affiliation is with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Harvey married, September 8, 1909, at Philadelphia, Gertrude Catherine Fleming, born in Philadelphia, September 8, 1885, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Morrell-Raul) Fleming, her father being a prominent contractor and builder there. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming were the parents of the following children: Minnie Morrell; Ellen Brown, married John H. Ackeson; William deceased; Elizabeth Raul, married Horace Temple; Gertrude Catherine, aforementioned. Mrs. Harvey is a member of the Presbyterian church, and takes an active part in the younger social life of her home town.

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Richard G. Webster, of Chester, Pennsylvania, descends from **WEBSTER** honorable old English stock that settled in America a hundred years before the revolutionary war. The immigrant progenitor of the family was Eza, or Enoch (the records are not quite clear as to his given name), who landed in Massachusetts, and whose numerous sons later strayed to the other colonies, particularly Pennsylvania. It is a noted name, and some of the greatest statesmen, scholars, instructors, writers and soldiers have come from the family to enrich the United States by their achievements, knowledge and wisdom. The Webster family of Pennsylvania have been farmers in the best sense of the word, with only an occasional member seeking other occupations. The immediate forbear of Richard G. Webster was William Webster, of whom further.

William Webster was born about 1740, in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was reared on the Webster homestead and educated in the district schools of the day. He was a man of prominence in the religious, social, commercial and political life of his community. He married (first) Miss Sharpless, (second) Agnes Yarnell. Children by first marriage: 1. Mary, married William Smeadly, of Delaware county. 2. Lydia, married George Smeadly, of Middletown township. 3. Sarah, married Abram Pennell, of Middletown township. Children by second marriage: 4. Phoebe, born in 1813, now one hundred years old (1913), lives in Waterville, Pennsylvania, widow of Thomas Y. Hutton. 5. William, of whom further. 6. Caleb, married Hannah Morgan; lives in Middletown township. 7. Ruth, died aged thirty.

William (2), son of William (1) and Agnes (Yarnell) Webster, was born on the Webster homestead in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1816, and died in the same county, October 4, 1891, aged seventy-five years. He was reared in the free life of his father's farm, attending the district schools. Reaching adult age he chose farming as his life occupation, and continued it successfully until he retired and purchased a home in Media, Delaware county, in 1885. He was a man of great force of character and determination, and by close attention to his land and application of modern methods he succeeded in accumulating a handsome estate, which has been divided among his heirs. He married (first) Elizabeth Larkin, born in 1816, died March 22, 1877, aged sixty-one; (second) Catherine Scarlett, died in

1899, widow of Janies Scarlett. Children, all by first marriage: 1. Hannah, born February 23, 1840, died May 20, 1908; married Samuel Moore, of Middletown township, who died in Philadelphia; no children. 2. Sarah L., married Joseph Warren Jones, November 7, 1867; two children: Elizabeth W., deceased, married Ellis B. Barker, Jane P., died of diphtheria, February 15, 1884. 3. Nathan, born February 22, 1844, died March 24, 1844. 4. Rebecca, born December 18, 1845, died October 30, 1847. 5. Edward, born April 16, 1847, died 1890; married Emma England; one son, Lawrence. 6. Ruthanna, born February 24, 1849, died April 17, 1880; married Samuel Moore, of Chester county, Pennsylvania; three daughters. 7. William, born March 6, 1851; lives in Philadelphia; married Dora Cynthia Kester; two children. 8. Pennell W., born August 9, 1853; lives in Media, Pennsylvania; married Mary W. Yarnell; two children. 9. Owen Y., born February 26, 1855, died in 1908; a farmer in Middletown township; married Clara England; children: Agnes, Evelina, Englaud (deceased), Mildred. 10. Elizabeth, makes home with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Jones. 11. Richard G., of whom further.

Richard G. Webster, son of William (2) and Elizabeth (Larkin) Webster, was born on the old Webster homestead in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1861. He received his preparatory education in the township schools and in 1876-77 attended the Westtown boarding school. He returned home and was engaged in farm work with his father until 1885, and on the retirement of the latter he accompanied him to Media. He entered the Veterinary Department of the State University, and on graduation located in Media, Pennsylvania; in 1895 he moved to Salem, New Jersey, remaining there five years, during which time he established himself in a lucrative practice. At the expiration of that time he went to Chester, Pennsylvania, where he has built up a flourishing business. From 1888 until 1895 Mr. Webster had charge of the stock of the Williamson Industrial School, also that of the Delaware county farm, as well as that of the Burn Brae Hospital, the Swarthmore College and other large private and public stables. In 1888 he was appointed veterinary inspector of Pennsylvania district by D. E. Solomon, chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry of Delaware and Philadelphia counties. He had charge of George Abbott's stable for four years, making a record for himself in his scientific care of the health of the stock. He is one of the best known of the locally prominent men of his county, and enjoys the esteem, respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. He is a Republican in politics, but has never held a political office, being too deeply immersed in his personal business. He was president and a member of the Keystone Veterinary Medical Association of Pennsylvania in 1890, and second vice-president of the State of Pennsylvania Veterinary Association, and belongs to the other veterinary associations in the United States. Both he and his wife are members of the Friends' Congregation. They reside at the corner of Tenth and Keslin streets, Chester. He married, December 1, 1887, Annie H. Hutton, of Chester, Pennsylvania, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Johnson) Hutton. Children: 1. Laura, died August, 1889. 2. Edith, born July 13, 1890, died January, 1896. 3. Willa May, born September 27, 1892. 4. Marian, born April 1, 1894. 5. Richard G. Jr., born July 12, 1905.

William Hutton, father of Mrs. Richard G. Webster, was a native of Waterville, Pennsylvania. He devoted the best years of his life to milling, whereby he amassed a handsome estate. He retired years ago and now makes his home with his son, Lawrence, in Chester, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Johnson, of Concord, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. Deborah, born in 1864; married William Russell, of Chester county, Pennsylvania; children: Mary, Susie, Jennie, Emma, Arthur, Sadie, Ella. 2. Sallie,

born in 1866; married Frank Chandler, of Booths Corner, Delaware county, a butcher; children: John, William, Frank, Albert, Sarah, Mary, Emma, Annie. 3. Annie H., married Richard G. Webster (see Webster). 4. Minnie, born May 17, 1870, died May 17, 1908; married Robert McMillan, who died in 1900; children: Minnie, Robert, Lawrence, Elizabeth, William. 5. Lillie, born March, 1872, died in 1897; married Horace Goodly, a farmer, in Chester; children: Tillie and May. 6. William, born May 5, 1874; a butcher and farmer; married Annie Booth; children: Elizabeth, James, Marian. 7. George F., born December, 1877; a butcher and farmer; married Clara Booth; children: Arthur, Elizabeth, Clara. 8. Lawrence, born February, 1888; farmer in Chester, Pennsylvania; married Rhoda Lanhead.

The Hall family of Chester, Pennsylvania, herein recorded, HALL descend from Colonel David Hall, born in Lewes, Sussex county, Delaware, a lawyer by profession, who at the time of joining the revolutionary army, was practicing at Lewes, then the county seat of Sussex county. He was quite young when he entered the army, but rose to the rank of colonel, commanding the justly celebrated "Delaware Regiment." His commission as colonel was dated April 5, 1777, although he had seen previous service in Colonel Haslet's regiment of Delaware troops. He led his regiment at the battle of Germantown, and was so severely wounded that he never again rejoined his regiment. He was elected governor of Delaware in 1802. He died in 1818, leaving issue, many descendants yet being found in Sussex and Kent counties, Delaware.

The line of descent from Colonel David Hall is through his son, David (2) Hall, born October 13, 1784. He married Elizabeth French and settled in Kent county, Delaware.

Israel Hall, son of David (2) Hall, was born August 3, 1808, died in Townsend, Delaware, in 1882. He was a farmer and a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married a Miss Cordery, of Kent county, Delaware, and had issue: 1. Willard, never married. 2. John, died in service during the civil war. 3. Israel, never married, a veteran of the civil war. 4. Edward, never married. 5. James, of whom further. 6. William N., a farmer; resides near Wilmington, Delaware; married Sarah Boggs, who bore him three children: Alonzo, William, George. 7. Alice. 8. Molly, married William Daniels and they have two children: Annie and Lillian. 9. Sarah, resides in Chester, Pennsylvania; unmarried. 10. George, resides in Elizabethport, New Jersey; married a Miss Slawter, and they have five children: May, Nina, Claude, Roland, George. 11. Margaret, married John Rolph and they have three children: Jesse, Marguerite, Virgil; they reside in Wilmington, Delaware.

James Hall, son of Israel Hall, was born at Delaware-Hale, Delaware, in 1837, died in Smyrna, Delaware, in May, 1889. He was a farmer by occupation. He served under two enlistments in the civil war and received at the expiration of both terms honorable discharges from the service. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a Republican in politics. He married Sarah A. Richardson, born in Delaware, October 28, 1846, who survives him, residing at Tenth and Upland streets, Chester. Children: 1. William, deceased. 2. Elizabeth, deceased. 3. Jennie, deceased. 4. John David, of whom further. 5. William Harvey, married Emma Smith; resides in Chester. 6. Israel, married Mattie McBride; resides in Chester. 7. Spruane, married Margaret Crowther; resides in Chester. 8. Edgar, married Mary Cairns; resides in Wilmington, Delaware. 9. Fannie, married Howard Bowen;

resides in Couemaugh, Pennsylvania. 10. George, married Elsie Solomon; resides in Chester.

John David Hall, son of James and Sarah A. (Richardson) Hall, was born in Smyrna, Delaware, September 10, 1867. He was educated in the public schools. Until 1886 he was engaged in farming, and in November of that year he moved to Chester, entering the employ of the Eddystone Print Works, later becoming a foreman, a position he now holds. He is a member of the Independent Order of Mechanics, and is a member and usher in the Madison Street Methodist Episcopal church. He married, March 4, 1888, Harriet Ann (Lecture) Hagele, born in Philadelphia, August 7, 1867, widow of John Hagele, who died August 24, 1886; they were married in Philadelphia, December 24, 1884, and had one child, Irene, born in Philadelphia, January 18, 1886, married, October 20, 1906, George Ferguson, and resides in Chester. Children of John David and Harriet Ann Hall: 1. J. Kenneth, of whom further. 2. Annie, born February 22, 1892, in Eddystone, Pennsylvania; married John Hager; resides in Chester. 3. Harvey, born March 18, 1895. 4. Percy; born February 25, 1900. 6. Ethel, born May 17, 1905.

J. Kenneth Hall, son of John David and Harriet Ann (Lecture-Hagele) Hall, was born in Eddystone, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1889. He attended the public schools of Chester until he was thirteen years of age, then after a short career as a newsboy, entered the employ of the Eddystone Print Works, where he learned the art of printing. Later he worked at his trade in Philadelphia and Wilmington, obtaining valuable experience. In October, 1909, he formed a partnership with Harry Pendleton and started in business at No. 910 Morton avenue, Chester, their plant consisting of one small press. They were successful from the beginning, and for two years continued as partners. Mr. Hall then purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted a flourishing business alone. On May 21, 1912, the business had grown to such proportions that he rented the entire second floor at No. 534 Market street, Chester, and installed a plant valued at several thousand dollars. His rise has been rapid, and from the one press plant of 1909 to the complete equipment of the present time (1913) has been a success, only accounted for by untiring energy and the best business management. He is master of his business from a technical or mechanical standpoint, and possesses a rare executive ability that has placed him in the front rank among the younger business men of Chester. He is a member of Chester Council, No. 36, Order of Independent Americans; Washington Camp, No. 281, Patriotic Order Sons of America. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Madison Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

He married, July 25, 1910, in New Holland, Pennsylvania, Eva D. Bernard, born in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1887, daughter of Nelson G. and Hannah Bernard. Children: 1. Charles K., born in Chester, February 17, 1912. 2. An infant, yet unnamed.

Harriet Ann (Lecture-Hagele) Hall, mother of J. Kenneth Hall, is a daughter of William S. Lecture, born January 5, 1812, in Philadelphia, died there January 5, 1879. He was a carpenter and builder, following his trade for many years in Petersburg, Virginia, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married Georgeanna Weaver, born December 25, 1846, who survives him, and who married a second husband. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Lecture, born in Philadelphia: 1. Harriet Ann, wife of John David Hall (see Hall). 2. Anna Irene, born February 3, 1869; married John Pendleton, born in England, now residing in Chester. 3. Elizabeth, born December 27, 1870; married Albert B. Collier, of Philadelphia. Georgeanna (Weaver) Lecture married (second) Samuel M. Krauser, who died October, 1912; he was a native of Downington.

Pennsylvania, and in his younger years a lawyer. She also survives her second husband, and is now a resident of Philadelphia. Children by her second husband: Guy D., married Fannie Warner; Henrietta, married Harry Kirby. Georgeanna is a daughter of George Pierce Weaver, born in Philadelphia in 1817, died there in 1878. He was a captain of police in Philadelphia for several years. He married Rachel Morton, born in Philadelphia in 1819, died there in 1855. She was a great-granddaughter of John Morton, a signer of the declaration of independence. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Weaver: Georgeanna, of previous mention; John, a veteran of the civil war, now a resident of the Soldier's Home at Hampton Roads, Virginia, and with his sister, Georgeanna, the only survivors of their family; Emma; Charles; Frances; Sinetta.

This name was spelled by its first owner in Pennsylvania, SHARPLESS Sharples, but in after years, Sharpless has been universally used. The family is one of the oldest in what is now Delaware county and from the first settlement they have been loyal and devout members of the Society of Friends. For substantial worth and uprightness, they have long been noted, later generations holding to the faith and example bequeathed them by their forbears. The founder of the family in Pennsylvania was John Sharples, baptized at Wybunbury, Cheshire, England, August 15, 1624, died 4 mo. 11, 1685, near Chester, Pennsylvania. In England he was a tenant of Sir Thomas Delves and left his native country to take possession of land in Pennsylvania, which he had received from William Penn by grant of April 5, 1682. The grant covered territory in Nether Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. At the time of his departure from England he did not dispose of all his home property, lest he be dissatisfied with the New World and should desire to return home. He married 4 mo. (April) 27, 1662, Jane E. Moor, born 1638, died near Chester, Pennsylvania, 9 mo. 1, 1722. Children: 1. Phoebe, born at Mearemore, 10 mo. 20, 1663, died near Chester, Pennsylvania, 4 mo. 2, 1685. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Thomas, born at Hatherton, England, 11 mo. 2, 1668, died at sea 5 mo. 17, 1682. 4. James, born at Hatherton, England, 1 mo. 5, 1670, married (first) Mary Edge, (second) Mary Lewis. 5. Caleb, born at Hatherton, England, 2 mo. 22, 1673, died near Chester, Pennsylvania, 7 mo. 17, 1686, from the bite of a snake. 6. Jane, born at Hatherton, England, 6 mo. 13, 1676, died near Chester, Pennsylvania, 3 mo. 28, 1685. 7. Joseph, born at Hatherton, England, 9 mo. 28, 1678, married Lydia Lewis.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Jane E. (Moor) Sharples, was born at Blakenhall, Cheshire, England, 11 mo. 16, 1666, died near Chester, Pennsylvania, 7 mo. 9, 1747. He married, 9 mo. 23, 1692, at a meeting at John Bowater's house in Middletown township, Chester (now Delaware) county, Pennsylvania, Hannah Pennell, born 7 mo. 23, 1673, died 10 mo. 31, 1721. Children: 1. Caleb, born 7 mo. 27, 1693, died 2 mo. 29, 1720. 2. Jane, born 12 mo. 24, 1695, died 6 mo. 29, 1725, married George Smedley. 3. Hannah, born 8 mo. 5, 1697, died 10 mo. 17, 1780; married Henry Howard. 4. John born 8 mo. 16, 1699, died 8 mo. 17, 1769; married (first) Mary Key, (second) Elizabeth Ashbridge. 5. Phoebe, born 11 mo. 9, 1701, died 3 mo. 29, 1772, married Benjamin Hibberd. 6. Rebecca, born 12 mo. 17, 1703, died 9 mo. 30, 1727. 7. Margaret, born 4 mo. 21, 1706, died 9 mo. 2 (or 28), 1727. 8. Ann, born 6 mo. 23, 1708, died 8 mo. 22, 1786; married Samuel Bond. 9. Daniel, of whom further.

(III) Daniel, youngest child of John (2) and Hannah (Pennell) Sharples, was born at Ridley, Pennsylvania, 12 mo. 24, 1710, died there 8 mo. 17,

1775. He married, 2 mo. 15, 1736, at Springfield Meeting, Sarah Coppock, born 7 mo. 22, 1712, died 11 mo. 30, 1797, daughter of Bartholomew and Phoebe (Massey) Coppock. Children: 1. Thomas, born 8 mo. 29, 1738, died 1797; married Martha Preston. 2. Rebecca, born 10 mo. 22, 1740, died 2 mo. 3, 1796; married John Eyre. 3. Phoebe, born 6 mo. 11, 1744, died 7 mo. 30, 1746. 4. Abigail, born 9 mo. 29, 1746, died 10 mo. 5, 1818; married Solomon Mercer. 5. Daniel (2), of whom further.

(IV) Daniel (2), son of Daniel (1) and Sarah (Coppock) Sharples, was born in Ridley, Pennsylvania, 4 mo. 12, 1751, died 6 mo. 20, 1816. He was a conspicuous figure in the Society of Friends and was appointed overseer of Friends Meeting in Chester, Pennsylvania, 12 mo. 30, 1776, being made elder 5 mo. 31, 1784. He married (first) 11 mo. 22, 1775, at Newtown Meeting, Hannah Thomas, born 10 mo. 31, 1751, died 9 mo. 22, 1785, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Townsend) Thomas, of Willistown; (second) 11 mo. 20, 1788, at Chichester Meeting, Sarah Reynolds, born 12 mo. 15, 1758, died 9 mo. 29, 1842, daughter of Henry and Sarah Reynolds, of Upper Chichester township, Pennsylvania. Children of Daniel (2) and Hannah (Thomas) Sharples: 1. Isaac, born 4 mo. 10, 1777, died 1 mo. 17, 1866, married Elizabeth Larkin. 2. John, of whom further. 3. Enos, born 3 mo. 1, 1781, died 5 mo. 9, 1866; married (first) Beulah Martin, (second) Hannah Webster. 4. Sarah, born 4 mo. 17, 1783, died 1798. 5. Daniel, born 8 mo. 23, 1785, died soon after his mother. Children of Daniel (2) Sharples by his second wife, Sarah (Reynolds) Sharples: 6. Henry, born 11 mo. 11, 1790, died 11 mo. 19, 1853; married Anne Mendenhall. 7. Beulah, born 4 mo. 19, 1793, died 3 mo. 10, 1871; married William Thatcher. 8. Hannah, born 7 mo. 7, 1796, died 11 mo. 28, 1841; married John Mendenhall.

(V) John Sharpless, second son and child of Daniel (2) and Hannah (Thomas) Sharples, was born 9 mo. 31, 1778, died 3 mo. 12, 1854. He after his marriage lived on the northern section of his father's farm, in a house he later inherited by the terms of his father's will, together with ninety acres of land. In 1826 he purchased at sheriff's sale the adjoining homestead of Ellis Roberts, and of his father, Reuben Roberts. On 4 mo. 29, 1816, he was appointed overseer of Chester Meeting, a position he retained for several years. He married, 10 mo. 13, 1803, at Chichester Meeting, Ruth Martin, born 10 mo. 17, 1780, died 1 mo. 17, 1878, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Martin, of Upper Chichester, a niece of his stepmother. Children of John and Ruth (Martin) Sharpless: 1. Sarah, born 8 mo. 21, 1804, died 3 mo. 12, 1872; married Thomas Chalkley Palmer. 2. Elizabeth, born 10 mo. 24, 1806, died 2 mo. 21, 1885; married James Pennell. 3. George, of whom further. 4. Lydia, born 1 mo. 2, 1812, died 9 mo. 12, 1898; married Stephen M. Trimble. 5. Sidney, born 9 mo. 17, 1814; married Haydock Garrigues. 6. Abigail, born 3 mo. 7, 1817, died 9 mo. 15, 1823. 7. Beulah, born 5 mo. 5, 1820; married Isaac Leeds. 8. Lewis, born 9 mo. 22, 1822, died 4 mo. 8, 1823. 9. John, born 1 mo. 25, 1824, died 11 mo. 22, 1885; married Susan H. Pratt. 10. Jane, born 11 mo. 28, 1826; married Charles L. Warner.

(VI) George, son of John and Ruth (Martin) Sharpless, was born 3 mo. 1 day, 1809, in Nether Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, died 6 mo. 22, 1896. He obtained an education in the public schools and later improved this greatly by studying alone. At times his services were greatly in demand for survey, a profession of which he had considerable knowledge. In partnership with his son, Charles, he held an interest in a steam flour mill in Chester for several years. His interest in public affairs was deep and unflagging, and as a Republican he held the office of supervisor for thirty



*George Sharpless*



*Hannah L. Sharpless*

years; also being one of the school directors. Religious affairs, too, occupied much of his attention and he was one of the most earnest workers of the orthodox branch of the Friends Meeting at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets, Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1839 he erected a stone house upon the property originally granted by Penn, and supervised many other improvements, which greatly enhanced the value of the estate as well as improving its appearance.

He married, 5 mo. 9, 1832, at Concord Meeting, Hannah Larkin, born at Concord, 8 mo. 5, 1809, died 1 mo. 10, 1892, daughter of John and Martha (Thomas) Larkin, of Concord, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. Charles, born 3 mo. 14, 1833, died 11 mo. 23, 1896; a miller of Chester, Pennsylvania; married, 4 mo. 25, 1861, Hannah Hannum. 2. Thomas, born 8 mo. 5, 1834, a retired carpenter; married 2 mo. 26, 1862, Cornelia E. Fennimore, and lives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 3. Lewis, born 12 mo. 1836, died 12 mo. 21, 1898, a machinist; married, 12 mo. 25, 1861, Jane E. Burk. 4. Nathan, born 10 mo. 22, 1838, a carpenter; married, 8 mo. 17, 1864, Elizabeth D. Tomlinson, and lives in Chester, Pennsylvania. 5. Enos, born 9 mo. 1, 1840, died 12 mo. 1, 1840. 6. Martha S., born 9 mo. 8, 1842; married Aaron Harford Cooper, a farmer of Nether Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. 7. William, born 6 mo. 28, 1844, died 6 mo. 14, 1912, a farmer; he was a Republican and held the offices of road commissioner and supervisor. 8. Ruth Anna, born 5 mo. 1, 1847. She and her brother, William, always lived at home and cared for their parents until death. They sold the old homestead and bought the home in Brookhaven, Chester township, Delaware county, into which they moved 4 mo. 2, 1912, and her brother died two months later; Miss Sharpless resides there in the midst of her many friends. She is a member of the Society of Friends and very active in religious work. 9. George, born 1 mo. 17, 1849, died 8 mo. 23, 1850.

A descendant of the emigrant, John Sharples, of Chester, SHARPLESS England, Pennock E. Sharpless is of the seventh generation of his family in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The emigrants, John and Jane (Moor) Sharpless, had seven children, of whom Joseph was the youngest.

Joseph Sharpless, son of John Sharpless, was born at Hankelow, Cheshire, England, 9 mo. 28, 1678. He married in Haverford Monthly Meeting, Lydia Lewis. He died in Middletown, Chester, (now Delaware) county, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1757. Of his ten children, Samuel was the fourth.

Samuel Sharpless, son of Joseph Sharpless, was born in Nether Providence township, Delaware county, 12 mo. 7, 1710-1711, died in Middletown, 11 mo. 24, 1790. He married at Concord Meeting, Jane Newlin. Of their twelve children, Joel was the youngest.

Joel Sharpless, son of Samuel Sharpless, was born in Middletown, Delaware county, 11 mo. 28, 1760, died there 9 mo. 25, 1795. He married at East Caln Meeting, Hannah Mendenhall; of their four children, Samuel was the eldest.

Samuel (2) Sharpless, son of Joel Sharpless, was born at Middletown, 11 mo. 14, 1785, died at Edgmont, 11 mo. 21, 1866, by being thrown from his horse. He was a carpenter and farmer. He inherited the homestead from his father, that later was the residence of his son, Joel, part of a tract his grandfather, Samuel Sharpless, bought from Thomas Grisell. He married, 1, 5, 1807, in Philadelphia, Ruth Iddings; of his twelve children, William was the fifth.

William Sharpless, son of Samuel (2) Sharpless, was born 2, 25, 1816.

died at Tough Kenamon, Chester county, 10-12-1886. He bought a part of the homestead from his father, but afterward sold it to his brother, Joel. He married, 10-12-1837, Sarah Ann Yarnall, born 4-12-1812, died 11-10-1876, daughter of James and Sarah Yarnall, of Middletown. Children: Joseph Townsend, died young; Sarah, married Joseph Haines Pyle; Enos, married Ellen Wood; Emma, married Edmond Scott; William, married Sarah E. Harford; Pennock E.

Pennock E. Sharpless, son of William and Sarah Ann (Yarnall) Sharpless, was born 5-15-1852, in Middletown, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools, finishing his studies and graduating from West Chester High School. He then returned to the home farm where he remained his father's assistant until of legal age. In 1873 he began dairying, making a specialty of high grade butter, his production of fifty pounds weekly being taken by private customers in Philadelphia. His success in this small way induced him to go into the business more extensively, and in 1876 he erected and placed in operation the first creamery known in the state of Pennsylvania. When he began business at the creamery, the milk was placed in pans and the cream removed by hand skimming, but this practice Mr. Sharpless soon relegated to the rear, installing at the creamery the "Danish Western," the first imported separator that is known to have been used in the United States. In 1882 he moved his business to the village of Concordville, where he purchased the creamery plant of the Farmer's Association. His business grew to such proportions that in 1902 he organized a corporation. This company has seven branch creameries in Delaware and Chester counties, handling about one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of milk daily. An important department of the business is that of evaporated milk, and still another is the manufacture of fancy soft cheese, about one thousand three pound boxes being the daily output. So far as known this is the only creamery plant in the state, making a fancy soft cheese. The product of the Sharpless creameries is of high grade and it is known throughout the trade that their trade-mark is above suspicion.

Mr. Sharpless married, in July, 1854, Phoebe Ann, daughter of Wayne Bishop. Children: Percival, born August 25, 1875; Albert, August 10, 1877; Casper P., November 17, 1878. The family home is at Concordville, Delaware county.

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**SPRINGFIELD** James Turner Springfield, who made a brilliant record as a member of the police force, of which he was a member for many years, now enjoying a pension for his services, and who at the present time (1914) is greatly interested in expert gardening near Drexel Hill, is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born October 31, 1859, son of Maurice and Ann (Turner) Springfield.

(I) James Springfield, grandfather of James T. Springfield, was a native of France, from which country he went to England, where he married a Welsh woman, Miss Biddle, who accompanied him to the United States, they locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which city Mr. Springfield died. He was a shoemaker by trade, which line of work he followed both in England and this country. He reared a large family, four of whom are living at the present time (1914): Robert, William and Rogers, all of whom are living retired in Philadelphia, and Belle, who married Charles Emersel.

(II) Maurice Springfield, father of James T. Springfield, was born in Manchester, England, 1835, died February 18, 1898. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaker, becoming an expert worker, and in young manhood

conducted a retail shoe store for a number of years, which was a successful undertaking. He then entered the United States Custom service at Philadelphia, continuing for a quarter of a century, this long tenure of office testifying to his capability and faithful performance of duty. He and his wife were members of the Episcopal church. He married Ann Turner, born in Bolton, near Manchester, England, 1839, died in Philadelphia, 1889, daughter of James and \_\_\_\_\_ (Fielding) Turner, the former of whom came to this country from England, locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he died. He was an ardent Episcopalian, and for a number of years took a leading part in the church choir. Mrs. Turner died when her daughter, Ann, was a baby, and the latter was reared by Mr. and Mrs. Bromley, of Philadelphia. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Springfield: 1. James Turner, of whom further. 2. John, a retired foreman; resides in Philadelphia. 3. Maurice, a moulder by trade; resides in Philadelphia. 4. Lizzie, married James Pusey, now deceased. 5. William, employed by the Pennsylvania Traction Company. 6. Anna, married Harry Clemson. 7. Henry, an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

(III) James T. Springfield obtained his education in the public school located at the corner of Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia. At the age of fifteen he went to Iowa and lived on a farm with his uncle, William Turner Bromley, but later returned to his home in Philadelphia. On February 28, 1885, he joined the Philadelphia police force, being attached to the Sixteenth District Station, located at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Lancaster avenue. He remained there for ten years, performing efficient work, meriting the approval and approbation of his superior officers. He then became connected with the harbor police force, being placed in the Schuylkill Harbor boat, serving for thirteen years, during which time he often risked his life in saving others from danger, being well rewarded by the consciousness of work faithfully performed. In November, 1908, he was placed on the retired list and since then has received a pension. He then purchased the Hillside farm in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, near Drexel Hill, to which he removed in the spring of 1909, and during the intervening years he has devoted his attention to gardening, in which he has become an expert, and which has also proven successful from a financial standpoint. He gives his hearty support to all enterprises for the good of the community, is popular among his neighbors, and is respected for his honorable character and energetic nature. He is a Baptist in religion, and a Republican in politics.

Mr. Springfield married, October 28, 1891, Mary Albina Potter, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1868, daughter of John E. and Margaret Ann (Hoffman) Potter. Children: Roy Potter, born August 28, 1893; J. Turner, December 8, 1895; Edgar C., May 28, 1901. John E. Potter was born in Philadelphia, being the only child of his parents, who were residents of Philadelphia, to attain adult years. He was a stage carpenter during the early years of his life, but his health failed and he was obliged to seek other employment, and accordingly he opened a cigar store at No. 640 Thirty-seventh street, Philadelphia, which he conducted for thirty years. He was one of the company who enlisted his service for three months at the first call for men to defend their country in the civil war. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. She was born at Balla Station, Pennsylvania, and is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Springfield. She has one other daughter, Anne, wife of J. C. McGonigal. Mrs. Potter is the daughter of John and Ann (Price) Hoffman, both natives of Philadelphia. The maiden name of the mother of Ann (Price) Hoffman was Morton, and her grandfather, John Morton, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

**GRISDALE** The Grisdale family of Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, are of English origin, England having been the home of the family for many generations. The first of the name of whom authentic record can be found, is John Grisdale, a weaver of England. He married Mary ——, also of English birth: Children: John, of whom further; infant, died unnamed; infant died unnamed; Jonathan, Thomas, Mary Ann, Elizabeth.

John (2) Grisdale, son of John (1) and Mary Grisdale, was born in Bolton, Laugan, England, December 22, 1836. He was educated in the common schools of his native country, and obtained his first employment in a cotton mill. His rise in the business was rapid, and when only twenty-two years of age he was promoted to the position of manager. In 1863 he immigrated to the United States and worked for two years at the machinists trade, later serving an apprenticeship and learning the trade of a mason and bricklayer. In 1883 he retired from active labor and has since lived a quiet life of ease. The old school house of Clifton Heights was erected upon land sold by him to the borough. He has held several prominent political positions in the borough, having been a member of the council for eight years and for two years was treasurer. When the local fire department was organized he was one of the charter members and contributed his most earnest efforts to raising it to its present high plane of efficiency. He is at present inspector for the borough. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

He married, November 20, 1861, Catherine Taylor, a native of England, who came to America in 1863. Children: Infant died unnamed; Mary Alice, deceased; Sarah Jane; Elizabeth Ann, a trained nurse, born October 23, 1868; she is president of the Women's Club and a strong advocate of woman's political equality; she is the present efficient treasurer of the borough poor fund and active in promoting all good causes.

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**GETTZ** The Gettz family of Pennsylvania has been closely identified with the agricultural and horticultural interests of the state since their first appearance in it shortly after the revolutionary period.

(I) George Gettz, the first of whom we have record in this country, emigrated to the United States in the latter part of the eighteenth century from Germany, and brought with him the habits of thrift and industry which characterize the Germans, and transmitted them to his descendants. He located in the southern part of Philadelphia where he followed truck farming. There he purchased a small farm, which he cultivated to its fullest extent. He set out many fruit trees and had two houses erected on this land. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and died at the same time as one of his sons, about the year 1840. He married Catherine Bruner and became the father of seven or eight children.

(II) George, son of George and Catherine (Bruner) Gettz, was born on the homestead farm which he later inherited. For a time he rented a small farm on Bucks road, then removed to Fifth and Morris streets, and returned to Bucks road, near Eleventh street. During the war of 1812 he was in active service, and he affiliated with the Whig party; upon the formation of the Republican party he gave his political adherence to that organization. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. He married Margaret, daughter of Jacob and —— (Librain) Westenburger, both of German descent, and who lived on a large tract of land which they owned on Point Breeze avenue, and which he cultivated; he also owned a number of smaller farms and was a

man of considerable wealth. They had nine children all of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gettz had children: Charles Washington, see forward; George, died in Delaware county, Pennsylvania; Francis, died in Bucks Road; Elizabeth, also now deceased, married Benjamin Hunter; Edward, died in Philadelphia; Margaret, married the Rev. S. A. K. Francis, and lives in Philadelphia; two others died in early youth.

(III) Charles Washington, son of George and Margaret (Westenburger) Gettz, was born in South Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1829. He was the recipient of an excellent education which was acquired in private schools, and upon its completion, engaged in farming on his father's place. Later he rented from his mother a farm of fourteen acres, and cultivated this as a truck farm. About 1877 he removed to Haverford township and there purchased a plot of eighteen and one-half acres, at four hundred and fifty dollars per acre. He erected a fine, well built house on this land, made many improvements upon it, and is now considered as one of the oldest truck farmers in the township. He raises all kinds of garden truck, both of the older and the more modern variety. He was one of the organizers of the Trinity Lutheran Church, and he and his wife are still members of it. He has been a member of the church council, and for a period of thirteen years he was superintendent of the Sunday school. He has helped in many ways to organize other Sunday schools, and it is due directly to his influence that the attendance is as large as it is. In political opinion he is a Republican, and has served as a member of the school board and also as assistant assessor. He has always taken an active part when projects were discussed which appeared to be for the general good of the community. He was a member of the committees which had charge of the construction of good roads, and the general improvements, and much credit for these improvements is due to him personally for the good results achieved.

Mr. Gettz married (first) February 1, 1852, Maria Field, and they had children: George Charles, is a farmer living near Lancaster, Pennsylvania; David, see forward; Herbert Winfield, see forward; Luther, married Phoebe Free, died in 1885. Mr. Gettz married (second) December 10, 1866, Sarah R. Simon, born in South Philadelphia, and had children: Samuel, has a truck and dairy farm near Manoa, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; Lillie, married Thomas Hughes, has five children, and lives in Haverford; Franklin, is a clerk at Bonsall's store, is married and has two children; Sarah Eva, married William R. Hagy, has six children, and lives on the Eagle road in Haverford township; Howard, is a truck farmer and lives near his childhood's home.

(IV) David, son of Charles Washington and Maria (Field) Gettz, was born in South Philadelphia, January 30, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of Point Breeze and then assisted in the cultivation of the home farm until his marriage. For a period of sixteen years he then rented his father's place and, in 1893, removed to Haverford township to a farm which he had purchased some ten years previously. This consisted of eighteen acres on the Westchester Pike, and cost about five hundred dollars per acre. He erected a good brick house on this land, and solid, well built barns, and made many other improvements, and has resided on this property since that time, cultivating the land as a truck farm. While he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, he has never aspired to political office. He and his entire family are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Gettz married, 1877, Hannah E. Simon, born in Southern Philadelphia. She is a daughter of William and Margaret Simon, and they have had children as follows: Margaret, who married Fraser Horton, a dairyman, and lives in Haverford township; Mary G.; Bertha H.; David L., who is a partner of his father, married Emma Stan-

ley and has children, Margaret, Lydia and Viola; Martha, married Rees Hagy and has two children, Ruth and Mary, and lives in Llanerch, Pennsylvania; Edith; Mabel; Russell.

(IV) Herbert Winfield, son of Charles Washington and Maria (Field) Gettz, was born in South Philadelphia, March 25, 1862. He received his education in the public schools of his section of the country, and from his earliest years has been identified with the tillage of the soil in some form. He had a natural inclination and aptitude for gardening, and this he developed still further by taking up the florists' trade, which he followed for a period of twenty years. He owned his own greenhouses on the West Chester road, but after the death of his wife he abandoned this calling and became manager of a farm of seven acres owned by a man in Philadelphia. In 1893 he purchased a half-acre lot from his brother, David, and upon this erected two houses, two greenhouses, other outbuildings, and set out seventy fruit trees, thirteen shade trees, ornamental bushes and flowering plants, and has lived there since that time. He affiliates with the Republican party in politics, and has served as registry assessor for eighteen years continuously. He is interested in a number of building associations; is a member of the Grange, at Newtown Square; the Pomona, of Chester and Delaware counties; and the state and national grange, having passed with his wife through all the degrees. Mr. Gettz married, April 15, 1885, Mary Emma, born in Delaware county, died February 24, 1912, a daughter of Alfred and Rebecca Hansell. They had no children. Mr. Gettz is a member of the Lutheran church.

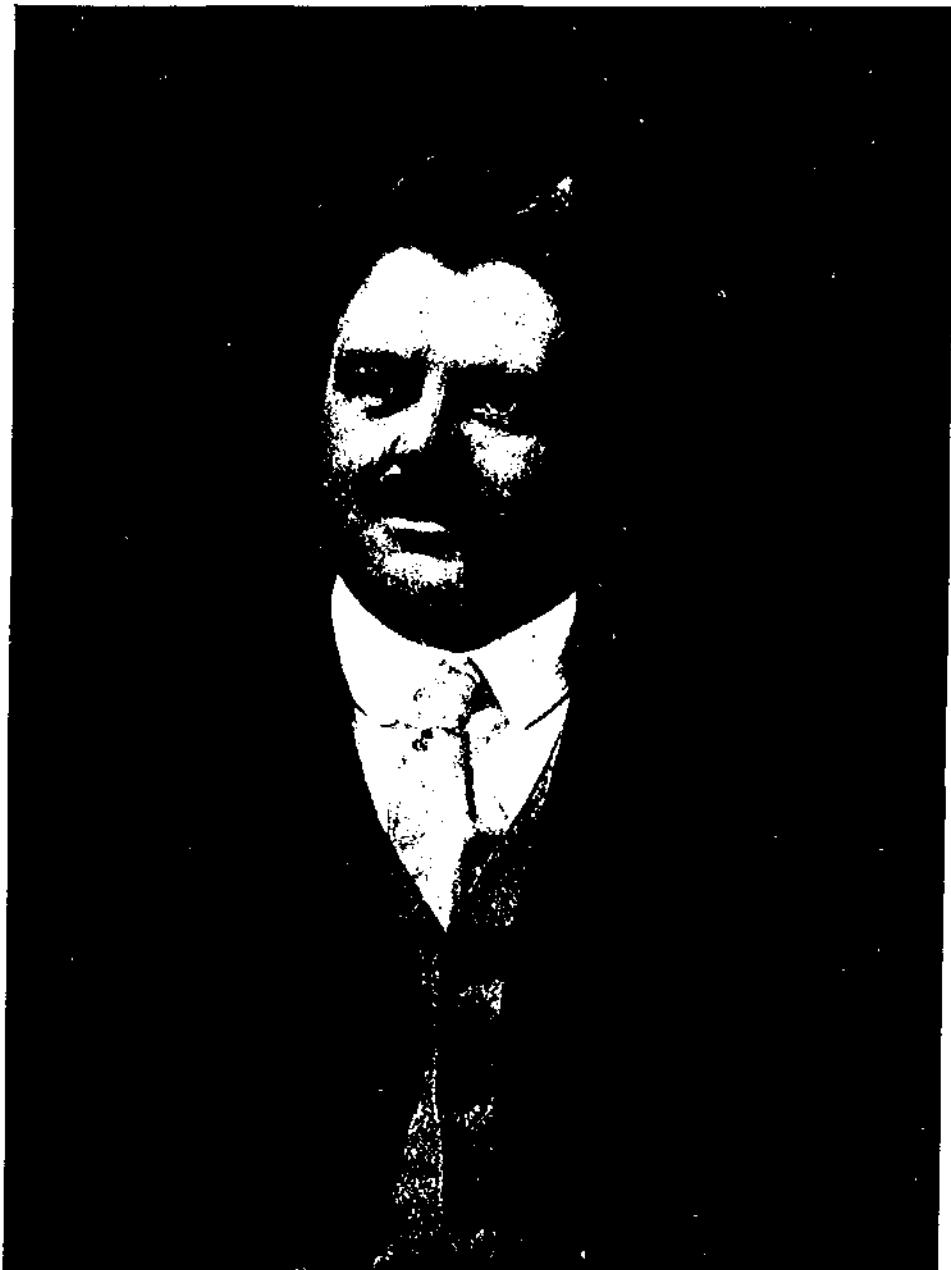
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The Beals came to the United States from England, where Abram BEAL Beal, grandfather of Samuel A. Beal, of Media, was born. He came to this country in middle life, settled in New York City, and after several years became chief prison inspector for the state of New York.

Dr. William H. Beal, son of Abram Beal, was born in England; came to New York City with his parents and there grew to manhood. He studied for the medical profession, obtained his degree of M. D. and practiced until the outbreak of the war between the states, when he was commissioned surgeon, serving in a New York regiment until that war closed. He then resumed practice in New York City, continuing until his death. He married Frances Lovett, who survived him.

Dr. Samuel A. Beal, son of Dr. William H. and Frances (Lovett) Beal, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1872, but until the death of his father lived in New York City. His mother, after being left a widow, moved to Philadelphia, which was their home until 1878, when she moved to Bucks county, Pennsylvania. There Samuel A. was educated in the public schools and in Millersville Normal School. He remained in Bucks county until a young man, then deciding upon the medical profession entered Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1891. He began practice at Quakertown, Bucks county, remaining one year. In 1893 he located in Media, where he is now well established in general practice. He is regarded as a skillful, reliable and honorable physician, and numbers a large clientele among Media and Delaware county's best people. He is a member of the Tri-State and County Medical societies, and has been for three years coroner's physician of Delaware county. He is a Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church.

Dr. Beal married, October 1, 1902, Anna May, daughter of Harry J. and May Lion, of the state of Delaware. Children: Robert and Dorothy. The family home and Dr. Beal's office is at No. 33 West Washington avenue, Media.



Samuel A. Breal

**CREELMAN** Alexander Creelman, of Essington, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, descends from ancient and honest Irish forbears. His hardy ancestors were valiant soldiers in many of the wars, internecine and foreign, and they were sturdy workers at whatever occupation their hands found to do. They loved their country, their church and their ruler, and strove with all their might to uphold the three.

(I) William Creelman, father of Alexander Creelman, was born in Coldrain, Ireland, or thereabout. He was educated in the public school, and in early life learned the trade of a dyer, at that time one of the most important in Ireland, which supplied other countries with fabrics. In 1843, being dissatisfied with his material progress and having only recently married Nancy Gamble, the daughter of a neighbor, he decided to try his fortunes in the United States. The two young people crossed the Atlantic, sailing from Liverpool and landed in Philadelphia. He at once sought and found employment as a dyer in a large house, and he remained in this place until his death. He received merited promotions and an increase in salary, and was one of the most trusted, as well as reliable, employees the company had. He was the parent of five children, three of whom are living, among them being Alexander, of whom further.

(II) Alexander Creelman, son of William and Nancy (Gamble) Creelman, was born April 14, 1854, in Philadelphia, ten years after his father emigrated to the United States. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and when yet a lad learned the bricklayer's trade. He worked at this for years, becoming one of the most skilled men in Philadelphia in that line. He was offered and accepted a place on the Philadelphia police force, and remained on it for five or six years. During this time he not only won the confidence of his superiors but also the public, especially the women and children, who relied on his protection of them. He gave up his position on the force and returned to brick laying, and in 1899 moved to Essington, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and again engaged in building houses. Many of the handsomest residences and public buildings in the city are of his construction. Like his forbears he is a staunch Presbyterian, supporting the church generously. In politics he favors the Republican party, and assists it with his vote. Mr. Creelman has the respect of all those who know or come in contact with him. He is a fine example of the man dignifying the position, and not the position the man. He holds that there is dignity in labor, let that labor be what it may, if the laborer is self respecting, honorable and upright. He married (first) in 1879, in Philadelphia, Harriet Hoover; married (second) July 2, 1901, Marian Turvey, of Liverpool, England; child of last marriage, Elsie.

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**STALEY** This review concerns a family fairly numerous in the State of Pennsylvania, a fine representative of which is Milton L. Staley, of Collingdale, Delaware county. The race has always been an energetic one, and its members inclined rather to active than to sedentary employments. They are self-reliant and ambitious, and most of the members of this family accumulate more than the average amount of substance. A few, however, are to be found in professional life. For some generations they were resident in Montgomery county. The family is a very old one, dating back to the beginning of the year 1700, and some claim even earlier than that, they having their origin in Germany.

The first of the line here under consideration of whom we have knowledge were William and Elizabeth Staley, great-grandparents of Milton L. Staley,

who resided at Barren Hill, the former named a prosperous agriculturist, a man of influence in the community, honored and respected by all who knew him. They were the parents of seven sons and two daughters, namely: Peter, Jacob, William, John, Charles, Samuel, Daniel, Elizabeth, Hettie. The seven brothers ages total to 600 years. These brothers all married and had homes within a mile of the old homestead, residing there throughout their entire lives, and all had large families, William being the father of fourteen sons and two daughters.

John Staley, fourth son of William and Elizabeth Staley, and grandfather of Milton L. Staley, married Sarah, daughter of Frederick and Mary Wampole, the former named a successful farmer, residing at Lafayette, near the Schuylkill river. Their family consisted of five sons and five daughters, namely: Albert, Caleb, Frederick, Levi, Daniel, Elizabeth, Annie, Isabel, Susie, Sallie; all are living except Caleb and are all past sixty-two years old.

Caleb Staley, son of John and Sarah (Wampole) Staley, and father of Milton L. Staley, was a soldier in the civil war, as was also his brother, Frederick, enlisting in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, known as the Lancers, Caleb serving three years, during which time he was wounded once, and taken prisoner twice, serving in the well known Libby Prison and at Belle Island, Virginia. He re-enlisted in Hancock's Veteran Corps, serving one year, and was honorably discharged from the United States service at the expiration of this period of time. During the war he married Sarah J. Marple, born November 22, 1843, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Enoch and Sarah J. Marple. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Charles, Wilford, Albert, Alice, Camelia, Harvey, Milton L. Caleb Staley, accompanied by his family, moved to Collingdale, Pennsylvania, 1898, where he spent the remainder of his days, and there his death occurred March 7, 1901; he was in his sixtieth year.

Milton L. Staley was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1884. When three years old he was taken to Philadelphia and from there to Collingdale in 1898. He resided in Collingdale until he attained his manhood, acquiring a practical education in the public schools, and with his brothers learned the trade of brick laying. After serving a few years as journeyman, Milton L. Staley established himself in business in Collingdale as a builder, and is now one of the prominent builders of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, having erected squares of houses in Collingdale and has gained a reputation for honest and reliable work. He is a Republican in politics, a prominent churchman, and an aggressive citizen. He has back of him a splendid ancestry, and deserves a prominent place in the history of the successful young men of Delaware county, as an example of pluck, industry and progressive business qualifications.

Mr. Staley married, November 22, 1905, Hattie F. Rowles, born in Howard county, Maryland, July 5, 1884, daughter of Charles and Florence (Weaver) Rowles, who were the parents of seven other children, namely: Clifford, Selby, Harry, Melvin, Elmer, Howard, Malcolm. Mr. Rowles was born in Maryland, died in Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, at the age of fifty-three years. He was a carpenter by occupation. His wife was born near Baltimore, Maryland. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Staley: Russell, born August 23, 1906; Florence B., born August 21, 1910.

Mr. Staley is a man of diversified interests, and in connection with this is a member of the following named organizations: Orphans Rest Lodge, No. 132, Pilgrim Encampment, and Canton Reliance, all of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Darby Lodge, No. 968, Independent Americans; Darby Lodge, No. 106, Daughters of Liberty, and the Three Link Club of Darby.

Mr. and Mrs. Staley are members of the Methodist church, he being treasurer of the Sunday School and a member of the official board. They are popular in connection with the best social activities of their home community, where they are honored and esteemed by all who know them.

Alfred Connor Balch, only child of William Henry and Caroline Ann (Buswell) Balch, was born in the town of Bath, New Hampshire. He there acquired his early education in the public schools, and later he was a student at the McGraw Normal Institute, at Merrimac, New Hampshire. Upon the completion of his education he commenced his business career in the drug business at Springfield, Massachusetts. Subsequently he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he entered the printing and publishing house of Rand, McNally & Company, this connection remaining uninterrupted until 1897, when Mr. Balch went to Philadelphia, and there formed a business association with the well known publishing house of J. B. Lippincott Company, of which he is now a director. He resides at Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. He has taken a more than ordinary active part in the political affairs of the community in which he lives, and as an active supporter of Republican principles has served as a member of the common council, and was honored with election to the presidency of that body, and he has also served as chief burgess. His religious affiliations are with the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia, and his fraternal membership is with Franklin Lodge, No. 134, Free and Accepted Masons, which he has served as master, and of which he is now a trustee. He is also a member of the Union League Club, of Philadelphia; one of the governors of the Country Club, of Lansdowne; is also a member of the National Press Club, of Washington, D. C., and several others.

Mr. Balch married, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 10, 1893, Sophie Bloomfield, born in Vienna, Austria, in 1875. They have children: Walter Buswell, born October 1, 1895; Frederic Samuel, born June, 1898; Bertram Shoemaker, born January, 1902. Mr. Balch is a man of much public spirit, and is ever ready to lend his active support to any project which has for its object the general betterment of existing conditions.

The Balch family has been identified with the interests of the country since the early years of the seventeenth century. Their original settlement was in New England from which section the descendants have scattered all over the United States. They bore their share bravely in all the troubles which have come to the country at large, and have numbered in the family many men of distinction in the various walks of life.

John Balch, the immigrant ancestor, came to this country from Somerset county, England, in 1623, and settled in Massachusetts at Cape Ann, Beverly and Weymouth. John, son of John Balch, was born in Naumkeag, in 1628. Benjamin, son of John (2) Balch, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1654. John (3), son of Benjamin Balch, was born in Beverly, in 1679. Andrew, son of John (3) Balch, was born in Beverly, in 1706. Benjamin (2), son of Andrew Balch, was born in Beverly in 1747. Abner, son of Benjamin (2) Balch, was born in Keene, New Hampshire, March 5, 1774; he married Lydia P. Alden and they had nine children. Abner (2), son of Abner (1) Balch, was born in Keene, New Hampshire, January 1, 1804, where he followed the occupation of farming. He was also occupied as a dyer and fuller. He married, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, September 2, 1830, Lydia Woodbury, and they had seven children: Eliza H., Almira, William Henry, Alfred, Ellen, Levi C., Byron B. William Henry, son of Abner (2) Balch, was born in Bath, New Hampshire, where he was engaged in business as a contractor,

in which line of business he was eminently successful. He gave his political support to the Republican party, and his religious affiliations were with the Congregational church. He married Caroline Ann Buswell, of Lebanon, New Hampshire, and they had one son, Alfred Connor, the subject of this sketch, who now lives in Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

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**FRANCE** John France, who was a resident of Clifton, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was one of the old veterans of the civil war at the time of his death, and could look back upon a record of which any soldier might be justly proud. He had earned distinction by his bravery, by the wounds he had received, and by the meritorious manner in which he had comported himself in the numerous battles in which he had taken part. Always genial and good humored, it was one of his greatest delights to relate the many stirring scenes through which he had passed in the years between 1861 and 1865.

John France was born in Rockdale, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1835, and died at his home in Clifton Heights, the same county, in 1907. With the exception of the time during which he was in his country's service, his life was spent in his native county. Upon the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. France left his wife and young children in order to fight for the defence of the Union. He enlisted three times. The first time for a period of three months in Company C, First Regiment, Delaware Volunteers, under Captain Lutton, Colonel Lockwood being in command. This was in May, 1861. He then re-enlisted in Company E, Eighty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years, under Captain J. Alexander and Colonel James Miller. In December, 1863, he re-enlisted as a sergeant in Company E, of the same regiment, was advanced to the rank of second lieutenant, March 29, 1865, and later advanced to the captaincy of the company. June 29, 1865, he was honorably discharged as a non-commissioned officer. Few veterans are now living who were engaged in as many battles as Mr. France, and, strange to say, he was wounded but three times. These wounds were received at the following battles: Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; Deep Bottom, August 16, 1864; Farmville, April 7, 1865. A list of all the battles in which he was engaged is: Fair Oak, Charles City, Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Deep Bottom, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Farmville, and a number of smaller skirmishes.

Mr. France must have had a premonition that his end was approaching, for six months prior to his decease, he and two other old veterans—Thomas Pratt and George Carr—were engaged in social chat, when Mr. France remarked that he would no longer be among the living in six months' time, and that the death of Thomas Pratt would precede his own. This prophecy came true.

Mr. France married, August 15, 1855, Ann Blair, and they had children: William; Charles; Emma; Mrs. Thomas Walker, of Aston Mills; Mrs. John Riddle, of West Chester; Mrs. Charles Knight, of Lenni; Mrs. Edward Ogden, of Chester.

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**OGDEN** From David Ogden, who came from England in the "Welcome" with William Penn in 1682, then an unmarried man, springs John Herbert Ogden, of Philadelphia and Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, an honored man and citizen. David Ogden, a Friend, after passing the ordeal of Friends Meeting in Chester county, Pennsylvania, married Martha Houls-

ston and settled on a farm of two hundred acres in Middletown, where he died in 1705.

Stephen, the youngest of David Ogden's nine children, was married "by a priest" about 1743 to Hannah, daughter of William and Mary (Barnes) Surnam, and resided in Springfield township.

John, second of the nine children of Stephen Ogden, married at Springfield Meeting, Sarah, daughter of James and Mary (Gleave) Crozier, and resided in Springfield township near the present borough of Swarthmore.

John (2), youngest of the seven children of John (1) Ogden, was born 7 mo. 27, 1788, died 9 mo. 30, 1877. He obtained a good education and for a time taught school in Home School House. He was married in 1813, and in 1814 came into possession of a farm in Springfield, containing one hundred and twenty acres with a stone dwelling thereon, purchased by his father in 1806 from Captain Gardiner. He was a successful farmer and added to his landed possessions by purchases of adjoining property until his acres aggregated five hundred, well tilled and valuable. He and his wife lived together on this farm sixty-one years, he being eighty-nine at the time of his death. He married 10 mo. 8, 1813, at Providence Meeting, Hannah Worrall, born 5 mo. 14, 1794, died 4 mo. 7, 1874, daughter of John and Hannah (Thatcher) Worrall, of Middletown.

John Worrall, third of the ten children of John (2) Ogden, was born at the Springfield township homestead, 9 mo. 9, 1818. He conducted a cotton and woolen manufacturing business for years, retiring from active business life about the year 1883. He died in April, 1906, buried in the Friends burying ground at Darby, Pennsylvania. He married Susanna Hannah Rhoads. Children: Samuel Rhoads, born in Philadelphia, September 20, 1855; John Herbert, of whom further; James Clarence, born September 21, 1867.

John Herbert, son of John Worrall and Susanna Hannah (Rhoads) Ogden, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1858. His early education was obtained in the city public schools, after which he attended Friends School in Providence, Rhode Island, then presided over by Professor Albert Smiley, a noted educator. He finished studies in a business college in Philadelphia, whence he was graduated with honors. In 1876, Mr. Ogden entered the employ of the Sharpless Dyewood & Extract Company of Philadelphia, as entry clerk, winning his way upward to his present official position, and is also a director of the company. He is a wise, conservative business man and holds integrity and business honor above sordid considerations. In politics Mr. Ogden is a Republican, was one of the delegates from Pennsylvania to the national convention held in Philadelphia, which nominated William McKinley for the presidency. He has ever been active and prominent in party councils, and a worker for party success. In religious faith he is a Friend.

Mr. Ogden married, October 20, 1886, Louise Passmore, born 12 mo. 14, 1860, of Paschallville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, daughter of John and Mary Passmore. Children: 1. Harold P., born 9 mo. 27, 1887; graduated from William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia, in 1907, and then entered University of Pennsylvania; now secretary of the J. Milton Hagy Waist Works of Philadelphia; married, November 16, 1912, Katherine C. Hagy; present residence Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. 2. Susanna R., born 11 mo. 24, 1890; married, October 22, 1913, Herbert Clifton Hays; resides in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. 3. Mary L., born 1 mo. 3, 1894; graduated June, 1912, from Lansdowne High School. 4. H. Raymond, born 8 mo. 28, 1895, now attending school at Chestnut Hill Academy, graduate of class of 1914. The family home of the Ogdens is at Lansdowne, Pennsylvania.

**WOODWARD** The Woodwards were early settlers of Chester county, Pennsylvania, the emigrant ancestor being Richard Woodward, an Englishman, who in 1687 purchased a tract of two hundred and thirty acres in Thornburg township. According to the records of Chester Monthly Meeting of Friends he died on the "7th day of the 10th month, 1706, aged about seventy years." In his will, probated January 8, 1706, he mentions wife, Jane; son, Joseph; daughter, Martha Baker; daughter, Jane; daughter, Mary; daughter, Sarah; "eldest son," Richard; son, Thomas, son, Edward, and appoints as executors "my well beloved wife, Jane Woodward, and my son, Joseph Woodward." A branch of the family settled in Kennett Square and were members of the Kennett Monthly Meeting. The family has been and is prominent in both Chester and Delaware counties.

Garrett Lewis Woodward, father of Frank J. Woodward, of Media, was born July 18, 1845, at Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, died August 12, 1896. He was educated in the public schools and grew to manhood on the farm. He later located in Lima, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where for twenty-five years he engaged in the meat business, living retired during his latter years. He was a Democrat in politics, filling various township offices. Both he and his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Eliza Jobson, born February 16, 1856, at Lima, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, who still survives him. Children: Frank J., see forward; Anna Louisa, married Isaac C. Snyder and resides in Media; Harold E., also residing in Media.

Dr. Frank J. Woodward, eldest son of Garrett Lewis and Eliza (Jobson) Woodward, was born in Lima, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1876. He was educated in the public schools and Palm's Business College, Philadelphia. He entered the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated in June, 1901, remaining in Philadelphia six months after graduating, then locating as a veterinary surgeon at Malvern, Chester county, practicing his profession there for three years, most successfully. He then accepted the appointment as veterinary surgeon at Glen Mills Reform School, remaining four years. In 1909 he came to Media succeeding to the practice of Dr. Thomas D. Young, who died in 1908. Dr. Woodward, however, retaining his position as visiting veterinarian at the reformatory to the present time. He has been very successful as a veterinarian and at his hospital in Media treats all animal cases of both surgical and dental nature. His practice is very large, extending over a vast extent of territory surrounding Media. He is thoroughly reliable in his dealings and has won the entire confidence of the farmers and stock owners of the county. He is a member of the Keystone Veterinary Medical Society, the Veterinary Alumni and General Alumni Societies, University of Pennsylvania, and the National Veterinary Society, keeping thoroughly abreast of all medical discovery in treatment of diseases of the horse. He has always been an active, loyal Republican, a worker for party success, but never seeking or accepting office for himself. In religious faith he is a Methodist, both he and his family being active workers in both church and Sunday school.

Dr. Woodward married, June 7, 1899, Ida M., daughter of Peter and Barbara Pratt, of Lima, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Children: Clarence, Ida M., Phineas, Iradell, Edna, Clifford. The family home is at No. 20 West Washington street, Media, where Dr. Woodward also has his office.



F. G. Woodward

NELSON The only son of his parents and of the first American born generation of his family, Mr. William H. Nelson has so entirely absorbed the spirit of energetic progress, that characterize this country, that he has outstripped competitors and is at the head of the largest private grocery business in Chester.

His father, Joseph Nelson, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1816, died in Chester in 1899. He was brought to the United States in 1822 by four elder brothers—William, James, John and another, all settling in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Joseph Nelson became a provision merchant, but later in life purchased a farm in Lancaster county, which he successfully cultivated until 1891, when he retired, and lived in Chester until his death. He was an active Democrat and a devoted member of the Belle View Presbyterian Church at Gap, Pennsylvania. He was an excellent business man and held in high esteem for his upright, manly life. He married Margaret Lytle, born in Lancaster county, in 1815, died in Chester in 1891, a descendant of a family of French Huguenots. Children: Martha, died at Gap, Pennsylvania, 1883, married Newton Trout, also deceased, leaving a son, Nelson, now a clerk with the Pennsylvania Steel Casting Company of Chester; Anna, married Harry Kurtz, of Salisbury township, now a retired farmer living in Gap; Elizabeth, died in infancy; Sarah, now residing with her sister, Anna, unmarried; Josephine, married J. Milton Slack, a grocer, deceased without issue, she resides in Gap; William H., see forward.

William H. Nelson, only son and youngest child of Joseph Nelson, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1852. He attended the public schools of his district and Parksburg Academy, finishing his studies at Millersville State Normal School in 1872. He taught school for two years in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, but a business life so strongly appealed that he gave up teaching and in 1875 he moved to Chester, becoming clerk in the grocery store owned by his brother-in-law, J. Milton Slack. He remained with Mr. Slack two years, then in 1877 formed a partnership with Simeon Lantz, and for two years they operated as Lantz & Nelson. In 1879 he opened a store of his own at Third and Pennell streets, Chester, but later was manager for Mrs. J. C. Slack at her store, Second and Fulton streets, continuing until 1890. He then opened the store at No. 427 West Third street, where he now conducts one of the largest and most prosperous grocery stores in the city. He has thoroughly mastered the problems involved in catering to the public appetite, and by the excellence of his goods and his square dealing methods, has established a bond of confidence that assures him continued prosperity. He is president of the Chester Grocers' Association, organized in 1887 as the Business Men's Association, but in 1902, the name was changed to the Grocers' Association, and Mr. Nelson elected president. The object of the association is co-operative buying, they having a large store house at No. 126 West Third street. Mr. Nelson has devoted a great deal of time to this association and as president has put forth his wisest effort to have it prove a benefit to its members. In this he has succeeded so well that he has been kept continuously in office. His interest in co-operation carries him beyond local limits, and he is perhaps the best known retail grocer in the state. He is treasurer of the Retailers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania; treasurer of the Retail Merchants' Association of Pennsylvania, and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Merchants' Trade Paper, published at Erie, Pennsylvania. He is held in highest esteem by his brother merchants of these associations as well as by the merchants of Chester, and his fellow townsmen. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and for sixteen years has been an elder of the First Church of Chester. He is a member of the Penn Club of Chester and is a

Democrat in politics, actively interested in all that concerns the public good. Mr. Nelson married April 15, 1880, in Cape May, New Jersey, Sarah B. Marcy, daughter of Dr. V. M. D. Marcy, an eminent physician of Cape May county, and his wife, Mary Bennett, both deceased. Children: Joseph, born May 20, 1881, graduate of Pennsylvania State College, now an electrical engineer with J. G. White & Company, New York City; Mary J., born May 12, 1883, graduate of Chester High School, residing at home; William H. (2), born February 17, 1890, graduate of Pennsylvania State College, now a civil engineer with J. G. White & Company, New York; Margaret A., born July 18, 1892, graduate of Chester High School, residing with her parents. The family home is in Chester at No. 222 West Second street.

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A man's reputation is the property of the world. The laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being submits to the controlling influence of others or, as a master spirit, wields a power, either for good or evil, on the masses of mankind. There can be no impropriety in justly scanning the acts of any man as they affect his public and business relations. If he is honest and eminent in his chosen field of labor, investigation will brighten his fame and point the path that many others may follow with like success. From among the ranks of quiet, persevering citizens, there is no one more deserving of mention in a work of this kind than William John Fitzgerald, of Ardmore, Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

His great-grandfather, Charles Fitzgerald, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, and went to Ireland to purchase horses for the English army. He took with him his son, John Fitzgerald, and they traversed nine counties of Ireland in order to make their purchases in the most satisfactory and profitable manner.

John Fitzgerald was very much pleased with conditions in Ireland and with the country in general and decided to make his home there. He settled in the parish of Pratla, County Clare, Ireland, and, coming to America in 1840, died in this country and is buried in the graveyard of St. Mary's Church, in Philadelphia. He married Margaret Scanlon, born in Belfast, Ireland, and had children: John, see forward; Charles and Michael, deceased, went to California during the "gold fever" of 1849; Catherine, married John Scanlon; Mary, married John Quigley; Alice, married Charles C. Barry; Elizabeth, died unmarried.

John Fitzgerald was born in Chicago, Illinois, January 2, 1814, died in 1898. For a time he was connected with Gilliman & Company, liquor dealers, then formed an association with the Hamilton Dray Company which later became the Adams Express Company of Philadelphia. He also had charge of all the stevedoring on the Delaware piers and docks for many years. At the time of the civil war he was appointed first assistant inspector in the United States Tobacco warehouse. Soon after the close of the civil war he lost the greater part of his large fortune in unfortunate investments in the oil fields. He was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party when he joined its ranks. In religious belief he was a Roman Catholic. He married (first)

— Brady, by whom he had children: Michael, died at the age of forty-six years; Patrick, died at the age of twenty-four. He married (second) Mary B. Lee, born in Salisbury, Maryland, 1825, died in 1903. She was the daughter of Charles B. and Catherine (Robeson) Lee, the latter born in Virginia. Charles B. Lee was a native of England, and came to this country prior to his marriage. He lived at Salisbury, Maryland, where he was a farmer and planter, and he served bravely during the Indian wars. The children of Charles

B. and Catherine (Robeson) Lee were: Charles, deceased, lived in Chicago; Patrick, deceased, lived in Philadelphia; Mary B., who married Mr. Fitzgerald; Ann, married — Flood; Catherine, married John Hearon; Mary, married — Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald had children: William John, the particular subject of this sketch; Margaret, now Sister Mary Rose of the Kearney Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts; Mary, married William Barry, and lives at No. 1414 Harrison street, Franklin, Pennsylvania; Catherine, died at the age of twenty-one years; Elizabeth, lived to attain the age of nineteen years.

William John Fitzgerald was born at Byberry, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1864. He attended school at his native town, then the private school at Andalusia, and subsequently the Academy School at Holmesburg, Philadelphia. He was about to enter Villanova College, when the financial reverses of his father rendered this proceeding impossible, and Mr. Fitzgerald was obliged to abandon his studies. At this time he was eighteen years of age and he at once went to the home farm and assisted actively in its cultivation for a time. His subsequent business connections were as follows: In the nursery business of Ball Brothers at Holmesburg; gardener for Dr. Caleb Horner at Bryn Mawr, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; gardener for R. B. Allison for four years; for a short time manager for H. H. Harrison at Glenside, having full charge of the estate; gardener for Colonel A. McClure, at Wallingford; again with Dr. Horner at Bryn Mayr; and since the past five years he has been a salesman for a varnish company. His home is at No. 303 Cricket avenue, Ardmore. He takes an active part in local political affairs, affiliating with the Republican party. His religious connection is with St. Dennis Catholic Church, at Oakmont, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Temperance A. B. Society, and has never taken alcoholic stimulants. He is a charter member of the J. C. B. U. of Villanova, a Catholic society.

Mr. Fitzgerald married, January 15, 1884, Mary Josephine, born in Dover, Delaware, a daughter of John and Bridget McCaffrey, the former a farmer in his younger years, later superintendent of a section on the Western Maryland railroad, on which he was injured and died. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald had children: John, married Mamie Donnelly, and resides in Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; Mary, A. McClure, Helen, Marjorie.

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Among the many institutions that have been planned and BREWSTER are operated for the benefit of "God's unfortunates" is the school in Lansdowne, known as "The Brookwood School," established by Miss Rachel Wood Brewster, for the care and development of backward children. Fitted both by nature, education and experience for her peculiar field of usefulness, Miss Brewster, with the aid of three resident and one visiting teacher, employs all modern thought in the development of backward minds, and accomplishes results little short of marvelous. Owing to the peculiar character of her school, but a small number of children can be accommodated and all vacancies are promptly filled by those parents with ample means to give their child the great advantage of instruction in "Brookwood."

Miss Brewster is the daughter of Robert C. Brewster, born at Woodbridge, New Jersey, in 1835, who for many years was treasurer of the Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway of Philadelphia, now one of the lines owned by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. He married Elizabeth Perrine, born in New Jersey, in 1838, died in 1908. Mr. Brewster now resides in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Miss Brewster has six sisters: Charlotte, married C. B. Jordan, a civil engineer of Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsyl-

vania; Sarah, married H. P. Lincoln, superintendent of the Williamsport division of the Northern Central railroad and resides in Williamsport, she is president of the Williamsport Young Women's Christian Association and an active member of the Patriotic Order Daughters of the American Revolution; Anna, deceased; Roberta, principal of the Kindergarten School in Lansdowne; Jessie, married William C. Schuster, a contractor and builder of Lansdowne; Edith, married F. Evans, a practicing lawyer of Lansdowne.

The Brewster genealogy of this family traces far into the past and in America to Elder William Brewster, of the earliest Massachusetts settlement.

Rachel Wood Brewster, fourth daughter of Robert C. and Elizabeth (Perrine) Brewster, was born in Vineland, New Jersey, but from the age of three years until age of twenty lived in Rahway, New Jersey, which was the home of her parents during that time. She received a thoroughly practical education and after eight years connection as a teacher with the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, in Delaware county, and believing the development of such children to be a work worthy of her highest effort, established "The Brookwood School" on Shadeland avenue, Lansdowne, where she still continues her labor of sacrifice and duty. She has adopted the methods of Montessori, the talented Italian woman of the present day, and employs only the best proven methods of other noted educators, endorsed by her own experience, theory and practice. The school, though comparatively small, is surrounded by seven acres of fertile land that supply the needed vegetable food and furnish an outlet for the surplus energy of the pupils and the required out-door exercise. The heated summer months are usually spent by the school at some quiet spot at the seashore, where suitable quarters are secured. While some children have been with Miss Brewster for the past ten years and always will be, many have left "Brookwood" greatly forwarded and able to take their place in the world.

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In 1890 from far away Russia came Jacob Berman, son of  
BERMAN Maurice Berman, who was born and died in Russia, an educated Hebrew of talent and ability.

Jacob Berman was born in Russia (Kave) in August, 1858. He came to the United States in 1890, settling in Philadelphia where for the past twelve years he has been successfully engaged in the real estate business. He is a noted Hebrew scholar, fully and legally authorized to preside as Rabbi. He is an Independent in politics and a true follower of the Jewish faith. He married Sarah Raboy, born in Russia, where she was finely educated, daughter of Moses Raboy, who, prior to his decease, was recognized by the Russian government as a leader of his people and bestowed upon him official honors. His wife, Zeporah, is also deceased. Children: Albert, a wholesale clothier of Philadelphia, married Gertrude Silver and has children Paritz and Nina; Esther, graduate of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, married Solomon Rivales, a highly educated scientist, won an important scholarship at the University of Pennsylvania, also a gold medal for excellence, is one of the foremost chemists of this country and is a registered manager of pharmacy in nineteen states; Frank, of whom further; Rose, resides in Philadelphia; Louis J., a traveling salesman of New York City; Maurice, graduate of National Farms School; Maine, a student in Chester high school.

Frank, son of Jacob and Sarah (Raboy) Berman, was born in Kave, Russia, March 4, 1883. At nine years of age he came to the United States to join his father who had preceded his family by two years. His education began in Russia, was in both the Hebrew and Russian languages and in Philadel-

phia was continued in English. He began business life as a clerk in a dry goods store in Philadelphia, continuing until 1899. He then for two years was traveling salesman for the Gilt Edge Company of Philadelphia, then for two years under the firm name of J. Berman & Sons, engaged in the manufacture of clothing in Philadelphia. In 1903 he withdrew and for the next six years was salesman and collector in Chester. In 1909 he established a store at the corner of Third street and Edgmont, moving the following April to No. 37 West Third street, Chester, where he has a large store devoted to ladies and men's automobile accessories, also house furniture, being a large and successful dealer in these lines. In politics, Mr. Berman is an independent Republican and in religion an orthodox follower of the faith of his fathers. He is a member of the Masonic Order, holding the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Philadelphia Consistory; member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Chester; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Philadelphia, and Chester Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose and to the British Sholom of Chester.

He married November 20, 1910, in Philadelphia, Zaida Askins, of that city; child, Johanna Goldy, born November 7, 1911.

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The prosperity of a community or a nation depends not so much upon the achievements of the few who attain exalted positions, as upon those who carry on the everyday operations of life, and carry them on in a methodical and successful manner. This has been done in an especially excellent manner by the various members of the Sharkey family of which this review treats. They came to this country originally from Ireland, and brought with them the best traits of the natives of that land of industry and thrift.

(1) Daniel Sharkey was born in county Donegal, Ireland, 1833, and died in America, April 9, 1885. His sisters and brothers, all of whom came to America and lived in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, were: Frederick; James; Harry; Edward; Bernard, now an attorney in Philadelphia; William, a book-keeper; and Nancy. Daniel Sharkey came to America as a young man, and his first occupation in this country was to work in the provision business of Robert Smith, in Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Energetic and industrious he amassed a considerable fortune, and purchased a farm of sixty-eight acres in Upper Darby township, which is now known as Drexel Heights, and spent the remainder of his life on this farm. He was an active member of St. Charles Catholic Church. He also owned and operated a spinning mill at Clifton, Pennsylvania. Small in stature, but of a sturdy, wiry build, it is a remarkable fact that all of his sons were more than six feet in height. He married Mary Ellen Hannigan, born in Kellyville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 1840, died December 4, 1898. She was a daughter of Philip and Ellen Hannigan, both natives of Ireland, who came to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, about 1840, and located in Kellyville, where he died about 1853. In addition to Mrs. Sharkey they had children, all now deceased: John, William, Nancy, Susan. Mr. and Mrs. Sharkey had children: Anna, Maggie, Ella, Anna, and another daughter, all died at a very early age; Frederick, deceased; Daniel, lives in Altoona, Pennsylvania; John, died at the age of eight years; Samuel, is a carpenter and lives in East Lansdowne; Frank, lives in Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania; Milner, holds a position in the post office in Philadelphia; Benjamin, deceased; Clement J., see forward; Clara, married William Gallagher and lives in Chester, Pennsylvania; Emma, married William Koeh-

ler, manager of Kent's Manufacturing Company, at Clifton, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

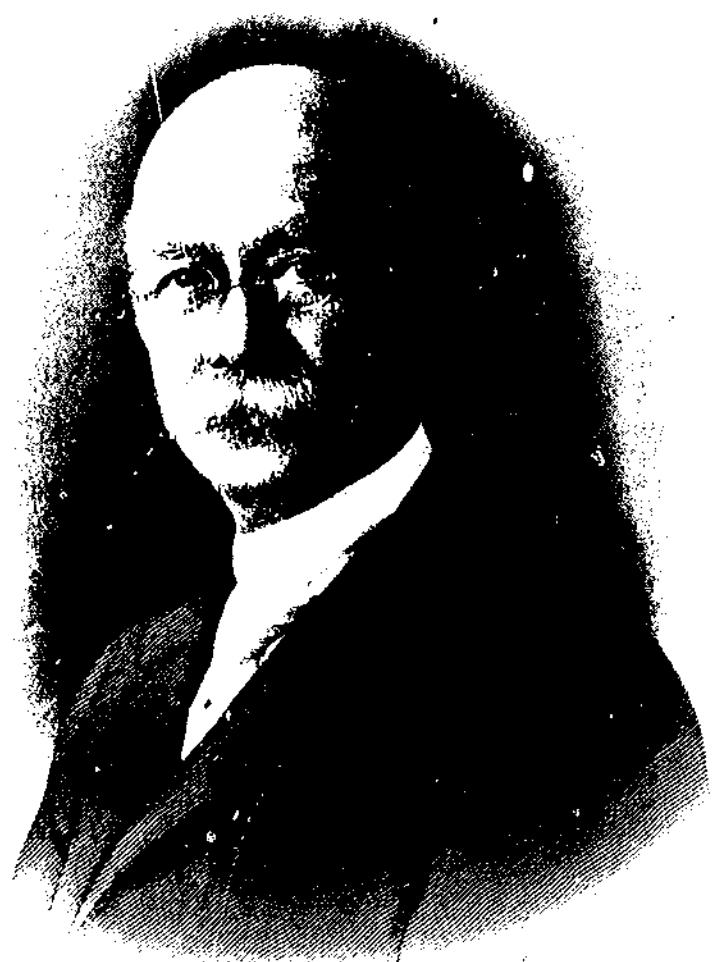
(II) Clement J., eighth son and thirteenth child of Daniel and Mary Ellen (Hannigan) Sharkey, was born in Garrettford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1873. He attended the public schools near his home, and there acquired an excellent practical education. At the age of sixteen years he devoted his entire time to assisting his father in the cultivation of the home farm, and followed this occupation until he was twenty years of age. He then found employment in the spinning mill of his father at Clifton, Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1901, when he purchased the Fernwood Hotel in Fernwood, which he has conducted very successfully since that time. The service is of the best, and the cuisine is excellent. Mr. Sharkey entertains independent opinions in political matters, refusing to be held by partisan ties. His religious affiliation is with the Catholic church, to which he is a generous donor.

Mr. Sharkey married, October 7, 1902, Mary McCahill, and they are the parents of : William and Florence.

It would be difficult to discover any of the old American families WHITE whose history to the present time has been so indissolubly connected with that of the Society of Friends, that having been the family faith since its founding in the province of New Jersey, most of the name still continuing to worship according to its simple tenets. The line of George Foster White traces from John White, of England, to Christopher, the emigrant, from Cumrew, Cumberland county, England, born in 1642, died in New Jersey, in 12th month, 1693, who married, 11th month 16, 1668, Hester Biddle, who died in 6th month, 1698. Christopher White arrived at Salem, New Jersey, in the ship "Kent," Gregory Marlow, master, 6th month 23, 1677, with his wife, his daughter, Elizabeth, his son, Josiah, a maid and a man servant. Through Christopher the ancestral line continues to Josiah White, born 7th month 3, 1675, died in 1713, married, in 1698, Hannah Powell. His son Josiah (2), born 6th month 21, 1705, died 5th month 12, 1780, married, 10th month 1, 1734, Rebecca Foster, born 10th month 1, 1708, died 12th month 6, 1771. John, son of Josiah (2) White, was born 7th month 9, 1747, died 8th month 21, 1785, married 6th month 7, 1775, Rebecca Haines, born 7th month 27, 1744, died 3rd month 22, 1826, was the father of Joseph White. Another of his sons, Josiah, was one of the promoters and organizers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, a vignette portrait of him appearing upon the stock certificates of that corporation at the present time. Joseph White was born 12th month 28, 1785, died 5th month 25, 1827, married 12th month 17, 1807, Rebecca Smith, born 3rd month 29, 1757, died 1st month 3, 1865.

Joseph White, in partnership with Elisha Hunt, in 1812 built the "Enterprise," a steamboat of primitive pattern, the first boat to navigate the Mississippi river against the current under its own power.

Rebecca Smith was a member of an old English family, descending from William Smith, of England, born in 1570; Richard, baptized 5th month 18, 1595, Richard (2), baptized 8th month 15, 1626, died in 1688, married Ann Yeates; Samuel, born 3rd month 1, 1672, died 4th month 18, 1718, married Elizabeth Lovett; Richard, born 7th month 5, 1699, died 11th month 9, 1751, married 8th month 20, 1719, Abigail Raper, born 1st month 6, 1699; William Lovett, born 9th month 19, 1726, died 12th month 14, 1794, married 9th month 15, 1749, Mary Doughty, born 1st month 27, 1731, died 5th month 15, 1798; Daniel Doughty, born 7th month 29, 1751, died 7th month 27, 1827, married



*George Foster White*

9th month 9, 1772, Elizabeth Scholey, born 1st month 24, 1752, died 8th month 25, 1801, the last two the parents of Rebecca Smith, wife of Joseph White.

Barclay, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Smith) White, was born April 4, 1821, died November 23, 1906. He was descended in the seventh generation from the Quaker, Samuel Jennings, who was appointed by the Crown the first Governor of the Province of West Jersey. He also in the eighth generation was a descendant of John Jasper, a merchant of Rotterdam, grandfather of William Penn. He was, like his forbears, a member of the Society of Friends, and for many years was an elder of that church. He married Rebecca Merritt Lamb, born March 22, 1824, died February 20, 1850, daughter of Restore S. and Mary (Ridgway) Lamb, of Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey. Rebecca Merritt Lamb was a descendant of Ann Mauleverer, an elder of the Chesterfield Friends Meeting, New Jersey, who was descended through twelve distinct strains from Edward I., of England. (See the Mauleverer Chart Historical Society of Penna.). The descent is as follows: John Abbott married 3rd month 26, 1696, Annie Mauleverer. Their daughter, Jane, born 3rd month 9, 1701, died 1st month 3, 1780, married, 12th month 16, 1726, Joseph Burr, born 11th month 5, 1693, died 4th month 13, 1767. Their daughter, Mary, born 6th month 11, 1729, died 1st month 17, 1802, married 11th month 20, 1747, Solomon Ridgway, born 8th month 18, 1723, died in 1788. Their son, Benjamin E. Ridgway, born 6th month 20, 1770, died 4th month 14, 1856; married 8th month 17, 1794, Prudence Borton, born 12th month 25, 1762, died 3d month 25, 1854. The daughter of this marriage, Mary, born 6th month 12, 1795, died 3rd month 25, 1837, married Restore S. Lamb, born 12th month 27, 1788, died 8 month 16, 1867, one of their daughters being Rebecca Merritt, of previous mention, who married Barclay White. Children of Barclay and Rebecca Merritt (Lamb) White: 1. Howard, born April 12, 1844. 2. Joseph Josiah, born January 22, 1846. 3. George Foster, of whom further. 4. Barclay Jr., born February 20, 1850.

George Foster, third of the four sons of Barclay and Rebecca Merritt (Lamb) White, was born on his father's farm, "Urie," about one mile from Mount Holly, Burlington county, New Jersey, November 13, 1847. His scholastic training was obtained in various primary schools of that locality, finishing his studies when fifteen and a half years of age at the Mount Holly Institute, conducted by Rev. Samuel Aaron and his son, Charles. This was his last instruction in graded schools, although after he had begun his business career in Philadelphia he completed a course in business subjects at Crittenden's Commercial College. In 1863, aged sixteen years, he entered the employ of Lippincott & Parry, cloth merchants, situated on the southwest corner of Second and Market streets, in the capacity of clerk, in the early part of the next decade becoming interested in the lumber business in that city. On January 1, 1881, he became associated with his brother, Joseph J. White, in the retail sale of machinery, and ten years later, still in the same connection, organizing the Pennsylvania Machine Company. This concern's place of business was at No. 31 North Seventh street, Philadelphia, and until 1900 Mr. White held the positions of secretary and treasurer in its organization. During this time he contracted relations with various financial institutions, and in 1900 he withdrew from the mercantile business to give those interests the time and attention that their importance deserved, leaving behind him an honorable, successful record in the world that had been the scene of his youthful endeavors and his mature accomplishments, the many friends that he had formed in that business regretting his departure for other fields. At the present time (January 1) 1914, he is actively connected with the following companies, societies, and associations, the breadth of human life and action they cover giving an indication

of the diverse natures of his pursuits: the Lansdowne and Darby Saving Fund and Trust Company, of which he has been president, treasurer, and trust officer since its incorporation in 1902; the Lansdowne Building and Loan Association, of which he has been secretary since its organization in 1889; director, since 1889, of the First National Bank of Darby; treasurer of the Darby Library Company, Darby, Pennsylvania, established in 1743; treasurer of the Associated Charities of Eastern Delaware county; treasurer of the Lansdowne Playground Association; treasurer of the Lansdowne Troop, Boy Scouts of America; treasurer of Darby Creek Foot-bridge Association; and is a member of the executive committees of the Darby Home Protection Society, the People's Rights Association of Delaware county, Lansdowne Natural History Club, and the Lansdowne Boy Scouts of America; vice-president of the Lansdowne Men's Suffrage League; and is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the National Geographic Society, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. That Mr. White is able not only to render valuable service to all of the above organizations but also to derive considerable pleasure therefrom is an eloquent testimonial to his wide range of human sympathy, which enables him to rise from a committee conferring upon the dispensation of charities in the district, hasten to a meeting of a troop of Boy Scouts and there receive the Scout's salute as an honored and privileged guest. He is closely in touch with all that pertains to the advancement and betterment of Lansdowne and Delaware county, ably assisting and encouraging each new project for the community's welfare.

Mr. White married Mary Jeanes Walter, born at No. 1233 Market street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1853, daughter of William Penn and Sarah (Rhoads) Walter. Sarah Rhoads was a daughter of Joseph and Naomi (Thomas) Rhoads. The hardware business of William Penn Walter, established in 1831, is still conducted by his sons, trading under the name William P. Walter's Sons. Children of George Foster and Mary Jeanes (Walter) White: 1. Rebecca Lamb, born January 21, 1878; married Arthur Shrigley, an architect, son of John M. Shrigley, president of the Williamson Trade School; children: Margaret, born November 7, 1904, and Edward White, born February 20, 1908. 2. Walter Rhoads White, born January 7, 1887; a graduate of William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania, and the University of Pennsylvania Law School; now a practicing lawyer, with offices at No. 1011 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

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STATZELL      Probably no class of manufacturers in the United States can show so striking an advance, in both output and quality, as can the linen shirt, collar and cuff makers of the United States. This great industry is one with which George W. Statzell has been intimately and prominently connected all his active business life as salesman and high official, of one of the largest firms of Troy, New York, that city of manufacturing fame.

The Statzells spring from an ancestry long seated in the Empire of Germany, from whence came Peter M. Statzell, the founder of this branch in the United States in 1800. He settled in Philadelphia, married and reared a family. His son, Peter M. Statzell, married Anna, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bartholomew and resided in Philadelphia, where their children were born. Peter M. Statzell died in Philadelphia, February 19, 1882, his wife surviving him. Two only of their eight children are now living: George W., of whom further, and Cecelia, who married Isaac T. Wolff.

Henry Clay Statzell, an elder brother of George W., was born in Philadelphia, August 12, 1852. He attended the public schools, but at the age of twelve years became a worker in a mercantile establishment in Philadelphia. About 1878 he became manager of the Philadelphia branch of Coon & Company, shirt, collar and cuff manufacturers of Troy, New York, and in 1881 became a member of the firm. In 1891 changes and consolidations resulted in the firm Coon & Company forming with Cluett Brothers & Company the new firm, Cluett, Coon & Company, with which firm Henry C. Statzell was associated. In 1896 he retired from active business, established his residence in Lansdowne and was ever afterward identified with the development and prosperity of that borough until his death, September 8, 1902. Among his interests was the Lansdowne Electric Light Company, of which he was one of the organizers and president until his death. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian.

George W. Statzell, son of Peter M. and Anna (Bartholomew) Statzell, was born in Philadelphia, February 14, 1858. He attended the public school, but at an early age became a worker, beginning his business life as office boy in a mercantile establishment in Philadelphia. He decided later to learn a trade, and for three and a half years served an apprenticeship with a Philadelphia stair builder, becoming an expert worker and thoroughly familiar with all the detail of stair building as then practiced. He did not, however, put the knowledge gained into practical use for any great length of time, deciding instead to engage in mercantile life. The rapid improvement in laundry machinery had driven the once popular paper collar and cuff from the market, and that business was being captured by the linen shirt, collar and cuff makers of Troy, New York, a city then, as now, the principal seat of this particular branch of linen manufacturing. In 1880 he became associated with the Troy house of Coon & Company, then a leader in the collar and cuff business. He was one of their Philadelphia representatives, his brother, Henry C. Statzell, being manager of the Philadelphia branch. Mr. Statzell continued with this house during its changes in firm personnel, won a high position in the regard of his business associates and in the final firm organization as Cluett, Peabody & Company, was chosen vice-president and manager of their selling forces, and retired at the age of fifty. No other name than "self-made," hackneyed though it be, can describe Mr. Statzell, who from a poor boy rose to the position he occupied, not by any lucky turn of fortune's wheel, but by his own efforts, step by step. A resident of Philadelphia until 1894, Mr. Statzell in that year moved to Lansdowne which has ever since been his home. He has done much to improve that borough, having erected many of the most modern and attractive residences there found. He has taken a deep interest in local public affairs and aided in many ways the progress of that community, from a small country village to a populous, popular, prosperous borough. He is most generous in his support of all churches and charities, and has spent a great deal of time in foreign travel. He was champion sculler of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania during the eighties; was captain of Pennsylvania Barge Club of Schuylkill Navy for eight years; commodore of Schuylkill Navy and afterwards president of National Association of Amateur Oarsmen; president of the Belmont Cricket Club a cricketer of some note; president of Lansdowne C. Club, now president of the Aronamink Country Club.

Mr. Statzell married, May 1, 1877, Alice, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Miller) Bauer. Children: Harlan Page, born September 22, 1878, married Adele Clayborn and has Alice and Harlan Page (2); Henry Clay (2), born June 23, 1884; George Washington, September 28, 1894.

For many generations the progenitors of Rev. Thomas F. Ryan, RYAN of Chester, have been native of the county of Tipperary, Ireland. His grandfather, Jeremiah Ryan, was a well to do farmer, a devout Catholic and all his life lived near Moss Cross Abbey near Tipperary where he is buried. His three sons, Thomas F., John and Matthew, all came to the United States, both John and Matthew serving in the civil war. John Ryan was captured in battle, confined in Libby prison, there contracted disease that caused his death not long after his release. Matthew served in the United States Navy and after the war settled in California where he was employed in the government mint. His son, Matthew (2), took holy orders and is now a priest of the Roman Catholic Church located in California.

Thomas Francis Ryan, son of Jeremiah Ryan, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and there lived until sixteen years of age. He attended the parish schools and was a classmate of the late Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia. He came to the United States at the age of sixteen years, locating in Providence, Rhode Island, where he learned the trades of machinist and patternmaker—later he came to Philadelphia where for many years he was in the employ of the Sellers Company, and there died in 1888 aged forty-five years. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and in politics an independent Democrat. He married Mary T. O'Donnell, born in Limerick, Ireland, came to the United States when twelve years of age, living until her marriage in Providence, Rhode Island, having there risen to the position of forewoman in Walsh's Department Store. After marriage the young couple settled in Philadelphia, where they resided in the tenth ward and there all their children were born: William H., now chief clerk under the auditor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a position he has held for thirty years, now having a force of three hundred clerks under his direction; Rev. Thomas F., see forward; John P., a retired officer of the United States Navy, now residing at the American Legation in Pekin, China; Mary, resides at No. 5106 Springfield avenue, Philadelphia.

Rev. Thomas F. Ryan, second son of Thomas Francis and Mary T. (O'Donnell) Ryan, was born in Philadelphia, September 20, 1860. After preparatory courses he entered La Salle College, Philadelphia, whence he was graduated class of 1880, entered Mount St. Mary's, Baltimore, Maryland, and was graduated after a classical and scientific course in 1885. He then entered the Theological Seminary connected with Mount St. Mary's, took the full course in Divinity following with a two years course at St. Charles College, Overbrook, Pennsylvania. He was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, September 12, 1890, and was first stationed at St. Patrick's church in Norristown. After a year there, he spent another year at St. Agatha's, Thirty-eighth and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia, then for the next ten years was connected with St. Ann's in Port Richmond, Philadelphia, with the exception of one year spent as chaplain of Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry during the Spanish war. On November 20, 1903, he was appointed pastor in charge of the Parish of St. Rosa Lima at Eddystone, Delaware county, where his labors have been greatly blessed and he still remains. During the nine years he has been in charge of the parish he has been instrumental in having a church erected in Ridley Park costing twenty-five thousand dollars, now fully paid and now a separate parish. The church at Norwood has also been greatly improved. In Eddystone the old church has been torn down, although erected but nineteen years earlier. In its place a beautiful stone church costing forty thousand dollars was completed in 1910. These and other evidences of material prosperity stand as evidences of Father Ryan's earnest, well directed efforts, while spiritually the increase has been very large.

The parish before its division about ten years ago contained an area of forty-two square miles and about three hundred souls that depended on the Catholic church for their spiritual food. Now the parish of Eddystone alone contains three times that number, the new church providing for the accommodation of nine hundred. A faithful minister of God must often await the final judgment for the fruits of his labor, but to Father Ryan has it been given to see much good resulting from his labors. Scholarly, cultured and in social intercourse, the genial, courteous gentleman, he is the forceful, eloquent, earnest orator in the pulpit, while as the pastor he is most firm, yet kindly, ever striving by precept, exhortation and example to encourage all to a higher and better life. The various societies of the church are prosperous and each is doing its utmost to carry forward the special object of its foundation.

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RONEY The descent of the Roney family of Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is English and Scotch. The earliest record of any of its members in this country is of James Roney, a printer of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he died aged about fifty years. He was a Whig in politics. He married Margaret MacPherson, died in Philadelphia, aged sixty-five years; children: Theodore, married Anna Roney; Charles Taylor, of whom further.

(II) Charles Taylor, son of James and Margaret (MacPherson) Roney, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his early life was spent, and where he died. He obtained an education in the public schools and was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. For many years he conducted a pharmacy in Philadelphia and built up a large and profitable business. Both he and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. He was a Democrat in politics. He married Angelina C. White, of Philadelphia, where she resides, aged seventy-three years, daughter of John White, a cabinet maker, who died in Easton, Maryland, aged seventy-four years. Child of Charles Taylor and Angelina C. (White) Roney: Charles Henry, of whom further.

(III) Charles Henry, only son and child of Charles Taylor and Angelina C. (White) Roney, was born in Camden, New Jersey, June 9, 1861. He was brought to Philadelphia when only two years of age and obtained an education in the public schools. Leaving school he was employed for a time as clerk in a real estate office, then in the same capacity worked for the John Tucker Cigar Company, leaving there to accept his present position with the Pennsylvania railroad, which is that of ticket clerk at Broad street station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is a Republican in politics, and with his wife attends the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Volunteer Relief Association, Pennsylvania Railroad. He married, June 22, 1888, Anna Long, born in Primos, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1869, daughter of Adam and Margaret (Allyine) Long, of Philadelphia. Adam Long was born in Primos, Pennsylvania, a brick burner, now deceased, and his wife was a native of Philadelphia. Children of Adam and Margaret (Allyine) Long: Adam (deceased); Rebecca (deceased); Catherine; Elizabeth; Margaret; Samuel; John (deceased); William (deceased); Sarah; Anna (of previous mention) married Charles Henry Roney; and two who died in infancy. Children of Charles Henry and Anna (Long) Roney: 1. Charles Ernest, born February 20, 1889, employed in the freight department of the Pennsylvania railroad. 2. Violet May, born May 10, 1895. 3. Mildred White, born June 26, 1901.

The family home is on Broadway, Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania.

**COLLOM** Joseph M. Collom, an enterprising and public-spirited citizen of Drexel Hill, in harmony with advanced ideas, intelligent, progressive, whose active career has been above reproach and whose success has been well merited, is a descendant of a Scotch-Irish ancestry, the founder of the family coming to this country at or near the time of the coming of William Penn. They were Friends in their religious belief.

Asher S. Collom, father of Joseph M. Collom, was born near Danboro, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1832, died November 14, 1876. His parents were natives of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and died of the cholera in the year 1846, within a week of each other, and they were the parents of four children: 1. Josephine, married William Gougher; resided in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. 2. Elizabeth, married James Martin; resided in Schuylkill county. 3. William, owner of a slave ship, and the supposition is that he was captured by pirates. 4. Asher S. Collom. Asher S. Collom after completing his studies in the public schools, acted in the capacity of school teacher for some time, later opened an oyster house in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, was the first one to carry express between Doylestown and Philadelphia prior to the establishment of the large express companies, conducted a general store in the country and was the proprietor of a hotel called "The Lamb," located near Doylestown, Pennsylvania. During the civil war he served for ten months in the Pennsylvania Infantry, being attached to the hospital corp. He took an active interest in local politics, affiliating with the Republican party, and was a Friend in religion. He married Mary Catherine Walker, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1842, daughter of George and Julia (Brunner) Walker, residents of Bucks county, he a farmer and a Presbyterian. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Collom: Joseph Moore, of whom further; George Walker, deceased, married Josie ——, and resided in California; William Bertram, a veterinarian in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, married Emma Werner.

Joseph M. Collom was born in the town of Danboro, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1862. He attended the schools adjacent to his home, pursued advanced studies at Doylestown Seminary, and later took a course in a commercial college in Philadelphia. His father established a general store in Danboro, placing Joseph M. in charge of it, while he looked after his other interests, and when Joseph M. attained the age of eighteen years, his father having died three years previously, he disposed of the store. He then took a trip out west, traveling extensively through the western states and Mexico, remaining for eight years, and during this time he introduced telephones into Mexico, the natives being amazed at the wonderful instruments. In 1888 he returned to his native state, locating in Philadelphia, and there engaged in electrical work for Mr. W. S. Griffith, in whose employ he remained for two years. He then accepted a position with the Reading railroad, in the electrical department, and filled the same for a period of six years. He then became connected with Lit Bros., in the electrical department of their extensive store in Philadelphia, and has been so occupied since 1902, giving entire satisfaction in the performance of his duties. He is also interested in the real estate business, his transactions being in the vicinity of his home. He is a Republican in politics, and affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Malta, Ancient Order Knights of the Mystic Chain, Improved Order of Red Men and Patriotic Order Sons of America.

Mr. Collom married, November 5, 1888, Nellie B. Black, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1863, daughter of Jenks B. and Catherine Black, both deceased. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Collom: Percy Wilber, born June 26, 1893; Russell S., born February 2, 1895. The family resides in the house erected by Mr. Collom in 1909, on the corner of Drexel and Bonsall avenues, Drexel Hill.

GARRETT From the days of William Penn, the Garretts have been land owners and prominent Friends of Chester, now Delaware county, including William and Ann (Kirke) Garrett, who came in 1684. Seven generations of Garretts have lived in Delaware county, the line of descent to Arthur S. Garrett being as follows: William and Ann (Kirke) Garrett; Samuel and Jane (Pennell) Garrett; Nathan and Ann (Knowles) Garrett; Thomas and Sarah (Price) Garrett; Edward and Abigail (Sellers) Garrett; George Sellers and Mary W. (Maris) Garrett; Arthur Sellers and Hannah Worrel (Ogden) Garrett.

In each generation the heads of these families have been Friends, and with few exceptions the children have adhered to the family faith. In the line of Arthur S. Garrett, each generation were farmers, although his father had large business interests, principally in banks of the county.

George Sellers Garrett, of the sixth generation in America, father of Arthur S. Garrett, was born in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1838, died January 16, 1889. He was educated in public and private schools, completing his studies at Friends Boarding School, Westtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, intending to enter college, but ill health prevented him from doing so. He then returned home and thereafter was his father's assistant on the homestead, which consisted of one hundred and ninety-three acres, part of the original homestead purchased from William Penn by a Mr. Ferne and sold by him to a member of the Garrett family, the original deed from Penn to Ferne being preserved in the family. After the death of his father, George S. Garrett engaged in mercantile business and became interested in banking institutions, also administering many trusts. He was one of the founders of the Thompson-Houston Electric Company. For five years he was a director of the First National Bank of Darby, being re-elected for a sixth term on the day he was stricken with apoplexy. In 1881 he succeeded Nathan Garrett as secretary of the Upper Darby Building and Loan Association, serving until his death; also was a director of the Media Title and Trust Company. He was for several years supervisor of Upper Darby and an elected auditor of Delaware county, but declined to serve. He was deeply interested in the cause of education, serving for many years as a member of the board of managers of the Elwyn Training School for Feeble Minded Children, and was for a time trustee of Haverford College.

In business he was active and enterprising, keenly sagacious, diligent, adhering closely to upright, honorable principles which ever brought him abundant success. His name was a synonym for integrity, and in his community no man was held in higher respect. In his public life he was ever found on the side of progress and improvement. Many of the enterprises he assisted to develop are now strong and successful. In his private life he was most kind, neighborly and considerate. He gave freely to those less fortunate than himself, but in such a quiet, unostentatious way that few of his deeds of kindness were known save to himself and the beneficiary. But his chief interest was in his home, and in the midst of his family his noble qualities shone brightest. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends and ever guided his life by the teachings of that faith.

Mr. Garrett married, October 3, 1866, in Chester Meeting; Mary W. Maris, born at Upland, September 1, 1835, died May 20, 1897, daughter of Jesse J. and Mary (West) Maris, of Chester. Jesse J. Maris, a highly esteemed Friend, was for nineteen years prior to his death president of the Bank of Delaware County. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett: Mary M., born January 24, 1870; Edward J., April 24, 1872, died April, 1896; Arthur Sellers, of whom further; George Spencer, November 2, 1880, died October 28, 1907.

Arthur Sellers Garrett, son of George Sellers and Mary W. (Maris) Garrett, was born in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1873. He attended the Friends Boarding School at Westtown, and then entered Cornell University, from which he graduated in the class of 1897 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. In 1902 he founded, in conjunction with his brother, George Spence Garrett, the American Water Softener Company, a prosperous concern, engaged in the manufacture and installation of mechanical and chemical systems for the purification and filtration of water, and of this company Arthur S. Garrett was chosen president in 1908. They have installed two filter plants on the Isthmus of Panama for the United States government, besides water purification plants for numerous railroads, manufactories and municipalities, as well as for the U. S. government. The offices of the company are at No. 1011 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Mr. Garrett is a director in the Lansdowne Trust Company, the Lansdowne Building and Loan Association, and trustee of Elwyn Training School for the Feeble Minded. He is a member of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, and Cornell Club.

Mr. Garrett married, in 1906, Hannah Worrell Ogden, born at the Ogden homestead at Swarthmore, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1873, daughter of Charles T. and Anna M. Ogden. Children: George Sellers, born July 25, 1907; Margaret Ogden, July 15, 1911; Charles Spence, December 19, 1912. Mr. Garrett resides in the old family homestead in Upper Darby, now known as Drexel Hill.

**WILDE** Joseph Wilde, a substantial and esteemed citizen of Drexel Hill, where he has resided for over three decades, now retired from active pursuits, was born in Frankfort, now a part of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1838, son of Samuel and Sarah (Shoulder) Wilde.

Samuel Wilde, father of Joseph Wilde, was born in Middleton, England, 1795, died in Springfield township, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1874. His parents were natives of England. Their children, upon attaining suitable age, emigrated to the United States, among whom were four sons: Samuel, who conducts a cotton mill at Frankfort, Pennsylvania; James and John, who were partners in a cotton mill on Darby creek, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; Samuel, aforementioned, who was reared and educated in England, learned the trade of cotton spinner, which he followed for some years in his native land, in 1836 emigrated to this country, settling in Philadelphia, and at first operated a cotton spinning mill at Frankfort, and later purchased a mill at Hayville on Darby creek, Springfield township, which he conducted for half a century, producing woolen knitting yarn. He resided in Springfield township above the mill. He married, in England, Sarah Shoultor, born near Middleton, England, 1798, died in Springfield township, 1872, her parents being natives of England, where they lived and died, her father being a saddler by trade. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilde: 1. Ann, married William Murphy; at the present time (1914) she is residing near her brother, Joseph, having attained the venerable age of eighty-five years. 2. John, deceased; worked in his father's mill. 3. James, deceased; was a machinist in his father's mill. 4. Joseph, of whom further. 5. William, died in early life.

Joseph Wilde obtained a practical education in the public schools in the neighborhood of his home, and early in life began working in his father's mill, continuing until the death of his father. In 1874, in partnership with his brother, James, he took over the business formerly conducted by their father,

and under the name of E. Hay & Company conducted the mill for thirty years, producing all kinds of woolen yarn. In 1906 they disposed of the business, having accumulated sufficient capital during their many years of business life to retire and enjoy the fruit of their toil. The success which crowned their efforts was the result of skill and ability displayed in the management of their enterprise, which was conducted along progressive lines and in a straightforward and business-like manner. Mr. Wilde is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is an Independent in politics. He resides in the substantial house on Drexel Hill erected by him in 1880, and is held in high esteem by all with whom he is brought in contact.

Mr. Wilde married, July 3, 1865, Mary Jane Morton, born ... Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1843, died March 2, 1897, daughter of Samuel and Mary Morton, the former named having been a butcher by occupation. Children: 1. Sarah, married Joseph Carpenter; resides in Clifton, Pennsylvania. 2. Mary, unmarried, acts as housekeeper for her father.

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George Sheller, of Primos, is well fitted for the occupation  
**SHELLER** which has received his attention during his active career, that  
of gardener, for he possesses an artistic, but decidedly practical  
mind. Active and upright in every relation to his fellowmen, Mr. Sheller  
has won for himself the confidence and good will of all with whom he has  
been brought in contact, and has long been considered one of the worthy citi-  
zens of his adopted town.

George Sheller was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 19,  
1855, son of Peter and Catherine (Hoffner) Sheller, both natives of Philadel-  
phia, and the parents of seven children, five of whom lived until recently, two  
living at the present time (1913). Peter Sheller resided in his native city all  
his life, followed the occupation of gardener, from which he derived a good  
livelihood, and by his integrity of character and straightforward business meth-  
ods, won and retained the confidence of all with whom he associated, in busi-  
ness or social life. He was a son of George Sheller, who had the misfortune  
of being deprived of his sight, but this did not deter him from making his own  
way in the world, as he was actively engaged in basket making, having a willow  
garden for that purpose. He was married twice, the christian names of his  
wives being Susan and Elizabeth. George Hoffner, father of Catherine (Hoff-  
ner) Sheller, was a native of Philadelphia, and there for many years was suc-  
cessfully engaged in gardening, which proved a most lucrative enterprise.

George Sheller attended the public schools of Philadelphia, thus acquiring  
a solid foundation for an active and useful life. When old enough he assisted  
his father in his labor, and possessing a natural inclination for that line of  
work he adopted it for his active career, establishing a business of his own in  
Philadelphia, about the year 1881, continuing the same until 1912, a period  
of about three decades, and on February 28, 1912, removed to Darby township,  
where he purchased eight acres of land, upon which was a substantial house,  
barn and outbuildings, and since then he has here pursued his chosen occupa-  
tion, to which he has added the raising of all kinds of vegetables, his products  
being noted for their excellence. The entire appearance of his property indi-  
cates that he has a thorough knowledge of his business, and that he not only  
looks after the practical side, but also strive to make his place attractive in  
every respect. He is interested in all that pertains to the improvement of the  
community in which he resides, and is willing to contribute his full share in

the work. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and his political allegiance is given to the candidates of the reform party.

Mr. Sheller married, January 28, 1889, Hettie Rile. Children: Harry, deceased; Catherine, Sarah, Mary, George, Elsie. Mr. Sheller is in all respects a good citizen, and he has also performed well his duty as son, husband and father.

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**LYONS** Edward John Lyons, proprietor of a fine hardware business in Ardmore, Pennsylvania, is carrying on a successful and extensive business which is the legitimate result of his own well directed and persevering efforts. Even in a republic like ours, where there is no favored road to fame and wealth, where all may aspire to the highest point that ambition may set without natural hindrances, individual failures are more numerous than individual successes; and it requires excellent business qualities, the closest application and untiring energy, to conquer the circumstances which force a man to make his own way upward.

Thomas Lyons, father of the above mentioned, was born in Ireland, and came to America in his early youth. He settled in Philadelphia, where in the course of time he became a well known contractor and excavator. He has been engaged in this line of business for many years and has met with well deserved success. During the past forty-five years he has been a resident of Haverford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he and his wife are members of the Catholic church. He married in Philadelphia, Catharine Lynn, also a native of Ireland, and they have had four sons: James, who is a plumber, resides in Oakmont; Thomas, also a plumber, lives in Ardmore; Edward John, whose name heads this sketch; Nicholas, a bicycle dealer, lives in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Edward John Lyons was born in Haverford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1878. His education was furnished by the public schools of Bryn Mawr and the parochial schools, and at a suitable age he was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade. This knowledge was acquired under the auspices of his brother, James, and Mr. Lyons followed this occupation for a number of years. In 1909 he established himself in the hardware business, opening a store on Lancaster avenue, Ardmore, and has built up a trade which is second to none of its size and class in the county. He carries a stock which averages twelve thousand dollars, and his business dealing is noted for its integrity and reliability. He is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are members of St. Dennis church, on Eagle Road, and generous contributors to the support of this institution.

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Mr. Lyons married, in 1904, Mary, born in Philadelphia, a daughter of \_\_\_\_\_ and Catherine C. Wahl. They have no children. The life of Mr. Lyons is one of fidelity to duty and of sterling worth, and he has a host of warm friends throughout the community.

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**MAGUIRE** Thomas Maguire, born in county Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1828, came to the United States in 1848, and died in Chester, Pennsylvania, in July, 1912. He settled first in Lenni, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, worked for several years as railroad section hand, finally became private gardener for John B. Roach, of Chester. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church. He married, in Delaware county, Bridget McEntee, who came from Ireland in her sixteenth year and died in Lenni in 1910, daughter of Peter McEntee, born in Ireland,

died in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Children: John C., of whom further; Thomas, a textile weaver of Lenni, Pennsylvania, unmarried; James, a designer of Philadelphia, unmarried; William, a stone cutter, married; Edward, a machinist of Chester, unmarried; Rose, deceased; Anna, married W. Costello, deceased, a spinning room foreman in Philadelphia, where his widow resides; Mary, married Lawrence Connor, a machinist, and resides in Lenni, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, resides in Lenni, unmarried.

(II) John C., son of Thomas Maguire, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1858, died in Chester, May 23, 1904. He was a grocer at Second and Kerlin streets, Chester, many years, but after the financial panic of 1900 was employed by the Chester Traction company. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and a man of excellent character, highly respected by all. He married Mary J. Costello, born in Delaware county, 1862, died in Chester, July 1, 1907, daughter of William Costello, of Aston Mills. Children: W. P., of whom further; Rose, married Martin J. Connolly, of Chester, a molder by trade, now engaged in the insurance business; Margaret, resides in Philadelphia, unmarried; Mary, resides in Philadelphia, unmarried; Marcella, resides in Philadelphia, unmarried; Anna, resides in Philadelphia, unmarried; Thomas, resides in Philadelphia, unmarried.

(III) W. P., eldest son of John C and Mary J. (Costello) Maguire, was born at Aston Mills, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1883. He attended first the parochial, then the public schools of Chester, but was obliged to leave school at fourteen years of age, becoming messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, continuing as such two years. In 1899 he learned telegraphy, but on account of his youth could not obtain an operator's position.

He worked as clerk for E. B. McClenahan in his stationery store for eight months. In 1900 he entered the employ of the Johnson Frog and Switch Company, remaining one year. For the next two years he was with the Tide Water Steel Company, and in 1903 was appointed manager and operator at Princess Ann, Maryland, for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Three months later he resigned to become operator at the West Philadelphia office of the Postal Telegraph Company. In 1905 he came to Chester as night operator for the same company, and three months later he was appointed manager to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the manager, W. H. Larkin. This position he has since most acceptably filled until the present date. Mr. Maguire is an Independent in politics, a member of the Roman Catholic church and the Loyal Order of Moose.

He married, October, 1907, in Chester, Mary F. Connolly, daughter of the late James Connolly, who was a clothier of Chester, and his wife, Margaret (Crosley) Connolly, now residing at No. 1119 Parker street, Chester. Children: Margaret Helen, born in Chester, July 24, 1908; William Francis, March 12, 1911.

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RAWSON James Rawson, a retired business man now living at Llanerch, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a descendant of an old and honored English family. He is a man of strong purpose and has been an important addition to the business force of the community in which his active business years have been spent.

Thomas Rawson, his father, was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, and spent his entire life there. For many years he held the position of foreman in a worsted factory and his death occurred when he was near ninety years of age.

He and his wife were members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Rawson married Hannah Dickinson, also a native of Halifax, who died in her eighty-eighth year. They had children as follows: Thomas, who died in England; Elizabeth, married John Franklin, is now a widow and lives in Halifax, England; Mary Ann, now deceased, married Aaron Squire; Eliza, unmarried, resides in Halifax, England; David, came to the United States in 1880, and died in Iowa in 1911; James, the subject of this sketch; William, is a tailor, and lives in Manchester, England.

James Rawson was born in Halifax, Yorkshire county, England, August 15, 1851. The public schools of his native town furnished him with a practical education, and he was then apprenticed to the firm of Frederick Smith & Company, wire manufacturers of Halifax, remaining with them for a period of six years. During the next two years he was in the employ of Richard Johnson, of Manchester, England, and then formed a partnership with his brother, David, and a Mr. Housen, in the manufacture of wire in Manchester. This partnership was dissolved at the expiration of three years, when there was a serious business depression in all lines in England, and Mr. Rawson, who had had an excellent business offer from the city of New York, decided to try his fortune in the New World. Upon his arrival here he accepted a position with Carey & Moen, in the same line of business with which he had been identified, and then remained with this firm for a period of two years, at which time he received a far more advantageous offer from R. H. Wolff & Co., to act as their superintendent, which he did for five years. Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, of New York City, then made him a very favorable offer to go to Trenton, New Jersey, in order to take charge of his business interests there and introduce better and more original methods, as under the old management the business had gone decidedly backward. The factory at Trenton was engaged in the manufacture of specialties, such as piano wire, watch and clock springs, etc., and Mr. Rawson had full charge for fifteen years, the factory gaining in prestige under his able management, and at the end of this time he retired, having the intention of going to England and spending the remainder of his life in his native land. Unfortunately, Mrs. Rawson was taken seriously ill before this plan could be carried out, and her health has never been so fully restored as to make the plan feasible. Mr. Rawson is still engaged as a consulting manufacturer in the line with which he was so actively connected for many years. In this direction the knowledge he has gained in the course of years of the German, French and American methods, in addition to his earlier experience in the English field, has been of inestimable value. As Mr. Rawson was an enthusiast in all matters pertaining to athletic sports, especially cricket, he decided to make his home at Llanerch, knowing that there he would find kindred spirits. He has always been an exceptionally good cricket player, and for many years past, has never failed to represent some club in a match during the cricket season.

Mr. Rawson is a member of the Trenton Cricket Club and the Delaware County Golf Club. His political adherence is with the Republican party, and he has served as treasurer of the Llanerch Civic Association. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been treasurer for the past six years. Mr. Rawson married, in 1878, Martha Ann, born in Halifax, England, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Hallowell) Roberts.

They have been blessed with one child: Emily, who married C. C. Haven, and lives in Llanerch. They have children: Arthur Rawson, Lawrence and Ethel Beatrice. Mr. Rawson is of a social and kindly hearted dispo-

sition, and makes friends readily. He has taken an active interest in the movements tending to the development and progress of the locality in which he has made his home, and has been instrumental in promoting its improvement.

There is no surname in the English language whose derivation PALMER is more full of interest than that of Palmer. The use of it as a surname traces from the time of the Crusades in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when the seekers for the Holy Sepulchre carried it as their emblem. Charles W. Bardsley, in his work "Our English Surnames," refers to it as follows: "The various religious wanderings of solitary recluses, though belonging to a system long faded from our English life, find a perpetual epitaph in the 'directories' of to-day. Thus we have still our 'Pilgrims' or 'Perlerins' as the Normans termed them. We may meet with 'Palmers' any day in the streets of our large towns—names distinctively relating the manner in which their owners have derived their title. The 'Pilgrim' may have visited the Shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury; the 'Palmer,' as his sobriquet proves had forlorn and weary battled against all difficulties and trod the path that led to the Holy Sepulchre." In literature the name frequently appears, always in connection with the deeply religious folk who spent their lives in such a holy quest. Chaucer, Spenser, Milton, Scott and Shakespeare make frequent reference using the name.

Early in the history of the Society of Friends in England the Palmers were devoted members of the sect, braving uncomplainingly the persecutions and indignities that were heaped upon them for their non-conformity to the state religion. Besse, in his "Sufferings of the Quakers," mentions members of the family in many places, two of the extracts reading: "In 1659, Thomas Palmer and two others were subpoenaed into the Exchange at the suit of John Dyke, a priest, for tithes, valued at 14 s.: they appeared accordingly, but refusing to swear to their answer, were imprisoned for contempt in a low dungeon at Warwick, twenty steps deep, where the said Thomas Palmer lay ten months"; and "In 1664 Ezekiel Palmer, of Cambridgeshire, had seven cows taken, worth 22 pounds, for non-conformity to public worship."

The first member of the family in Pennsylvania was John Palmer, who settled in Concord township, then Chester county, now Delaware, about 1688. It is probable that he was one of a class of immigrants known as "Redemptions," who pledged themselves to work in payment for their passage after they arrived in America. In 1688 a patent on one hundred acres of land was granted to "John Palmer his heirs and assigns forever." John Palmer married Mary, daughter of Robert Southery. The deaths of John and his wife, Mary, occurred within a few years of each other, his in 1742, hers in 1745. Both were members of the Society of Friends. Children: John, of whom further; Catherine; Eals (Alice); Margery; Ann; and Mary.

(II) John (2), son of John (1) and Mary (Southery) Palmer, was born in Concord township, now part of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, about 1690, died 5th month, 1771. He followed the occupation of a farmer, first on the farm inherited from his father, later on a tract of one hundred and seventy-five acres, purchased from Henry Peirce. He was a man of prominence in the community and one of the first to promote the establishing of schools. He married, 6th month (June) 9, 1714, Martha, daughter of John and Elizabeth Yearsley, whose family came to Thornbury, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1700, from Middlewich, England. Children: 1. Mary, born 6th month 21, 1715, died young. 2. John, born 8th month 20, 1717, died young. 3. Isaac, born 9th month 13, 1719, died young. 4. Moses, of whom further. 5. Eliza-

beth, born 3rd month 24, 1724. 6. Rebecca, born 8th month 1, 1726. 7. Martha, born 3rd month 11, 1729. 8. Susannah, born 10th month 24, 1731, died in infancy. 9. Susannah (2), born 12th month 14, 1732, died young. 10. John (2), born 8th month 1, 1736, died 4th month, 1793.

(III) Moses, son of John (2) and Martha (Yearsley) Palmer, was born in Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 5th month 26, 1721, died 6th month 20, 1783. In his early life he was instructed in cordwaining, but forsook that occupation for the more congenial one of farming. He cultivated the land obtained from his father in 1748 for many years, and also the tract adjoining it on the north, where he made his home for the latter years of his life. During his lifetime he acquired a great deal of real estate, which at his death he willed to his wife and children in a testament dated 6th month 10, 1783. He was an adherent to the family faith, a member of the Society of Friends. He married (first) Abigail, daughter of John and Mary (Woodward) Newlin, of Concord; (second) Abigail (Sharp) Sharpless, widow of William Sharpless, and daughter of Joseph and Mary (Pyle) Sharp, born 2nd month 28, 1729, died 2nd month 14, 1805. Her father was an Irish emigrant.

Children of Moses Palmer by his two marriages, the first, John, of further mention, being the only child of his first marriage: 2. Martha, born 9th month 7, 1753, died 2nd month 18, 1831. 3. Moses, born 4th month 12, 1757, died 8th month 29, 1840. 4. Joseph, born 4th month 21, 1759, died 7th month 30, 1838. 5. Abigail, born 8th month 26, 1762, died 3rd month 10, 1842. 6. Aaron, born 7th month 17, 1765, died 3rd month 10, 1842. 7. Mary, born 1st month 24, 1768. 8. Ann, born 1st month 9, 1771, died about 1821.

(IV) John, son of Moses and Abigail (Newlin) Palmer, was born in Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 11th month 4, 1745, died 9th month 18, 1801. He erected buildings on the eastern part of the original Palmer tract, afterward bequeathed to him by the terms of his father's will, and in connection with farming followed the occupation of a saddler. He married, 4th month 26, 1769, in Concord Meeting-house, Hannah, born 2nd month 18, 1753, died 4th month 11, 1842, daughter of Abraham and Lydia (Weldon) Martin. William Peters and John Brinton, appointed by the Friends Meeting to attend the wedding, as was customary, reported that "it was orderly accomplished and a good degree of moderation at the house of entertainment and where the youth appeared otherwise advice was administered." Children of John and Hannah (Martin) Palmer, all born in Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania: 1. Benjamin, of whom further. 2. Abraham, born 12th month 16, 1771, died 7th month 2, 1852. 3. Moses, born 12th month 14, 1773, died in infancy. 4. Abigail, born 2nd month 22, 1776, died 3rd month 2, 1815. 5. John, born 6th month 16, 1778, died 3rd month 29, 1868. 6. Lydia, born 1780. 7. Thomas, born 1786, died 10th month, 1820. 8. Moses (2), born 2nd month 25, 1788, died 2nd month 16, 1875. 9. Hannah, born 5th month 5, 1790, died 8th month, 1857. 10. Norris, born 6th month 15, 1792, died 5th month 10, 1842.

(V) Benjamin, eldest son and child of John and Hannah (Martin) Palmer, was born in Concord township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 2nd month 26, 1770, died 10th month 2, 1824. He made his home in Aston township, Delaware county, on a tract of land purchased from the Martin family, where he was proprietor of a general store and postmaster of the village. After his death his wife resided in Upper Providence township, in which locality she was familiarly known as "Aunt Nancy."

He married, in 1800, Ann, daughter of James and Lydia (Walter) Pennell, and was complained against for marrying out of Friends Meeting. His wife was received into Friends Meeting at Concord, 11th month 7, 1810, and



Louis Palma

took a certificate to Chester Meeting, 4th month 27, 1837. Children of Benjamin and Ann (Pennell) Palmer: 1. James Pennell, born 2nd month 26, 1801, died 12th month 10, 1860. 2. Susan, born 8th month 20, 1802, died 6th month 16, 1865. 3. T. Chalkley, of whom further. 4. John, born 7th month 14, 1806, died 3rd month 16, 1823. 5. Abraham Martin, born 7th month 25, 1808, died 12th month 6, 1834. 6. Benjamin (2), born 9th month 19, 1811, died 8th month 27, 1841. 7. Lydia Ann, born 5th month 18, 1815, died 2nd month 27, 1816. 8. Catherine S., born 5th month 12, 1817, died 2nd month 27, 1904.

(VI) T. Chalkley, second son and third child of Benjamin and Ann (Pennell) Palmer, was born in Aston township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 6th month 8, 1804, died in Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 2nd month 4, 1883. He attended the public schools and early in life learned the miller's trade, his first place of business being Beatty's Mills, on Crum creek, a site now occupied by the Springfield Water Works. In 1834 he moved his seat of operations to Upper Providence and Marple townships, purchasing the Jones mill property, on the same stream as his old mill. In 1866 he purchased the homestead of John Sharpless, his father-in-law, in Nether Providence, where he and his wife resided until the latter's death, after which he lived in Waterville and later at Media, his death occurring in the latter place. Both he and his wife were lifelong members of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends. T. Chalkley Palmer was a Christian gentleman of the highest worth, living an upright life in accordance with the tenets of the faith he professed.

He married, at Chester Meeting, 11th month 5, 1828, Sarah, born 8th month 21, 1804, died 3rd month 12, 1872, daughter of John and Ruth (Martin) Sharpless. She was a member of the old English family of Delaware county (see Sharpless) and a descendant of John and Jane (Moore) Sharpless, who came to Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1682, from Hatherton, Cheshire, England. Children of T. Chalkley and Sarah (Sharpless) Palmer: 1. Lewis, born 1st month 13, 1830, died 12th month 31, 1881. 2. John S., born 5th month 17, 1833. 3. Rebecca, born 6th month 21, 1836, died 9th month 10, 1838. 4. Henry, born 1st month 1, 1839. 5. Beulah, born 3rd month 4, 1844.

(VII) Lewis, eldest son of T. Chalkley and Sarah (Sharpless).

PALMER Palmer, was born January 13, 1830, died December 31, 1881. He was well educated and for five years was a teacher in the Westtown Boarding School. He obtained a knowledge of mills and milling from association with his father and later purchased the Media grist and saw mills, which he successfully operated for several years. He then sold his water privileges and power to the borough of Media for the establishment of a water works system for that borough, and established a retail ice business in Media that was so successful that it was continued by his widow for several years. He was a well known naturalist and was an authority on minerals and botany, owning a rare collection of valuable specimens. He took a deep interest in public affairs and at the time of his death was a member of the borough council of Media. He was a member of the Society of Friends and a man held in the highest esteem.

He married, December 16, 1858, Mary C. Wildman, born March 23, 1838, died January 25, 1906, daughter of John (2) Wildman and his wife, Ann Comfort, of Lower Makefield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Children: Ruth Anna, born November 24, 1859, died the same day; Thomas Chalkley, of whom further; Anne, born November 11, 1866, married May 18, 1887, George S. Thorp and resides at Media; John W., born July 1, 1867, married, July 1, 1890, Mary W. Yarnell and resides in Media, an electrician; Beulah,

born July 27, 1869, married Edward F. Stimson and resides in Philadelphia; Sarah S., born December 17, 1872, married May 16, 1894, William S. Evans, whom she survives, a resident of Philadelphia; George Martin, born March 14, 1876, married April 16, 1902, Marian E. Rodgers and is in business in Newark, New Jersey; Charles W., born August 9, 1879, now professor of science at Westtown Boarding School, married Anna C. Stanton; Edith Lewis, born March 2, 1881, resides in Media.

(VIII) Thomas Chalkley, eldest son of Lewis and Mary C. (Wildman) Palmer, was born October 23, 1860. He prepared at Westtown Boarding School, then entered Haverford College, whence he was graduated with the degree B. S., class of 1882. He then took a special course in chemistry at Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and in the private laboratory of Prof. Henry Trimble.

He began professional life as chemist for the Sharpless Dye Wood Extract Company of Chester, continuing until that company was succeeded in 1904 by the American Dye Wood Company. He was elected a director of that company at its organization, a responsible position that he yet holds, being also a stockholder. Mr. Palmer ranks very high in the branch in which he has specialized and is a recognized authority on the chemistry and use of dyes. He has written many papers for technical journals, and is a contributor to the publications of societies dealing with Natural Science. His investigations naturally led him to rocks and plants and in both mineralogy and botany he is well informed.

Mr. Palmer is a member of the Delaware County Institute of Science, succeeding in 1894, John M. Broomall as president, and is still holding that position; member of the Royal Microscopical Society of London; the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and vice director of the Section of Biology and Microscopy; member of the Franklin Institute; the Society of Chemical Industry of London; the Chemical Society of France; the Botanical Society of Pennsylvania, and the American Chemical Society. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Society of Friends (Orthodox).

Mr. Palmer married H. Jane Walter, born October 15, 1858, at Parkersville, Pennsylvania, daughter of William H. and Edith B. Webb. Children: 1. Walter, born March 30, 1888, in Media, graduate of Haverford College, class of 1910, now taking a special course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; he is an electrical and mechanical engineer in the employ of the American Dye Wood Company. 2. Lewis, born July 28, 1889, graduate of Friends' Select School of Philadelphia, 1907; spent one year at Haverford College, then became manager of his father's farm. The family home is a farm of one hundred acres owned by Mr. Palmer in Middletown township.

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**BEAUMONT** The Beaumont family of Yorkshire, England, has long been known as prominent members of the industrial workers of that country. They have been connected with some of the best interests of England, especially in its linen, woolen and cotton manufactures. About the year 1836 Richard Beaumont, of Yorkshire, emigrated to the United States, where the opportunities offered to ambitious young men were greater than in the mother country. He landed in Philadelphia, and eventually drifted to Watertown, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and there died at the age of forty-eight. He held several important positions in different woolen mills, among them being that of foreman in the carding departments. Both he and his wife were devout members of the Protestant Episcopal church, and reared their family in that faith. He married Hannah Mills,

born in Chester, Pennsylvania, where she died after his death. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are still living (1913). These are: Thomas, lives in Chester, Pennsylvania; Charles, lives in Chester; Emma, married J. Irvin Taylor, of Chester; Eliza, married Edward Adams, of Upland, Pennsylvania. Those deceased are: William, of whom further; George; Thomas and Josephine.

(II) William Beaumont, son of Richard and Hannah (Mills) Beaumont, was born March 18, 1851, at Waterville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was reared in Darby, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the common schools of the day. At an early age he was apprenticed to H. Bickle, a tinsmith of Norristown, Pennsylvania. When he had thoroughly learned the trade he engaged in it at Norristown and later in Philadelphia, and other towns in Pennsylvania. In the meantime he moved to Lenni, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and in conjunction with his brother, George Beaumont, he established a tinsmith shop and they succeeded in building up a lucrative business by close attention to it and unfailing courtesy to their patrons. George Beaumont died March 26, 1900, and was succeeded in the partnership by William Beaumont Jr., a son of the senior member. Under the new management the business continued to prosper and had reached its zenith when Mr. Beaumont Sr. was unfortunately killed in an accident on the Pennsylvania railroad, March 18, 1911. He was greatly mourned in the town toward which he had contributed much in its upbuilding, and where he was regarded as an industrious, honorable and progressive citizen. He was highly esteemed by his fellow townsmen and business associates. He was a devoted husband and father and afforded his children splendid educational opportunities, thus fitting them to cope with the world. He was a Republican by conviction and voted with and worked for that party, but never held nor aspired to office. Since his death the business has been under the management of William Beaumont Jr., assisted by his brothers. Mr. Beaumont married Fannie Miller, daughter of Joshua and Anna (Richardson) Miller. Children: 1. Annie, born January 11, 1873; died June, 1877. 2. Richard, born January 5, 1874; died, January 19, 1874. 3. Eliza, born June 2, 1875; married William Roberts, of Lenni. 4. William Jr., born May 14, 1878; married December 10, 1910, Sarah M. Hopkins; he was educated in the public schools of his section; under his father's tutelage he learned the tinsmith's trade, and in 1900 he was taken into the firm as a partner, since which time he has been manager and now runs it with the aid of his brothers. He is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, No. 29, standing high in the order, and is also a member of the American Mechanics, of Chester, Pennsylvania. 5. Eva, born March 7, 1880; lives at home with her mother. 6. Joshua, born March 8, 1882, a graduate of Park and Eckles College, and is now an embalmer in New York City. 7. Maggie, born November 19, 1883; died February 6, 1884. 8. James, born December 1, 1884; tinsmith in Lenni. 9. John, born March 24, 1886; loom repairer in Ashton Mills. 10. Morris, born November 24, 1888; died, July 4, 1889. 11. Harvey R., now a tinsmith in Lenni. 12. George B., born January 27, 1890, employed in cloth mills at Lenni. 13. Maurice, born February 14, 1892; tinsmith in Lenni. 14. Sarah, born February 7, 1894; at home. 15. LeRoy, born October 2, 1896. 16. Florence, born September 7, 1898. James, John, George and Maurice Beaumont are members in high standing in the Order of American Mechanics, No. 803.

(The Miller Line).

Joshua Miller, father of Mrs. William Beaumont Sr., was a native of the United States and was a spinner and weaver by vocation, and also a farmer.

He was a staunch Republican and a member of the Episcopal church. He married Anna Richardson, born in 1836, in Scotland, and died at an advanced age in Pennsylvania. She was a devout member of the Protestant Episcopal church, but later affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal, at Mount Hope, Pennsylvania. Mr. Miller died in Chester, Pennsylvania, aged seventy-five. Children: 1. James, living in Philadelphia. 2. Joshua, lives in Clifton, Pennsylvania. 3. Daniel, lives in Rockdale, Pennsylvania. 4. Josephine, married Henry Logan, of Chester, Pennsylvania. 5. Emma, married Charles Mathews, of Media, Pennsylvania. 6. Eliza, married George Marshall, of Media, Pennsylvania. 7. Annie, widow of Richard Allen, of Clifton, Pennsylvania. 8. Fannie, married William Beaumont (see above). 9. Thomas, deceased. 10. Sallie, deceased, married William Miller. 11. Elizabeth, deceased; married William Turner.

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It is a pleasing task to outline the lives of those who have  
ROBERTS come to our shores from other countries and have contributed  
in such marked degree to the prosperity which reigns over  
this land. The pride of America is in her selfmade men, and in return for the  
opportunities she offers she receives the loyal support of those who have found  
homes and protection under the starry emblem of the republic. It is of people  
of this class, the Roberts family of Llanerch, Delaware county, Pennsylvania,  
that this review treats.

(I) James Roberts was born in England, and came to this country as a child with his parents. At first they settled in Valley Forge, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and after his marriage, he made his home in Berks county, in the same state. His death occurred in 1909. He was a miner by occupation, and he and his wife were members of the Episcopal church. He married Alice Tridgeon, also born in England, and brought to this country by her parents while she was still a child. She also lived in Valley Forge, where they were married. They had children: Thomas, who died in Chester county, in early childhood; Rebecca, married Joseph Lahr and lives in Chester county; Mary, married Ora Painter; William James, see forward; Richard, born in Chester county, is a stone cutter by trade; a child who died; Philip, died in infancy; Philip, died at the age of eighteen years.

(II) William James, son of James and Alice (Tridgeon) Roberts, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of his district and at a suitable age commenced his business career. He was apprenticed to learn the trade of stone cutting, but not finding this to his liking, abandoned it in favor of mining in association with his father, and was thus occupied until 1893. On May 26, 1893, he came to Llanerch, as superintendent of the Llanerch Real Estate Company, which was then engaged in cutting up the Llanerch district into building plots and streets. He was an important factor in the laying out of the town and became the owner of a large amount of real property. He continued in office as superintendent of this company until about 1910. In the meantime, about 1904, he had embarked in the general contracting business, and later added the sale of coal and building materials on the West Chester road in Llanerch. This was but a few of various enterprises with which he was connected. He is the proprietor of a boarding stable for horses, and has added a dray business in order to undertake heavy hauling as well as express business. He has twelve men and a number of teams constantly in his employ and is one of the most prominent citizens of the town. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. Mr. Roberts is unmarried.

**RIGNEY** One of the best general farmers in the history of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, one who was considered an authority by all the farmers in his vicinity, was the late John Rigney, whose farm was located near Coopertown. He was of Irish birth, his parents being Richard and Catherine Rigney, both natives of Ireland, where their lives were spent. The father was a fruit grower near the city of Dublin and marketed his product in that city. He had three sons and one daughter, of whom Patrick and John came to America. Patrick, who settled on a farm in Wisconsin, died there at a ripe old age.

John Rigney was born in Balbriggan, county Dublin, Ireland, June 13, 1818, and died in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1903. His education was the usual one of a farmer's son of that period, and was acquired in the common schools of his section. He labored as an assistant to his father until he was more than thirty years of age, then decided to emigrate to America, as conditions were not satisfactory in his mother country. He arrived at Philadelphia, and from there went to Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he rented a farm and engaged in general farming. He cultivated this so successfully that in the course of time he had amassed a sufficient capital to purchase a farm of his own. This was located near Coopertown, and he was busied with its cultivation until his death. It consisted of twenty-two acres, and he was a pioneer in the field of intensive cultivation. Everything he did was done in a systematic and scientific manner, and the results he achieved fully justified his methods. He gave his political support to the Democratic party, and his religious affiliation was with the Catholic church. Mr. Rigney married Mary, born in Philadelphia, a daughter of John Travis, and she died July 25, 1898. Children: Catharine Eulalia, lives in West Philadelphia; Mary Ella, married John C. French, and has had ten children of whom seven are now living; Sarah Louise, married Patrick J. Kelly, and lives in Llanerch, Pennsylvania; they have had ten children, of whom nine are now living. Mr. Rigney was known as a man of unswerving integrity in all the relations of life, and this may be said to have been the keynote of a character which ever appealed strongly to the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

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**MENDENHALL** John Howard Mendenhall, one of the leading citizens of Gradyville, and widely known as a most successful horse breeder and cattle raiser, is a descendant of one of the oldest colonial families of Delaware county. He is of the sixth generation in America, being a direct descendant from Benjamin Mendenhall, who with his brothers, John and George, came from England in company with William Penn, in 1682. John settled in Chester county, while George, after a short stay, returned to England. Benjamin Mendenhall married Ann Pennell, of Delaware county, and they had two sons—Robert and Benjamin.

Robert Mendenhall was born in 1719; he married Phoebe Taylor, by whom he had thirteen children, and of these, John, great-grandfather of John Howard Mendenhall, married Tabitha Newlin, and their children were Cyrus, Martha, Esther, John and Anne.

John, son of John and Tabitha (Newlin) Mendenhall, was born in Edgmont, May 27, 1793. He married, in 1821, Hannah, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Sharpless, of Chester township, Delaware county. Children: Rebecca, who died; Henry, of whom further; Joseph, who settled in Kansas, where he was for many years actively engaged in business.

Henry, son of John and Sarah (Sharpless) Mendenhall, married Deborah

Passmore, of Chester county, by whom he had children: Mary Ella, who became the wife of George S. Yarnall; John Howard, of whom further; Walter P., unmarried; and Anna R., who became the wife of W. Horace Long.

John Howard Mendenhall, son of Henry and Deborah (Passmore) Mendenhall, was born July 26, 1864. He received his early education in the Friends' School of his native town, and later attended for three terms the famous Westtown Friends' School, after which he returned home to assist his father on the home farm. At the early age of eighteen years he determined to enter upon life upon his own responsibility, and rented from his father the farm of one hundred and forty-three acres, and from the outset and for several years he conducted every detail of the work thereon. At the beginning he gave his attention to the old-time general farming, but as he progressed he came to believe that there were larger opportunities in the breeding of horses and raising of cattle. This he determined to make his prime object, and every subsequent step demonstrated the wisdom of his judgment, and success attended him from the first, and with constantly increasing measure. In addition to his fine stud of horses, which are a source of pride as well as profit, and have the admiration of horse lovers throughout a large region, he maintains an excellent dairy, and his blooded cows afford a daily output of two hundred and fifty quarts of milk. His farm also produces large quantities of hay, grain and vegetables, which always find a ready market.

Mr. Mendenhall gives active and intelligent interest to various lines of community affairs. A Republican politically, he is a charter member, director and active leader in the Republican Club of Media. He has filled various township offices, having served for many years as justice of the peace, and for more than a score of years as a member of the election board. He is affiliated with a number of fraternal societies—the Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, Junior Order of American Mechanics, and Patrons of Husbandry, and in the three last named has filled all the official chairs. As have been his ancestors in each generation, he and his family are consistent members of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Mendenhall was married, May 6, 1886, to Aimee Baker, daughter of Jackson and Emeline (Mercer) Baker, of Edgemont. Children: Emma Baker, born July 8, 1887; Joseph Harlan, born August 3, 1890; Marie Howard, born November 11, 1894; and Walter Paul, born June 2, 1902.

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Gifts of money to a city may be used in its adornment and add PRATT to its beauty and attractiveness; but the man who founds and keeps in successful operation extensive business interests, wherein are employed many people, does much more for the substantial development and permanent progress of the city than he whose generosity is manifested in the other way. Commercial activity is the life of a community, and those who are at the head of activities of this sort are to be considered in the light of general benefactors. Edward W. Pratt, of Manoa, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a man of this caliber. His grandparents were natives of Germany, and when they emigrated to this country they located in Philadelphia, making their home where the wheel pump is now to be found in Germantown. They had children: Martha, married and lives in Philadelphia; Charles, see forward; George, deceased, was a blacksmith in Norristown, Pennsylvania; William, deceased, was a farmer; a daughter, now deceased.

Charles Pratt, son of the preceding, was born in Philadelphia in 1828, and died in November, 1910. In his early life he was a stove molder, being in the employ of the McDowell & Leiburgs Stove Works, and subsequently

became a teamster. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. He married Rose Kaltenthaler, born in Rochester, New York, 1827, died in August, 1904. She was the daughter of Jacob Kaltenthaler, who was shipwrecked on his way to America, off the coast of New Jersey, and later made his home in Rochester. He was a tanner by occupation, and when he located in Philadelphia he established a tannery at Fifth street and Cohatsan creek. He had lost the greater part of his fortune in the shipwreck and was obliged to take a partner who could provide the necessary funds to carry on the business. He invented the process for making patent leather, but his partner, taking advantage of the fact that Mr. Kaltenthaler was without means, defrauded him of the honor and profits of this invention. He had been a soldier in Napoleon's army for many years; was a member of his body guard at the time of his marriage to Marie Louise, and was with him in the Moscow campaign. Although he was by birth a German he had spent many years in France, and it was from that country that he came to America. He married and had children: Frederick, deceased, was a molder; Louise, married (first) —— Mann, (second) —— Shondig; Jacob, deceased, was a tanner in St. Louis, Missouri, being the first man to establish a tannery west of the Mississippi river; Susan, married William Esthnoch; Rose, who married Mr. Pratt; William, deceased; several children who died young. Charles and Rose (Kaltenthaler) Pratt had children: Charles, deceased; Jacob, deceased; William, a farmer, resides at Willistown; Chester county, Pennsylvania; Edward W., whose name heads this sketch; Anna L., unmarried, lives at Bryn Mawr, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Edward W. Pratt, son of Charles and Rose (Kaltenthaler) Pratt, was born at the corner of Montgomery avenue and Belgrade street, Philadelphia, September 22, 1861. Attending the public schools of his native city, he proved so apt a scholar that he held second in rank of all who entered the high school in his class. Upon leaving this institution he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, which, however, he left at the end of five months in order to engage in the more active work of life. He and his brother established themselves in the express business and transfer agency at Bryn Mawr, their concern doing business under the title of Pratt's Express. For thirty years Mr. Pratt was actively identified with this. In 1905 he removed to Manoa, Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, which he had selected as a place of residence. He sold his business interests at Bryn Mawr, intending to lead a quiet and retired life, but he was too active a man to be contented with this. It was no very long time before he again established himself in business, this time opening an express and transfer office at No. 9 South Third street, Philadelphia, where he is still doing an extensive business. His fraternal affiliations are with the Improved Order of Red Men and the American Mechanics.

Mr. Pratt married, September 20, 1904, Mabel D. Gray, born in Philadelphia, of German descent. Children: Anna L., born August 6, 1907; Wilma, born January 30, 1913. Mr. Pratt is entirely free from ostentation, a true American citizen, loyal to his country, his church and his friends. He is of a generous and sympathetic nature, and is ever ready with advice and material aid whenever there is any question of a charitable project.

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**JANVIER** The Janvier family came to this country from France in the latter part of the seventeenth century, during the reign of Louis the Fourteenth, at a time when the Protestants were being persecuted because of their religious views. The immigrant ancestor was obliged to abandon a large fortune in France when he fled to this country. His

father, Pierre Janvier, fled to Scotland, where he married a countess. Thomas Janvier, his son, married Jane Clarke.

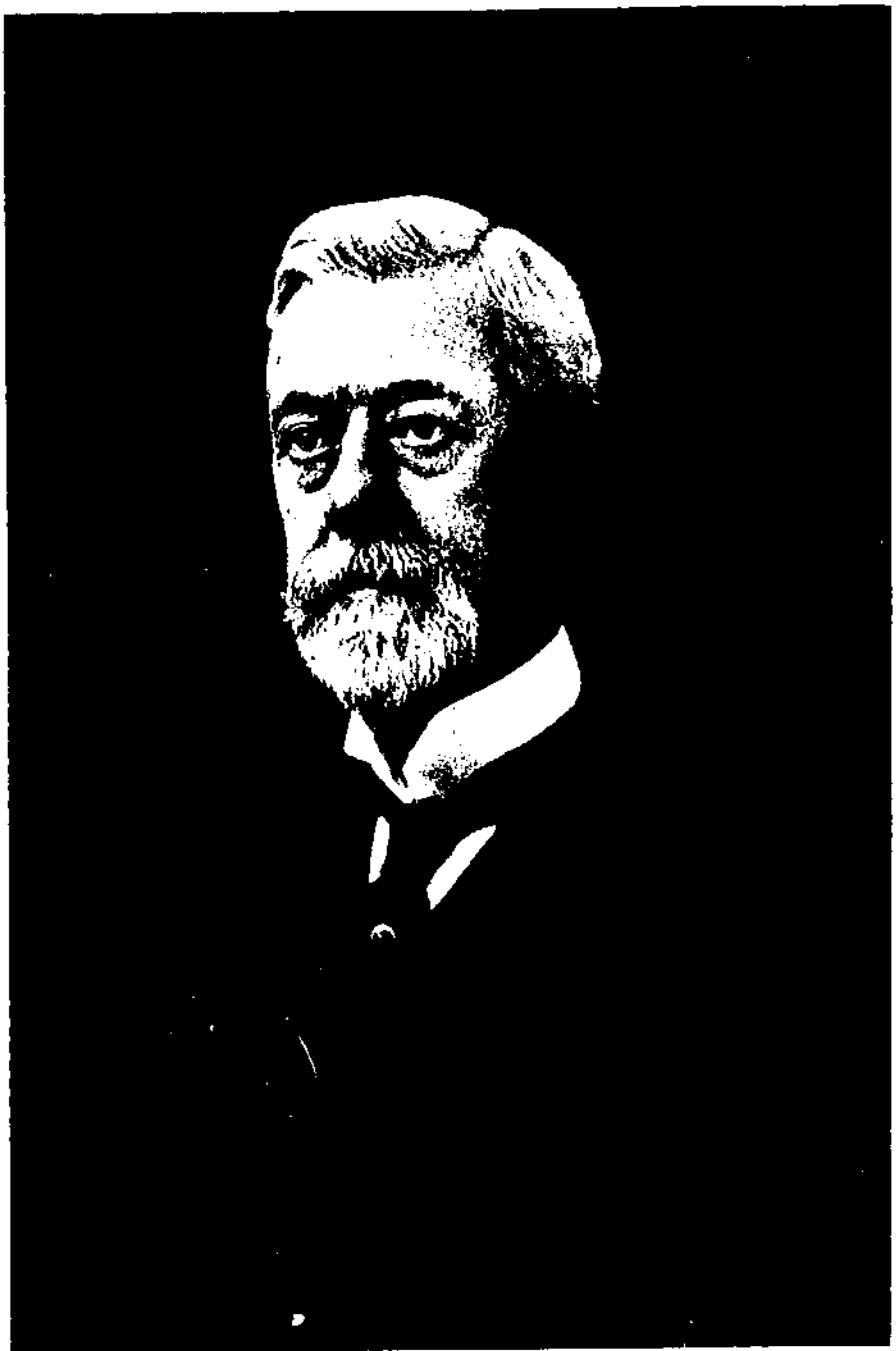
Thomas Janvier, son of Thomas and Jane (Clarke) Janvier, was born in New Castle, Delaware. He was a cabinet maker and a merchant, and stood well in the business world. He gave his political support to the Whig party, and was a devout member of the Presbyterian church. He married Mercy Archer, and had children: George, Thomas, Benjamin, Mary, Jane.

George Janvier, son of Thomas and Mercy (Archer) Janvier, was born at New Castle, Delaware, March 4, 1804, died in the same state, December 25, 1873. He was a farmer and a coal merchant in Newark and New Castle, Delaware. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church, and he gave his earnest support to the Republican party. He married Catherine, born February 2, 1805, died July 14, 1863, daughter of David Paynter, of Philadelphia, and of Catherine (Hall) Paynter, daughter of Governor Hall, of Delaware, who served as a colonel during the war of the revolution. Children: Edwin P., born February 25, 1827; Washington, February 18, 1829; Emma H., January 13, 1831; Catherine L., April 16, 1833; Mary J., March 27, 1835; Agnes M., April 30, 1837; Thomas D., August 29, 1839; Margaret D., August 16, 1842; Julia H., July 22, 1843; Thomas George, of whom further.

Thomas George Janvier, son of George and Catherine (Paynter) Janvier, was born in the town of Newark, Delaware, November 27, 1845. After the necessary preparatory training he entered the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, and completed his education by a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. Mr. Janvier, a resident of Lansdowne for twenty-five years, has accomplished work of a very important character. As civil engineer of Aldan borough he laid out and built all the streets of that section; he constructed the first macadam road on Lansdowne avenue, in 1888, from Darby to Garrett road, for Joel J. Bailey and A. J. Drexel; he planned and constructed the Lansdowne sewage system. He has been a Republican for many years, and has served as borough engineer of Swarthmore, Lansdowne, Aldan, Morton, Rutledge and Clifton Heights, all in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. During the civil war he was a member of Company B, Seventh Delaware Regiment. His fraternal affiliations are with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons; the Neighbors' Club, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania; and he was for twenty years a member of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, and then resigned. For a period of twenty-four years he has served as an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Lansdowne, and is regarded as an ardent, unselfish, consistent Christian, whose spirit is never ruffled and whose beautiful home life is an example to all. In association with the Rev. Dr. Harper, of the North Broad Street Church, he was one of the founders of Penn Chapel, now Harper Memorial Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, and was the first superintendent of the Sunday school connected with that institution.

Mr. Janvier married, at Camden, New Jersey, March 12, 1878, Katharine Umsted Reinboth, born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1850, daughter of Joseph Diver Reinboth, who was a nephew of Paul Beck, owner of one of Philadelphia's old shot towers, and a financial giant in his day, and whose three sons, Chauncey, Harry and Charles Reinboth, were all captains in the Union Army during the civil war. Joseph D. Reinboth was one of the founders of the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church. He married Sarah Umsted and had children: Charles, Harry, Chauncey, Joseph, Katharine Umsted, aforementioned, Sarah U., Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Janvier had one child, George Victor, of whom further.

George Victor Janvier, M. D., son of Thomas George and Katharine



*Thos G. Janvier*

Umsted (Reinboth) Janvier, was born in Camden, New Jersey, October 19, 1881. He was graduated from the William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia in the class of 1901, and then took a two years biological course at the University of Pennsylvania. He was graduated in the class of 1906 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. He served one year as interne at the City Hospital in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania. After a period as resident physician in the Municipal Hospital of Philadelphia in 1907, he practiced successfully twenty-two months in Royersford, Pennsylvania, but feeling that he was too far from medical centres he left there in 1909 and settled in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania. He spent nine months in post-graduate work in Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, and the Polyclinic Hospital of Philadelphia. He is now (1914) physician to the Lansdowne and East Lansdowne Boards of Health, and also physician to the public school system of Lansdowne.

Dr. Janvier is a member of the American Medical Association, the Delaware County Medical Society, the Philadelphia Pediatric Society, and an associate member of the Philadelphia Obstetric Society. He is examiner for the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, and the Philadelphia Life Insurance Company. He is assistant in the Dispensary for Diseases of Children at the University Hospital, Philadelphia, as well as assistant in the out-patient maternity service of the South Eastern Dispensary, a branch of University Hospital. He is one of the junior physicians of Lansdowne, and is working away quietly in the two lines above mentioned, and enjoys a good practice in Lansdowne and vicinity.

Dr. Janvier married, in 1909, Margaret Levis Marshall, daughter of Leander Marshall, twice councilman in Lansdowne borough, one of the founders and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church from its first year of existence. They have one child, Katharine, born in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1910.

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William John Pabst, an energetic and well known young business man, of Sharon Hill, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a representative of a family which has been resident in the United States for a number of generations.

John Pabst, his grandfather, was a native of Germany, and came to the United States about the year 1845. He made his home in the city of Philadelphia, where he established himself in the wholesale liquor business, with which he was actively identified until his death. He married Christine Yeager, who was born in Germany in 1820, and they had children: Caroline, Margaret, Charles, John, Sophia, Amelia, William John, see forward; Albert, Adolf.

William John Pabst, son of John and Christine (Yeager) Pabst, was born in Philadelphia, and was educated in Germantown, a suburb of that city. He became associated with his father in the business which had been established by the latter. He married Lena Miller, daughter of John C. Miller, and had children: William John, whose name heads this sketch; John, who died at the age of thirteen months.

William John (2) Pabst, son of William John (1) and Lena (Miller) Pabst, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1879. He was the recipient of a fine education, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland in the class of 1903, the degree of Doctor of Medicine being conferred upon him. He has never engaged in the practice of the medical profession, and spent some time immediately after his gradu-

tion on a stock farm. In 1909 he came to Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he associated himself in a partnership with a Mr. Marshall in the coal, feed and building supply business, the firm name being Marshall & Pabst. The business is an old and well established one, and under the new and progressive methods introduced by Mr. Pabst, has added to its previous excellent reputation. Mr. Pabst is unmarried.

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**PATTON** The founder of the Patton family in Pennsylvania, which is both numerous and highly respected, members thereof playing an important part in the activities of the various communities in which they resided, was —— Patton, a native of Scotland, whence he emigrated to this country, settling in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he was noted for his thrift and enterprise. Among his children was a son, Robert, of whom further.

Robert Patton was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated, and where in later life he was the owner of a large farm, which he cultivated and improved, and from the proceeds of which he was enabled to provide a comfortable home for his family. He married Tabitha Giles, also a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of three children: 1. William, who was a commission merchant during his active career, now leading a retired life. 2. Edward S., of whom further. 3. Margaret, married John Shaffer; resides in the southern part of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Patton were strict Presbyterians, and they reared their children in the same faith.

Edward S. Patton, second son of Robert and Tabitha (Giles) Patton, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1847. He was reared on the home farm, educated in the schools of the neighborhood, assisted his father and the neighbors in their farming operations, later owned and operated a farm of his own, and in addition to this was a steam engineer, working in quarries, etc. He is thrifty and prudent, and has prospered in the world's goods, being held in high esteem by his fellowmen. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a Republican in politics. He married Caroline Elliott, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 1856, died 1884, daughter of George and Margaret Elliott, both natives of Ireland, coming to this country after their marriage and locating in the southern part of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where they now reside, he a tailor by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott had six children, namely: 1. Samuel, deceased. 2. Allan, a merchant at Richards Mere, Maryland; now (1913) aged seventy-four years. 3. Elizabeth, married John Wells, a farmer; they reside in Chester county, Pennsylvania. 4. John, deceased, his death resulting from wounds received in civil war. 5. Daughter, died young. 6. Caroline, aforementioned as the wife of Edward S. Patton. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Patton: 1. Robert, a farmer in Chester county, Pennsylvania. 2. Ida, married Walter Faulkner; they reside in Chester county on a farm. 3. Harry E., of whom further. 4. Lulu, resides at her home in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Harry E. Patton, second son of Edward S. and Caroline (Elliott) Patton, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1878. After completing the course in the public schools of his home town, he became a student in Banks Business College, Philadelphia, and the knowledge gained there was of great value to him in his subsequent career. His first employment was as time-keeper for William Grey & Son, with whom he remained for eleven years, and during the last few years of this connection he acted as superintendent of the interior marble shop, giving entire satisfaction in the performance of all his

duties. In 1910 he moved to East Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, and in partnership with Albert J. Turner established a retail business in coal, feed and building materials, under the firm name of Patton & Turner, and this has grown to large dimensions, being a prosperous enterprise from the beginning. The partners are men of energy and perseverance, well qualified to conduct their affairs in a business-like manner, and the success they have achieved is the direct result of their well directed efforts. Mr. Patton is a Republican in politics, and has served as township commissioner of Upper Darby township. He is a member of Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Patton married, December 16, 1903, Lulu E. Kirk, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1877. One child, Lenore Aileen, born January 12, 1913.

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J. Lord Rigby, of Media, lawyer and financier, manager of the RIGBY Land Title Trust Company of Philadelphia, and otherwise actively identified with Delaware county affairs, is a native of that county, born August 4, 1864, son of James P. and Elizabeth R. (Scanlan) Rigby. His father was an Englishman, who came from Stockport, England, in 1854, and located in Wilmington, Delaware, where he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, and with much success; his wife was a daughter of John Scanlan, of Paoli, Chester county, Pennsylvania, who was a large lime burner in Christiana, Lancaster county. Children of James P. Rigby: Mary H., who became the wife of John McGraw, and they have four children; Annie E., who became the wife of George Standring, and they have one child; Edward H., married Elsie Snyder, and they have one child; Harry H., at home; Margaret H., also at home; and J. Lord, of whom further.

J. Lord Rigby received his elementary education in the public schools of his native place, and he supplemented this with a full course in the College of Commerce, Philadelphia. Determining upon an adequate equipment for a business career, for four years he pursued law studies in the office and under the preceptorship of E. A. Price, of Media. He was now prepared to enter upon professional practice, but he was offered a position with the Land Title Trust Company of Philadelphia, and his success opened up to him avenues of usefulness and success which moved him to turn aside from the calling for which he had prepared himself. So acceptable was his service with the large corporation with which he became identified, that responsibility after responsibility was placed upon him, until at length he was chosen manager, in which important position he has served with entire success to the present time. He enjoys a large acquaintance in financial and general business, as well as social circles, and his genuine high character, geniality and good fellowship are appreciatively recognized.

Mr. Rigby is an ardent Republican politically, he is a forceful and entertaining speaker, and has frequently occupied the platform upon questions of state and national importance. He is a leading member of the Radnor Republican Club, the Young Men's Republican Club of Media, the Fernwood Republican Club, the Keystone Club of Chester, and the Media Social Club, in the latter of which he has served as president. He is affiliated with various branches of the Masonic fraternity. He has been an extensive traveler throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico, and has acquired a fund of knowledge such as marks the intelligent and discriminating observer.

Mr. Rigby married Annie, daughter of William Hurlow, a leading coal operator of Mount Carmel, Northumberland county. Children: Hurlow and Renee.

**RICE** Pennell Rice, who holds an honored place among the citizens of Folcroft, is a representative of a family who have always been honored among their neighbors for their many excellent traits of character, which have been transmitted in large measure to their descendants of the present day.

Pennell Rice was born April 28, 1874, son of Edmund T. and Maria (Fairlamb) Rice, and grandson, on the paternal side, of Jacob and Zaidee (Taylor) Rice, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and on the maternal side of Thomas and Margaret (Patterson) Fairlamb, of Media, Pennsylvania, great-grandson of Joseph and Sidney (Vernon) Fairlamb and of William and Susan (Trimble) Patterson, and great-great-grandson of Abraham and Lydia Trimble. Edmund T. Rice (father) was born near Glen Olden, Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1839. After completing his studies in the public schools, he gave his attention to farming, from which he derived a goodly livelihood, and later entered the employ of an insurance company, filling that position at the time of his death, August 13, 1901. He and his wife, who were married December 24, 1868, were the parents of nine children, as follows: 1. William F., born March 16, 1871; now a resident of Morton; employed in the Centennial Bank. 2. Jacob, born August 31, 1872, died August 27, 1901. 3. Pennell, of whom further. 4. Mary P., born September 27, 1877, died September 6, 1901. 5. Susan T., born January 10, 1879; a resident of Pennsgrove, New Jersey. 6. Edmund T., born November 10, 1880; resides in West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 7. Elsie J., born June 14, 1882; a resident of Glen Olden, Pennsylvania. 8. Charles P., born June 8, 1884; a resident of Folcroft. 9. Frank, born October 29, 1890; employed as fireman on the railroad; resides in West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Pennell Rice attended the public schools of his neighborhood, completing his studies at the age of fifteen, and he then secured employment with the firm of Crampton, Allen Candy Company, remaining for nine years, giving entire satisfaction to his employers. Upon the death of his father, in 1901, he assumed his position with the Prudential Life Insurance Company, serving for a number of years, performing the duties devolving upon him in a creditable manner, and later resigned from the same in order to enter the employ of A. B. Earl, engaged in the fire insurance business, with whom he has since been connected. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and affiliated with Lodge No. 527, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Rice married, July 17, 1911, Margaret L. Russell, of Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Child, Robert Russell. Mrs. Rice is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Rice are highly esteemed in the community, having a wide circle of friends who estimate them at their true worth.

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**RICHARDSON** The Richardson family, of which John Henry (Harry) Richardson, of Marcus Hook, is a representative in the present generation, came to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, from Cape May, New Jersey.

Captain Carmen Richardson, grandfather of the Mr. Richardson of this sketch, was born at Cape May, New Jersey, and spent the greater part of his life as a sea captain and visited many foreign countries. For many years he made his home in Marcus Hook, where his children were born and where his death occurred. Both he and his wife, who died at the age of eighty-four years, were members of the Methodist church, in which Captain Richardson

was a class leader and a trustee. He had children: George, Carmen, John Henry, see forward; Mary Ann.

Captain John Henry Richardson, son of Captain Carmen Richardson, was born in Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, and died there at the age of fifty-six years. He also followed the sea, at first making his voyages with his father, later engaging almost exclusively in the coasting trade, and rising to have command of a vessel of his own. He was a veteran of the civil war, having served in the regiment commanded by Captain Bunting. In political matters he was a Republican, and both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Marcus Hook. Captain Richardson also serving as a trustee of that institution. Captain Richardson married Mary T. Marshall, who was born in Marcus Hook, where she died at the age of seventy-one years. She was a daughter of James Marshall, a carpenter of Marcus Hook. Children: John Henry, see forward; George, born in 1868; James, born in 1870, married Mary Brown; Mary, born in 1872, married Daniel Swope, captain of a barge.

John Henry (2) Richardson, better known under the name of "Harry," eldest child of Captain John Henry (1) and Mary T. (Marshall) Richardson, was born at Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, June 10, 1866. He attended the public schools of the town, obtaining there a sound, practical education, and was then apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he also worked for a time as a journeyman. Just as soon as he found he had acquired the knowledge necessary to the successful carrying out of the plans he had formed, he established himself in the contracting and building line, with which he has been prominently and prosperously identified up to the present time (1913). He has established a reputation for himself for reliability which is second to none. Being himself an expert mechanic, he is satisfied with nothing short of the best work from the hands of those he employs, and this high quality has been the cornerstone of the large building interests he now controls. Mr. Richardson is a Democrat in politics, and in religious affairs both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mrs. Richardson being a steward and a teacher in the Sunday school. He is also a member of the L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons, of Chester.

Mr. Richardson married Katherine Ryland, born in Crumpton, Maryland, March 8, 1868. She is the daughter of Edward Ryland, who was born in Cecil county, Maryland, where he died in 1900 at the age of sixty-five years. He was a photographer, and married Marion Carroll, of Chestertown, Maryland, who survived him. They had children: Marion, born June 10, 1861, died unmarried at the age of thirty-five years; Margaret M., born May 17, 1863, died unmarried at the age of twenty-five years; Sally B., born December 14, 1864, married, 1891, Thomas Annon, a farmer; Katherine, referred to above; Harry, born November 17, 1871, married, 1908, Ida Roberts; Emma, born December 26, 1874, married, 1905, Edward Scott; Madge, born May 15, 1877, married, 1902, —— Horn; Edward, born May 1, 1879, unmarried; Isaac, also unmarried. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have children: Mary Hooker and John Henry.

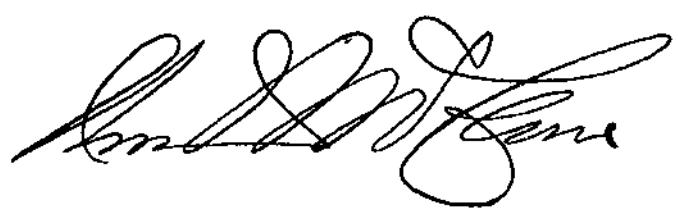
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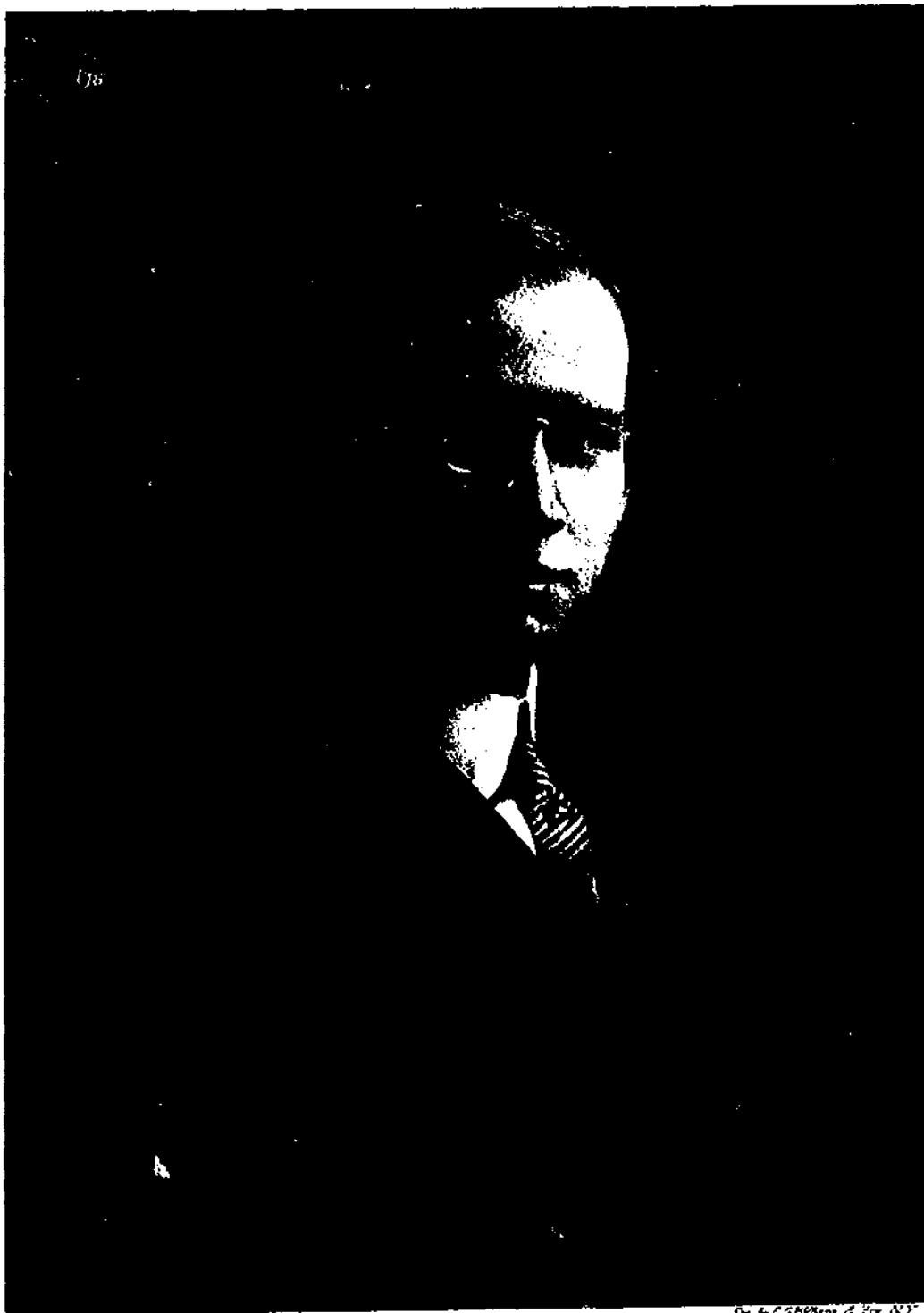
The McClures have been residents of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, for about three-quarters of a century, and three generations have been prominent in the business life of the city of Chester. The first of this branch to settle in Delaware county was John (2), son of John and Sarah (Oliver) McClure, natives and life-long residents of county Donegal, Ireland.

John (2) McClure was born in county Donegal, in the year 1816. He was educated in the public schools and learned the trade of carpenter. At the age of twenty-four years he came to the United States and for several years was in railroad employ in bridge building and construction work, holding authority over others and prospering. He was thrifty and ere long was the owner of fifty-five acres of improved land in Chichester township, Chester county. Here he made his home until 1877, when he moved to the city of Chester. He was interested in public affairs and during his residence in Chester was engaged in several enterprises. He was a Republican in politics, but never took active part in official life. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, belonging to the Second Church of Chester. He died in Chester in the year 1896. He married (first) July 22, 1852, Fannie M., died February 6, 1870, daughter of James Williams, of Philadelphia. He married (second) in 1877, Anna, daughter of Daniel Likens, of Delaware county. Children by first marriage: John C.; William J., see forward; Oliver C.; George W., John A., Robert G., and David B.

William J. McClure was born in Chichester township, Delaware county, in June, 1854, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1907. He was educated in the public schools of Chester, and at Chester Academy, being a graduate of the latter institution. He also took a full course in a business college and began business life as a clerk in a grocery store. Soon, however, he left the store and for one year was an employee of John B. Roach in his shipyard at Chester. On January 1, 1872, he opened a small cigar store in Chester, which he later enlarged and developed until it was the largest retail tobacco store in the city. He also became interested officially and otherwise with several important Chester business enterprises. He was president of the Consumers Ice Company; secretary and treasurer of the Chester Brewing Company; director of the Delaware County Trust Company, and director of the Chester Shipping Company, continuing in active business until his death. He was an ardent Republican and was one of the leaders of his party. When the office of comptroller was created, Mr. McClure was the first elected incumbent of that office and the only candidate for office that ever carried every voting precinct in the city. He was a member of the Republican State Committee and was one of the trusted advisers of the state leaders in matters affecting Delaware county. He was the head of the city organization for several years and had a large personal following. Among the well known semi-political organizations of his day was the McClure Club, named in his honor. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Knights of the Eagle, and of various political clubs and organizations. He married, June 21, 1877, Sabina, daughter of James McClay. Children: Fannie M. and William J. (2), both deceased, and John J., see forward.

John J. McClure was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1886. He was educated in the public schools of Chester, Swarthmore Preparatory School, whence he was graduated, class of 1905, and spent two years in Swarthmore College. His college career was interrupted by the death of his father, John J., being the only living son, he became head of the family and at once assumed charge of the large business interests of the estate. Although with little practical business experience he rapidly developed a strong business capacity, and was quickly advanced to positions of great responsibility and trust. He is secretary and treasurer of the Chester Brewing Company, elected in September, 1907, and in charge of their business; is largely interested in the W. J. McClure Company; director of the Consumers Ice Company; director of the Delaware County Subway Company, until its sale to the Bell Telephone Company; director of the First National Bank of Chester, elected in February,

A handwritten signature in cursive ink, appearing to read "James A. Garfield".



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By G. E. H. & Son, N.Y.

John Muller

1908; elected director of the Cambridge Trust Company in June, 1913; and has other business interests of lesser note.

Mr. McClure is a Republican and has taken active part in the political life of Chester. He is very popular and particularly strong with the voters, his endorsement of a candidate having in the past proved almost a guarantee of election. In the last mayoralty contest in Chester, one of the bitterest and hardest fought political contests of recent years, he supported the candidacy of William Ward Jr., the regular Republican candidate, who was elected. In 1907 a division in the ranks of the Republican party found Mr. McClure supporting the reform candidate, the result being the defeat of the regular Republican organization ticket. Mr. McClure has asked no political office for himself, but has proved a tower of strength to his friends, and has earned prominent position among the leaders of his party. He is exceedingly fond of travel and in his recreation periods seeks some of the interesting parts of the United States for exploration. He has visited about every point of unusual interest in the United States, and in 1906 made an extended tour of Continental Europe and the British Isles.

He stands high in the Masonic order, holding life membership in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, and Lulu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia. He is also a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. The family home in Chester is on Twentieth street and Providence avenue.

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One of the representative men of Gradyville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is Dilworth Stackhouse, a descendant of one of the old colonial families. In England this family is easily traceable back to 1086, and in this country to 1682, in which year Thomas Stackhouse and Thomas Stackhouse, uncle and nephew, were fellow passengers with William Penn on the ship "Welcume," and came from their native village of Stackhouse, near Settle, Yorkshire, England. Thomas Stackhouse (uncle) was born about 1635. His wife, Margery (Healurst) Stackhouse, came with him from England, and they arrived at New Castle, Delaware, 10 mo. 27, 1682. They settled on a tract of land on the Neshaminy creek, in the section now known as Langhorne, Middletown township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. One of the first burials at Middletown was that of Mrs. Stackhouse, who died shortly after her arrival in this country, 11 mo. 15, 1682. Thomas Stackhouse married (second) at Middletown Meeting, 1 mo., 1702, Margaret, widow of Christopher Atkinson, and settled at Bensalem township, where he died in 1706, his will being proved 9 mo. 2, 1706, and no children mentioned; for this reason it is to be presumed that he left none. He was a grandson of Benjamin Stackhouse, who wrote the Stackhouse Bible in 1617.

Thomas Stackhouse (nephew) was presumably twenty-one years of age when he arrived in this country in 1682. He represented Bucks county in the Colonial Assembly of the Province in 1711, 1713 and 1715; was re-elected the following year but refused to serve. He married (first) at Middletown Meeting, 7 mo. 27, 1688, Grace, a daughter of Robert and Alice Heaton. They had children: Samuel, John, Robert, Henry, Grace, Alice, Thomas, Joseph and Benjamin. He married (second) at Falls Meeting, 1 mo. 1, 1711, Ann, widow of Edward Mayos, and had children: Isaac, Jacob, Ann, Sarah and Isaac. He married (third) at Wrightstown Meeting, 8 mo., 1725, Dorothy, widow of Zebulon Heston. He died 4 mo. 26, 1744.

Robert Stackhouse, son of Thomas and Grace (Heaton) Stackhouse, was

born 9 mo. 8, 1692; he removed his family to Berwick, on the Susquehanna river, Pennsylvania, where he resided until his death in 1788. He married Margaret Stone, and had children: Thomas, Joseph, James, Grace, Benjamin, Alice, and Robert, the last named being killed by a fall from his horse in 1788.

James Stackhouse, son of Robert, and Margaret (Stone) Stackhouse, was born 11 mo. 11, 1725 or 1726, and died 5 mo. 16, 1759, his remains being interred in the Arch Street Cemetery. He married, 10 mo. 13, 1750, Martha, daughter of Samuel and Mary Hastings, and had children: Margaret, Hastings, Mary, Amos, Amos (second), Martha, James and William.

The Hastings family trace their ancestry back to 843, when "Hastings the First," a sea king or pirate Norman chieftain, invaded France and after plundering the provinces of the Louvre returned to Denmark or Norway. The following year he entered the Seine, approached as far as Paris, and returned to his own country laden with the spoils. In 893 he appeared off the coast of the county of Kent, England, and entered the Thames, but was defeated by Alfred the Great who made prisoners of his wife and two sons and only restored them to him upon condition that he depart the kingdom. It is claimed by the author of "Pictures of Hastings," that the town of Hastings, near the sea coast, where the battle of Hastings occurred, was named in honor of this Danish pirate. In the year 1200, Henry, Lord Hastings, married Adama, daughter of David, Earl of Huntington, and brother of William, King of Scotland, who dying without issue, John Hastings, son of Henry Hastings, became a competitor for that crown with John Ballio and Robert Bruce. In the early records of Chester county, Pennsylvania, the name of Henry Hastings as a juror is found as early as September 13, 1681, and as the ship "John and Sarah," from London, and "Factor" from Bristol, did not arrive until the twelfth of the fourth month following, it is supposed that the Hastings family, who owned a large tract of land on the Delaware river between Chester and Marcus Hook, were a part of the New Haven colony that settled on the Delaware about 1640. Joshua Hastings, supposed to be a son of Henry Hastings, resided in the neighborhood of Chester, represented the county in the Colonial Assembly, and removed to Philadelphia about 1700. Two sons—John and Samuel—survived him. John Hastings married Grace, a daughter of Robert Stackhouse, and their son, Samuel Hastings, married Mary Hill, and had a daughter Martha, who married James Stackhouse, as mentioned above.

Amos Stackhouse, son of James and Martha (Hastings) Stackhouse, was born 5 mo. 4, 1757, and died 4 mo. 5, 1825. He married, 1 mo. 14, 1779, Mary, daughter of John and Susanna Powell, and had children: Susanna, Hastings, Martha, Powell, Esther, Martha, James, Samuel, Amos, Robert, Robert (second), Mary and John.

The earliest ancestor of the Powell family of whom there is authentic record was William Powell, who signed with John Woolston and two hundred and ten other Friends the Yearly Meetings "Epistle" of the 7 mo., 1692, against George Keith. Robert Powell, presumably a brother of William Powell, came in the ship "Kent," 6 mo. 16, 1677, O. S., and settled near Burlington, West Jersey. He married Prudence —, and their son, John Powell, married Elizabeth Woolston. Isaac Powell, the youngest of their six children, married Elizabeth Purdey. John, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Purdey) Powell, married Susanna Bryan. Mary, eldest child of John and Susanna (Bryan) Powell, married Amos Stackhouse, as above mentioned.

Powell Stackhouse, son of Amos and Mary (Powell) Stackhouse, was born at Mount Holly, New Jersey, 3 mo. 21, 1785, and died 12 mo. 27, 1863. He was a cabinet maker by trade and owned valuable property at Front and

Vine streets, Philadelphia. He married, 1 mo. 31, 1809, Edith, daughter of Charles and Mary Dilworth. Their children were: Charles D., see forward; Emlyn, born January 7, 1812; Joseph D., October 3, 1814; Sarah D., December 3, 1816; Amos, March 31, 1819; Susanna, January 3, 1821; Anna D., January 22, 1823; Powell, died in infancy; Powell, born July 14, 1827; Dilworth and Llewellyn, died in infancy.

James Dilworth, the pioneer ancestor of the Dilworth family was a minister and, accompanied by his wife, Ann (Waln) Dilworth, their son, William, and a servant man by the name of Stephen Sands, came from Thornley, Lancashire, England, in the ship "Lamle," of Liverpool, Captain John Teach, and arrived in the Delaware river, 8 mo., 1682. He settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and his death occurred 1 mo. 3, 1698. William, son of James and Ann (Waln) Dilworth, married Sarah, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Webb, and their eldest son, James Dilworth, married Lydia, daughter of George and Lydia Martin. Charles, son of James and Lydia (Martin) Dilworth, married Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Taylor, and his daughter Edith became the wife of Powell Stackhouse, as above mentioned.

Charles D. Stackhouse, son of Powell and Edith (Dilworth) Stackhouse, was born November 11, 1809, and was a farmer in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was the owner of one hundred acres, which he utilized partly for dairy farming and partly for general production. He was a Republican in political matters, and a member of the Friends' Society. He married, November 27, 1834, Alice Meredith, born February 14, 1814. They had children: Joseph M., born November 28, 1835, died January 18, 1901; Dilworth, see forward; Pennell, born December 17, 1839, married Emma, daughter of John and Mary (Vanderslice) Winner, and widow of Joseph Pennell Smedley; Catherine M., born April 5, 1846, died April 16, 1882; Charles D., born May 6, 1850, died December 8, 1876.

Dilworth Stackhouse, son of Charles D. and Alice (Meredith) Stackhouse, was born in Philadelphia, November 12, 1837. A part of his education was acquired in Philadelphia, and it was completed in Edgemont township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was of an ambitious and energetic nature, and at the age of twenty-one years he established himself independently. He is now living on the old family homestead, which he has cultivated as his father did before him. He takes no active part in the public affairs of the township, as he has been an invalid and unable to walk for some time, but he never fails to cast his vote for the good of the Republican party. In religious affairs he is a supporter of the Society of Friends. Mr. Stackhouse married, December 30, 1891, Rebecca S., born May 30, 1848, a daughter of Joseph D. and Sarah (Shaw) Stackhouse. They have no children.

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**CUTLER** Strong of purpose, persevering in effort, honorable in all business transactions, Peter D. Cutler, of Concordville, now retired from active pursuits, won and maintained a position of prestige in commercial circles in the city of Philadelphia, where he was engaged in business for many years.

William Cutler, father of Peter D. Cutler, was a native of England, from whence he came to this country, settling in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was employed in that city by the Ditson Saw Company, his occupation being that of saw maker. He died in 1902, and his demise was regretted by all with whom he had been brought in contact. He married Caroline Green, who bore him five children: Hannah, Mary, Peter D., William, Sophie.

Peter D. Cutler was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1874..

He obtained a practical education by attendance at the public schools of his native city, and upon the completion of his studies he served an apprenticeship at the structural and ornamental iron business and continued working at the same as a journeyman until 1900, in which year he engaged in business on his own account in the same line in Philadelphia, continuing with a large degree of success up to 1911, when he retired with a competence, gained by strictly attending to every detail, however minute, by giving his personal supervision to the work performed, seeing to it that it was of the best quality, and for the prompt manner in which orders were executed. Being a man of high moral character, the strictest integrity, and possessing executive ability of a high order, his influence has been felt in the community, although his residence there has been of short duration, he owning an attractive and modern house at Concordville upon his retirement from business. He is a member of the Episcopal church located at Ninth street and Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia; member of William C. Hamilton Lodge, No. 500, Free and Accepted Masons, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party, the principles of which he firmly believes in.

Mr. Cutler married, June 2, 1905, Alice J. Mooney, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Irvine) Mooney, the former named having for a number of years been engaged in the wholesale liquor business in Philadelphia, and whose family consisted of ten children, six of whom are living at the present time (1914) namely: Thomas, Elizabeth, Belle S., John, James, Alice J.

Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the HALL individual, or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine, yet the study of a successful life is none the less interesting and profitable by reason of the existence of the same uncertainty. A man who measured up to modern requirements was the late Edward Hicks Hall, in whose death the community lost not only a singularly successful man, but a most worthy and honored citizen. He was not only successful himself, but was largely influential in the success of others, and he has left to posterity that priceless heritage, an honored name. Throughout the forty years of his professional career he was trusted and esteemed by all with whom he was associated.

The Hall family are of direct English descent, and the progenitor of the line herein followed was the great-grandfather of Edward H. Hall, who was a Friend in religion, a member of the Hicksite Branch of that order. Robert Hall, son of the emigrant, was for many years a prosperous farmer of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, the owner of an extensive farm, and served in the capacity of justice of the peace. His wife, Elizabeth Hall, bore him a number of children among whom was John M. Hall, born on the old Hall homestead at Mount Hope, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, died at Media, in January, 1891. He engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1855, when he was elected sheriff of Delaware county, which office he filled for two years, and then devoted his attention to mercantile business at Media, and was also the keeper of the county prison for a number of years. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He married Hannah Johnson, born near Village Green, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, died in 1873, aged fifty-eight years, a descendant of old Quaker stock. Their children were: Joseph J., deceased; Amy A., who became the wife of Stephen Reynolds; Edward Hicks, of whom further.

Edward Hicks Hall was born in Aston township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1848, died in Media, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1913. His

preparatory education was obtained in a small private school near his father's home, and in 1855, when his parents removed to Media, he became a pupil in the public school there, and later attended the Thomas Griffiths Academy at Wilmington, Delaware, and the Friends' Central School at Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a diligent and conscientious student and thus acquired an excellent education, being especially proficient in mathematics, this proving of especial value to him in his subsequent active career. His first occupation was that of clerk in his father's store located at the corner of State street and South avenue, Media, in which capacity he served until 1870, when he entered the office of George R. Darlington, one of the oldest established law offices in Delaware county, and under his competent preceptorship was prepared for the profession of law, in the meantime pursuing a course in surveying, which line of work he followed successfully in connection with his law practice, performing the surveying of lands and laying out of roads in Delaware county, and in the performance of these duties he gained many friends, who proved their worth in advancing his interests in his later enterprise, aiding materially in the building up of his extensive law practice. He was admitted to the bar of his native state in November, 1873, and continued in general practice up to the time of his decease, giving especial attention to civil cases, and in due course of time attained a prominent position among his fellow practitioners. He threw himself with all the zeal of his nature and with all his thorough knowledge of the law into the cause of his client, therefore his services were eagerly sought by those who realized and appreciated this excellent characteristic. He possessed all the attributes of a successful lawyer, integrity of character, the judicial instinct and a rare appreciation of the two sides of every question. He became one of the counsel for the American Pipe & Construction Company in 1900, and the extensive area of this business considerably increased his practice in the Eastern and Middle counties of the state. He was solicitor for the First National Bank of Media from October, 1905, until his death, and was also attorney for the Bryn Mawr Trust Company and for a number of the most extensive manufacturing concerns in Delaware county, these connections testifying eloquently to his prominence as a lawyer. He kept abreast of the times by constant research and study, was a logical thinker and an indefatigable worker, spending considerable time at his office work, remaining many times far into the night in order to thoroughly prepare himself for the duties of the following day.

Mr. Hall was on terms of intimacy and close friendship with the judges of the county, as well as his clients, and took a keen interest and active part in public affairs. For seventeen years he was an active member of the Media Borough Council, of which he was the president for a number of years. He was a Republican in politics, but cast his vote for the candidate best qualified for office, irrespective of party affiliation. He was reared a Friend, the faith of his forefathers, but attended the Episcopal church with his family. He kept in touch with his professional brethren by membership in the Delaware County Bar Association, of which he was a member for many years, and in the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, serving on many important committees. He was a member and served as treasurer of the Delaware County Historical Society, and a member of George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons, of Media; Media Chapter, No. 84, Royal Arch Masons; St. Albans Commandery, No. 47, Knights Templar; Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia; Media Club, and Spring Haven Country Club. He was an enthusiastic golfer, deriving his greatest pleasure from that sport, and he also enjoyed hunting, often spending his leisure time in that pursuit.

Mr. Hall married, March 9, 1871, Susan A. Barton, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Woodward) Barton, a Philadelphia family. Children: 1. Lillian, born November 20, 1873, died May 29, 1877. 2. Elizabeth, born May 20, 1885; graduated from the Friends' Select School of Philadelphia in 1901, from Swarthmore College in 1905, and pursued a post-graduate course at Columbia College in 1906. Mrs. Hall and daughter reside in the family home in Media.

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**EVANS** The Evans family, of which a representative in the present generation is D. Ridgway Evans, of Beechwood, Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is descended from Evan Evans, a native of the Parish of Treeglws, in Montgomeryshire, Wales. He came to America in 1722, and on November 17 of that year, purchased a large tract of land adjoining Uwehlan Friends Meetinghouse.

Robert Evans, a descendant in a direct line from Evan Evans, was born in Philadelphia, where he also died. He was a lumber merchant, and he and his family were members of the Society of Friends.

Thomas C. Evans, son of Robert Evans, was born in Philadelphia, July 5, 1818, and died in Wilmington, Delaware. His business occupation was that of tanning, and he was a foreman for Jonathan E. Rhoads in Marple township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, for many years. When this tannery was removed to Wilmington, Delaware, in 1868, Mr. Evans, whose connection with the concern remained unaffected, took up his residence in that city also. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Society of Friends. Mr. Evans married in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, Phoebe Ann Thompson, born in Marple township, Delaware county, November 27, 1827, died in Wilmington, Delaware, in October, 1911. Her father was a farmer. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Evans: Sally P., died unmarried in 1912; D. Ridgway, the special subject of this sketch; Hettie R., never married, and now resides in Wilmington, Delaware; William S., died aged twenty-four.

D. Ridgway Evans was born in Marple township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1860. He acquired a very good education in the public schools of Wilmington, Delaware, and was then apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. With this he was identified in various capacities until he had attained his majority, when he went west and remained there for a period of two years. Upon his return from the West he made his home in Philadelphia and engaged in general building and contracting, a line of industry with which he is still actively identified. His main contracts are executed in Philadelphia and its suburbs. In 1909 he erected a fine residence on Homestead avenue, Beechwood, which he has since used for his own home. He has never had a desire to hold public office, preferring to do his duty in a quiet manner as a law abiding citizen, but he casts his vote regularly for the Republican party. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

Mr. Evans married, September 10, 1885, Sally B., born in Philadelphia, daughter of James Haddock. They have had children: Frank, who is a topographical draftsman, and lives in Jersey City, married Emma C. Baur; Frederick S., born November 7, 1898. The business career of Mr. Evans is an illustration of energy and enterprise which have overcome the difficulties which overwhelm many, and which have achieved success. He is a man of strong purpose and sound judgment, and carries forward to completion whatever he undertakes.

Descendant of an old English family, Clarence Sill has throughout SILL his entire business career been intimately connected with the financial circles of Philadelphia through his association with the firm of E. W. Clark & Company, Bankers and Brokers, one of the most substantial and responsible institutions of its kind within the city of Philadelphia, and one which compares favorably with others of a like character in the state.

From the earliest records obtainable it is found that his family has been resident in England for many generations, his great-grandfather, Sylvester Sill, having passed his life in that land. Joseph, son of Sylvester Sill, born in Carlisle, England, is the one of the line responsible for the introduction of his family into the United States, his death occurring in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1854. He was a merchant of the older days, being the proprietor of a men's furnishing store at No. 521 Chestnut street, later becoming senior partner of the firm of Sill, Arnold & Leonard, whose place of business was at Front and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. He was a successful business man, prospered in his calling, and made his home in Philadelphia until his death. He was a painter of no mean ability, never adopting art as a life work, but made numerous sketches in water color and oil for his own pleasure and as gifts to the many friends who admired his talented artistic prowess. He was a lifelong member of the First Unitarian Church, of Philadelphia. He married Jane Todhunter, who died January 27, 1877, and had seven children: Joseph, John, Jane, William, Mary, Alfred, of whom further, and Vaughn.

Alfred Sill, son of Joseph and Jane (Todhunter) Sill, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1837, died in Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1893. He was in the mercantile business during part of his active years, as a member of the firm of Middleton, Sill & Company, located on Chestnut street, dealers for the most part in cotton, from about 1860 to 1870, and was later a coal and lumber merchant, having yards in the city and conducting a profitable business. He was a man of studious nature, fond of mechanical devices, and in his latter years was the inventor of a breech-loading gun, upon which he obtained a patent, although never engaging in its manufacture. He was a sergeant in a company of the Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, in 1862, prepared to fight in defence of the great principle involved in that conflict between the states if such an issue were unavoidable, although it was a principle of his creed, that of the Society of Friends, that members thereof should not participate in strife. He was a regular attendant of the meetings of the Society in the Meeting House at Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia. He married, May 5, 1864, Naomi Passmore Middleton, born in Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1839, daughter of Edwin, born September 23, 1805, died January 5, 1875, and Rachel (Hunt) Middleton, born October 17, 1808, died April 8, 1882, the marriage of the parents having been solemnized at Darby, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1831. Children of Alfred and Naomi Passmore (Middleton) Sill: Edwin Middleton, born November 15, 1865; Alfred Howard, December 10, 1868; Clarence, of whom further; Florence Middleton, July 27, 1875.

Clarence Sill, third son and child of Alfred and Naomi Passmore (Middleton) Sill, was born at No. 1822 Mount Vernon street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1870. In boyhood he attended Friends' Central School, in Philadelphia, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1889. After leaving school he began his business life in the office of E. W. Clark & Company, Bankers and Brokers, and has ever since been identified with this firm, having through the quarter century of his association therewith come to hold a position of trust and responsibility, his fidelity and responsibility having been proven by the faultless execution of many commissions. He has risen

steadily in authority and influence, his part in the direction of the firm's business being prominent and important. Mr. Sill holds membership in the Country Club, of Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, the Automobile Club of Delaware county, and the Ocean City Motor Boat Club, Ocean City, New Jersey. His religion is that of his father, and he attends the same meeting house at which the elder Sill was wont to worship, that at Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

He married, at Darby Friends Meeting House, June 12, 1901, May, born in Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1876, daughter of William Skipwith and Annie (Moore) Bunting. William Skipwith Bunting was born September 17, 1848, and was married on December 2, 1870, and died February 12, 1912. His business was insurance. Children of William S. and Annie (Moore) Bunting: Carroll Moore, May (of previous mention), married Clarence Sill, Helen Moore, Lillie Curtis. Mr. Sill and his wife reside in a beautiful home at No. 36 Owen avenue, Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, although Mr. Sill's business necessitates daily trips to Philadelphia, the scene of his activities.

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In the closing year of the eighteenth century the Martin family MARTIN of this record came to Pennsylvania, although the first settlement of the ancestor, William Martin, was at New Castle, Delaware. He was a native of the Emerald Isle, and possessing the characteristics of his race soon made friends and won from the new world good standing and a comfortable living. He married, in Ireland, Fanny Little, and not long afterward sailed for America, their second child, David, being born on the voyage. At an annual reunion of the family held August 25, 1904, the following picturesque narrative was read by one of the descendants of William Martin: "We were standing upon the bank of the Delaware one bright day in the month of June, watching a sailing vessel from Ireland making her way up the river. The sight of a vessel of any description was always an attraction to the entire population of a village or nearby places. The vessel made her way slowly, after a tedious, anxious voyage of six weeks, but at last stopped at the old historic town of New Castle. As the passengers leave the vessel, our attention is attracted to a man, woman and baby; the man is William Martin; the woman Fanny Little, his wife, and the child their infant son, David." The man, then twenty-eight years of age, soon found New Castle too small to afford him the opportunity he was seeking and is next found in Wilmington, Delaware, where for two years he lived at the corner of Fourth and Orange streets. He then moved to DuPont's farm on the banks of the Brandywine, which was the family home for thirty years. This farm, so long their home, is yet known as "Martin's farm." He was the first overseer for E. J. Dupont, and after his years of service was able to purchase his own farm at Red Clay Creek, upon which he resided until his death in January, 1850, aged seventy-nine years. His widow, Fannie, continued her residence upon the farm until her death in February, 1861. Children: 1. Joseph, died in Ireland in infancy. 2. David, of whom further. 3. Joseph, married Lydia Wilson and has three children. 4. Irene, married Maria Rankin and had ten children. 5. Jennie, married James Martin and had ten children. 6. William, married Jane Hopple and had ten children. 7. John, married Lydia Clark and had three children. 8. Mary, married Poulson Chandler and had eight children. 9. James, married Elizabeth Chandler and had eight children. 10. Fannie, died unmarried.

(II) David, second son of William and Fannie (Little) Martin, was born on the ship which brought his parents to America in 1799. He grew to man-



J. D. Martin

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. D. Martin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "J" and "D" followed by "Martin". A horizontal line is drawn through the signature.

hood at the farm on the Brandywine, later became a land owner and extensive cattle dealer, laying the foundation for the important meat packing business later conducted by his sons. He resided in Chester, Pennsylvania, and owned his farm in Delaware county, on which he also resided for many years. He died in Centreville, Delaware, March 5, 1866. He married Anne MacMullin, born October 3, 1802, and lived to the great age of ninety-two years; she is buried in the cemetery of the Lower Brandywine Presbyterian Church, Delaware. Children: 1. Jane, born January 15, 1823, married, September 14, 1841, Job Pyle, a farmer of Chester county, Pennsylvania. 2. Fannie, born January 30, 1825, never married. 3. Mary Jane, born June 29, 1827; married Bayard Pyle. 4. Joseph J., born August 10, 1829; married Mary Schriver. 5. William A., born January 5, 1832; married Sarah Brinton. 6. Katherine, born August 12, 1834; married, in 1864, Thomas Woodward. 7. Elizabeth, born May 5, 1837, died September 11, 1845. 8. Sarah M., born March 26, 1840; married in 1868, David H. Garrett. 9. Evelyn, born March 11, 1843; married, March 3, 1869, John H. Etherington. 10. David B., of whom further. Of these ten children, Katherine, Sarah M. and Evelyn are the only survivors (1913).

(III) David B., youngest child of David and Anne (MacMullin) Martin, was born September 12, 1847. He lived in Philadelphia in his youth, and finished his education at Shortridge's Academy in Delaware county. He began active business life as an oil refiner, but later his brother, who was president of the Philadelphia Stock Yards Company, interested him in the meat packing business in which he was ever afterward most successfully engaged as head of the D. B. Martin Company; also was officially connected with the New York Sanitary Utilization Company, the New England Sanitary Produce Company, the Wilmington Abattoir and Cold Storage Company, and others. He was a man of fine executive ability, conducting his large interests with success and profit. He was a veteran of the civil war and in politics a Republican, influential, but never seeking public office for himself. He died at his home in Brandywine Summit, May 17, 1904. He married, in 1869, Marie M. LeTourneau, born in Philadelphia, March 18, 1849, and died there aged thirty-two years, daughter of Clement LeTourneau, an architectural designer of skill and prominence, born in Philadelphia, February 25, 1822, died in Philadelphia, December 14, 1872, and Catherine A. Gorman, born in Philadelphia, December 25, 1823, died December 27, 1896. They were married September 7, 1842. She had a brother, William, who was born August 18, 1843, and married in Philadelphia in 1866; and sisters, Annie, born June 25, 1846, married May 15, 1866, Amos Truman, and Amelia, born December 29, 1863, unmarried, all living. Michael Clement LeTourneau, grandfather of Mrs. Martin, was the first inventor of coal stoves in America.

Children of David B. and Marie M. Martin: 1. Joseph J., of whom further. 2. Bertha, died in childhood. 3. Catherine, died in childhood. Both David B. Martin and his wife were members of the Olivet Presbyterian Church at Thirty-second and Mount Vernon streets, Philadelphia.

(IV) Joseph J., only son of David B. and Marie M. (LeTourneau) Martin, was born in Philadelphia, April 29, 1873. His youth was spent at his uncle's farm at Chadds Ford, known as "Rocky Hill." This farm was afterwards sold to Josephine Way, but he has repurchased it and it is now in his possession. He was educated at Cheltenham Military Academy and began business life in his father's office. He continued with his father until the death of the latter, then succeeded him in the ownership of the various interests in the companies previously enumerated. He has re-purchased the old homestead of eighty acres, "Rocky Hill," at Chadds Ford, sold by Joseph J. Martin estate to H. C. Way, and there makes his home. It was from the crest of "Rocky

Hill" that the British began the battle of Brandywine, fought during the Revolution. He maintains extensive business interests and is a director of the Third National Bank of Philadelphia. His clubs are the Art, Racquet, Manufacturers and Yacht of Philadelphia; the Athletic and Columbia of New York; the Auto Club of America, and others. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and in political faith he is affiliated with the Republican party.

Mr. Martin married, October 23, 1895, Mary Brinton Talbot, born July 26, 1873, daughter of C. W. Talbot, a lawyer of prominence born at Honeybrook, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1850, who married, February 28, 1872, Mary Jones, born at the homestead farm in Birmingham, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1846; children: Charles L., born March 22, 1875; Anna J., born January 6, 1880; Mary Brinton, of previous mention, married Charles J. Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have children: Mary Marie, born January 11, 1899; Joseph Jefferson, August 31, 1910.

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**BLATZ** Henry L. Blatz, the only constructor of boats in Essington, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, ranks as one of its progressive and enterprising citizens. He is the son of John and Caroline (Krouse) Blatz, and was born May 16, 1861, in Philadelphia.

John Blatz was born in Germany in 1830, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1884. He emigrated to this country in 1847, when he was a lad of seventeen, and came alone and unassisted by his family, he having saved his money to that end since he was a small child. He learned the baker's trade immediately upon landing, by the simple process of seeking employment with a baker. So great was his ambition and determination to succeed that he had established his own bakery before he was eighteen. It is remarkable when one realizes that he came to a foreign country, unable to speak a word of English, poor, without friends, and by sheer determination and persistence he had established in less than twelve months after his arrival a bakery. He married Caroline Krouse, like himself an immigrant. She came with her parents, from Germany, at the age of sixteen, met and married John Blatz when she was seventeen and he eighteen. They were the parents of eleven children, all of whom they educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, giving them the advantages which they were denied in their earlier years.

Henry L. Blatz, one of the eleven children of John and Caroline Blatz, received his education in the public school of his native city. Reaching maturity he decided that he would not follow his father's occupation, and so turned his attention to something else. He canvassed many fields and at last selected that of boat building as a pleasant and lucrative one. He was at Kensington, Pennsylvania, for many years, and succeeded, for he was distinctly his father's son, with his determination to succeed. In November, 1909, he moved to Essington, since which time he has built every boat used there. He employs a number of men, and is kept employed all the while filling his numerous orders. He turns out a handsome craft, not only for the residents of Essington but other and larger places as well. Mr. Blatz is a Republican and has been auditor of the township. He is a member of the Foresters, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Loyal Order of Moose.

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**SMITH-BOON** At what is now the intersection of Spruce and Fifty-fifth streets, West Philadelphia, then old Blockley township, stood the farm-house of George Smith, and in that house Ellen J. and her father, George Washington Smith, were born.

Her grandfather, George Smith, was born in Philadelphia at the Smith



Geo. Smith

home, their town property covering the square now bounded by Market, Chestnut, Sixth and Seventh streets, a tract now the value of which can hardly be expressed in figures. George Smith was a prosperous merchant tailor, the leader in that business, commanding a very large patronage. He was a grand-nephew of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington, a part of whose estate his son received, when that part lying in Trenton, New Jersey, was sold. George Smith purchased the farm in old Blockley, previously mentioned, making it most attractive and the show place of the country thereabouts. Covered now with paved streets and buildings it is almost beyond belief that so short a time ago it was a beautiful fertile farm, with blooded cattle grazing in the fields and the old house merry with the shouts of children and guests from the city. George Smith loved a country life and passed his latter years on his farm, where he died in his seventy-eighth year. He was a Whig in politics and a member of the Society of Friends, his funeral being held from the Friends Meeting House in Merion. He married Sarah, daughter of Paul Jones, of Merion, a descendant of the old Welsh Jones family—she died at the age of ninety-eight years, at her home at Thirty-second street and Woodlawn avenue, the site now occupied by Croft and Allen; she was a birthright member of the Society of Friends. Children: Phoebe Roberts; George Washington (of whom further); Joseph Ball and Sarah Jones Smith, the latter dying at the age of twenty years.

George Washington Smith, eldest son of George and Sarah (Jones) Smith, was born at the farm house in old Blockley (now Spruce and Fifty-fifth streets, Philadelphia), in 1801. He was educated in the private Philadelphia schools and spent his early life on the old farm. At a suitable age he learned the tailor's trade and was associated with his father in business in Philadelphia. In politics he was a Whig and Republican, but took no active part in public affairs. He was a member of the Society of Friends and a man of high character, honored and respected in both business and social life. He died in St. Louis, Missouri, while visiting his sister-in-law, on October 15, 1874, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Smith married Deborah F. Jones, born on her father's farm, now a part of the city of Philadelphia, the house standing near the present intersection of Pine and Forty-seventh streets. Her father, Enoch Jones, was a coffin and cabinet maker, carrying on business in connection with his farm, where he died. His wife, Ann Jones, was no blood relation, although bearing the same name. A sister of Enoch Jones, Phoebe (Jones) Hoffman, was the mother of Norris Hoffman, after whom Hoffman School is named. Deborah F. (Jones) Smith died at No. 3520 Market street, West Philadelphia, in her eightieth year, a lifelong member of the Society of Friends. Children of George Washington and Deborah F. Smith: Sarah Ann, born May 15, 1837, died aged sixty-two years, married William Boon; Joseph B., born in 1841, died in his sixty-third year, married January 18, 1865, Harriet Appel; Mary, born February 14, 1844, married, May 21, 1862, George Boon; Ellen J. (of further mention); Paul J. and Emma, died in childhood.

Ellen J. Smith, daughter of George Washington and Deborah F. (Jones) Smith, was born at the old Smith farmhouse in old Blockley, August 21, 1852. She was educated in the Philadelphia public schools and spent her youth at the home farm and now resides at her farm in Bethel township, Delaware county, which she successfully manages being a woman of business and executive ability. She married, May 21, 1870, Charles Boon. Children: Charles R., born November 11, 1872, unmarried; Mary Ella, January 7, 1874, died aged six months; Deborah, December, 1874, died in infancy; Maurice, July 4, 1876, died aged two and a half years; J. Henry, born April 7, 1879, unmarried; Walter, born January 27, 1881, unmarried; Howard, born August 8,

1883, died aged nine months; Mary Elizabeth, born April 27, 1884, died aged fourteen years; Eva, born October 27, 1887, married, January 13, 1907, John A. Steecker and has Eva B., Mary Ella, John A. (2) and Alexander; Anna G., died aged seven months; Eleanor, died aged eight months; Paul Jones, born October 4, 1894, married March 30, 1913, Blanche E. Henning.

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**MANLEY** Charles D. Manley Jr., is a member of the family of that name, which for a number of generations has been prominent in Delaware county. The Manleys trace their descent to Thomas Manley, a successful farmer of that region, who at various times cultivated large tracts of land in Chester, Middletown and Newtown. They are also related to the old English family of Maddocks and to the De Havens of Philadelphia. Charles D. Manley Sr., father of Charles D. Manley Jr., was a man of great energy who made himself felt as a force in the community, as a teacher, merchant and lawyer, winning his way into the latter profession in spite of great difficulties. He married Margaret Worrell, and to them were born four children of whom Charles D. was the third.

Charles D. Manley Jr. was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of the district, and when eight years old was taken by his father to Media, whither the family removed. He began his business life at the age of sixteen years, as a clerk for Isaac Haldeman & Sons, of Media, continuing with that firm for three years. He then went to Ohio, where he spent a year with the Curtis Dry Goods Company, of Mount Vernon, Knox county, returning to Pennsylvania in the spring of 1865. He then entered the employ of Edwin Hall at No. 26 South Second street, Philadelphia, but in August, 1866, severed his connection with this employer to embark upon a venture of his own and opened a dry goods house at No. 152 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, in partnership with Spencer Thompson, under the firm name of Thompson & Manley. In 1869 Mr. Thompson retired from the firm and left Mr. Manley to continue alone, which he did with success until April, 1884, when he sold out. In August of the same year he entered the employ of Cooper & Conrad, Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, remaining there six years. In 1891 he engaged with the Joseph Horne Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, remaining two years and returning to Philadelphia in the spring of 1893, where he engaged with Partridge & Richardson on Eighth street above Market. In 1901 he came to Media where he purchased an interest in the laundry business of Smith & Son, the same of which he is now the proprietor. The business was incorporated in 1904 under the name of the Media Steam Laundry, at which time Mr. Manley became superintendent, treasurer and manager and has continued the conduct of the concern ever since. He has equipped his plant with the best modern machinery and appliances and has built up a prosperous business in Media and the surrounding country, drawing also a large trade from Philadelphia, where he maintains a branch office. In 1912 he bought the property on which the laundry building stands, rebuilt and enlarged his plant and added the necessary machinery to completely equip it for modern laundry purposes. He employs thirty-five people and finds the business constantly on the increase. In July, 1913, the corporation was discontinued and Mr. Manley is now carrying on the enterprise on his own account. Mr. Manley is a Democrat in politics, and although he has never sought or accepted any public office is deeply interested in public affairs. He enjoys the unique distinction of never having voted at any borough, county, state or national election for any candidate not on the Democratic ticket. He is a man of energy and business ability and highly regarded by all who know him.

Mr. Manley married, September 12, 1903, Anna B., daughter of John K. and Jane (Knox) Hawthorne, of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. The family home is situated at No. 104 West Washington street, and his business plant at 121-123 South Orange street, Media.

MANLEY This branch of the Manleys came to Delaware county from Ireland, Joseph P., being of the first American born generation.

He is a great-grandson of Joseph Manley of Tullamore, Ireland, who was a merchant and a member of the Society of Friends, and a grandson of Thomas Manley, born in Tullamore, Ireland, died at Mount Mellick, April 29, 1835. He was a merchant and a member of the Society of Friends, but after his marriage became a Catholic that he might worship in the same faith as his wife. He married Ann Keogh, born in Ireland, died at Manchester, England, November 29, 1835; children: Thomas K., of whom further; John, Patrick, Elizabeth.

Thomas K. Manley, son of Thomas and Ann (Keogh) Manley, was born in Tullamore, Ireland, May 21, 1805, died at Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1892. When a boy his parents moved to Mount Mellick, Ireland, where he was educated and lived with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age. He then spent a short time in Dublin, Ireland, later locating in Manchester, England, where he married. He worked in the mills of Manchester as a weaver until November 28, 1841, when he embarked on a sailing ship for America with his wife; son John, five years of age, and Ann, aged ten months. He sailed on the ship "Belvidere" from Liverpool, but after a few days out she sprang so serious a leak that they were obliged to return, putting in at Cork, Ireland, for repairs. After five weeks at Cork, they again started across the Atlantic, but heavy weather again brought them into distress, and on March 17, 1842, they sought refuge at the island of Santa Cruz. After repairing there, the voyage was continued and New York safely reached April 17, 1842. After a few months spent in New York, Thomas K. Manley moved to Philadelphia, which was his home until 1852, where he manufactured cloth on hand looms. During the "Know Nothing" riots in Philadelphia in 1844, he stood guard at St. Philips Catholic Church, Second and Queen streets, until danger of its destruction passed. In 1852 he moved to Upper Darby township, worked at his trade in the mills along Darby creek, and in the fall of 1873 built the house at Clifton Heights in which he died nineteen years later. He was a member of the St. Charles Roman Catholic Church of Kelleyville, and a member of St. Mary's Beneficial Society and the president of the society for several years. He is buried with his wife in the cemetery of that parish.

He married in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Manchester, England, May 21, 1834, Ann Markey, born in Dundalk, Ireland, March 15, 1816, who died in Clifton Heights, February 27, 1895, in her seventy-ninth year. She was a daughter of Philip Markey, born in Ireland, died in Manchester, England, and his wife, Bridget McMahon, born in Ireland and died in Manchester. Of the twelve children of Thomas K. Manley, six died in infancy. Those reaching years of maturity are: John, married Sarah A. Hoofsttler; Ann T., married Michael McCready; the two born in England and brought to this country by their parents in 1842; the following three born in Philadelphia: Elizabeth A., married James Jordan; Thomas F., married Mary Ann Kelley; Joseph P., of whom further; Katherine M., was born at Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and married John F. McMenamin.

Joseph P. Manley, son of Thomas K. and Ann (Markey) Manley, was

born at Thirteenth and Federal streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of West Philadelphia and Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and learned the trade of carpenter, which he still follows. He is a member of St. Charles Borromeo Roman Catholic Church, at Kelleyville, and of St. Mary's Beneficial Society of the same parish. He is unmarried and resides with his widowed sister, Mrs. Katherine M. McMenamin, who for eighteen years has conducted a dry goods and notion store in Clifton Heights. Their home at the corner of Sycamore and Baltimore avenues was erected by their father in 1873 and has ever since been in the possession of the family. His widowed sister, Mrs. Ann T. McCready, and his niece, Miss Mary F. McMenamin, also reside with him. Joseph P. Manley in his younger days was a baseball player and for five years played on the nine of the Glenwood of Clifton Heights, who won the championship of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1872.

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The Levis family of Pennsylvania is one which has been closely identified with the milling and other industries of the state for many generations. The American progenitor of this family was Samuel Levis, a maltster of Leicester, England, who, before coming to this country, in association with William Garrett, purchased 1,000 acres of land from William Penn. He emigrated to America in 1684, landing at Chester, and, having settled on Darby creek, in Upper Darby, he there built a substantial home, which remained in the possession of the family for some generations. Many of the most important mills of the state were owned by him and his descendants.

Samuel Edgar Levis, a lineal descendant of the Samuel Levis mentioned above, was born May 12, 1850, and now (1913) resides at Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. His early education was acquired in the Friends' Central School and at the public school, and this was supplemented by a course in a business college in Philadelphia. Upon the completion of his education he engaged in business with his father, who was a manufacturer of woolen and cotton goods, and when the business failed Mr. Levis found employment on a farm. Subsequently he went to Los Angeles, California, where he learned the art of surveying, with which he was successfully connected for a number of years. Returning to Clifton Heights in 1891, he retired from active business life, and since that time has resided in his beautiful home there. He attends the meetings of the Society of Friends, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Levis married, November 26, 1879, Mary M. Lownes. She is a daughter of George Bolton Lownes, born in Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January, 1825, now living at the age of eighty-eight years, who married Rebecca B. Webb, deceased. They had children: William, married Florence Thayer; George Boton, deceased, married Mary Datesman, now residing in Red Lands, California; Hannah D., still living, unmarried; Joseph, married Jane Powell; Edward, deceased, married Viola Healy, who now lives in Los Angeles, California; Francis, married Lydia Rodgers; Minerva W., unmarried; Jane E., married John H. Webster; and Mary, mentioned above. Mr. and Mrs. Levis have had children: Florence, who was graduated from the Friends' Central School, married S. Bancroft Trainer, of Trainer, Pennsylvania, and is now living in Toronto, Canada; Oborn, a graduate of the Westtown Boarding School, lives in Toronto with his sister; George Bolton, a graduate of the Drexel Institute, resides with his parents; Hannah Darlington, is a pupil at the Westtown Boarding School.

**KEEFE** The paternal grandparents of Patrick James Keefe, who is engaged in the produce business in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, were Michael and —— (Nunan) Keefe, who lived and died in Ireland, the former a farmer, and they had children: Cornelius, see forward; Patrick, who emigrated to America and made his home in New York City. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and fell in the battle of the Wilderness; he was unmarried.

Cornelius, son of Michael and —— (Nunan) Keefe, was born in county Limerick, Ireland, 1833, and died about 1873. He was a cooper by trade, having learned this trade from his father, and took his family to Australia about 1861. In 1867 he returned to Ireland, from whence he went to England for a time, then emigrated to America in 1870 and died in the state of Minnesota. He and his wife were members of the Catholic church. He married Margaret Dudey, the only one of her family to emigrate to America. She was the daughter of Patrick and Johanna Dudey, the former a carpenter, and she had one sister, Mary. She was born in county Limerick, Ireland, in 1834, and died in the United States, in February, 1874. They had children: Cornelius, died at the age of four years; Johanna, married James Ryan and now lives in Ireland; Patrick James, see forward; Mary and John, both died young.

Patrick James Keefe was born near Sidney, Australia, June 15, 1864. He was about three years of age when his parents returned with their family to Ireland, and there he attended the national schools until he had attained the age of ten years. After the death of his parents he worked on farms until he was twenty-two years old, then came to Ardmore, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1886. For the period of one year he worked for a Mr. Shay, and then had various other positions until 1889, when he established himself as a produce dealer. By his excellent methods of conducting his business it has increased to such an extent that he now finds it necessary to have two wagons in constant use. In 1894 he built a house for himself on Lorraine street, in Ardmore Park, Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. This he still occupies, and in the course of time many improvements have been made to the original structure. Mr. Keefe gives his strong support to the principles of the Democratic party, and his religious affiliations are with the Catholic church. He possesses great energy, strong determination, and above all, that most essential factor, good common sense, and from small beginnings he has developed a business which is of very satisfactory extent.

Mr. Keefe married, November 24, 1895, Hannah L., born in Tipperary county, Ireland, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Alligan. Children: Margaret, Johanna, Thomas, Cornelius, Mary.

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**WATKIN** The Watkin family has been established for a number of generations in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and its various members have been well known and are highly respected citizens. They came from Wales originally.

(I) Enoch Watkin was a farmer in and near Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He married Hannah, daughter of Lewis Knoll, who was of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Watkin were both natives of the United States. They had children: Mary; Sarah, married Benjamin Bonsall, a stone mason, and they lived on the Providence and Springfield road, Pennsylvania; Lewis, see forward; Isaac, a drover, and later a merchant, lived in Philadelphia; Catherine, married Simon Goodman and lived near Ardmore, Pennsylvania.

(II) Lewis, son of Enoch and Hannah (Knoll) Watkin, was born in

Haverford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1802, and died March 9, 1870. He was apprenticed to learn the miller's trade with Jacob Wise, whose mill was located on the Wissahickon creek, near Philadelphia. About 1826 he came to Upper Darby township, where he rented, and in 1850 purchased, the Milbank mill, Nathan Sellers' property, and there successfully carried on the milling business for many years. In 1854 he gave it into the hands of his son, William, and in his later years purchased a farm of ninety-nine acres near the mill. In political matters he was at first a Whig, and affiliated with the Republican party upon its organization. He was a regular attendant at the Swedenborgian church. He married Rachel, born in Upper Darby township, November 24, 1793, died in 1872, daughter of William and Mary Moore, the former a teamster in the army during the Revolutionary war, and who had children: Jehu, born December 27, 1776; Elizabeth, born January 12, 1779, died unmarried; Anne, born May 21, 1781; George, born March 11, 1783, was a farmer; James, born August 11, 1785, a farmer; William, born September 22, 1788, a farmer; Rachel, who married Mr. Watkin; Sarah, born January 11, 1796, died unmarried; Mary, born December 16, 1798, married (first) Joseph Esrey, (second) Edward Thawley. Mr. and Mrs. Watkin had children: Mary, who died at the age of thirteen years; William, see forward.

(III) William, son of Lewis and Rachel (Moore) Watkin, was born in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1833. He attended the "Eastern School" in his native township, being obliged to walk a distance of two and one-half miles to the school every morning; the Eastern was where the High School is now located. Later he was a pupil in the private school of Dr. Guernsey, in what is now Lansdowne, and in the Farmer public school in what is now Yeadon borough. At the age of fifteen years he had completed his education, and learned the milling business under the personal supervision of his father. When he attained his majority in 1854, his father gave him full charge of the mill and all connected with it, and after his marriage his father erected for him the fine house in which he still lives. In its day this was considered one of the finest in the county. Robert Allen was the architect and builder. Upon the death of his father the mill passed entirely into the possession of William Watkin. About 1880 he was obliged to rent the mill for two years, acting by the advice of his physician. About 1888 he again rented it, this time retiring permanently from his active life. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and for almost half a century he has served as school director of the township. He was brought up in the Swedenborgian denomination and has never wavered in his allegiance. He is a member of Fernwood Lodge, American Mechanics, and Union Star Council.

Mr. Watkin married (first) May 4, 1858, in Upper Darby township, Mary Shoester, of that township; (second) Phoebe S. Shoester; both were daughters of Jacob and Phoebe Shoester. Children by first marriage: Mary Emma, married Frank P. Johnston, and had Sally and Mary; Sarah P., married Harry Dubbs, lives in Media, and had Clara, Bertha and Fannie; Lewis K., who lives in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, married Alverda Lister, and has William, Harry and Ella; Clara A., married Lewis W. Zell, has children, Anna E. and Maud, and lives in Cardington. Child of the second marriage: Frank Garfield, married Eve E. Stahlnecker, and lives with his father. Mr. Watkin is one of the few surviving charter members of the Senior Order of the United American Mechanics, No. 204.



*Henry Wattier*

**AIKENS** H. H. Aikens, prominent street railway official, is a native of the city of Philadelphia, where he was born November 7, 1876, son of James and Margaret (MacDowell) Aikens, residents of the same city.

Mr. Aikens began his education in the public schools of his native city, and entered the Protestant Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia. In 1893 he took up the study of law in Philadelphia, but was early diverted from the profession for which he had expected to prepare himself. In 1897 he became assistant to the president of the Philadelphia & West Chester Traction Company. On January 17, 1905, he became secretary of the Philadelphia & West Chester Traction Company. This marked the beginning of a successful career, and one which has brought substantial results to the transportation interests of the city of Philadelphia and many important suburban cities and residential districts. From the first he manifested a peculiar aptitude for all things relating to the improvement and development of street railways, and his rise has been rapid. Since January 10, 1910, he has been vice-president of the Philadelphia & West Chester Traction Company, and he is a member of the directorates and vice-president of various other street railway corporations—the Philadelphia & West Chester Traction Company; the Ardmore & Llanerch Street Railway Company; the Philadelphia, Castle Rock & West Chester Street Railway Company; the Philadelphia & West Chester Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. Aikens is also prominently identified with various other important interests, among them the Eastern Securities Company of Philadelphia; and is a member of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. He is prominent and active in athletic and outdoor sports, and holds membership in the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, the Malta Boat Club, the Aronimink Country Club, The Willows, and The Church Club of Philadelphia.

With offices in the Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Mr. Aikens has his residence at 25 Park road, Llanerch. He takes an interest in the social life of that delightful residential place, and golfing is one of his special delights. He and his family are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Aikens married Edna M. Freund, daughter of Dr. H. H. Freund, of Philadelphia, and they have two children—Katherine Freund Aikens and H. H. Aikens Jr.

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**HERSHEY** William H. Hershey, an influential citizen of Oakmont, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, enterprising and public-spirited, giving his support to all measures calculated to advance the moral and material welfare of the community, is a representative of not only one of the most prominent, but one of the oldest families in Pennsylvania, being founded in Lancaster county in 1719, its members in the various generations being noted for their intelligence and morality, integrity of character and trustworthiness, characteristics which they transmitted to their descendants in large degree.

Joseph Hershey, father of William H. Hershey, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, there reared, educated, learned his trade of oak cooper, and married. After leaving the old homestead he first settled in Reading, Pennsylvania, and later removed to Philadelphia, where he died in the year 1860, and he followed his trade in both cities, making a comfortable living for his family, to whom he was devotedly attached. He married Elizabeth Schraeder, who was born in the vicinity of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, died in the year 1903. Both were members of the Presbyterian church, contributing of their time and money to its support. Their children were: William H., of

whom further; Jennie, resides with her brother; Sally, twin of Jennie, died unmarried; Emma, died in infancy; Julia, died at the age of twenty years.

William H. Hershey was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and after completing his studies served an apprenticeship at the trade of painter, working as journeyman at the same for some time, gaining additional knowledge and experience, and subsequently became a general contractor in the painting business, employing on an average from three to five men. He takes a keen interest in his work, giving to every detail his personal supervision, and thus retains the extensive patronage which has come to him as the result of conscientious and faithful effort to meet the requirements and wishes of his many patrons. Prior to his removal to Eagle Road, Oakmont, Delaware county, he resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was highly esteemed. He holds membership in Grace Chapel, a union church; in Potter Lodge, No. 441, Free and Accepted Masons; Improved Order of Red Men; the Order of Artisans, of Philadelphia, and Tabor Benefit Society. He is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, to whom he gave his allegiance upon attaining his majority.

Mr. Hershey married (first) Lydia Cassidy, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Alexander and Mary Cassidy. She died in 1880, in childbirth. He married (second) September 17, 1888, Mary McElroy, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Philip and Mary McElroy. They have no children, but their great kindness of heart prompted them to give a home to a niece, Ethel H. Seeberger, now the wife of Melvin Detwiler, who well repaid them for the love and care bestowed upon her. Mr. and Mrs. Hershey are highly thought of in the community, they leading quiet, retired lives, exerting an influence for good upon all with whom they come in contact.

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**LEWIS** Henry R. Lewis, whose descendants are now residents of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, was born in England, and at the age of thirteen years was brought to this country and made his home in the city of Philadelphia. He was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, and subsequently also followed that of a cabinetmaker. Finally he engaged in the retail furniture business at No. 1204 Market street, with which he was identified until 1893, when he retired from active business life, and died in 1894. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church, and he was also a member of the Union League Club. He married Emily Lacey and they had children: Henry R. Jr., a resident of Philadelphia; Wilson, see forward; George W., who died in 1872; Emily, married —— Van Zant, now deceased; Mary, deceased; Laura, married A. P. Benner, and lives in Philadelphia.

Wilson Lewis, son of Henry R. and Emily (Lacey) Lewis, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in April, 1839. He was associated with his father in the business established by the latter, and died in 1894. During the civil war he was in service as an emergency man for a period of three months, and was later a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church and active in church and charitable works of all kinds. He took a great interest in the cause of education, and at the time of his death was in office as a school director of the twentieth ward. He married Mary Williams, who was born in 1844, daughter of John and Hannah (Holmes) Williams, both natives of New Jersey, where they were also married. Mrs. Lewis is the great-granddaughter of Nathaniel Holmes, who was a soldier during the war of the revolution. Hannah (Holmes) Williams, after the death of her first husband, married his brother, and for some years they conducted the

Ridgway House (hotel), and later the Delaware Hotel. They removed to Dennisville, New Jersey, and conducted a hotel there until they died. By her first marriage she had two daughters and two sons as follows: Frank, who was a sea captain, and was lost at sea; a daughter, who died in infancy; Mary, mentioned above; John H., lives in Dennisville, New Jersey, where he is engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have had children: Henry R., lives in the state of New York, where he is engaged in business as a merchant; Edwin B., see forward; Eva, died at the age of six years; Laura, married E. C. Metlack, and resides in Philadelphia; Mary H., married Robert M. Graham, and lives in Philadelphia.

Edwin B. Lewis, son of Wilson and Mary (Williams) Lewis, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1864. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia until he had attained the age of sixteen years, then having shown a natural inclination for drawing he accepted a position with A. Penrose Benner, an architect, with whom he remained as a draftsman for a period of thirteen years. In 1896 he established himself independently in business as an architect and real estate dealer in Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and was successfully engaged in this line of business for a number of years. In 1905 he commenced building operations in Lansdowne and its vicinity, and is now engaged in the general contracting and building business. He has erected many beautiful private residences and other buildings, his structures being not only practical, but also a pleasure for the eye to rest upon. Probably the most important building he has erected up to the present time is the public school building at East Lansdowne. Mr. Lewis is a Republican in political matters, and has served his community in a number of public offices, among them being as school director for three years, as highway commissioner for a time, and since 1896 as tax collector. He was secretary of the Lansdowne Fire Company, a member of the local Republican Club, and has frequently served as a delegate to the county conventions. His fraternal affiliation is as follows: The Order of Spartans; Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of Fernwood Lodge, No. 543; University Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Corinthian Commandery, Knights Templar. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In July, 1890, he erected a very beautiful home for his own use in Lansdowne, and has occupied it since that time.

Mr. Lewis married, December, 1887, M. Belle, born in Dennisville, New Jersey, a daughter of John L. and Mary C. James, and they have had children: Fannie C., was graduated from the Lansdowne high school; Laura B., also a graduate of the Lansdowne high school; Mary W., a student at the above mentioned institution.

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HEYBURN Heyburn, a name distinguished in English history for many centuries, has been worthily borne in the new world by a prominent Pennsylvania family. A branch early settled in Delaware county, while the forebears of Weldon Brinton Heyburn, late United States senator from the state of Idaho, whose career is herein traced, settled in the adjoining state of Delaware, the ancestral acres now being a part of the city of Wilmington. They too, however, soon came to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, settling in the township of Birmingham, where at Chadds Ford, Senator Heyburn first saw the light.

His ancestors were a succession of George Heyburns, beginning with the father of the American ancestor.

George Heyburn was born in New Castle, county Durham, England, Janu-

ary 6, 1692. He married Mary Watson, of Wickham, in the same county, May 26, 1718.

George (2) Heyburn, son of George (1) Heyburn, was born in England in 1732, settled in the state of Delaware, became an officer in the English and Colonial army and was killed during the Pontiac war at Bloody Run, in western Pennsylvania, April 14, 1764. He married Mary Rudolph, but was killed soon afterward.

George (3) Heyburn, only son of George (2) and Mary (Rudolph) Heyburn, was born on the Heyburn homestead in the state of Delaware, January 15, 1765, a posthumous child, died April 17, 1833. He spent his life on the Heyburn estate, now part of the city of Wilmington, and in Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he also owned a farm. He married Elizabeth Burgess. Children: Sarah, married Amasa Baker; John, married Letitia Brinton; Elizabeth, married Robert Bullock; Ann, married Thomas Bullock; George, of whom further: Susan, married Ely Seal; Mary, married James Twaddell.

George (4) Heyburn, son of George (3) and Elizabeth (Burgess) Heyburn, was born at the Birmingham township farm in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1800, and after a life spent in the cultivation of his own acres in Birmingham, died in September, 1878. George (4) Heyburn was a Whig in politics, later becoming a Republican. He was a member of the Society of Friends, inheriting a birthright in the meeting from his father, grandfather and great-grandfather, the Heyburns having been Friends from the first settler. He married Rachel Brinton, died October 15, 1857, daughter of Edward and Letitia (Dilworth) Brinton, a descendant of one of the old Quaker families of Delaware county. Children: Edith, married Wesley Matson; John Brinton, of whom further; Letitia, married Menander Slack; Phoebe, married William Gamble; Anna, married William Dutton; Elizabeth, married Sharpless Dutton; William, died unmarried, a soldier of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, died of wounds in 1862; Emma, married Joseph B. Clayton, she is the last survivor and now resides on South Walnut street, West Chester, Pennsylvania; George Edward, married Sarah A. Smith.

John Brinton Heyburn, eldest son of George (4) and Rachel (Brinton) Heyburn, was born at the Brinton homestead in Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1826, died at Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1873. He was educated under private tutors and spent his life on the estate inherited from his father. He served as commissioner of Delaware county and during the civil war was recruiting officer at Chadds Ford, his own services as a soldier having been refused by the examining surgeon on account of blindness of one eye. He was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, with which he was ever afterward affiliated. He adhered to the family religious faith and was an honored member of the Society of Friends. He married Sarah Gilpin, died at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1912, daughter of John Dickinson Gilpin, born October 22, 1799, in New Garden township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Sarah (Taylor) Gilpin, born in Thornbury, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1799. Children: Hannah, died unmarried; Rebecca, died unmarried; Ann, married Weldon Brinton; Gideon, married Eliza Heyburn, and now resides in St. Joseph, Missouri, the last survivor of this family of Gilpin children; Sarah, married John Brinton Heyburn, of previous mention; Elizabeth, died aged three years. Children of John Brinton and Sarah Heyburn: Gideon, born June 4, 1850, died unmarried; Georgiana, born April 27, 1851, married, October 29, 1873, J. Wesley Batting; Weldon Brinton, of whom further; Elwood Michiner, born

August 2, 1853, married, December 1, 1874, Miranda Carver; Rebecca Gilpin, born January 25, 1856, died in infancy; Marie, born December 22, 1859, married, February 26, 1880, Henry C. Marshall; William, born August 17, 1861, married, January 7, 1891, Julia Barrett.

Weldon Brinton Heyburn, second son and third child of John Brinton and Sarah (Gilpin) Heyburn, was born at Chadds Ford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1852, died in Washington, D. C., October 17, 1912. His early life was spent on the homestead farm in Birmingham township and his primary and preparatory education obtained under private tutors and at Shortlidge's Maplewood Academy. He studied law in the office of Edward A. Price, Media, and at the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1876. He began practice at Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, but soon afterward moved west, locating and practicing law for a time at Leadville, Colorado, thence going to Idaho, ever afterward the scene of his great activity. He first went to Idaho in 1883, and in the early part of the year 1884 settled permanently in Shoshone county, that state, in the Coeur d' Alene mining district. He was attorney for the Union Pacific and the Oregon & Washington Railroad companies, but his special line of legal practice was mining law, although his years of practice covered every branch of the profession. He was admitted to the supreme courts of the western and northwestern states, the United States district and circuit courts and the supreme court of the United States. He was a learned and able lawyer, winning a fame that was national. His practice was very large and important in its character, and he won position at the bar and a name throughout the state that gave him a strong personal following.

From his first entrance into Idaho he took an active interest in politics and reached a point of prominence that caused the Republican leaders of the nation to seek his advice and counsel. He was a member of the constitutional convention that met in Boise in the summer of 1889, participated in all the deliberations of the convention, served as chairman of the committee on judiciary and on other important committees. He did not surrender to the free silver wave that swept over the west in 1898, but although not a candidate for the office, suffered himself to be nominated as the gold Republican candidate for congress in order to hold the party together, going down to defeat through the fusion of the "free silver" factions of all the parties. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1888, 1892, 1900 and 1904, serving as national committeeman from Idaho from 1904 until 1908. In 1903 he was elected by the legislature of Idaho to the United States senate, receiving every Republican vote in joint assembly and was reelected in 1909. Upon entering the senate he was made chairman of the committee on manufactures, which had charge of the pure food and drug legislation. The pure food bill, under his direction, was pressed forward in the fifty-eighth congress, but a vote was not reached. During the interval between the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth congresses, Senator Heyburn gave the subject of pure food legislation careful thought and study. He completely rewrote the bill, which had been formerly proposed, eliminated the principle of the establishment of standard by legislation, also struck out the provisions for the establishment of a board to fix arbitrary standards that would be binding upon the courts, leaving the question of the violation of the general rules laid down in the act to be determined by the courts. He drew the bill on these principles, introduced it at the beginning of the fifty-ninth congress, and saw it become a law before the session closed. This is conceded to be one of the most important pieces of legislation at any time enacted by congress.

Senator Heyburn was consistently opposed to the joint admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood and on two occasions defeated the joint

statehood bill for their admission to the Union of states. On both occasions the vote was a tie; his being the last vote cast and in the negative. He was not opposed to, but on the contrary always favored the admission of all the territories to statehood, but always opposed the consolidation of any of the territories for admission, on the ground that such a consolidation would eliminate geographical divisions in a way that would reduce the representation of the west in the United States senate.

He always favored free pasturage on the public domain, and while strongly in favor of protecting forests against destructive waste, opposed the policy of permanent ownership by the government of forest lands within the states or withdrawing such lands from settlement and home-making. He opposed the aggregation of large holdings of timber or other lands by individuals or corporations, believing that their products can best find way into the markets through the custom mills and small holdings. The question of public lands and forest reserves he discussed from the standpoint of interest to the people of his state. He admitted that government lands in Idaho belonged to all the people of the United States, but contended that they must come to Idaho, become citizens, participate in its government and contribute to the maintenance of the state in order to get the use of public lands for grazing, timber or other personal use. His speeches on the subject are especially noteworthy and able. He secured the enactment of a number of laws of special benefit to the mining agricultural and commercial interests of Idaho and consistently stood for the protective tariff policy of the Republican party. He was chairman of the joint committee of the two houses of congress on revision of the laws of the United States, a most laborious task, as the laws had not been revised since 1878. His senatorial career was a most creditable one and from whatever standpoint the career of Senator Heyburn be viewed, it will only redound to his honor. He was a learned and able lawyer, a wise, patriotic and far-seeing statesman and ever loyal to the state that gave him the opportunity to prove his worth. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and was a Master Mason, Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar of the York Rite. He was also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and an honorary member of many posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Senator Heyburn married, August 12, 1903, Gheretstein, daughter of John Marshall and Lavinia (Passmore) Yamman.

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**HINKSON** The Hinksons have been a prominent Delaware county family since 1765, when John Hinkson, his wife and son Thomas came from Cavan, an inland county of Ireland, lying in the province of Ulster. He was of German ancestry, although several generations of the family had lived in Ireland, planted there by three brothers from Hanover, Germany, shortly after the year 1600. John and his wife settled in Upper Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where they resided on a farm and reared a family of seven in addition to the son brought from Ireland. Children: Thomas, married —— Worrlow; John, of whom further; George, married Catherine Fairlamb; James, married Elizabeth Crossley; Jane, married Thomas D. Weaver; Mary, died unmarried; Sarah, married William Hawkins; Nancy, married Joseph Dickinson. From John and Jane Hinkson spring the different Hinkson families of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois and other states.

John (2) Hinkson, son of John (1) and Jane Hinkson, was born in Upper Providence, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and became a farmer of Lower

Providence. He married, in 1784, Abigail, daughter of Frederick Engle, of Chester. Children who reached mature years: 1. Jane, married Ambrose Smedley, a farmer of Middletown township, and died in 1873, in her eighty-ninth year. 2. Ann, married David Baker, a carpenter and builder of Middletown township. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Mary, married Abraham Hamor, of Middletown, later of Hamorton, Chester county. 5. Joseph, a carpenter and builder; married Ann, a daughter of Samuel Black, of Marple. 6. Orpha, married Jacob Evans, of Upper Providence, later of Chester township. 7. Frederick James, a teacher, clerk, cashier and president of the Bank of Delaware County, Chester, entering that bank in 1828, resigning from ill health; the bank is now the Delaware County National Bank; he was for twenty years treasurer of the borough of Chester, also treasurer of the first building and loan association in Chester, organized 1850; in 1856 was elected county judge, and resigned before his term expired; was poor director and jury commissioner; he married, in 1837, Hannah H. Brobson. 8. Edward Engle, a carpenter and builder, and the first building inspector of the city of Chester; he married Sarah, a daughter of Samuel Shanter, of Chester.

John (3) Hinkson, son of John (2) and Abigail (Engle) Hinkson, was born in Upper Providence, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1790, died there in 1844. He became a prosperous farmer and one of the prominent public men of his day. He was a Democrat in politics and was steward of the county infirmary; sheriff of the county; member of the house of assembly; prothonotary of the county; clerk of the county and register of wills, serving his county long and faithfully. He married (first) Jemima, daughter of Joseph Worrall, of Upper Providence. He married (second) Orpha, daughter of Joseph Naide, of Chester township.

Joseph H. Hinkson, eldest son of John (3) Hinkson by his first wife, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1817, died in Chester in 1854. He was a prosperous farmer, later moving to Chester, where he engaged in the coal and lumber business. He was a strong Democrat and served as treasurer of Delaware county. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian. He married, in 1840, Lydia Ann, daughter of Edward and Mary Edwards, a family of Welsh descent and one of the oldest in Delaware county. Children: John Baker, of whom further; Edward E., Mary E., Lizzie E., Samuel E., Persifor H., Joseph H.

John Baker Hinkson, eldest son of Joseph H. and Lydia Ann (Edwards) Hinkson, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1840, died there May 22, 1901. He was educated in Chester public school and academy, later entering Lafayette College, whence he was graduated with honors, class of 1860. He chose the profession of law and pursued his study under the able preceptorship of John M. Broomall until his admission to the Delaware county bar in August, 1863. He at once began practice in all state and federal courts of the district and became a leading member of the bar. He transacted business with a large clientele and was held in the highest esteem by his brethren of the bar and townsmen. He was an ardent Democrat and a power in party councils. He often served in the city council; was a frequent delegate to county and state conventions, and in 1893 was elected mayor of Chester by a substantial majority, although his party ticket went down in defeat. He was an eloquent advocate and frequently gave his party his services "on the stump," always delighting and perhaps convincing his audience with his oratory. His administration of the mayor's office was strictly an efficient business one and is on record as unparalleled in point of usefulness, economy and advancement of the public

interest. He was a devoted Presbyterian and for many years was an elder and trustee of the Third Church of Chester.

Mr. Hinkson married, May 16, 1864, Kate W., youngest daughter of John A. and Sarah Jane (Warrington) Caldwell, of Chester. Children: Joseph H., an attorney-at-law, residing in Chester; John Caldwell, of whom further; Alfred H., died aged eighteen years; Ridgely Graham, became a mining superintendent of Denver county; Mary Edwards.

John Caldwell Hinkson, second son of John Baker and Kate W. (Caldwell) Hinkson, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania. He began the practice of his profession in Chester and is well established as a learned and skillful lawyer. He is attorney and vice-president of the Delaware Trust, Safe Deposit & Title Insurance Company, and has other important business interests.

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**HAILMAN** The Hailmans first came to Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the persons of two brothers, one of whom remained there, the other going to Virginia, where he established in business as a hatter. He took a load of hats from his factory to Richmond, Virginia, sold them, and on his way home was waylaid and murdered for the sake of obtaining the money he was known to have received from the sale of the hats.

Benjamin Franklin Hailman, son of the emigrant, was a resident of Augusta county, Virginia; was a manufacturer of pottery at Cherry Grove; manufacturing earthenware of various kinds. He was justice of the peace in Cherry Grove and no man was held in higher esteem than Squire Hailman. He married, had an only son, Jacob Luther, and three daughters: Catherine, married John T. F. Allemong; Augusta, married Frank Mayers, of Middletown, Virginia, a merchant, who died 1913; Mattie, married S. D. McCommon, a merchant of Port Republic, Virginia. Mrs. McCommon died 1913; her husband, who survives, resides at Davis, West Virginia.

Jacob Luther Hailman, son of Benjamin Franklin Hailman, was born in Cherry Grove, Augusta county, Virginia, in 1841, now a resident of Vienna, Virginia. He was educated in Roanoke College. He left college when war broke out between the states, joining the cavalry, forming a part of the army of Stonewall Jackson. He rode with that famous general until his death at Chancellorsville, then other commanders served until the final surrender. He came through the perils of war unscathed, but had many thrilling adventures and escapes, losing several horses in battle, but himself escaping. After the war closed he engaged in general merchandising until 1881, then in the real estate business until 1898, now living retired at Vienna, Virginia. He is a Democrat in politics; is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Lutheran church.

He married Elizabeth Virginia Shuey, born in Swoop, Virginia, daughter of George Washington (2) and Sarah Elizabeth Shuey, and a granddaughter of Captain George Washington Shuey, an officer of the war of 1812 and a descendant of the Virginia family of Shuey, owners of thousands of acres of land, farmers and famed fox hunters. Sarah Elizabeth survived her husband and now (1913) resides in Rock Island, Illinois. Children: Harriet, born 1869, died aged twenty-one years; George Frank, of whom further; Clifton, born 1873, never heard from since leaving Los Angeles in 1905; Katie, born 1875, died aged sixteen; Dr. Hubert Victor, born 1877, now physician to the Indians on the government reservation at Schurz, Nevada; Eugene, born 1879, now with the Singer Sewing Machine Company in Chester, unmarried; John Allemong, born 1882, graduate of Robinson College, Washington, D. C., a veterinary surgeon.

George Frank Hailman, son of Jacob Luther and Elizabeth Virginia

(Shuey) Hailman, was born at Cherry Grove, Augusta county, Virginia, in 1871, his father then being engaged in mercantile business in Newport, Virginia. He was educated under the tuition of his aunt, Catherine Shuey, obtaining a good English education. The family next moved to Staunton, Virginia, where he took a course in Dunsmore's Business College. He lived in Staunton until 1885, then became clerk for his uncle, S. D. McCommon, a merchant near Port Republic, Rockingham county, remaining until 1887. He then joined his father in the real estate business in Florence, Alabama, remaining for two years, thence in the same business at Front Royal until 1892, also with his father. In 1892 he enlisted in Company H, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, but served for only a short time. He was next with the Eckington and Belt railways in Washington, D. C., as conductor until 1895, when he was promoted station clerk, later promoted to a clerkship in the main office, became assistant cashier, and finally cashier of the company. The road passed into the hands of a receiver in 1896 and Mr. Hailman was compelled to begin again the fight for promotion with another company. He obtained a situation with the Metropolitan railway; became inspector and later a superintendent, continuing until 1907. From 1907 to 1911 he was connected with the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. In 1911 he came to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, as superintendent of the Chester division of the Southern Pennsylvania Traction Company and so continues. He thoroughly understands the details of successful railway operation and has been instrumental in building up better conditions in Chester, holding the good will and respect of his subordinates and the entire confidence of his superiors in office. He is an independent in politics, usually has acted with the Democratic party, but supported President Taft in both his campaigns. He is a member of Ridley Heights Building & Loan Association; the Mutual Guarantee & Loan Association of Philadelphia, and the Chester Building & Loan Association. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Harmony Lodge, No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons, of Washington, D. C.; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 488, of Chester, Pennsylvania; the Blue Rock Gun Club, of Chester, Pennsylvania; the Wilmington & Philadelphia and Southern Pennsylvania Traction Companies' Employees' Gun Club; president of the Employees' Relief Association of Wilmington & Philadelphia Traction Company and Southern Pennsylvania Traction Company; member of Chester Club; Commodore Employees' Boat Club, Southern Pennsylvania Traction Company; and a member of the Chester Board of Trade.

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J. Edward Farnum, of Media, where he has spent his entire lifetime, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, was born in Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1869, son of J. Edward Farnum, born May 1, 1833, died May 13, 1884. In early life he was interested in the dry goods commission business, later a financier, conservative in his methods, attaining a large degree of success. He married Eliza Leiper Smith, born March 27, 1847, died February 12, 1912, who bore him two children: J. Edward and George Leiper. Mrs. Farnum was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth C. (Leiper) Smith, granddaughter of Thomas Mifflin Smith, born at Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Smith, a native of Darby, who married a Miss Mifflin, daughter of ex-Governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania. Elizabeth C. (Leiper) Smith was a daughter of Judge Leiper, a son of Thomas Leiper, the immigrant ancestor, who came from Scotland in 1755 and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

J. Edward Farnum Jr. obtained his early educational training in private schools, and pursued advanced studies at Princeton College, from which institu-

tion he graduated in the class of 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Mr. Farnum has not engaged in any line of business, but has lived the life of a country gentleman on his beautiful estate near Media, the grounds being laid out in a most attractive manner with all kinds of shrubbery and flowers of every description, the residence commodious and beautiful, equipped with everything needful for the comfort of its inmates, and his collection of art treasures is considered the finest in Delaware county, he being particularly proud of this possession. During the Spanish-American war he displayed his patriotism by enlisting in the First City Troop of Cavalry of Philadelphia, in which he served two months, and later was promoted to the ranks of captain and assistant quartermaster on General Lawton's staff in Cuba, and served until the cessation of hostilities. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church, and his political allegiance is given to the Independent party. He holds membership in the Rittenhouse Club and the Philadelphia Country Club. He is a man of many sterling characteristics, with a high standard of citizenship and with social qualities which render him popular with his circle of friends.

**SCHOFF** Although a native of New York, Dr. Charles H. Schoff is a medical graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and for the past eighteen years has been intimately associated with Delaware county as a successful practitioner of his profession.

Charles H. Schoff was born in New York City, April 20, 1872, son of Peter and Julia (Manahan) Schoff, the former a prosperous wholesale dealer in dry goods in New York until his death in 1910, the result of a street railway accident. His wife survives him, a resident of New York City.

Dr. Schoff was educated in the public schools of New York and at St. John's College, a graduate of the latter institution, Bachelor of Arts, class of 1889. He then accepted a position as draughtsman at the Cambria Iron Works in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, continuing there for eight years, but in the meantime taking the medical course at the University of Pennsylvania, working in the drafting room during the summer months and for sometime after graduation. He was graduated, Doctor of Medicine, class of 1893, winning additional honors on the athletic field, and captaining the university baseball team that lowered the colors of both Princeton and Harvard. After graduation he spent two years as resident physician at the University Hospital, and in 1895 established in private practice in Media, where he has a large general practice, specializing in surgical cases. In 1911 he established the Media Hospital, a private institution, but open to all and maintaining also a "free" ward. For this purpose he purchased and has rebuilt the old Morrell mansion at the corner of Providence road and Washington street, Media, which he has equipped with every modern appliance and sanitary antiseptic arrangement that can be obtained to insure proper treatment of surgical cases. In 1911 he visited Europe, spending considerable time in the hospitals of Germany and France, before finishing the equipment of his own hospital at Media.

Dr. Schoff is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Philadelphia; the National, State and County Medical associations, and of other professional societies. His clubs are: Spring Haven Country, of Media, and the Racquet, of Philadelphia. He is an interested, active, loyal Republican; for ten years has been a member of the Board of United States Pension Examiners and is a member of the Media Board of Health. He has not outlived his college love of outdoor sport, and at the country club is known as one of the enthusiastic skillful devotees of the game of golf.

Dr. Schoff married, February 11, 1903, Helen, daughter of Henry Dussee,

of West Philadelphia, a member of the banking firm, Drexel & Company. Mrs. Schoff is chairman of the woman's committee of the Spring Haven Country Club, interested in social and club life. Children: Helen Banks and Marion Gordon.

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Edward Stanton Fry, who throughout his entire active career, which FRY has been highly successful, has been identified with the city of Chester, is a representative of a family that for several generations have made their home in the state of Pennsylvania, its members in the male line being public-spirited and enterprising, ready to coöperate in any movement for the common welfare, or that tended to promote the material advancement of the communities in which they resided.

Franklin Fry, father of Edward S. Fry, was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated, attending the common schools of that day. Later he removed to Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and in 1876 took up his residence in Chester, Delaware county, same state, where he is residing at the present time (1913). He was an iron worker by occupation, and by thrift and industry was enabled to provide a comfortable home for his family and a competence for his declining years. He married Harriet Kutz, and among their children was Edward S., of whom further.

Edward S. Fry was born in Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1872. He acquired a practical education in the public schools of the neighborhood, completing his studies at the age of sixteen. His first employment was in a roller mill, the duties of which he performed in a satisfactory manner, winning the approval of his employers. Having decided upon an entirely different business course, he devoted his attention to familiarizing himself with the details of the undertaking business, which he learned thoroughly, beginning his preparation for the same in Chester in 1892. He opened an establishment at No. 214 Morton street, where he remained for a short period of time, removing from there to No. 2211 Third street, and at the expiration of one year, in June, 1901, purchased the ground and erected his present attractive brick block at No. 2211 Third street, which is thoroughly equipped with every modern convenience, this being considered the leading establishment in that line in that vicinity. Mr. Fry, who is still in the very prime of vigorous manhood, has by his own unaided efforts attained a prominent place in business circles, and has earned a reputation for sterling integrity and straightforward business transactions. He has served two terms as coroner, enjoying the distinction of being the only incumbent of that office in Chester in twenty years to have that honor conferred upon him twice. He discharged the duties of that office with signal ability and scrupulous integrity, and his public spirit has been manifested in the deep interest he has taken in the Felton Fire Company, of which he is a member. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Fry married, September 3, 1891, Emma, daughter of Thomas Mitchell. They were the parents of four children, three of whom are living, as follows: Ethel, Emma, Dorothy.

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Grace Deslager, a very estimable resident of Clifton Heights, DEFLAGER Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where she is noted for the marked interest she takes in whatever concerns the welfare of the community, is descended from an honorable family of Ireland.

John McNamee, her father, was a native of Ireland, in which land his

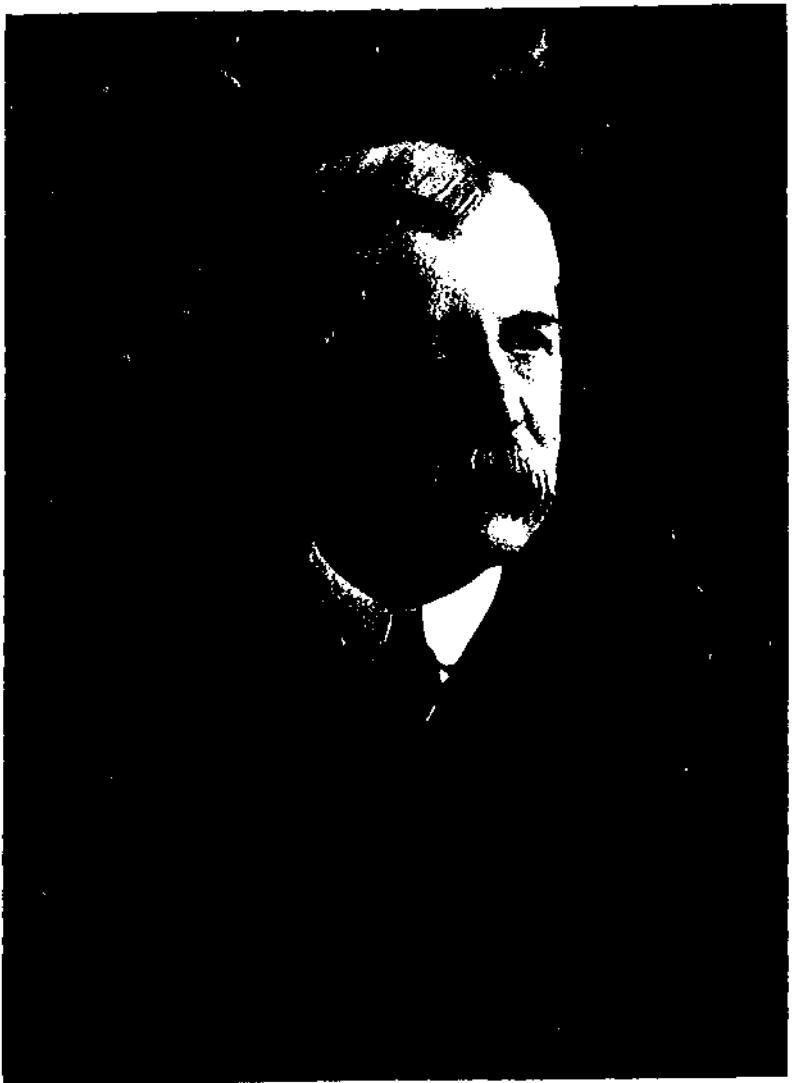
entire life was spent. He married (first) in county Donegal, in which he resided, Rose Sharkey, and had children: Daniel and Hugh, deceased; and Grace, whose name is at the head of this sketch. He married (second) Mary McNamee, and had children: Mary, Sarah, Hannah, John, Charles, Jane, Elizabeth, Catherine, Margaret and Theresa.

Grace (McNamee) Desflager was born in Ireland in 1846, and was educated in the schools of that country. She was about fifteen years of age when she came to this country, and made her home with an aunt, Mrs. Grace Gibbons, of Kellyville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. There she met Sarafine Desflager, whom she married in 1877. He was born in France and died in Clifton, Delaware county, where he had been engaged in what is known as the warp dressing trade. At the time of his death he had been a resident of the United States for a period of forty years. They had children: Rosa, who married John Caulkin, of Garrettford, and died at the age of twenty-four years; Charles Joseph, who is in business as a weaver; John Francis, who is a slater by vocation; Daniel Aloysius, who is also a weaver by occupation. John Francis Desflager married Mary Durken, a native of Ireland. Mrs. Grace Desflager is a woman of an unusual amount of energy and business ability. The house in which she now resides with her sons, Charles J. and John F., at the corner of Walnut and Fairview avenues, was erected under her personal supervision, and many of the ideas carried out in it were original with her. She is an active church worker, and her name is a foremost one in all charitable undertakings.

**WAY** Delaware county, Pennsylvania, figures as one of the most attractive, progressive and prosperous divisions of the state, justly claiming a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which is certain to conserve consecutive development and marked advancement in the material upbuilding of this section. The county has been and is signally favored in the class of men who have contributed to its development along commercial and agricultural lines and in the latter connection Harry C. Way demands recognition, as he was engaged in farming operations during practically the entire period of his active career. He was long known as a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist and one whose business methods demonstrate the power of activity and honesty in the business world. In 1872 Mr. Way purchased Rocky Hill Farm, eligibly located one and one-eighth miles distant from Chadds Ford, and there was engaged in diversified agriculture until 1912, when his estate was purchased by J. J. Martin, who desired the property for a summer home. Since that time Mr. Way has lived virtually retired at Chadds Ford, where he has been supervisor for the past thirteen years and where he is likewise a member of the school board.

Jacob Way, paternal grandfather of Harry C. Way, was born at Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania. As a young man he learned the trade of blacksmith and for many years was engaged in that line of work. Eventually, however, he purchased a farm in the vicinity of Fairville, Chester county, this state, and there he passed the remainder of his natural life. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and in religious matters he and his wife were Hicksite Quakers. The maiden name of his wife was Elizabeth Mendenhall; she died at Fairville, and she bore him the following children: Moses, never married; Ann, became the wife of William Cochrane; William P., married Anna R. Cox; Franklin, married Ura Entricken; Elizabeth, died unmarried in 1881; Sarah, died unmarried. All of the above children are deceased.

William P. Way, father of Harry C. Way, was born at Moores Place, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1820. He passed his boyhood and



H. C. Way

youth on his father's farm near Fairville and availed himself of the advantages afforded in the neighboring district schools. On completing his education he learned the trade of carpenter, but subsequently forsook that line of work in order to engage in farming. He owned an estate of one hundred and twelve acres near Fairville, in Chester county, and met with unusual success as an agriculturist. He was formerly a Whig in his political convictions and afterward became a Republican. He served his township as supervisor, school director and as auditor. He died at Fairville, August 4, 1899. He was a man of liberal views and high ideals and as a citizen he was ever on the alert to do all in his power to promote the general welfare of his home community. He married Anna R. Cox, a daughter of John Cox, a farmer near Westtown, Pennsylvania. Her mother was Hannah (Robinson) Cox. Mrs. Way had the following brothers and sisters: Isaac, married Martha Way; John, married Lydia Moore for his first wife and Phoebe Chambers for his second wife; Sidney, married Elwood Mendenhall; Deborah, remained single, as did also Mary and Hannah. All of the above are deceased. Mrs. Way died at Fairville, aged eighty-nine years. She was educated at West Ham and prior to her marriage was a popular and successful school teacher in Chester county. She was an orthodox Friend and her husband was a Hicksite Quaker. Mr. and Mrs. Way became the parents of seven children, as follows: Emma, single and maintains her home at Bayridge, Brooklyn, New York; Harry Clay, of whom further; William J., married Mary Pyle, in 1892, and they live at Fairville; Howard, died in infancy; Jacob Edward, married Harriet Brunt and they are residents of Brooklyn, New York; Frank B., married Edith Ochletree, in June, 1891; Clarkson Mendenhall, married Daisy Maxwell, in 1891.

Harry Clay Way was born at Hamorton, Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1848. He was reared to the age of sixteen years on his father's farm and there familiarized himself with the rudiments of agricultural life. After completing the curriculum of the district schools of his native place, he attended the Jesse Sharpless boarding school at Fairville for five terms. In his seventeenth year he went to the state of Delaware and there remained for the ensuing eight years, during which time he was engaged in milling work. Returning to Pennsylvania in 1883 he purchased Rocky Hill Farm, which comprises seventy-eight acres and which is located near Chadds Ford, in Delaware county. He was engaged in general farming and stock raising on this beautiful estate for nearly two score years. In 1912 he was prevailed upon to sell it to J. J. Martin, of Philadelphia, who is fitting it up for a country home. After selling his farm Mr. Way removed to the village of Chadds Ford and here is living practically retired from the strenuous cares of business life. He is a stalwart Republican and has long been actively interested in politics. In 1900 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of supervisor of Chadds Ford and he has been the popular and efficient incumbent of that position during the past thirteen years. In 1910 he was elected to membership on the school board of Chadds Ford and he is improving every opportunity to advance educational methods in this locality. He is a hard and consistent worker in all matters that demand his attention and he is everywhere regarded as a man of his word. He is genial in his associations, affable in his address, generous in his judgment of his fellow men, and courteous to all. No one is held in higher esteem in Chadds Ford than he.

November 30, 1880, Mr. Way married Josephine Martin, who was born in Chesapeake City, Maryland, March 23, 1857. She is a daughter of William and Sarah (Brinton) Martin, the former of whom was born at Anvil, Kennett township, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and the latter of whom was a native of Pennsbury

township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, where her birth occurred in 1831. The father was a farmer by occupation, and he died in March, 1887, at the age of fifty-four years, his wife having passed away in September, 1877, in her forty-sixth year. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin: Josephine, born March 23, 1857, wife of Harry C. Way, as already noted; Annie, born February 1, 1860, single; Harrie D., born April 28, 1865, single; William J., born in 1867, married Laura Heibline. Mr. and Mrs. Way have three children: Martin Brinton, born June 13, 1883, married, March 20, 1907, Alice Davis; Howard M., born April 14, 1885, married Helen Pyle, June 15, 1905; Helen M., born December 1, 1890, single, and lives at home with her parents.

**DEAVES** The original name of the family of which George Washington Deaves, of Llanerch, is a worthy representative, was Douceaux, and they were natives of France, from whence they made their way to the new world in the early period of its history. The great-grandfather of George W. Deaves, named Douceaux, had a grant for the entire island of San Domingo, whereon he resided, and during an outbreak of the natives he and his family came to the United States and never returned. They settled in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where they spent the remainder of their days, and their descendants resided there for many years.

Lewis Deaves, son of the above mentioned ancestors, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and he lived and died near Rebel Hill. He was probably engaged in the iron ore business, which was one of the leading industries of that section and times. By his wife Susan he was the father of several children, among whom was Lewis, of whom further.

Lewis (2) Deaves, son of Lewis (1) and Susan Deaves, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, about 1827. He was brought up and educated there, and in early life turned his attention to farming, finally purchasing his father-in-law's farm, which he tilled until he was accidentally killed by falling from a wagon in the year 1885. He served as supervisor of his township, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Hannah B. Hart, born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, about 1835, living at the present time (1913), daughter of Hugh and Ann (Lukens) Hart, old residents of Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where they lived and died, he an extensive farmer and landowner, and both members of the Society of Friends. Mr. and Mrs. Hart were the parents of six children: 1. Samuel J., resides in Upper Darby township; retired from active pursuits. 2. Edward J., deceased; was a soldier of the civil war. 3. William, deceased; was a soldier of the civil war. 4. Martha, deceased; was the wife of the late John Duffs. 5. Mary, married Henry Jacobs; resides in Avondale, Chester county, Pennsylvania. 6. Hannah B., wife of Lewis Deaves. Mr. and Mrs. Deaves were the parents of one child, George Washington, of whom further.

George Washington Deaves, son of Lewis (2) and Hannah B. (Hart) Deaves, was born at the intersection of Darby and Eagle roads in what is now Oakmont, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1873. He was educated in the schools of Coopertown, and his first employment was in the foundry business at Paschallville, in which he continued for about six years. He then turned his attention to general contracting and building, operating largely in the suburban districts of Delaware county, especially in Llanerch, and about one-half of the dwelling houses in that place were erected by him, and their solid and substantial appearance, aside from their architectural attractions, is ample proof that he is master of his art and that he gives the strictest attention to

every detail of his work. Aside from his business, which occupies so much of his time and thought, he is interested in the welfare of his town and is always ready and willing to further its interests to the best of his ability. Prior to its becoming a township he served for six years as supervisor, as township auditor for two terms, and as township commissioner for two years, and for a number of times has served as delegate to county conventions, performing the duties of each office faithfully and conscientiously. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons, affiliating with Hamilton Lodge, No. 274, and University Chapter, No. 256.

Mr. Deaves married, September 1, 1895, Gertrude Gilmore, born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Maurice E. and Martha (Burger) Gilmore, who after their marriage resided in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The father was born in Delaware county, was a builder by trade, and died in Clifton Heights, September 18, 1908, and his wife, who was born in York county, survives him, residing in Clifton Heights. Mr. and Mrs. Deaves had two children: Maurice, who died aged eleven years; Lewis, who died aged eighteen months.

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Many years ago William White of the Lebanon Valley, Pennsylvania, married a Miss De Haven, of the Montgomery county family. All of their six children bore their mother's maiden name as a middle name and in this branch of the White family De Haven has been always used as a middle name. This Miss De Haven was of the same family as Jacob De Haven, a wealthy Frenchman of noble birth and ancestry, who with his three brothers, Samuel, Edward and Peter, immigrated to America between with the years 1750 and 1760. It is claimed the four brothers were the sons of Peter De Haven, born 1686, died May 23, 1768, who is buried at the old Blue Bell Church, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, came to America in 1690 with his father, Evert in den Hofen, coming from Mulheim-on-the Ruhr, then in one of the Rhenish states, but now in Westphalia, Germany. The De Haven brothers came from the border provinces, between France and Germany, where they became wealthy in vine culture. They settled with the Swedish settlement near "Swedeland" at the gulf in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where they located on a grant purchased of Penn, known as one of the "Penn Grants," a strip seven to eight miles in length, extending from Roxborough to the gulf. The land was held in entail by the eldest brother Jacob for the others, who used its products later during the revolution to supply the Continental army while in that section. The De Havens donated the land to the old Swedes church at "Swedeland" upon which it was built and in return were given a family birthright to lots in the burying grounds. All the early De Havens were buried there, in fact they and their descendants make up almost exclusively the burials at that place. The original lands became gradually divided and subdivided among the sons and their sons in farms and to-day their descendants hold most of the land. Jacob De Haven loaned the Continental government through Robert Morris, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold that was never returned to him and his latter years were passed in comparative poverty until his death in 1812. Samuel, the second brother, bore arms in the revolution and gave money and supplies to the army. Edward, the third brother, settled in Kentucky, while the younger brother, Peter De Haven, lived in Philadelphia and accumulated great wealth by manufacturing arms and supplying ammunition to the government for which he had a special contract. In 1776 he was ordered by the committee of safety to make public the process of boring gun barrels. He aided the state and government in various public capacities and used his wealth justly.

Dr. John De Haven White, son of William White, was born in Lebanon Valley, Pennsylvania, 1815, died in Philadelphia, December, 1895. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and of Pennsylvania Dental College, being one of the pioneers, exclusive of Philadelphia. He was noted in his profession and was the first president of the Philadelphia Dental College. One of his famous graduates was Dr. Evans, whom he sent to Paris, as his substitute, when Dr. White was offered the position as dentist to the French Court by Emperor Napoleon III. Dr. White became most eminent in his profession and had twenty-seven degrees conferred upon him by universities and colleges, both at home and abroad. He was intimately acquainted with many of the great men of his time, including Leland Stanford, the founder of Leland Stanford University, California. He was one of the original members of the Union League of Philadelphia and one of the founders of the Republican party of that city.

Dr. John De Haven White married a Miss Meredith. Children: Dr. Horace De Haven, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in both law and medicine, now a retired physician of Philadelphia; John De Haven, see forward; Maime, died in Philadelphia aged twenty-two years; Sarah De Haven, married William Von Lott, of Philadelphia, whom she survives, a resident of Salem, New Jersey; David De Haven, died young in Philadelphia.

Dr. John De Haven (2) White, son of Dr. John De Haven (1) White, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in September, 1848, now living a retired life in Philadelphia. His preparatory education was obtained in the schools of Philadelphia and later he embraced his father's profession, entering Pennsylvania Dental College, whence he was graduated D. D. S. He practiced his profession all his active years in Philadelphia, holding high rank among the leaders in modern dentistry. He was an early member of the Union League, continuing for many years, and a lifelong Republican. He married Mary Fisher, died June, 1910, who was a granddaughter of a second cousin of Daniel Boone, the famous pioneer scout, hunter and frontiersman. Children: Maime Louise, married George T. Lambert, a druggist of Philadelphia; John De Haven, see forward; Fred S., a special officer of the Erie railroad, residing in Erie county, Pennsylvania.

John De Haven (3) White, eldest son of Dr. John De Haven (2) and Mary (Fisher) White, was born in Wallingford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1876. He began school at an early age but an attack of typhoid fever deprived him of all school attendance until his twelfth year when he began attending a branch of the Friends' Schools at Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He continued his studies there until 1893 and passed the preliminary examination for admission to Swarthmore College, but did not enter. In the spring of 1897 he began the study of law in the office of William R. Schaffer, then district attorney of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He remained there until 1904, when he was admitted to the bar. In 1904, after his admission to the bar, he located in Chester, where he is well established as one of the rising young attorneys of the Delaware county bar. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Young Men's Republican and the Sixth Ward Republican clubs of Chester. He is a member of a large number of societies and orders.

He married, July 8, 1905, Anna, daughter of A. J. Dalton, prothonotary of Delaware county, and his wife, Lucy Dalton, of Upland, Pennsylvania. Children: Natalie De Haven and Muriel D. White.

**DURNALL.** A study of the genealogy of Joseph Dillwyn Durnall reveals interesting facts. Through his mother, Sidney Anna (Cox) Durnall, daughter of Caleb H. and Mary H. (Minster) Cox, he descends from John Cox, through his son Richard, his son Joseph, his son Benjamin, who married Hannah Smedley and was the father of Caleb H. Cox. Hannah (Smedley) Cox, born 1758, who married Benjamin Cox in 1780, was a daughter of George (3) Smedley, born 1719, son of George (2), born 1692, son of George (1) and Sarah Smedley. George (2) Smedley married, in 1717, in Chester Meeting, Jane Sharpless, born 1695-96, daughter of John (2) Sharpless, born at Blakenhall, Cheshire, England, 11 mo. 16, 1666, married, 1692, at a meeting of Friends, held in the house of John Bonater in Middletown, Chester county (now Delaware), Hannah Pennell, daughter of Robert Pennell, who came with Hannah, his wife, from Nottinghamshire, England. John (2) was a son of John (1) Sharpless, baptized at Wybunbury, Cheshire, England, August 15, 1624, the founder of the Sharpless family in America.

Through his grandmother, Sarah P. (Bailey) Durnall, Mr. Durnall descends from John Jackson, the founder of that branch in Delaware county, and from John Bartram, the founder of the first botanical garden in this county and the earliest of American botanists. His famous garden, known as "Bartram's Garden," is now one of the parks of the city of Philadelphia. Here he erected in 1731 a stone house, yet standing. John Bartram died 9 mo. 22, 1777, eleven days after the battle of Brandywine, and it is said that he was greatly agitated and disturbed fearing that with the approach of the British army, after the battle, his cherished gardens, the work of half a century, would be destroyed. John Bartram, "the botanist," was a son of William Bartram and a grandson of John (1) Bartram, the founder of the family in Pennsylvania, coming in the year 1683 and settling in Darby township, west of Darby creek. Thus Mr. Durnall traces to these founders of Pennsylvania and of the Society of Friends, all being of that religious faith, their family records being preserved in the archives of the several Meetings of Chester and Delaware counties.

Mr. Durnall is a paternal grandson of Joseph Durnall, who resided in East Bradford township. His wife, Sarah P. (Bailey) Durnall, born in 1818, was a daughter of Reuben Bailey. Among the children of Joseph and Sarah P. Durnall was a son, Edwin J. Durnall, who was born in East Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1847. He was educated in the public schools, and for several years was a teacher in the public school of his native county. Ill health resulting from confinement in the school room caused him to seek out of doors employment and for thirteen years he engaged successfully in farming at East Goshen, Chester county. He then was induced to accept the superintendency of the farm and grounds connected with Swarthmore College, where he yet continues. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Patrons of Husbandry, and is a past master of Pomona Grange of the latter order. He married, in Westtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1872, Sidney Anna Cox, born November 11, 1846, daughter of Caleb H. and Mary H. (Minster) Cox, whose descent has been given. Children: Gertrude C., born February 3, 1874; Joseph Dillwyn, see forward; Charles R., born February 5, 1879; C. Walter, February 25, 1881; Pauline M., February 27, 1885.

Joseph Dillwyn Durnall, eldest son of Edwin J. and Sidney Anna (Cox) Durnall, was born in Westtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1877. He attended the public schools at Rocky Hill and Goshenville in East Goshen township; the high schools of Goshenville and West Chester, finishing his studies at Swarthmore preparatory school, but after leaving high school

served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, before attending Swarthmore. After leaving school finally, he spent three years in Philadelphia as clerk in the Central Hardware store. He then located in Swarthmore, where until 1912 he was engaged successfully as a contractor and builder. In 1912 he opened a hardware store in Swarthmore, where he has a well established and profitable business in both store and contracting departments. Mr. Durnall is a Republican in politics, and in religious faith adheres to the religious belief of his ancestors, belonging to the Society of Friends. He is a member of George W. Bartram Lodge, No. 298, Free and Accepted Masons; Brook Haven Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and of the Cosmos Club of Swarthmore. He is unmarried.

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**GAFFNEY** The Gaffneys came to Pennsylvania from County Cavan, Ireland, where Thomas Gaffney was born in 1828. He came to Philadelphia when a young man settling in Kensington mill district, where he died January 19, 1871. He was an engineer by trade, a man of energy and good character. He married Catherine Mahan; children: Anna, married James Gonuly, of Belleville, New Jersey; Elizabeth, married William Birdsell; Thomas.

Thomas (2) Gaffney, only son of Thomas (1) and Catherine (Mahan) Gaffney, was born in the Kensington district, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1861. He attended the Sherman public school on Frankford road, and began a wage earner's life as a weaver in a Philadelphia stocking factory. In 1872 he located in Clifton Heights, Delaware county, where since 1885 he has been in business for himself, having the leading tonsorial parlor in the borough. He has been assessor of the middle ward of the borough for the past fourteen years; is a member of the Foresters and the Knights of Columbus, and in religious faith a Roman Catholic. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel McDermott; children: Thomas (3), Agnes, married Lawrence Hughes, and resides in Chester county; Mildred.

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**GALLAGHER** The readiness and celerity with which those of foreign birth adapt themselves to the customs and methods of transacting business in this country is truly remarkable. Not only do they make themselves self-supporting, but they attain positions of prominence and wealth. Edward Gallagher, of Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is a case in point.

Edward Gallagher was born in County Megail, Ireland, in 1831, and came to the United States when still a young lad. He obtained a position as assistant to a farmer in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1851, and became thoroughly familiar with all the numerous details connected with the proper cultivation of a farm. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he was drafted for service in the army, but having furnished a paid substitute, he was exempt from performing this duty. It was not a lack of patriotism which caused him to secure a substitute, but he considered that he could give his country better service by attending to the business in which he had engaged. He was a very young man when he established himself in the moving business, and was actively identified with this until his retirement from active business life about nine years ago. He displayed much executive ability in the management of his business, which increased greatly in the course of years, and he retired after having accumulated a considerable fortune. He has never been away from Clifton Heights since the time he first took up his residence there, and he has furthered many projects for the improvement of the place. His religious allegiance is given to the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. Gallagher married Sarah Gallan, and had children: Cass, John Edward, Patrick, Sally, Hugh and Michael, of whom Michael and John are no longer living. Mr. Gallagher is hale and hearty for his years, and keeps well in touch with the times on all subjects of importance. He is greatly respected both as a private and as a public citizen.

GORDON The Emerald Isle has contributed many a substantial and enterprising citizen to the upbuilding of the great Keystone commonwealth. James Gordon was born in Ireland, in the year 1840. He is a son of William Gordon, who passed his entire life in Ireland and who was there engaged in business during his active career.

James Gordon received a fair education in the public schools of his native land. He came to America in 1888, locating at Glen Riddle, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he secured work in a textile mill. He came to Clifton Heights and here has been an employee of the Charles Crawford Stocking Factory for a number of years. Through careful investments he has gained a competency and he is the owner of an attractive little residence on Arch street in this city. While he has never sought public preferment of any sort, he is an unwavering Republican in his political faith and is a stalwart supporter of all measures and enterprises projected for the good of the general welfare. He is reliable and honorable in all his business dealings and everywhere commands the respect of those who know him. In their religious belief he and his wife are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Clifton Heights and in the faith of that denomination have reared their children.

In Ireland, in the year 1873, occurred the marriage of Mr. Gordon to Jane Buchanan, a native of that country and a daughter of Alexander and Fannie (Forest) Buchanan. All of Mrs. Gordon's relatives live in Ireland, as do also those of Mr. Gordon. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are the parents of seven children, all of whom are living and whose names are here entered in respective order of birth: Fannie, Mary, Lizzie, James, Alexander, William, Lillian.

HAFFELFINGER The record following is of the Haffelfinger family, of German descent, which is represented in the United States by the branch residing in Delaware county. The name has been borne with equal honor in the homeland and in this country, its members having always been tillers of the soil and exponents of the useful arts. William Haffelfinger was a farmer in Germany and came to Ridley township, Delaware county, where he likewise engaged in farming. He was a Baptist in religion, and after learning American political customs and practices, became a supporter of the Republican party. He married Phoebe \_\_\_\_\_, and had two sons: Theodore, of further mention, and Samuel, born May 1, 1831.

Theodore Haffelfinger, eldest of the two sons of William and Phoebe Haffelfinger, was born near Cedar Hollow, Chester county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1829. He attended the Oakdale public school at Springfield, Delaware county, and here obtained his entire education. He spent the earlier part of his life in the pursuit of the wheelwright's trade, later engaged in general farming, on a very pretentious scale, having a large farm, many cattle, numerous employees, and the other varied adjuncts of a large commercial undertaking of that nature. At the present time, however, he farms only a few acres, approaching old age causing him to seek a more retired and more quiet occupation. He has the satisfaction and pleasure of looking upon, in retrospect, a life well lived in a well-ordered and useful existence, and in his later years has the comfort of his five

children, in whom he has all of a father's pride, and in whom centers all of a father's affection. He has always been a believer in the Baptist faith, although his family are members of the Society of Friends. In politics he supports his father's party, the Republican, and has always been extremely active in furthering the interests of that organization.

He married, near Chadds Ford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1859, Margaret Moore Butler, born near Chadds Ford, August 31, 1828, daughter of William S., a millwright, and Margaret Carroll (Moore) Butler. Children of William S. and Margaret Carroll (Moore) Butler: Martha, Isabella, Margaret Moore, of previous mention, married Theodore Haffelfinger, Lydia, Anna, Emma, Edmund, John, William. Children of Theodore and Margaret Moore (Butler) Haffelfinger: Anna Phoebe, born February 8, 1860; Elizabeth Belle, July 15, 1863; Martin William, May 1, 1865; Emma Virginia, March 23, 1868, married John P. Twaddell, of Wilmington, Delaware, children: Lulu, Anna, Emma, Letitia, Margaret, Frances, Catherine, Pauline, John, Alfred Theodore.

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The Hartels were among the very early settlers of Colmar, HARTEL Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, having come to that section prior to 1700. For the most part they were farmers and land owners, and by their efforts aided materially in bringing prosperity to that section of the state. They erected the first Baptist church in Colmar, and since that time there has always been a Hartel pew there.

Ashur D. Hartel was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and after his marriage removed to Philadelphia. He was a shoemaker in that city for thirty-five years, his place of business being at Tenth and Race streets and when he retired from business he removed to Haddonville, New Jersey, about 1895, and lived there for the remainder of his days. He married Phoebe B. Johnson, a native of New Jersey. They had children: George, who died in Haddonville, New Jersey; John J., see forward; Ashur D., a machinist and civil engineer, an expert in his line, and lives in Camden, New Jersey.

John J. Hartel, son of Ashur D. and Phoebe B. (Johnson) Hartel, was born in Philadelphia, December 25, 1844, and died January 17, 1903. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and was apprenticed to learn the trade of carriage making at Twelfth and Brown streets. This occupation he followed until the outbreak of the civil war, when he put aside all considerations of personal profit and offered his services to his country. He enlisted in Company B, Baxter's Fire Zouaves, Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years and ten days. Altogether he was actively engaged in thirty-seven battles, among them being the Wilderness, Antietam, Gettysburg and Malvern Hill. Unselfish to the last degree, it never entered his head to ask for a pension, and he never became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was wounded twice during this memorable struggle, once at Gettysburg, and again at Antietam, and for a time was a prisoner. At the close of the war he returned to his home and resumed his trade for a few years, then entered the employ of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, with whom he was associated for twenty-seven years. During a number of these years he served them in the capacity of foreman. After a leave of absence of three months' duration, Mr. Hartel went to Mexico as superintendent of the Coahuila Syndicate Mines, remained there for a period of three years, and upon his return to the north resumed his old relations with the ice company. In 1890 he established himself in the grocery business in Lansdowne, at the corner of Baltimore and Lansdowne streets. He purchased this property and there erected a

large combination store and dwelling, in which he continued thirteen years. It was due to the personal efforts of his wife that this business was started, and it was her courage and help that has brought it to be such a successful enterprise. Mr. Hartel was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, and he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Hartel married, December 23, 1880, Eliza C. Disher, born in St. Catherine's, Canada, a daughter of William D. and Eliza Jane (Birch) Disher, and they had children: John Joseph Jr., engaged in the grocery business, and married Anna E. Supiot, and has children: Evan and Jeannette; Anna Adel; William Herbert. William D. Disher was born in Philadelphia in 1820, where he was a manufacturer of brick, and died in Philadelphia in 1910. He held the rank of first lieutenant in the militia, and for some years resided in Canada. The Disher family is an old one in Philadelphia, and Grandfather Disher was a soldier in the war of 1812, and resided in Philadelphia until his death. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Hartel, John Johnson, was a soldier in the war of the revolution, and migrated to Canada, where he remained some time. Mrs. Hartel is a very energetic and ambitious woman. Her services were invaluable to her husband during his sojourn in Mexico, and upon his death she gathered up the reins which had fallen from his hands, and has carried on the business successfully since that time.

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Philip Jordan, a farmer of County Donegal, Ireland, married,  
JORDAN lived and died in that country, leaving issue: Patrick, of whom  
further; William, Michael and John, all deceased. The family  
were members of the Roman Catholic church.

Patrick Jordan, son of Philip Jordan, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, where he was educated and grew to manhood. He came to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, where he followed his occupation of maltster. He married Elizabeth Kelley, born in Ireland, daughter of Frederick Keiley, a farmer who died in Ireland. Patrick Jordan died in 1871 and is buried in the cemetery of St. Charles, at Kellyville, Delaware county. Both he and his family were members of the Roman Catholic church. Children: Matthew, William, John, Patrick, Anna, Catherine, Elizabeth, James, of whom further.

James Jordan, son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Kelley) Jordan, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1845, and at eight years of age came to Delaware county, where he was educated in the public schools. His first employment was in the woolen mills of the neighborhood, followed by service in the cotton mills, covering a period of several years, during which he rose to the position of head of the spinning department. In 1894 he entered the service of the United States government in the mint at Philadelphia, where he still continues. Mr. Jordan is a Democrat in politics; was a member of the first borough council of Clifton Heights, and has served as both assessor and collector of taxes. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is an earnest useful temperance worker, serving as president since 1878 of four total abstinence societies. He also is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Branch No. 14, of the Civil Service Association, the Death Beneficiary Fund of the United States Mint, and of the Clifton Heights Veteran Association. He is an enthusiastic volunteer fireman, belonging to the local fire company of Clifton Heights, and the Delaware County and the State Firemen's associations. He is greatly interested in the prosperity of his town and of the organizations with which he is connected, lending his aid also to all that promises public good.

Mr. Jordan married, in 1870, Elizabeth A., daughter of Thomas K. Man-

ley, of Ireland and Pennsylvania, and his wife, Ann (Markey) Manley. Children of James and Elizabeth A. Jordan: Thomas, deceased; William; James; John, deceased; Elizabeth, Catherine, and a child who died in infancy. The family home of the Jordans is at Clifton Heights, Delaware county.

This is an age when energies are directed in special lines of **LAWRENCE** work. The man in commercial, professional or industrial life, after gaining a varied knowledge of the basic principles of the calling to which he has consecrated his time, afterward gives his thought and effort to perfecting himself in his chosen department, thereby gaining a proficiency and prominence which he could otherwise not attain if his labors were spread over a wider field. It is by following this plan that William Patterson Lawrence, of Newtown Square, Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, has achieved his present prominence and success.

His grandfather was born in Germany and emigrated to America, settling in Delaware county where Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, is now located. He and his wife, Amelia, were Methodists, and among their children were Haines and Amelia, who married —— Howell.

Haines Lawrence, son of —— and Amelia Lawrence, was born in Germany in 1820, and died in September, 1894. He was engaged in farming throughout the active years of his life. He married Elizabeth Irwin, born in Scotland in 1837, and still enjoying good health. She was the daughter of Robert Irwin, three of whose children were born in Scotland, of which country he was also a native, the others being born here. He settled at Fernwood, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he was a farmer. His children: Elizabeth, mentioned above; Robert, deceased, a cattle dealer; John, died in young manhood; Mary, married —— Hawley; Sarah, married William Patterson; Margaret, married David Rogers; Belle, married Alexander Davis, deceased. Haines and Elizabeth (Irwin) had children: Elwood, an engineer, who lives in Media, Delaware county; Robert, lives in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; William Patterson, of whom further; Harry, who is a widower, lives with William Patterson Lawrence; Margaret, married Harry Pierce and lives in Philadelphia; May, married George Kelly, and lives in West Philadelphia.

William Patterson Lawrence was born near Eagle Hotel, Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1856. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native township, which he attended until he had attained the age of fifteen years, at which time he went to live with an old Quaker lady, Elvira Leedom, assisting her in taking care of her place and at the same time working in Leedom's saw mill. He then lived with an old Quaker by the name of George Dickenson, on Cobbs Creek, Haverford township, and had charge of the saw mill there and the lumbering until the death of Mr. Dickenson. He then operated the mill on his own account for a period of seven years, after which the Philadelphia and Western railroad was constructed and they utilized the site of the mill for a power house. In 1908 Mr. Lawrence bought a part of the old Dickenson homestead and the house which stood upon it, and he still lives in this at the present time. While the railroad was being built, he assisted in its construction by taking charge of a part of the teaming work. Five years ago he concentrated his energies in another field of work, and it has proved a very profitable one. He has devoted his time and attention to the breeding and fattening of hogs for the market, and generally has a herd of at least three hundred on hand. He has proved himself an excellent man of business, and is in very prosperous circumstances. In national political affairs

he gives his support to the Republican party, but in local matters he prefers to vote independently.

Mr. Lawrence married, November 8, 1900, Emma R. Leech, born in Marple township, January 30, 1866. Children: Albert, born September 8, 1902; Owen Dickenson, born in August, 1904. Mrs. Lawrence is the daughter of John and Mary (Briggs) Leech. John Leech was born at Kingsessing, Philadelphia, 1832, died in January, 1910. He was the son of John and Catherine (Gall) Leech, of Dutch descent, the name being originally Latch, and had brothers and sisters as follows: Isaac, lives in Morton, Pennsylvania; William, lives in Philadelphia; Charles, lives in Clarion county, Pennsylvania; Sarah, married a Mr. Litzenburg; Almina, married Lewis Panquest; Harriet, married William Sidihotton; Catherine W., deceased, married Samuel Wanamaker, brother of the well known merchant and statesman, John Wanamaker; George, deceased; Harry, deceased; Ellen, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Lawrence lived in Media, Pennsylvania, he being English and she a Quaker, their names being respectively William and Hannah Briggs, and they had children: Isaac, a retired farmer of Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; William, lives in Marple township; Mary, who married John Leech, mentioned above; Rachel, married Thomas McClure, lives in Upper Providence; Richard, lives in Indiana; Sarah, married John Braddon; Hannah, married Lorenzo Farrer; Amy, died young. John and Mary (Briggs) Leech had children: Emma R., who married Mr. Lawrence; William, a carpenter and builder in Llanerch, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; Susannah, married Joshua Bowen, a steam shovel operator, and resides in Bucks county, Pennsylvania; Isaac, died in infancy; Richard Jones, unmarried, lives with his mother in Marple township.

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Alexander Hanlon is numbered among the native sons of Ireland who in the New World have achieved success in business, demonstrating the opportunities which are afforded here to the young men of energy and enterprise. He is the son of Andrew and Jane (Wilson) Hanlon, the latter a daughter of Robert Wilson, a fisherman who lived and died in Killybegs, County Donegal, Ireland.

Andrew Hanlon was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and in that country his life was spent. He was a farmer of ability and highly respected in the community. He died in 1880, being about eighty years of age, and his wife died about 1868 at the age of sixty-five years. They had children: 1. Robert, now lives in county Waterford, Ireland, where he is the manager of the estate of the Duke of Devonshire, and is a pensioner of the constabulary. 2. Margaret, came to the United States with her brother Alexander and married here, in 1876, Richard Wilson, a veteran of the civil war. She is now a widow and lives in county Donegal, Ireland. 3. Alexander, see forward. 4. Annie, who never married, lives in Ireland. 5. Thomas, died while in the discharge of his duties as a local constable in Ireland. 6. Andrew, lives on the old homestead in Ireland. 7. George, came to America in the year 1882, and died in Philadelphia in 1904. He was employed in a hospital and died from the results of vaccination.

Alexander Hanlon, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, September 16, 1846. In his native town he pursued his studies in the public schools and spent all his early years on the home farm, materially assisting his father in its cultivation, and in this manner acquiring an experience which was of great benefit to him in later years. In 1866 he emigrated to America, landing at Philadel-

phia, in which city he made his home at Fifty-fourth and Master streets. For a time he held a position in a Calico Print Works, then ran a small dairy farm on Haverford road near the county line. He sold this in 1875 and went to the State of Illinois, where he settled in Livingston county and was engaged in farming for a period of two years. Removing then to Streeter, in the same state, he was engaged as a teamster for a time, owning his own horses, but traded his stock in trade after a time for real property. During the next six years he was engaged in mining coal but, when the miners commenced joining the unions Mr. Hanlon declined to join, and returned to his farming operations in Livingston county, with which he was occupied until 1888. He then sold this to advantage and in the spring of 1889 returned to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he located in Haverford township, and engaged in general and dairy farming. With this he has been identified uninterruptedly since that time. His farm consists of one hundred and nine acres in a fine state of cultivation, a herd of about twenty-five cows of excellent breeds, and he does a wholesale milk business. Until recently Mr. Hanlon affiliated with the Republican party, now he is a member of the Washington party.

Mr. Hanlon married, March 1, 1873, Mary Jane, born in the town of Letterkenny, County Donegal, Ireland, a daughter of Samuel and Lizzie (Buchanan) Love. They have had children: Lizzie, Andrew, Robert, Jennie, Samuel, William and George. Mr. Hanlon is a man of kindly nature and benevolent impulses, and his good works have won him the gratitude of many. He is a capable, energetic man, and fulfills the duties which fall to his share with an intelligence and ability that command the approval of all.

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**HANLON** Robert Hanlon, a progressive young dairyman of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is advancing steadily and consistently to a leading position in his line of business. He is of Irish descent, the ancestral history of his family being given in the preceding sketch.

Robert Hanlon was born in Livingston county, Illinois, January 7, 1880, and is a son of Alexander and Mary Jane (Love) Hanlon. His education was acquired in the Coopertown school, and his practical training was received on his father's farm and under the personal supervision of the latter. He assisted his father until he had attained his majority, then established himself independently in the milk business, but continued to reside under the paternal roof. In April, 1908, he removed to Oakmont and there purchased a brick house which had just been erected on Belle Meade avenue and Coopertown road, and has resided there since that period. He has continued in the milk business, having a profitable city route, and is considered one of the rising young business men of the section. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and takes a deep interest in whatever concerns the welfare of the community.

Mr. Hanlon married, January 2, 1908, Clara, born in Coopertown, a daughter of William Hannum. They have no children. While not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful as an incentive to activity in public affairs, Mr. Hanlon regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. Whatever he does is done with all his might, and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation.

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**LEECH** The earliest representative of the Leech family in this country was Wilson Leech, who immigrated from Holland and settled at Tinicum, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. There he became the owner of an extensive farm which he kept in a fine state of cultivation.

Henry Mackson Leech, son of Wilson Leech, the immigrant, was born at

Tinicum, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and owned a large farm at Fifty-fifth street and Woodland avenue, Philadelphia, and died there of cholera in 1832. In connection with general farming he also carried on a dairy farm. Mr. Leech married Elizabeth Hall, who was born in the lower part of Delaware county. They had children: Henry M., see forward; Elizabeth, married Samuel McKee, a miller by trade, and she resided until her death in Madison county, Indiana; Sarah, married John Fry and lives in Philadelphia; William, a blacksmith in Philadelphia; Isaac, proprietor of the old "Sorrel Horse Inn," in Philadelphia.

Henry M. Leech, son of Henry Mackson and Elizabeth (Hall) Leech, was born in Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1829, and died in September, 1910. He was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade with his uncle, William Leech, at Fifty-second street and Woodland avenue, near the "Sorrel Horse Inn," owned by his uncle, Isaac Leech. He followed this calling for fifty years, in the meantime becoming a member of the firm which operated under the name of Leech & Rively. They had a wide spread reputation for work of the finest and highest quality, and the owners of numerous celebrated race horses would not have their horses attended to at any other establishment. People would go great distances to have their horses shod at this establishment, as they were sure of expert workmanship. He married Theresa Alberger, born at Eighth and Callow Hill streets, Philadelphia, June 18, 1836. She was the daughter of Henry and Mary (Sowers) Alberger. Henry Alberger, who died suddenly at the age of eighty-nine years, was a well known butcher of Philadelphia; he had a stall in the market, a number of wagons, and carried on his business on an extensive scale, sending his meats all over the country. The Sowers were also in the same line of business. Mrs. Leech had brothers and sisters as follows: Kate, married William Weis; George, a butcher in Philadelphia; Mary, married Bartholomew Berlboch; Harry, also a butcher in Philadelphia; William, formerly a butcher, was wounded at the battle of Antietam, and is now the oldest employe of the Adams Express Company in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Leech have had children: George, died at the age of two months; Harry Alberger, see forward; George, a machinist, lives in Yeadon, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; William, is a florist, and lives in Darby, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, married Clinton Oblinger, of New Jersey; Wilson, a farmer in Delaware county, Pennsylvania; Hampton, is a florist in business in Yeadon; Park, died at the age of nine years; Samuel, died at the age of seven years.

Harry Alberger Leech, son of Henry M. and Theresa (Alberger) Leech, was born at Twenty-ninth and York streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1855. He acquired an excellent education in the public schools near his home, and was an earnest and studious scholar, being highly commended by his various teachers. In his early manhood he was one of the founders of the Greenway Literary Society, an organization which is in existence at the present time (1913). In his boyhood he worked for the truck farmers near his home, and at the age of fifteen years he entered the employ of William K. Harris, and learned the florist's business. Eleven years were spent with Mr. Harris, after which, in March, 1886, Mr. Leech removed to Fernwood, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he erected extensive greenhouses and established himself as a florist independently. In this undertaking he has been eminently successful. His business is located near the large Fernwood cemetery. In 1903 he bought a commodious brick house which he remodeled and altered to suit his tastes, and in 1910 he erected additional greenhouses. Mr. Leech has been very actively and beneficially for the community connected

with educational matters for a number of years, and as a member of the school board, his original and practical ideas have been the means of raising the standard of education in his section. This connection with the school board of Upper Darby township has now been in force for a period of twenty years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Fernwood Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; University Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Mr. Leech married, January 1, 1879, Anna Elizabeth, born in Kingsessing, Philadelphia, daughter of Omar and Rebecca (Weed) Ogden; Omar Ogden was a carpenter and builder. Mr. and Mrs. Leech have one child: Rebecca, born June 16, 1880, married Charles J. Fox, superintendent of the Suburban Delaware County Gas Company, and resides with her parents.

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Thomas McAleese, born in County Antrim, Ireland, came to McALEESE the United States, settling in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming until his death. He married Margaret, daughter of Dennis Kelley, of Cloud Creek, Pennsylvania; children: Mary, Anna, Sarah, John, Frank, Thomas, and four who died in infancy.

Thomas (2) McAleese, son of Thomas (1) and Margaret (Kelley) McAleese, was born in Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1856. He was educated in the public schools, and in youth worked in the textile mills of the neighborhood. He then worked at farming in Chester county, Pennsylvania, for a time, later establishing a grocery business in Clifton Heights, continuing successfully for many years, until his retirement. He is unmarried. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church and a Democrat. Mr. McAleese was for many years an enthusiastic volunteer fireman and is still a member of the Clifton Heights department, also is a member of the Delaware county and Pennsylvania State Firemen's associations.

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The man who can rise from the ranks of a leading position in McNULTY any line is the man who can see and utilize the opportunities that surround his path. It is this power which has enabled Michael Patrick McNulty to rise to his present position of foreman of the Philadelphia division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company.

Mr. McNulty was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, May 19, 1866, at an early age was left an orphan. His education was acquired in the public schools, and after some years of work of a varied character he entered the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company as a laborer. Faithful in the performance of even the smallest detail entrusted to him, it is small matter for wonder that Mr. McNulty was advanced from one position to another until, in 1901, he was appointed foreman of the Philadelphia division of this company, and he has filled this responsible office with the executive ability and careful attention to detail which have ever characterized his work. He is an honored member of the Veteran Employes' Association, and gives his political support to the Democratic party. In his religious affiliations he is connected with the Catholic church. In 1908 he built a comfortable house for himself and family at Leiperville, now Crum Lynn, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He married, December 28, 1887, Addie M., born in Harford county, Maryland, daughter of Michael James Keathley. Children: Mary Ellen, married Matthew Gannon, a welder at Baldwin's, and lives at Leiperville; James Michael, Lily Catherine, Annie Belle, Adeline Elizabeth, Theresa Agnes, George Edward, Helen Josephine.

**NESTER** The records of the Nester family of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, show that the family is of German descent, the ancestral seat being in the Province of Wurtemberg, where they were tillers of the soil.

The first of the name of whom we have definite information was — Nester, born at Herrenzimer, Germany, 1832. He obtained an education in the public schools of his native country, and there resided until 1857, when he immigrated to the United States, where he followed the occupation of farming. In religion he was a Roman Catholic, as was also his wife. He married —. Children: James B., died 1910, aged seventy-five years; Patrick B., Herbert B., died 1909, aged sixty years; Mary B., died 1884, aged forty-eight years; Margaret B., died May 30, 1912, aged seventy-seven years; Ellen B., died 1900, aged fifty years. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Nester: Frank, of whom further; Helena, born 1862, married William Gallagher; William, born 1864, died in infancy; Katherine, born 1866, married Henry Donaghy.

Frank Nester was born at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1860. He obtained an education in the public schools of Philadelphia, beginning at the age of fifteen years to study the chemistry and refining of oils, in the pursuit of which business he has traveled all through the oil fields of the country. He is at present employed by the Texas Oil Company, in charge of the Northern Ocean Terminal at Marcus Hook. While in the oil business he has been employed by the firms enumerated below: Atlantic Refining Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Bayonne, New Jersey; Phoenix Refining Company, of Philadelphia; Solar Oil Company, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Interstate Petrol Company, of Kentucky; Webster Oil Company, of Marietta, Ohio; Penn Refining Company, of Pennsylvania; Starlight Refining Company, of Pennsylvania; Kansas City Oil Company, of Kansas; Kansas Oil Refining Company, of Chanute, Kansas; Sun Flower State Refining Company, of Niota, Kansas; Bear Creek Refining Company, of Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania; Union Petrol Company and the Pure Oil Company, both of Marcus Hook; and the Lucent Oil Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His fraternal associations are with the Knights of Columbus, Chanute Lodge, No. 1046, and the Holy Name Society.

Mr. Nester married, September 26, 1888, Elizabeth Maloney, born in County Tipperary, Ireland, daughter of John and Margaret (McGrath) Maloney, the former named having been a farmer, died aged fifty-two years, and the latter named a native of Cahir, county Tipperary, Ireland. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Nester: John B., born April 2, 1892; Frank B., March 27, 1894; Elizabeth, January 29, 1900, died young.

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**HARPER** This family was originally resident in the Highlands of Scotland, whence they migrated to Ireland because of the religious persecutions they were called upon to bear. Subsequently they returned to Scotland and became identified with various manufacturing interests. The name of Harper is well known in the manufacturing and business life of Chester, Pennsylvania, and to users of metallic packing everywhere. From Scotland the family came to the United States.

James Harper was born in the North of Ireland, in 1778, and died there about 1828. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. Farming was his occupation. He married and had children as follows: William, a miner, who died in Scotland; John, a miner, who died in Shamokin, Pennsylvania; Thomas, a miner, also died in Scotland; James E., see forward; Mary, married Thomas Morros, and both died in Scotland.

James E. Harper, son of James Harper, was born in the North of Ireland, in 1826, and died in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1878. He was educated in Scotland and resided there until 1869, when he immigrated to the United States, locating in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in coal mining. He was a Republican in politics, and in religion a member of the Presbyterian church, in which he served as an elder for several years. Mr. Harper was twice married and to the first wife were born two sons, John and James. He married (second) Agnes C. Cuddy, born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1833, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1907. Children born to this union were: 1. Robert, died in Shamokin, May 29, 1872, while yet a student. 2. George, killed in a mine disaster, July 12, 1882. 3. Margaret, died in infancy. 4. Mary, married John Hodge, now associated with his brother-in-law, Joseph M. Harper; resides in Chester, Pennsylvania; Mr. Hodge is the treasurer of the Harper Manufacturing Company. 5. Thomas, died in a mine disaster, April 12, 1884. 6. Agnes, died in Germantown, February, 1900; married Thomas Thompson, who survived her. 7. Joseph M., see forward. 8. Adam C., who was a partner of his brother, Joseph M., and died March 17, 1903.

Joseph M. Harper, son of James E. Harper, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, June 4, 1864. He was five years of age when he was brought to this country by his parents, who located at Shamokin, Pennsylvania, so that in everything except the actual fact of birth he is an American. He attended the public schools of Shamokin until he was twelve years of age, and then worked in and around the coal mines until 1881. In that year he began an apprenticeship at the Shamokin Iron Works, learning the trade of machinist. On June 4, 1887, he came to Chester, where he entered the employ of Robert Wetherill, and remained with him in the capacity of a machinist until 1891. He then became erecting machinist for the Keystone Engine Works, and was sent to various points where the company had sold engines to be erected by their men. During these years of practical work he had observed the need of a better metallic packing for engine-rod use, and in 1896 perfected and patented "Harper's Metallic Packing" for use on steam, gas and air engines. In 1897, he began the manufacture of his packing in a small room in the Birtwell building on East Sixth street, Chester, taking in as a partner, William J. Slack, the firm conducting their business under the style of Harper & Slack. They found a ready market for their product, and in June, 1901, the business had grown to such proportions that they incorporated the Harper-Slack Company, under the laws of the State of Delaware. In 1902 Mr. Slack retired, and Mr. Harper incorporated the Harper Manufacturing Company, under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and his brother, Adam C., became associated with him in this enterprise. In 1901 the plant was moved to a building purchased for the purpose, this being located on Concord avenue, bounded by Fifth and Sixth and Concord and Barclay streets. Upon the death of his brother, Adam C., Mr. Harper continued as president and general manager of the Harper Manufacturing Company, of which he owns eighty-five per cent. of the stock. The company transacts an immense business, the packing having proved of genuine merit, being effective, lasting, and preventing loss of steam, air or gas used as motive power. In August, 1904, Mr. Harper organized the Paiste-Harper Hardware Company, establishing their store at No. 13 West Third street, Chester, this building having been purchased by Mr. Harper for this purpose. Mr. Paiste retired in 1908, and in 1909 the business was sold to the Galey Hardware Company. In May, 1910, Mr. Harper opened Harper's Garage, on Sixth street, leasing the same in 1911, to the Penn Garage Company, and has now



*Joseph M. Harper*

erected a modern garage one story in height, fifty by sixty by one hundred and thirty feet, this being the largest and best equipped garage in Chester.

Mr. Harper is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Third Presbyterian Church. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, belonging to L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons; Chester Chapter, No. 258, Royal Arch Masons; Chester Commandery, No. 66, Knights Templar; Lulu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Modern Woodmen of the World, and the Penn Club.

Mr. Harper married (first) July 15, 1884, Ella Sohl, who died February 21, 1888, a daughter of Henry and Mary Sohl, of Shamokin, Pennsylvania. He married (second) Emma Parvis, born in Felton, Delaware, November 20, 1867, daughter of William Burton and Elizabeth (Airs) Parvis, who were born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, descendants of the old Puritan stock. The second Mrs. Harper was educated in Felton Seminary, and in 1887 the Parvis family moved to Chester, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Harper is a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chester, Pennsylvania, and of the Century Club of Chester and of numerous philanthropic societies. The family home is a handsome residence with spacious grounds at Nineteenth street and Providence avenue, Chester, purchased by Mr. Harper in 1905. To the first marriage of Mr. Harper were born two children: Margaret F., born October 24, 1885, married Lieutenant Thomas Louis Shannon, United States Navy, naval engineer, and resides in Chester, Pennsylvania; Joseph M. Jr., born February 2, 1888, died in the same year. To the second marriage were born: George, died in infancy; a son who died unnamed; Elizabeth Parvis, who graduated from Chester high school, class of 1911; Josephine Airs, now a student in Martha Washington Seminary, Washington, D. C.

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William Pendleburg, one of the highly esteemed residents  
**PENDLEBURG** of Cardington, who has served for the past three decades  
in a responsible position in one of the leading industries  
of that place, which fact clearly demonstrates his efficiency and capability, is a  
native of Lancashire, England, born in the town of Warsley, near Manchester,  
November 14, 1853, son of John and Sarah (Cooke) Pendleburg, natives of the  
same place, and grandson on the paternal side of — Pendleburg, who lived  
and died near Warsley, England, was a member of the Church of England, a  
coal miner by occupation, and grandson on the maternal side of James Cooke,  
who reared a large family, the former named working in the coal mines until  
sixty years of age.

John Pendleburg (father) was born in 1826, died 1876. He was a coal  
miner during the early years of his life and later became a mine inspector, con-  
ducting his operations in his native land, where he spent his entire life. He  
married Sarah Cooke, born 1823, died 1891, who bore him eight children: Eliza-  
beth, deceased, was the wife of Robert Weatheroll; Anne, deceased, was the  
wife of James Holton, and resided in Warsley, England; Mary, deceased; Wil-  
liam, of whom further; Alice, deceased; Sarah, deceased; James, deceased, was  
the driver of a fire engine; Hannah. John Pendleburg was one of a family of  
eight children, all of whom are now deceased, and all of whom lived and died in  
England, the names of his brothers and sisters being as follows: Alice, Eliza-  
beth, Mary, Hannah, James, Henry, William.

William Pendleburg obtained a practical education in the public schools in  
the vicinity of his home, and later learned the trade of telegrapher, securing a  
position, when competent, as telegraph clerk with the Bridgewater Trustees,

remaining in that capacity for seven years. In 1878 he left his native land, coming to the United States, and locating in West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he accepted a clerkship in Henry's Woolen Mills, and subsequently accepted a similar position with Wolfenden, Shore & Company, of Cardington, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and by faithful service was promoted from time to time until he attained the position of head clerk in the year 1883 in their main office, and has held the same up to the present time, a period of thirty years, which is most unusual in these days of change. He is painstaking in his work, exact in every detail, considerate in his treatment of those under his control, and therefore merits the esteem in which he is held by every one connected with the firm. He is a Republican in politics, and is serving as secretary to the board of commissioners of Upper Darby township and secretary to the board of health of the same township. He is a member of Burmont Blue Lodge and University Chapter, Free and Accepted Masons; the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

Mr. Pendleburg married, November 17, 1874, Elizabeth Endowsill, born in Farnworth, near Bolton, England, daughter of William and Charlotte Endowsill, both deceased, the former named having been a green grocer of Farnworth, where their deaths occurred. Children: 1. Wilfred, a machinist by occupation; married Lena Butterworth; they reside in West Philadelphia. 2. Emily, married John Bottomly, a machinist: they reside in North Philadelphia. 3. Bessie, married Arthur Faulyn, a carpenter; they reside in West Philadelphia. 4. James, a traveling salesman; married Lottie Ogden; they reside in Cardington. 5. Frank, resides at home. 6. Lydia, resides at home. Mr. and Mrs. Pendleburg are members of St. George's Episcopal Church, of Cardington. In 1897 Mr. Pendleburg erected the brick house in which they now reside, which is modern in every respect and well adapted to their needs, and a generous hospitality is meted out to all who come there.

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Prominent among the enterprising and scientific agriculturists PIERSON, of Concordville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is Charles T. Piersol, who through industry, perseverance and uprightness of living has gained the respect and esteem of the neighborhood, and possesses many friends in the vicinity of his home.

Charles T. Piersol, son of Peter and Harriet Piersol, was born in Honeybrook township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1858. The public schools in the neighborhood of his home afforded him a means of obtaining a practical education, and his entire active career has been devoted to the tilling of the soil, his highly cultivated land yielding him good returns for labor expended. His thorough knowledge of agricultural affairs makes his farm one of the most productive in that section of the state, and the neat appearance of the entire property indicates the supervision of a man well versed in these matters. He is an active and consistent member of the Baptist church, to which he contributes of his time and means, and he casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party, to which he has given his allegiance since attaining his majority. He has never sought or held public office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his home duties. He is a member of Concord Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the local Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. Piersol married, May 23, 1879, Laura Gravell, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Wheaton) Gravell, the former named a farmer by occupation, and a Republican in politics, honored and respected in his neighborhood for his many sterling traits of character. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Piersol: 1. Marian,

married George S. Williamson, 2. Elsie M., born in Easttown township, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1888; married, April 5, 1911, Bartram R. Harvey, of Concordville, a sketch of whom appears in this work. 3. Lawrence, unmarried.

**PYATT** Richard Pyatt, who has reached the venerable age of threescore years and ten, is still one of the active and substantial residents of Clifton Heights, which place has represented his home for many years. He was born at Hyland Inn, then owned by Owen Rhodes, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1843. His father was Thomas Pyatt, a resident of Clifton Heights at the time of his demise, in 1901. Thomas Pyatt married Hettie Rudolph and this union was prolific of six children, namely: William, Richard, Eliza, Amos, Alfred and John. The Pyatt family is of English descent and is descended from staunch old Quaker stock.

In the district schools of Delaware county Richard Pyatt received his preliminary educational training. He was just of age at the time of the outbreak of the war of the rebellion and he manifested his intrinsic loyalty to the cause of independence by enlisting for service in the Union ranks as a member of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was a gallant and faithful soldier during the entire period of the conflict and among some of the important battles in which he participated were those of Antietam and Chancellorsville. He retains his interest in his old comrades in arms and signifies the same by membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. As a young man Mr. Pyatt learned the trade of carpenter and he was a builder and contractor during many years of his active career. He became interested in engineering work and for a number of years he has been stationary engineer at Clifton Heights. Although he is getting along in years, Mr. Pyatt is hale and hearty and is decidedly youthful in spirit. He is Republican in his political faith, and in religious matters he and his wife are devout members of the Presbyterian church, in whose activities they are prominent factors. Mr. Pyatt married Eamie Fisher. Mrs. Pyatt is a woman of most lovable qualities and she and her husband are held in high esteem by their many friends and acquaintances in their home community. They have one son, Howard, who was born in 1883, and who is engaged in business at Clifton Heights; he lives at home with his parents.

**REESE** John T. Reese, deceased, for many years an enterprising farmer and public-spirited citizen of Newtown Square, where his genial and pleasant manner made him quite popular, he having been held in high esteem by all with whom he was brought in contact, either in business or social life, was born in Marple township, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1847, son of Eli and Lizzie Reese, both lifelong residents of Marple township, where they died and where their remains were interred.

John T. Reese obtained a practical education in the public schools in the vicinity of his home, and upon arriving at a suitable age to earn his own livelihood devoted his attention to whatever came to hand, thus working at various occupations until he had attained middle age, when he decided to become a truck farmer, conducting his operations on ground purchased by him in Marple township, whereon he resided for the remainder of his days, his death occurring in the year 1907, at Coopertown, his demise being widely and sincerely lamented as that of an honorable citizen, and a truly good man, beloved and respected in all the relations of life. He was loyal and patriotic, answering the call for emergency men to aid in crushing out the rebellion and served his term of three months, making an enviable record for bravery. Mr. Reese married (first) Susanna, daughter of Edward Worrell, a representative of the old and honored

Worrell family, which was among the earliest settlers of Delaware county. She bore him five children: 1. Anna Elizabeth, who resides at Oakmont, where she is the owner of two houses from which she derives a good revenue. 2. William E., died in infancy. 3. May E., died aged sixteen years. 4. Harry, died aged fifteen years. 6. James Oscar, who left home in 1900 and has not been heard from since. The mother of these children died in 1875. Mr. Reese married (second) Clara Brackney. Children: 1. Agar, married Sadie Boomer; they reside in West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 2. Joseph, a carpenter by trade; resides at Garrettford. 3. George, died in childhood. The mother of these children is making her home at the present time (1913) with her son Joseph. She has always been a worthy helpmeet to her husband, and a kind and loving mother, striving to the best of her ability to rear her children in the way they should go, teaching them to lead lives of usefulness and activity, and thus performing the tasks allotted to her in the best manner possible.

**ROBERTS** John Howard Roberts, a public-spirited citizen of Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, descends from old English stock on both the paternal and distaff sides. Early in 1660 John Roberts came from England to New York City, and there remained for a time. He eventually settled on the Hudson river, and for many years farmed and trafficked with the Indians, during which time they were at constant war with the whites. That he survived the hardships and the ambuses of the wily foe is an indication of his keen wit to forestall them, his determination not to be outdone by them, and his hardy spirit to accept that which fell to his lot. He was among the first on the scene after the massacre of the Huguenot inhabitants at Esopus by the Esopus Indians; and he was one of the whites who went in quick pursuit of the savage captors and the Huguenot women and children held prisoners. He was the parent of a number of sons, some of whom wandered to Pennsylvania after it was settled by the famous Quaker, William Penn, and his devoted little band of co-religionists. Some of Robert's descendants were in the French war, many were Indian scouts, and some served their country faithfully and well in the war of the revolution as well as in that of 1812. Among his direct descendants was Samuel, of whom further.

Samuel Roberts was a native of near Norristown, Pennsylvania. He grew to manhood there on his father's farm, and died at Pawling, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer and landowner, and was pursuing his peaceful vocation when there was a call for volunteers to resist the invasion of Great Britain in 1812. He offered his services, enlisted, and was with the United States army during the two years of warfare. At its close he was honorably discharged, and his discharge papers are still in the possession of the family. He was quite young at the time of his enlistment, and was unmarried. After the war he returned to his agricultural pursuits, which he continued until his death. Children: 1. John B., of whom further. 2. Evan, born about 1834, died in Philadelphia. 3. Samuel, born in 1836, died aged forty-five. 4. Lydia, born about 1838, deceased. 5. Eliza, born about 1840, deceased. There were two others.

John B. Roberts, son of Samuel Roberts, was born in 1832, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and died, November 10, 1890, near Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the common schools of the day, and on reaching maturity turned his attention to farming in Chester county, where he owned ninety-three fertile acres. At the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South he offered his services to his state. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served with bravery and distinction nine months,

during which time he was promoted to the second lieutenancy. He was in the first battle of Manassas, at Antietam, Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. After he was honorably discharged he reënlisted in Company B, Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as first lieutenant, and served three months. Returning home he again farmed and continued it until his death. He was a Republican in politics, voting with that party after its organization in 1857, and was locally active for it. He was one of the influential men in his community and was invariably at the head of every movement that was for the public welfare. He was always alert and keenly interested in all public questions. He and his wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian church, though she was reared a Friend. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at one time was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, Mary L. Valentine, born in 1842, near Phoenixville, and died February 1, 1913. She was the daughter of Joseph D. and Mary (Laner) Valentine, old-time residents of Phoenixville, where he was a merchant and farmer prior to the civil war. He died in 1880, and his wife died in 1850. Joseph D. Valentine descended from John Valentine, who came from England in 1686 or 1689, as one of the co-religionists of William Penn. He and his family settled near Philadelphia, there reared a large family and died. Joseph D. Valentine and his wife were members of the Society of Friends, and reared their family in that faith. Children: Mary L., wife of John B. Roberts; Annie, deceased, married James P. Hood, lived at Westgrove, Pennsylvania; Rebecca, deceased, married William Park; Emma, married Edward Bushong, both dead. Children of John B. and Mary L. (Valentine) Roberts: 1. Mary E., married Chester Reynolds, resides at Westgrove, Pennsylvania. 2. Leila R., married Howard Courtney, resides at Westgrove. 3. John Howard, of whom further. Three others died in infancy.

John Howard Roberts, son of John B. and Mary L. (Valentine) Roberts, was born April 18, 1878, in Pawling, Pennsylvania. After receiving his education in the public school at Westgrove, he entered the Williamson Trade School, from which he graduated in 1897 as an expert carpenter and mechanical draughtsman. He immediately entered the employ of Milton W. Young, of Overbrook, Pennsylvania, remaining with him until 1912, when he accepted a position with the W. C. Shuster Company as superintendent and manager, which important post of trust he holds at the present time (1913). Through his own untired efforts did Mr. Roberts secure this position, and he has proven, and is daily proving, his fitness for it. He is original in his methods and aims to place his company in the forefront in its particular line. He is a progressive, up-to-date citizen of Lansdowne, and is a Progressive in politics. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he of the Masonic order, and of the Patriotic Order Sons of America and Independent Order of American Mechanics, the Sons of Veterans and the Artisans Fraternal Order. Since the fall of 1909 he has resided in Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he has built a pretty and commodious house. He married, June 19, 1900, Isabel E. Holman, born in Philadelphia. Children: Howard C., Homer Valentine.

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Those of the name of Roberts are numerous in the vicinity of ROBERTS Philadelphia, it being a common patronymic in the region forming the counties of Chester and Delaware. Two branches are there represented, the one of English stock, which in the early days of Pennsylvania history allied itself with another of the oldest families of Pennsylvania, that of Sharpless, the other of Welsh descent, the origin of the two on the con-

tinent probably being the same. It is from this latter branch that W. Harry Roberts, of this narrative, is traced, this record beginning with his grandparents, George S. and Lydia Roberts. Both were members of the Society of Friends, observing with strict rectitude the many exacting regulations of that sect, George S. Roberts being a landowner and farmer of Willis township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. His line continues through his son Joseph, his other child, Elma, dying unmarried.

Joseph Roberts, son of George S. and Lydia Roberts, was born in Willis township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and died there in 1877, aged forty-five years. He grew to maturity on the farm of his father and early in life accepted agriculture as the work for which he was best fitted, subsequently beginning independent farming operations and following that occupation until his early death. He received not only his calling from his father, but also his religious convictions, and he was ever an adherent to the faith of the Society of Friends, while his political support was accorded the Republican party. He married Amanda, like himself a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, born in 1833, died in 1899, daughter of Henry and Prudence Rennard, the parents of a family of eleven. The Rennard family is one of about the same length of residence in the United States as that of the Roberts branch with which it became connected, Henry Rennard having been a farmer in Lewis township, with his wife a member of the Presbyterian church, his death occurred when he was aged seventy-five years. Children of Joseph and Amanda (Rennard) Roberts: 1. Mary Elma, lives unmarried in West Chester, Pennsylvania. 2. Irene Marion, died unmarried. 3. George S., a member of the reportorial staff of the "Star," a periodical of West Chester, where he lives. 4. W. Harry, of whom further.

W. Harry Roberts, youngest of the four children of Joseph and Amanda (Rennard) Roberts, was born in Willis township, near White Horse, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and in his youth attended the public schools of West Chester. Soon after the death of his father he discontinued his studies and obtained a position, subsequently placing himself under the teaching of Joseph Dicen, spending three years with him learning the trade of carpenter. When he had mastered all of its departments he found employment as a journeyman, the pursuit of his trade taking him to the various towns then in the full vigor of growth along the Pennsylvania railroad main line. This he made his business until 1904, when he established independently, advertising as a contractor and builder. As such he has since continued, finding profit in the pleased satisfaction of those for whom he has executed commissions, gaining in reputation and prosperity with the growth of his business. He is an architect of no mean ability and designs not a few of the homes that he erects, giving his personal attention and supervision to his works of importance. As a Republican he has served one term as a member of the school board of Haverford township, and holds membership in the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Roberts married, April 12, 1898, Gertrude, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Eugene and Mary Vickers, both of whom reside in Philadelphia, her father an engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad. Children of W. Harry and Gertrude (Vickers) Roberts: W. Harry Jr., born July 29, 1899; Alma C., May 6, 1902; Eugene, July 16, 1904; Florence, November 30, 1906. Since 1903 the Roberts home has been in Grassland, Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

"The study of biography is by nature the most universally profitable, universally pleasant of all things," said Carlyle, and this statement of the philosopher is certainly verified when we turn our attention to the life records of such men as Dr. J. Burton Roberts, whose sole aim and purpose is the alleviation of pain and the restoration to health of those afflicted with bodily ailments through the instrumentality of his skill and ability in the line of his profession, which is one of the most noble in which men or women can labor. He is a descendant of an English ancestry, representatives of which have resided in Chester county, Pennsylvania, for many years.

William Roberts, grandfather of Dr. Roberts, was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and there lived and died. He was a farmer, conducting his operations on a farm consisting of one hundred and twenty-five acres, held township offices, and was a member of the Society of Friends. He married Susanna Havard, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living at the present time (1913).

Isaac Roberts, father of Dr. Roberts, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared, educated and married. Later he removed to Philadelphia and there resided for twelve years, and then removed to Norristown, Pennsylvania, and during all this period of time served as ticket agent at the old Ninth and Green street station of the Reading railway, serving in that capacity at the time of his death, in 1876. He answered to the call of President Lincoln for emergency men during the progress of the civil war, term of enlistment for from ninety to one hundred days. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a Republican in politics. He married Annie Daniels, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, died in 1878, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Daniels, natives of Chester county and descendants of a Welsh ancestry, whose deaths occurred in Chester county, they being known and respected in the community in which they resided. Mr. Daniels was a farmer of Easttown township, and he and his wife were the parents of six children, all of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts had two children: Allen, died in 1887, aged fifteen years; I. Burton, of whom further.

Dr. J. Burton Roberts was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1874. He attended the public schools of Chester county, and later the Friends' Central School in his native city, and then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1897. He at once engaged in active practice in the town of Dublin, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for three years, then moved to Delaware county, Pennsylvania, locating in Broomall, where he remained for four years, and in the spring of 1905 moved to Llanerch, his present residence. His practice has been of a general character, and his patronage has increased with each passing year, he having won prestige as one of the most successful and able physicians in that section of Delaware county, being highly esteemed in professional as well as in social circles. He keeps in touch with the advanced thought along the line of his profession by membership in the Chester County Medical Society, and is a member of the Philadelphia Alumni Society of University of Pennsylvania; Alpha Mu Pi Omega, a medical fraternity; the Philadelphia Medical Club, and Kappa Sigma, a college fraternity. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and a Republican in politics, having served as school director in Haverford and Marple townships.

Dr. Roberts married, in 1895, Bessie Sloan, a native of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Malachi W. Sloan. Children: Elizabeth and Burton.

Mrs. Roberts is a member of the Episcopal church, in which she takes an active interest. Both Dr. Roberts and his wife hold an enviable position in social circles and have the sincere regard of many friends.

Rush R. Super, of Lima, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a leading business man and contractor and builder of that section, descends from a family long settled in the state. In 1678 Phillip Souper arrived in New York with the Huguenot emigrés and refugees from St. Kitts, St. Christopher, West Indies, where they had taken asylum from the religious persecutions in their own country, France. Phillip Souper joined the French colony at New Rochelle, Westchester county, New York, and there remained for several years. Later he departed, and the records say that he most probably went to the province of Pennsylvania. He is supposed to be the progenitor of the Super family in Pennsylvania.

Phillip Super, the immediate ancestor of Rush R. Super, and descendant of Phillip Souper, the French emigré, was born in Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and there lived and died on a farm. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and reared their children in the same faith. They were among the substantial, highly esteemed citizens of the township, and in dying bequeathed to their children an honorable name and a stainless record. Among their children were four sons: Joseph, of whom further; John, born in Haverford township, a farmer, died unmarried; Phillip, born in Haverford township, a farmer, died unmarried; Levi, born in Haverford township, a farmer, died unmarried.

Joseph Super, eldest son of Phillip Super, was born on the Super homestead, Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was reared on the farm and received a limited education in the district school near his home. Reaching adult age he chose farming as his vocation for life, and succeeded more than unusually well. He purchased a large farm on the Barren road, which he improved until it was the model farm of that section. He was actively interested in politics, worked for and gave his franchise to the Republican party. He never held a political office, his large business and personal interests demanding all of his time and closest attention. With his wife he was a consistent and devout member of the Presbyterian church. He was one of the most widely known and generally esteemed men of his day, and when he died, at the age of sixty-two, he was universally mourned. He married Mary Ann Shearer, who survived him many years, dying at the age of eighty-two, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Grimm) Shearer, of Haverford township. Besides Mrs. Super there were four other children, all of whom are dead except Mrs. Barr, of Philadelphia. After the death of her husband Mrs. Super married George White, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, a veteran of the civil war, who died in Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Children of Joseph and Mary Ann (Shearer) Super: 1. Rush R., of whom further. 2. Jacob, born in 1853, died in 1910 from kick received from a horse; was a teamster at Media, Pennsylvania; married Maggie ——, who still lives in Media; children: Edward, Ethel, and three others. 3. Hannah, born in 1855; married (first) Harry Suiter; married (second) William Morgan, of Media, Pennsylvania; children by first marriage: William, Earl, Marie, Robert, Ida. 4. Ida, born 1859; married Elwood Smith, banker in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; children: Horace, Elwood, Florence.

Rush R. Super, son of Joseph and Mary Ann (Shearer) Super, was born February 21, 1851, in Middletown township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He was reared on the Super homestead, and received a common school edu-

tion, which owing to the primitive methods of the day was limited. At the age of sixteen he entered the carpenter shop of James M. Smith to learn the trade, and remained with him for four years. At the expiration of that time he entered the service of Joseph Wells, a contractor of Media, Pennsylvania, and then for one year was with Henderson & Kirk, contractors. Being ambitious he decided that he would enter the contracting and building field for himself, and in 1871 he opened his office in Media. He succeeded at once and was soon at the head of this particular line of endeavor. After his marriage he located in Lima, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he has since remained. He purchased the desirable Wright property, remodelled the house, making many improvements, and lived in it for seven years. This he sold in 1904 and bought his present house in Lima, which he has greatly improved, making it one of the most delightful in the town. He has, besides his residence, eighty acres of land in Lima. On January 14, 1910, he began building for S. D. Riddle, of Glen Riddle, and has completed all of the improvements on this property during the year 1912, during which time he employed one hundred and seventeen men and a large number of teams and wagons. He has had unlimited success in all of his undertakings, the result of keen business judgment and conscientious work. He is a Republican by inheritance and conviction, working for and voting the ticket, but has never held office. He is one of the best known and most generally esteemed men in Delaware county.

He married, November 11, 1877, Lauretta J. Russell, born at Lima, Middle-town township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hunt) Russell, of Edgemore township. Mr. Russell was one of the most expert cabinetmakers of his day. He incorporated with cabinetmaking the undertaking business and succeeded in accumulating, by his dual occupation, a handsome estate before his death at the age of seventy-three, at Lima. Mrs. Russell died February 18, 1905. Besides Mrs. Super, the children of Mr. and Mrs. Russell are: 1. Robert H., a cabinetmaker and undertaker in Lima; married Elizabeth Worrell, who survives him and lives in Media; children: Claire, deceased; Roberta. 2. Anna, married Samuel Hunt, of Philadelphia; children: Harry, deceased; William. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Rush R. Super: 1. Elverna, born July 31, 1878, died aged nineteen months. 2. Lizzie, born April 27, 1881, died aged four months. 3. Florence, born April 14, 1883; married Charles R. Lawrence, of Elwyn, Pennsylvania, a contractor with R. R. Super, formerly a bookkeeper in bank of Media, but on account of ill health was forced to seek outdoor employment; one son, Walter H., born March 26, 1912. 4. Wilhelmina, born February 13, 1885, died December 8, 1905; married Joseph Miller, of Chester Heights, Pennsylvania, a farmer; one son: John Calvin, died aged three months.

The ancestors of Ellwood J. Turner on both the paternal and TURNER maternal sides were early settlers of the state of Delaware, the Smiths also pioneers of western Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, where his great-grandfather operated the first regular ferry across the Ohio river. Miss Sellers, who married a Smith was also of an early Pittsburgh family, her father and brothers losing their lives at the hands of the Indians. The Turners were residents of Dover, Delaware, but later moved to Pittsburgh, where George Turner, grandfather of Ellwood J. Turner, died.

George Turner, born in Dover, Delaware, died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, aged fifty-four years. He was a well educated man and for a time taught school, later became a contracting builder, erecting many buildings in Delaware, New Jersey and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, including the famous old hostelry,

Congress Hall, long the pride of Cape May, New Jersey. He came from a noted Methodist family, three of his brothers being members of that church. He was an active layman of that denomination, a Whig in politics, later a Republican and a strong supporter of the cause of temperance. He was a member of the Home Guards, organized during the civil war for state defense. He married a Miss Smith, of Dover, Delaware, and for several years lived in Philadelphia, where all their children were born. Children: 1. Joseph, died in Philadelphia, a young man. 2. Anna, died in Philadelphia; married George Hackman, now residing in that city, has a daughter Annie. 3. George, a soldier of the civil war, met his death in the army by drowning and is buried in Mount Moriah cemetery. 4. Mary Emma, married a Mr. Talbot, both deceased, leaving a son, Howard B., now a resident of Darby, Pennsylvania. 5. Katrina, married W. A. Macan (or McCann), now superintendent of the Elmet Manganese Covering Company, residing at Ridley Park, Pennsylvania; children: Dolly Rose, William A., Mary. 6. Benjamin Franklin, a druggist of Philadelphia, died unmarried. 7. Frederick Fairthorne, of whom further. 8. Alice Gray, resides in Philadelphia, a private secretary.

Frederick Fairthorne Turner, youngest son of George Turner, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1861, now a resident of West Hinkley avenue, Ridley Park, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, Friends' School in Wilmington, Delaware, and the West Pittsburgh schools. He is now in the manufacturing of manganese coverings and is officially connected with the Manganese Covering Company, and is also secretary of the Ridley Park Realty Company. Mr. Turner is a Republican in politics; an attendant of the Presbyterian church; member of the Ridley Park Civic Association; the Business Science Club of Philadelphia; the Barnstormers of Ridley Park and of the Ridley Park Fire Company.

He married, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania (Pittsburgh, north side), Virginia, daughter of George and Grace (Huron) Short, both deceased. Children: 1. Irene May, born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, in 1882; married Frank Verner Lindsay, of Pittsburgh, and resides near Whittier, California. 2. Ellwood J., see forward.

Ellwood J. Turner, only son of Frederick Fairthorne and Virginia (Short) Turner, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1886. In 1888 his parents moved to Scranton, Pennsylvania, later to Wilkes-Barre, where for eight years he attended Hilton's Private Academy. From there the family moved to Chester, Pennsylvania, where Ellwood J. attended the high school from whence he was graduated, class of 1904. In the fall of that year he entered Swarthmore College, continuing one year. He then spent three years in the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of LL. B. with the class of 1908. In the university he was class president each year, there being but one other instance of a student having been similarly honored. He was a member of the varsity football team, the Mask and Whig and of the James Wilson Law Club. He was admitted to the bar, March 8, 1909, practiced in Philadelphia until November, 1912, when he moved to Chester, opening offices in the Cambridge building, and is already well established as a capable and successful practitioner. He is secretary and treasurer of the Delaware County Business Men's Association; secretary of the Ridley Park Civic Association; president of the Ridley Park Realty Company; president of the A. H. Downing & Company Real Estate and Insurance Company; member of the Sons of the Revolution; the Business Science Club of Philadelphia; the Ridley Park Fire Company; the Plays and Players Club of Philadelphia; the Barnstormers Club of Ridley Park; the Springhaven Country Club of Wall-

ingford; Chester Board of Trade; the Delaware County Bar Association and a communicant of Ridley Park Presbyterian Church; also a member of the Usher's Association of that church, which he has served as vice-president and president.

Mr. Turner married, in Moylan, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1911, Elizabeth Addis Downing, born in Philadelphia, daughter of Frank Taggart Downing, deceased. Child, Elizabeth Addis, born in Ridley Park, in 1912.

This branch of the Smith family was founded in the United States SMITH by Lloyd Jones Smith, born in Wales, who after coming to the United States settled in Philadelphia, where he practiced law until his death. He married and left issue.

Cyrus Talbot Smith, son of Lloyd Jones Smith, was born after the coming of his parents to the United States, but spent his early life in Jefferson, Ohio, where he was educated, became a lawyer and there died at age of thirty years. He married Charlotte Jones, born in Front street, Philadelphia, a daughter of Robert Jones and his wife a Miss Clark. Children: Lloyd, died at age of twenty-one years; Henry D., deceased; Uselma, married Fannie Micheson; Cyrus T., of further mention. The mother of these children died in Philadelphia—both she and her husband were members of the Episcopal Church, he a vestryman.

Cyrus Talbot (2) Smith, son of Cyrus Talbot (1) and Charlotte (Jones) Smith, was born in the state of Arkansas, September 22, 1837. His early life was spent in Jefferson, Ohio, where he was educated in the public schools. He engaged in the drug business in Ohio for several years, then came to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the real estate business. He was a Republican in politics and held the position of inspector of wharves. He served in the civil war and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In religious faith a Methodist. He married, in Sodus, New York, December 5, 1867, Margaret A. Pulver, born in Plymouth, Ohio, daughter of John Pulver, deceased, born in the District of Columbia, and his wife, Mary (Goetschus) Pulver, deceased, born in New York state; children: Laura, Harriet and Margaret A. Children of Cyrus and Margaret A. (Pulver) Smith: Lloyd, married Anetta Reyes; Clark C. T., married Gertrude Sherry; Charlotte, married Neville Hunsbrager. Mrs. Smith survives her husband and resides at Alden, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. John Henry Sterner in his professional service has been STERNER prompted by a laudable ambition for advancement as well as by deep sympathy and humanitarian principles that urge him to put forth his best efforts in the alleviation of pain and suffering. He has gained recognition from the profession as one of its able representatives and the trust reposed in him by the public is best indicated by the liberal patronage awarded him. Dr. Sterner has been engaged in the active practice of his profession at Norwood, Pennsylvania, since September 4, 1912.

Dr. Sterner was born December 25, 1888, and he is a son of Dr. Lewis H. and Amy (Tailor) Sterner, the latter of whom died in 1889. The paternal grandparents of the subject of this review were John and Sarah (Hilderbrant) Sterner, both of whom were descended from a sterling German ancestry. John Sterner was a farmer by occupation and he spent the major portion of his active career in York county, Pennsylvania, where he was a man of mark in all the relations of life. He and his wife were devout Lutherans in their religious

faith, and they became the parents of four children, one of whom, Dr. Lewis H. Sterner, is still living.

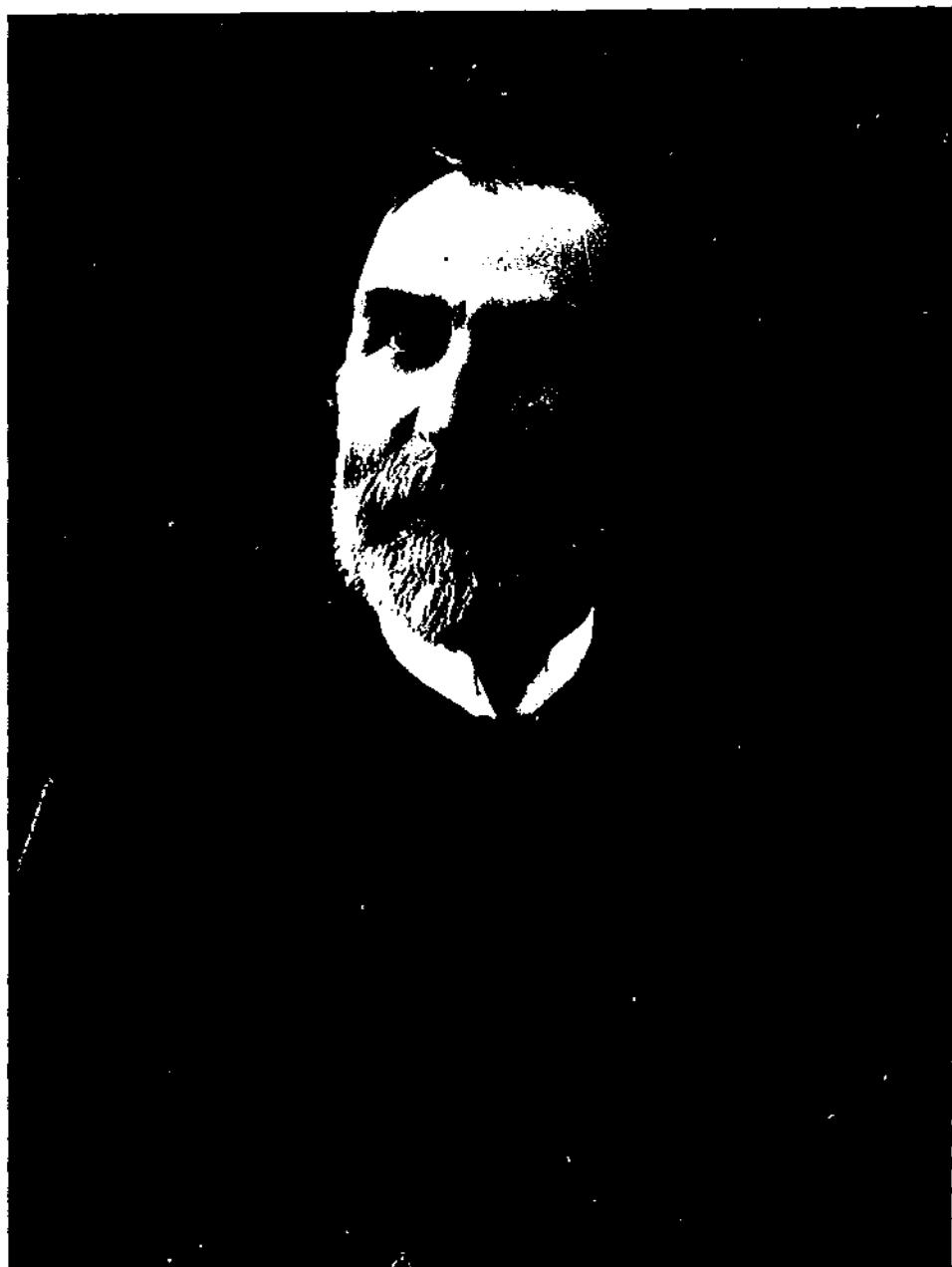
Dr. Lewis H. Sterner was born on the old homestead farm in York county, Pennsylvania. He received his preliminary educational training in the district schools of his native place, and as a young man decided upon the medical profession as his life work. In 1886 he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, at Philadelphia, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1889, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He had previously attended the Millersville State Normal School for a number of terms. He initiated the active practice of his profession at Porters, in York county, Pennsylvania, and there has been most successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery during the long intervening years to the present time, in 1913. He is a Democrat in his political convictions, and in religious faith is a devout Lutheran. Dr. Sterner married (first) Amy Tailor, who bore him one son, Dr. John Henry, of this notice. She was a daughter of Henry Tailor, of English extraction, a farmer in York county, where he died in 1907. Mrs. Sterner died in 1889, and in 1893 Dr. Sterner married (second) Virginia Bowman. One daughter was born to the second union, namely: Mary, whose nativity occurred in 1894.

To the public schools of Hanover, Pennsylvania, Dr. John Henry Sterner is indebted for his preliminary educational training, which was later supplemented with a course of study in the Collegiate Institute, in which he was graduated in 1906. He obtained his medical discipline in his father's old *alma mater*, the Hahnemann Medical College, in Philadelphia, in which he was graduated in 1910, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For one year following his graduation he was an interne in the Hahnemann Hospital and for a year following that was resident physician in that institution. Thereafter he was associated in practice with his father for a short time, at the end of which, September 4, 1912, he came to Norwood, in Delaware county, where he resides at the present time. Here he is gradually building up a splendid practice. The successful doctor requires something more than mere technical training—he must be a man of broad human sympathy and genial kindness, capable of inspiring hope and faith in the heart of his patient. Such a man is Dr. Sterner.

April 21, 1911, Dr. Sterner married Abbie A. Jackson, who was born December 1, 1890, and who is a daughter of James and Sarah (Hillard) Jackson. Dr. and Mrs. Sterner have no children. He is a member of the Lutheran church and she is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. In fraternal circles Dr. Sterner is a member of Hanover Lodge, No. 348, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics he is a Democrat and he is serving on the Norwood Board of Health.

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Among those of foreign birth who have become well known in STRAIN business circles in Ardmore, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is George Strain, now living retired from business cares. His success in all his undertakings has been so marked that it must be of interest to others. He has based his business principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern industry, economy and unwavering integrity. His enterprise and progressive spirit have made him a typical American in every sense of the word, and he well deserves mention in a volume treating of the business life and substantial development of Ardmore. What he is to-day he has made himself, for he began in the business world with nothing but his own energy and willing hands to aid him. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has raised himself to the position he now holds, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.



*John Armstrong*

His grandfather, Charles Strain, lived and died in county Donegal, Ireland, where he and his family were members of the Roman Catholic church. He married Sarah Hagerty. Children: Mary, died in Ireland; Annie, married —— Herold, lives in Ireland; Sarah, died in Ireland; Catherine, married —— McManegal, lives in Ireland; Hannah, died in Ireland; Rose, died unmarried in New York; Bridget, married —— Slavin, lives in Ireland; John, see forward; Charles, Hugh and William, died in Ireland.

John Strain, son of Charles and Sarah (Hagerty) Strain, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, 1829, and died in 1913. He was an excellent farmer, owning his own farm, and lived a quiet, retired life. He married Rose, born in county Donegal, Ireland, daughter of George and Catherine (Evans) McGrannaghan, whose other children were: James, died in Pennsylvania; George, died in Ireland; Catherine and Margaret, died in Pennsylvania; Letitia, who is a sister in St. Joseph's Convent, Utica, New York; Hannah, died in Pennsylvania; Mary, married Charles McMonigal, and is living in Philadelphia. John and Rose (McGrannaghan) Strain had children: Charles, died in Ardmore, Pennsylvania; George, see forward; Hugh, lives in Germantown, Pennsylvania; James, an iron worker in a wagon factory, lives in West Philadelphia; John, lives in Ireland; Francis, a chauffeur in Philadelphia; Sarah, married Francis Sciferd, now deceased, resides in Ardmore; Mary, is unmarried, and lives in Ireland.

George Strain, son of John and Rose (McGrannaghan) Strain, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, September 15, 1859. He acquired his education in the national schools of his native country, leaving them at the age of thirteen years, when he commenced to be an active assistant to his father on the home farm. In his twentieth year he emigrated to America, having come to the conclusion that there were better opportunities for advancement to a young man of energy and ambition. Results have proved the wisdom of this course of action. Arriving in Philadelphia alone, he commenced working as a gardener at Germantown, and followed that occupation for a period of eighteen years. By this time he had amassed a considerable capital, and determined to establish himself in the dairy business, with which he was connected for twenty years, retiring in the spring of 1913. He built a home for himself and family in 1910, directly on the county line in Ardmore, Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, while his religious adherence is given to St. Denis' Catholic Church. He is a member of the T. B. A. Society of the Catholic church, and of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Strain married at Villanova, Pennsylvania, Rev. Father Joseph Locke officiating, April 26, 1887, Catherine, born in Ardmore, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Patrick and Margaret (McGilligan) Gallagher; the former died October 10, 1894, at the age of sixty-nine years, the latter died March 31, 1900, at the age of eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. Strain have had children: John, born May 9, 1888; Margaret, August 8, 1890, married James Burlington and resides in Bryn Mawr; George Jr., September 12, 1890, died January 22, 1905; Frances, August 31, 1892; Mary, September 15, 1894; Patrick Leo, March 18, 1899. Mr. Strain is a broad-minded man, of strong character, kindly disposition and is esteemed by all. He is ever ready to lend his influence and support to any cause operating for the good of society.

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**ARMSTRONG** John Armstrong Jr., son of John Armstrong Sr., was born in the North of Ireland, February 16, 1844. He was brought to this country by his parents in 1847, and resided in Avondale until twelve years of age. He received his education in the public

schools of Ridley township, and he remembered with kindest feelings his first teacher, Harry Donaldson, who gave him the best of instruction and advice. He began life as a wage earner in the woolen factory of Simeon Lord, continuing with him until his enlistment as a soldier during the civil war, and after the cessation of hostilities he settled in Rose Valley, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he entered the employ of Antrum Osborn in the capacity of boss carder in his woolen mill, and he was in his service continuously for a period of twenty years, until the total destruction of the mills by fire. He had previously purchased property in Darby, Pennsylvania, whither he removed after the fire, locating in one of his own houses there, remaining to the present time. He secured a position in the United States custom house in Philadelphia under Thomas Cooper, remaining in government employ twenty-one years, resigning in June, 1912, leaving behind him a record for efficiency and faithfulness in the performance of duty. He has always been a staunch adherent of Republican principles, been active in public affairs, serving as a member of the borough council, but resigning before the completion of his second term, and was assessor and collector of the borough for twelve years, his tenure of office being noted for conscientious service. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian. During his many years of active labor, Mr. Armstrong has been faithful to every trust reposed in him, whether public or private, and is held in high regard by those who have the honor of his acquaintance. He manifested his loyalty and patriotism by offering his service in behalf of his country during the trying time of the civil war, enlisting in Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment Infantry, serving until honorably discharged in 1864. Mr. Armstrong keeps in touch with his fellow soldiers by membership in Bradbury Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Upon his discharge from the government service he returned to his home and resumed his usual vocation.

Mr. Armstrong married Annie Creighton, born in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1844, died in December, 1884, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ewing) Creighton, the former named born in Ireland. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong: 1. William E., serving as foreman in the factory of Harrison's Chemical Company; married Jennie Whipp. 2. Lillian M., teacher of Domestic Science. 3. Ernest, lost his life in a fire in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1901. 4. Annie E., deceased. 5. Thomas J., serving as sales manager and secretary of Harrison's Chemical Company, of Philadelphia; married Gertrude Chaundy; resides in Colwyn, Pennsylvania. 6. Jennie, married Rev. Henry W. Miller, a minister of the Presbyterian church, pastor of a church in Baltimore, Maryland. 7. Albert H., serving as chief of bureau of anthracite coal statistics, Philadelphia; married Mabel Haslam.

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**ARMSTRONG** Thomas Armstrong, a highly respected and prominent resident of Wallingford, is a native of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, born May 8, 1848, son of John Armstrong, who was a native of the North of Ireland, from whence he emigrated to this country in 1847, locating in the state of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Armstrong obtained his education in the schools of Delaware county. At the age of sixteen he enlisted from Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1864, in Company B, Two Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Tenth Corps, Army of the Potomac, participating in the following engagements: Chapins Farm, September 28, 1864; New Market Road, September 30, 1864; Darby Town Road, October 27, 1864; Fort Fisher, December 24-25, 1864, and January 13-15, 1865; Wilmington, North Carolina, February 18, 1865. He joined General Sherman's

army at Goldsboro and marched through the Carolinas to Raleigh, where General Johnson surrendered, April 8, 1865. Other members of the Armstrong family also offered their services and served faithfully, thus making a creditable record of military service in the civil war, namely: William Armstrong, served in Company F, Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; Oliver Cromwell Armstrong, served in Company C, First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves; John Armstrong, served in Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. After the war was over Thomas Armstrong was appointed to a position in the United States mint at Philadelphia. He married Anne Elizabeth Hollingsworth, born March 19, 1848, at the old homestead, "The Views," on the Rose Valley road, Wallingford, Pennsylvania, where she still resides. She attended the public school at Wallingford and Rev. J. W. Dale's Private School at Media, Pennsylvania. The following members of the Hollingsworth family also served in the civil war, namely: Joel Hollingsworth, in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and John Ham Hollingsworth, who enlisted April 19, 1861, in Company F, the first company from Delaware county to respond to the call for troops.

Anna H. Armstrong, daughter of Thomas and Anne Elizabeth (Hollingsworth) Armstrong, was born in Wallingford, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1887. She is a graduate of Wallingford high school, class of 1903; Swarthmore high school, class of 1905, and of Swarthmore College, class of 1909, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the summers of 1911 and 1912 she was a student of the University of Pennsylvania Summer School. After her graduation Miss Armstrong was appointed a teacher in the Wallingford high school, a position she most capably and satisfactorily fills. Perhaps no county in Pennsylvania can show so many educational institutions of a public and private nature as can Delaware county, grading from kindergarten to college. This abundance of opportunity has resulted in a high percentage of highly qualified graduates who have gone out from these institutions to grace the school rooms of the county and impart to others the results of their own years of special preparation, and among these is Miss Armstrong. She is a member of the Somerville Society of Swarthmore College, and interested in the different phases of woman's work. In religious faith she is a Presbyterian.

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In taking up the personal history of Delos Culver, deceased, late CULVER of New York City, and whose widow is now the postmistress of Addingham, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, we have before us the life record of one who has long been prominently and honorably connected with important business interests, and who, by the faithful discharge of all the duties of public and private life, and by his support of all measures for the public good, became a valued citizen of the community.

Delos Culver was born in England, August 29, 1835, and died May 19, 1905. He was about six years of age when his parents emigrated to the United States, so that in almost everything except the actual fact of birth, he was an American, and he always had the welfare of his adopted country deeply at heart. He was educated in the public schools of New York City, where his parents had made their home, and studied the profession of civil engineering. Soon after receiving his degree as civil engineer, he opened offices for the practice of his profession in New York City, and was engaged in general work of this kind for many years. The reputation he established for himself resulted in his receiving important contracts, and these necessitated his making trips to all parts of the United States, although he always considered New York City as his head-

quarters. He was a devout member of the Episcopal church, and was liberal in his support of this institution.

Mr. Culver married, 1879, Anna Collop and they had children: 1. Edward D., is a mill worker and resides in Addingham. 2. Marie, is a clerk in the post office and lives with her mother. 3. Delosa, is in the employ of the Kershaw Textile Mills. 4. Delos, is an assistant at the Academy of Natural Science, in Philadelphia, and bids fair to become a great scientist. Mrs. Culver and her children adhere to the Roman Catholic religion which was that of her ancestors.

Mrs. Anna (Collop) Culver was born in France, a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Roller) Collop, and at the age of six years was brought to this country by her parents, who made their home in the city of New York. He died in 1873, while his wife died in 1906. Mr. Collop was a chemist by profession, and served his adopted country bravely during the Mexican war. Mrs. Culver was the only child of her parents. She is a woman of great mentality and of exceptional executive ability and business tact. In August, 1897, she took up her residence at Addingham, Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and, April 2, 1904, she was appointed postmistress of Addingham, an office she has filled very capably since that time. She has purchased the Burnley estate on Darby creek and resides at that place with her family.

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**CRIDLAND** The Cridland family, of Fernwood, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is one which has been favorably known in every community in which they have resided, and in which they have borne their share toward contributing to the general prosperity. They have earned a reputation for industry and uprightness, and have been an ornament to the towns in which they have made their homes. When the country has been in need of brave men to defend its rights they have ever been in the foremost ranks to volunteer their services, and these have been as brave as they were freely given. They came to this country from England, the immigrant, who was a wealthy gentleman, settling in Philadelphia where he occupied a fine mansion. He died at an early age leaving the following named children: Meriam, married —— Healy, and resided in Philadelphia; Rebecca, died unmarried; Sylvester, see forward; Isaiah, a druggist and physician of Philadelphia; Leander, a carpenter in Philadelphia; John and Nathan, wealthy men of the leisure class.

Sylvester Cridland, son of the immigrant, was born in Philadelphia county in 1812, and died there in 1854. He was a man of fine and liberal education, and devoted a large part of his time to public affairs. He affiliated with the Democratic party, and served several terms in the state legislature. He was also the incumbent of a number of municipal offices. Unfortunately for the affairs of the city he died at an early age. He and his wife were members of the Episcopal church. He married Sarah Murrey, born in Philadelphia county in 1810, died in 1852, whose ancestors had been in America for many generations and owned a large estate at Bustleton, on the Delaware river. She had a brother, John, who was a turnkey in the jail at Norristown, Pennsylvania, and one sister, Elizabeth, who married John Geiss. Mr. and Mrs. Cridland had children: Alice, who married William Keif, a local statesman, and postmaster of West Philadelphia, both deceased; Sylvester, see forward; John, who served in the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry during the civil war, is unmarried, and a great traveler.

Sylvester (2) Cridland, son of Sylvester (1) and Sarah (Murrey) Cridland, was born in Manayunk, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1840. The public schools furnished his education, and he was a pupil at the

grammar school at Twelfth and Locust streets until he was fourteen years of age. He then left school and had several occupations until the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted, June 3, 1861, in the United States Marine Corps. He was in active service at the first battle of Bull Run, and in the siege of Charleston; he helped storm Fort Sumter, and was identified with this momentous struggle until its close, when he was mustered out at the navy yard in Philadelphia, June 3, 1865. He spent no time in idling, but at once sought a position, which he found as a conductor on the Market street railroad, in which he remained one year. Having established himself in the flour and feed business in West Philadelphia, he conducted this for one year. His next venture was in the new and secondhand furniture business, which he carried on for a period of three years, and abandoned in favor of carpentering. All this time he had been living in Philadelphia, but in 1887 he removed to Fernwood, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he erected the house in which he is living at the present time, at No. 23 Church Lane. Gradually he drifted from the carpentering to the general contracting business with which he has now been extensively identified for many years. He has had his office and shop at No. 1633 Camack street, Philadelphia, for more than thirty-five years, and has been prosperous in the extreme in the building and general contracting lines. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and he is a member of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 186, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Cridland married, November 8, 1867, Elizabeth Letitia Van Fleet, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1849. She is the daughter and only child of George and Mary Ann Van Fleet, who formerly lived in Philadelphia, and various other places, but have made their home in Fernwood for the past thirty years. He was a blacksmith by occupation, and during the civil war was a sutler with the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment. Mr. Van Fleet died in 1905, while his wife died in 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Cridland have one child: George Sylvester, born August 16, 1868, who married Emma Hinckle. He lives in Fernwood, where he is in the pool table business, and has been very successful financially. He has business connections throughout the United States.

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T. Francis Conahan, the well known and popular proprietor CONAHAN of the Garrettford Hotel, one of the best known hosteries in that thriving town, is a native of Wilmington, Delaware, born March 22, 1865, son of Cornelius and Roseanne (Gallagher) Conahan.

Cornelius Conahan was born in county Donegal, Ireland, 1836, died in 1906, his parents having been born, lived and died in Ireland, and they had a number of children, three of whom came to the United States, namely: Cornelius, Anne and Catherine, the others remaining in their native land. Cornelius Conahan was reared and educated in his native county, coming to this country in early manhood; he located in Clifton, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1848. He learned the trade of dyeing cloth at Rockdale, Pennsylvania, and was employed for some time with Mr. Samuel Riddle. Later he established a dye house in Wilmington, Delaware, conducting the same successfully for thirteen years, after which he removed to Chester, Pennsylvania, where he resided for the remainder of his days, being employed in the Blakeley Mills. He married, at St. James' Church, Philadelphia, Roseanne Gallagher, born in county Donegal, Ireland, 1833, died in 1891, daughter of James and Jane Gallagher, who were the parents of six children, only one of whom is living at the present time (1913) Bridget Smith, of Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher came to the United States about 1850 and

located in Kellyville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where they spent their remaining years. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Conahan: 1. Catherine, married Cornelius Lanahan; resides in Chester. 2. James, engaged in the bottling business; married Anna Ross; resides in Philadelphia. 3. Edward, a baseball umpire, was in the Jersey League, National League and Southern League; married Bessie Doyle. 4. T. Francis, of whom further.

T. Francis Conahan, son of Cornelius and Roseanne (Gallagher) Conahan, attended the public schools of Wilmington and St. Michael's Parochial School of Chester, Pennsylvania, completing his studies at the age of sixteen years. He then secured employment in a cotton mill and eventually became a beamer, which line of work he followed for two decades, becoming an expert. Being prudent and thrifty, as well as industrious, he accumulated sufficient capital to invest in some more remunerative employment, and accordingly in February, 1912, purchased the Garrettford Hotel, which is well furnished and modern in every respect. He is genial and pleasant in disposition, an ideal host, and therefore has not only retained the patronage of the old guests of the house, but has considerably increased the number who find entertainment and other creature comforts. He is a Roman Catholic in religion, that being the religious faith of his ancestors, and is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Catholic Benevolent Legion and the Sodality of St. Michael's Church, of Chester.

Mr. Conahan married, April 18, 1895, Anna Brennan, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, daughter of James and Mary Brennan, both deceased, who were the parents of one other child, Patrick Brennan, a priest, in charge of St. Patrick's Parish, Wilmington, Delaware. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Conahan: John, born February 18, 1896, attends St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia; Mary, born February 6, 1897; J. Francis Jr., born May 6, 1900; Rose, born January 3, 1903; Ellen, born May 19, 1905, died August 12, 1911; Anna, born January 19, 1909; James, born September 8, 1911. Mr. Conahan is a man of quiet, home-loving tastes, and is devoted to his family, taking a great interest in the welfare and education of his children, of whom he is justly proud.

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**BREARLEY** James Brearley, one of the thrifty and prosperous residents of the town of Cardington, in the welfare of which he takes an active interest, and where he erected a substantial and comfortable house in the year 1892, in which he still resides, is a native of England, his ancestors on both sides being natives of that country, where their entire lives were spent.

Abram Brearley, the first of the line of whom we have definite information, was born, lived and died in England, his active years being spent in the cultivation of a small farm, of which he was the owner, and in working as weaver in the woolen mills. He and his wife, Alice Brearley, were members of the Church of England, in which faith they reared their children, five in number, namely: John, of whom further; Hannah, married Benjamin Ayer, and with him came to this country, locating in Illinois; Samuel, deceased, was a weaver in England; Mary, died in England; Elizabeth, married William Scofield, resided in England.

John Brearley, son of Abram and Alice Brearley, was born in Millrow, Lancashire, England, 1826, died there, in 1893. After completing his studies he learned the trade of machinist, and for the entire period of his active career was employed in Mason's Iron Works, devoted to the manufacture of textile machinery. A few years prior to his death he paid a visit to his son, James, in Cardington, Pennsylvania, remaining for two months, and deriving there-

from a great amount of pleasure. He married Mary Shepherd, born in Millrow, England, 1826, died 1891, daughter of —— and Mollie Shepherd, who lived and died in England, and who were the parents of four other children: Thomas, James, Louis, Elizabeth. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Brearley: Alice, died in infancy; Thomas, foreman in a coal mine in England, married Amelia ——; Louis, deceased; James, of whom further; Alice Ann, died aged nine years; John, deceased.

James Brearley, son of John and Mary (Shepherd) Brearley, was born in Millrow, Lancashire, England, March 27, 1856. He attended the public schools of the neighborhood, and at the early age of eight years, when school was not in session, he worked in the woolen mills, being employed in the spinning department, in which branch of the work he has continued to the present time, and when thirteen years of age left school and thereafter devoted his entire time to work, being a spinner of yarn. In 1888, accompanied by his family, he immigrated to the United States, settling in West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in Henry's Woolen Mills for nine months, and then entered the employ of Wolfenden, Shore & Company, at Cardington, with whom he still continues to labor, and since 1893 has acted as overseer of their spinning department, giving entire satisfaction in this capacity, he being well qualified by long experience for the duties of the position. He casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party, and is actively affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Brearley married, December 25, 1880, Ellen Anne Ormby, born in Millrow, Lancashire, England, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Ormby, the former named, now deceased, having served as foreman in a coal mine in England. Children: Edwin, born July 10, 1882, married Mary Almer; William, born July 6, 1884, a foreman on a railroad, married Mary Rogers. Mr. Brearley is a man of character and standing in the community, and is generally popular and well liked.

**TRILL** In the business and social life of Ardmore, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, the figure of Oliver Trill has been a prominent one for many years, and to his discretion, foresight and superior ability is due the splendid success which has crowned his efforts. He has never sought honors of a political or public nature of any kind, but his example is probably of more benefit to the majority of mankind by force of true merit, than that of heroes, statesmen and warriors. In addition to his business interests his energies have long been devoted to plans for the furtherance of enterprises which have had for their object the uplifting of mankind in general. Honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, charitable in thought, his life is the highest type of Christian manhood.

His grandparents on both sides lived and died in England. One uncle, John Trill, served with honor in the British army. His father, Edwin Trill, was born at Epsom, county Surrey, England, 1834, and died in 1893. His entire life was spent in Brighton, England, where he also learned his trade of printing. He established himself in business independently at the age of eighteen years, and edited and published the *Brighton Dolphin*, the leading newspaper of the town. The public affairs of the town engaged a large share of his time and attention, and he served for a considerable length of time as a member of the city council. In 1891 he retired from active business life. He married Elizabeth Farrar, born in Brighton, England, 1831, died in 1888, a grand-niece of the celebrated Rev. Farrar, archbishop of Canterbury. They had children: Henry James, deceased, was associated with his father under

the firm name of Trill & Sons; Clara, deceased, married James Batton, superintendent of Guy's Hospital, London, England; Edwin, a solicitor of Brighton, England; Charles, deceased, was also a member of the firm of Trill & Sons; Oliver, of whom further; Grace, married and lives in England; Harold, senior councilman of St. Pancras district, the largest ward of London, England, is now in line for the office of lord mayor of the city of London; Florence, lives in London with Harold.

Oliver Trill was born in Brighton, county Sussex, England, April 6, 1864. He attended private schools in his native town until he was twelve years of age, when he commenced to learn the art of architectural drafting, under the preceptorship of George Griffith, of Scarboro, with whom he was associated for a period of five years. In 1881 he joined the English army, being with the Fifteenth Hussars seven years, when he was honorably discharged, with the rank of sergeant-major, the highest non-commissioned office in the army. For some time he had been considering the idea of emigrating to America, thinking that the new world offered better opportunities for an ambitious young man than the old. Accordingly, in 1888, he took passage for the United States, and was landed at New York. Six weeks were spent in that city, after which he went to Philadelphia, and for a period of five years was occupied in real estate affairs, principally with the purchase and sale of houses. Thirteen years were then spent in the insurance business in Philadelphia, and he then became identified with carpentering and building work. In 1896 he located at his present home at Ardmore Park, Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he has since resided. He does a large business in erecting and selling houses. His religious affiliations are with the Church of England.

Mr. Trill married, October 26, 1893, Martha, born at Mount Pleasant, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Hugh and Ellen (Arkens) Houm, both of Irish extraction and the former a gardener. Children: Edwin, born September 15, 1894; Ellen, September 21, 1896; Florence, May 14, 1898; Edna, February 17, 1900; Charles, February 26, 1902. The well spent life of Mr. Trill commends him to the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact and his reputation in business as well as in private life is unassailable.

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One of the enterprising and substantial business men of the COCKER younger generation at Clifton Heights, Pennsylvania, is Robert K. Cocker, who is here most successfully engaged in the cigar business. He was born in West Philadelphia, January 3, 1882, and is a son of James L. Cocker, who is now living, at the age of seventy years. The father was born in Manchester, England, April 19, 1843, and immigrated thence to America. He was engaged in business during many years of his active career, but is now living in retirement from the strenuous cares of business life. He married Mary Burk, of Darby Creek, and to them were born eleven children, three of whom are living, in 1913, namely: Thomas, James, Robert K.

Robert K. Cocker was educated in the public schools of West Philadelphia, and he initiated his active business career as a clerk in a grocery store. He later engaged in business for himself, opening a first-class cigar store at Clifton Heights. December 22, 1912, he purchased the McNamee property on the corner of Diamond and Baltimore avenues and there intends to locate permanently. He has built up a splendid trade for himself, his genial disposition, courtesy and affability bringing many patrons to his place of business. He has been a member of the financial committee of Clifton Heights for the past fourteen years, and in his fraternal affiliations he is a valued member of

the Ancient Order of Foresters. Mr. Cocker is unmarried. He is deeply and sincerely interested in public affairs and his citizenship has ever been characterized by a desire to promote all measures and enterprises advanced for the good of the general welfare.

The Carr family of Aldan, Pennsylvania, is a recent one in this CARR country, there having been but one native born generation. The earliest ancestor of whom there is record is Charles Carr, a farmer of Ireland, where he spent his entire life. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church. He married Julia ——, and had issue: John, Edward, Henry, of further mention; Charles Patrick.

Henry Carr, son of Charles and Julia Carr, was born in Ireland where he died, aged forty-nine years. He obtained his education in the common schools, and followed the shoe business all his life. He was a strong upholder of the home rule policy, and a member of the Roman Catholic church. He married Mary, daughter of Charles Dowds, a farmer, died aged eighty-four years, and Margaret (O'Donnell) Dowds, who is still living aged sixty-five years. Children of Henry and Mary (Dowds) Carr: James, married Margaret Quinn; Charles, married Frances Dougherty; Elizabeth, married Peter McDevitt; Margaret, deceased; Rose, died in infancy; Thomas, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, aged eighteen years; William, lives at St. Petersburg, Florida; George, lives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Henry, of further mention.

Henry (2) Carr, son of Henry (1) and Mary (Dowds) Carr, was born in Derry, Ireland, November 22, 1873. At the age of sixteen he came to the United States; was educated in the public schools, and was employed for the early years of his life by the Thomas Kent Manufacturing Company of Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. His present employment is as policeman for the borough of Aldan. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and a Republican in politics.

He married, May 4, 1894, Margaret, daughter of Bernard Kane, a farmer of Ireland. Children of Bernard Kane: Catherine; Margaret, of previous mention, married Henry (2) Carr; Joseph, lives in Chicago, Illinois; Mary Ellen, deceased; Arthur, lives in Ireland; Bernard, a foreman in the Baldwin Locomotive Works; John, deceased. Children of Henry (2) and Margaret (Kane) Carr: Eleanor, Julia, Margaret, Roslyn, Elizabeth, Henry, Pauline, died in infancy; Anna.

William Jehu Sharpless, prominent among the younger SHARPLESS business men of Lansdowne, a member of the firm of Sharpless & Sharpless, proprietors of a modern, first-class haberdashery, which ranks among the finest in that section of the state, is a representative of a family whose interests have been interwoven with the development and progress of the various communities in which they have resided.

Caleb Sharpless, the first of the line herein recorded of whom we have definite information, was born in Ashland, Delaware, attended its common schools, followed the pursuit of agriculture there, and there died, lamented by all who had the honor of his acquaintance, as his life was filled with good deeds, which live in the minds of others after we have passed on. He and his wife Martha (Dixon) Sharpless, also a native of Ashland, Delaware, were Quakers in their religious belief. Among their children was Caleb, of whom further.

Caleb (2) Sharpless, son of Caleb (1) and Martha (Dixon) Sharpless, was born in Ashland, Delaware, died in Westboro, Pennsylvania, 1908. After

completing a common school education, he gave his attention to the tilling of the soil, being inured to farm labor, and from this occupation derived a comfortable livelihood. He adhered to the religious tenets of the Quakers, and cast his vote for the candidates of the Republican party. He married Rebecca T. Hoopes, born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joel and Rebecca T. Hoopes, of New Garten township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, Quakers in religious belief, the former named an extensive farmer and landholder, and they were the parents of a large family, all of whom are deceased with the exception of Phoebe, unmarried, who resides in Wilmington, Delaware. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Sharpless: 1. Joel H. 2. Mary, married Charles Marshall; resides in West Chester. 3. Annie, unmarried; resides in West Chester. 4. Melinda, unmarried; resides in West Chester. 5. Ella, married Edmund B. Spencer; resides in New London, Chester county, Pennsylvania. 6. Edith, married Montgomery Ball; resides in Emeryville, Pennsylvania. 7. Phoebe, married Spencer P. Chandler, Jr.; resides in Dayton, Ohio. 8. Edna, married David Wilson; resides in Kesson, Delaware. 9. Martha. 10. William Jehu, of whom further. The mother of these children is residing at the present time (1913) in West Chester, Pennsylvania, loved and revered by her children and respected and esteemed by a wide circle of friends.

William J. Sharpless, son of Caleb (2) and Rebecca T. (Hoopes) Sharpless, was born in Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1867. He acquired a practical education by attending the public schools and Martin Academy in Kennett Square, and began his business career by securing employment in the mercantile line, which he thoroughly mastered by perseverance and persistency, his object being to follow that line of work, and in 1903, feeling thoroughly qualified to engage in business on his own account, established a gents furnishing store in Lansdowne, this having two entrances, one on one street and one on another, the store running through the block, this being a decided advantage as he gained customers from both streets. In due course of time his business increased to such an extent that he had to enlarge his quarters and accordingly in May, 1913, he removed to No. 125 South Broad street, where he is conducting business under the style of Sharpless & Sharpless, his store ranking among the leading enterprises, being well stocked with goods of a high quality, entirely up-to-date, and the service throughout is of the best. Mr. Sharpless is respected by all with whom he is brought in contact, either in business or social life, for his sterling integrity of character, and cordially and sincerely esteemed for his many excellent characteristics. He is a member of the Baptist church of Lansdowne, the Lansdowne Country Club and the New Aronimink Country Club.

Mr. Sharpless married in 1895, Mary Y. Yeatnam, daughter of John C. Yeatnam, of the borough of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. Children: Margaret L., Grant J., John H., living; Harold C., deceased. Mrs. Sharpless is a Quakeress in religion.

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The men who succeed in any enterprise in life, the generals who win their spurs on the field of battle, the financiers who amass wealth—are the men who have confidence in themselves and the courage of their convictions. There is a time in every man's life when he reaches the conclusion that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide and that though the world is full of good, no good thing comes to him without self-reliance and the power to gain results. The man who trusts himself and who plans well his part on the stage of life is a success. A strong and sterling character is like an acrostic—read it forward or backward

or across—it still spells the same thing. Alonzo Heap Yocum, a civil engineer by profession, has gained remarkable prominence in construction work and as a surveyor in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he has resided during practically the entire period of his life thus far. In 1911 he was elected surveyor of this county and he is still serving in that capacity.

The Yocum family is one of old standing in the Keystone commonwealth. Isaac C. Yocum, grandfather of Alonzo H. Yocum, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1799, the year in which General Washington died. He was reared a farmer and for many years was interested in farming operations. He spent much of his life in Philadelphia and for years conducted a butcher shop on the corner of Sixty-seventh street and Woodland avenue. He was an old-line Whig in his political affiliations and although a public-spirited citizen could never be prevailed upon to run for office of any description. His demise occurred in Philadelphia, in 1866, at the age of sixty-seven years. He married Susan Gardner and they had the following children: Frances, Margaret, Naomi, Peter G., Isaac C., Jacob H., Sarah L. and William G. All of the sons except William G., who was a mere child at the time of the inception of the war, were gallant Union soldiers. The mother died in 1884 and she and her husband were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was a member of the board of trustees and Sunday school superintendent.

William G. Yocum was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1848. He passed his boyhood and youth in that metropolis and attended the old Davidson School, on the corner of Pascall avenue and Grover lane. He was thirteen years old when the civil war broke out and was left at home to assist his father when the three older brothers enlisted for service in the Union ranks. After leaving school he learned the trade of butchering under the able tutelage of his father and he has continued to follow that line of business during the long intervening years to the present time, in 1913. For a number of years he has been a resident of Darby. He is a shrewd business man and a patriotic citizen; he is independent in his political views. Mr. Yocum married (first) Anna Heap, and (second) Helen Weber. Anna Heap Yocum was born in Valley Forge and she was a daughter of Joshua Heap, a prominent mill man in Darby, where he died in 1872, aged fifty-two years. Following are brief data concerning the children of Joshua Heap: Susanna, married Andrew Buchanan and she is deceased; Alonzo, married Mary Mackey; Anna, married Mr. Yocum; Adeline, married William Crawford; Harriet, married George S. Drewes; Susanna and Anna are deceased. William G. and Anna (Heap) Yocum became the parents of six children: W. H., married Alice Smith; Alonzo H., of whom further; Joseph K., married Alice Sutcliff; William G. Jr., married Helen Baker; G. D., married Sarah E. Judge; Elizabeth, died in infancy. Mrs. Yocum was a Methodist in her religious faith.

Alonzo Heap Yocum was born at Darby, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1874. His primary education was obtained in the public schools of Darby and later he was graduated from the Williamson Trade School. Subsequently he pursued a special course of study in the Drexel Institute and then took up civil engineering in Drexel College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering. He then spent a year studying special building construction and in 1895 was ready to begin active work as a civil engineer. He has followed this profession ever since and has won marked success and considerable renown for his fine construction work throughout this section of the state. In 1911 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of surveyor of Delaware county for a four year term. He is

also the efficient incumbent of the office of borough surveyor of Colwyn and of Collingdale, and is borough engineer of Darby township. Mr. Yocum's success is the result of close application to work and an excellent preparation for his profession. Politically Mr. Yocum is a stalwart Republican and he manifests a deep and sincere interest in local politics. He is a member of the Darby borough school board, of which he was president for several years and of which he has been treasurer for the past four years. Fraternally he is affiliated with Fernwood Lodge, No. 543, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia; and with Orphans Rest Lodge, No. 132, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Darby. He and his family attend services at the Methodist Episcopal church in Darby.

June 27, 1900, Mr. Yocum was united in marriage to Hannah D. Morgan, of Ashland, Pennsylvania, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hemmingray) Morgan, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. Morgan was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and for many years past he has resided in Darby, where he controls a fine business in coal, lumber and builders' supplies. For his second wife Mr. Morgan married Henrietta Gotshall, who is still living. Mrs. Yocum had one sister who died young. There is one daughter in the Yocum family, Elizabeth Hemmingray, whose birth occurred December 6, 1902.

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**WOLF** Among the successful and enterprising business men of Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, whose energetic and forceful methods of conducting business have enabled them to acquire considerable wealth, is Samuel D. Wolf, who in a comparatively few years has placed himself at the head of a large business venture. While not a native of this country, he has on every occasion when it was appropriate to do so shown his love for the country of his adoption.

Samuel D. Wolf was born in Grodene, Poland, Russia, December 17, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of his native country, and when he had attained the age of about twenty-two years became associated with his father in the dry goods business in Russia. A very short time in this line of business in Russia convinced him that the prospects for advancement there were not favorable, and he determined to come to the United States. This was in the year 1893, and upon his arrival in America he located in Long Branch, New Jersey, and there established himself in the same line of business. He remained there three years, then removed to Lenni, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and at the expiration of a few years removed to Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1900, and his business activities have been confined to this center since that time. He established a Five and Ten Cent Store, which he has conducted on such progressive and attractive lines that it is now one of the largest of its kind in the entire county, and is constantly increasing in scope and attractiveness. Mr. Wolf has dignified his business by his industrious and conscientious efforts, and his executive ability is of an unusually high order. He takes a deep interest in all matters concerning the public welfare of the community in which he resides, and those affecting the welfare of the country at large, and gives his active support to the principles of the Republican party. His religious affiliation is with the Beth Israel Temple of which he is a liberal supporter. He is a member of several fraternal organizations, these being: Empire Lodge, No. 167, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Long Branch, New Jersey; Court Delaware, No. 87, Ancient Order of Foresters.

Mr. Wolf married, January 26, 1902, Elizabeth Cohen, and they have been blessed with two children: Alexander and Morton. Mr. Wolf is a well read

and well informed man, and is a creditable type of the foreigner who has come to the shores of this country, and made his way to a prominent position in spite of the additional difficulties he was naturally called upon to contend with.

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**WHITTAKER** The Whittakers descend from an old English family, the first of this branch to come to the United States being James Whittaker, born at New Mills, Lancashire, England. He was a spinner by trade, and a member of the Church of England. He married Mary, daughter of James Houghton; children: William, now of Eddystone, Pennsylvania; Daniel, now of Philadelphia; George Howard, of whom further; and two who died in infancy.

George Howard Whittaker was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1867. He was educated in the public schools, and early in life learned the painter's trade. Later he abandoned that trade and learned plastering. He is a resident of Clifton Heights, Delaware county and is now engaged in contracting. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Minnie, daughter of Edward Pilling; children: Edward, James, William, Earl, George H.

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**WILLIAMSON** The emigrant ancestor of the Williamsons of this record is Daniel Williamson, who came from England under a contract to work for Robert Taylor, of Little Leigh, Cheshire, in the year 1682. He received from Taylor fifty acres and from the proprietary fifty acres of good land in Marple township (now) in Delaware, then Chester county. He married, in 1685, Mary Smith, and eventually moved to Newtown township. He was a member of the Society of Friends, a man of influence, and frequently represented Chester county in the provincial assembly. He died in 1727, while a member of that body. Children: Robert, born 10 mo. 3, 1686, married Hannah Coppock; Daniel, born 8 mo. 6, 1688, married Hannah Malin; John, born 7 mo. 11, 1690, a minister of the Society of Friends, married Sarah Smedley; Mary, born 7 mo. 25, 1692, married Myrick Davies; Thomas, of further mention; Joseph, born 2 mo. 25, 1697, married Mary Yearsley (?); Margaret, born 12 mo. 12, 1698, married Joshua Thomson; Abigail, married (first) John Varnall, (second) William Garrett.

Thomas Williamson, son of Daniel and Mary (Smith) Williamson, was born 10 mo. 10, 1694. He married Ann Malin and settled in Edgmont township, now Delaware county. Children: Margaret, born October 29, 1718, married Nathan Hoopes; Ann, born December 22, 1720; Thomas, of further mention; Mary, born May 29, 1726; Daniel, born October 8, 1728; William, born August 5, 1731, married his cousin, Sarah Hoopes, and settled in Thornbury township, Chester county; Robert, born July 9, 1738.

Thomas (2) Williamson, son of Thomas (1) and Ann (Malin) Williamson, was born July 3, 1724. He married Abigail Jefferies and lived in Chester county. Children: George, Gideon, of further mention, William, Thomas Emmer, Elizabeth.

Gideon Williamson, son of Thomas (2) and Abigail (Jefferies) Williamson, was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1750. He married and had issue including a son Thomas Taylor.

Thomas Taylor Williamson, son of Gideon Williamson, was born at the Forks of the Brandywine in 1780. He married Mary, daughter of Joshua Smith, who brought him a 'owry of a handsome residence and one hundred and one acres of good farm land that is yet owned in the family. On the front

of the house is the date, 1758, and the letters I. S. Thomas Taylor and Mary Williamson had issue.

Gideon (2) Williamson, son of Thomas Taylor and Mary (Smith) Williamson, was born at Pughtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1811, died in April, 1874. He spent all his days on the old homestead, where he lived a life of activity and usefulness, taking an active interest in all local happenings, especially in politics, supporting the Democratic party. In religious faith he was a Friend, his wife a Presbyterian. He married (first) Eleanor Pennock, (second) Elizabeth Heyworth Levis, died in Thornbury township, Chester county. Child of first marriage: Mary Ellen, married Joseph Hickman. Children of second marriage: Thomas Taylor, born January 31, 1845, married Sarah Pyle; Joseph Pennock, born November 15, 1847, married Stella Fawcett; Lewis Smith, of further mention; Wilmer Worthington, died December 5, 1878; James F. Talbot, born January 28, 1854, married Amelia Pyle; John Gilpin, born April, 1856; George Brinton, born 1858, died in childhood; John Brinton, born 1862, married Hattie Guest; Samuel Augee, twin of John Brinton, married Lena Darlington; Mary Ann, born 1866, married George Brinton; Sarah Emma, twin of Mary Ann, married William Darlington.

Lewis Smith Williamson, son of Gideon (2) and Elizabeth Heyworth (Levis) Williamson, was born at Brandywine Summit, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1850. He obtained his education in the public schools and at Shortlidge's Academy, spending his earlier years on the home farm. For forty-three years of his active business career he was employed in the Reading terminal market at Philadelphia, later engaging in general farming, at which he has been very successful. His political party is the Democratic, whose platform and principles he strongly defends. Both he and his wife were members of St. John's Episcopal Church at Wilmington, which for seventeen years he served well and faithfully as junior warden. He married, December 5, 1878, Laura J. Hollahan, died June 7, 1907, aged fifty-six years, daughter of James Hollahan, a professor in the Maryland Academy, died at Emmitsburg, Maryland, 1861, buried at Mount St. Mary's Cemetery, and Eliza Jane (Hayes) Hollahan. Children of Lewis Smith and Laura J. Williamson: John, born September 29, 1885, died October 3, 1885; Francis Hollahan, of further mention.

Francis Hollahan Williamson, son of Lewis Smith and Laura J. (Hollahan) Williamson, was born on the family homestead at Wilmington, Delaware, November 10, 1889. He obtained an excellent education at Morrison's select school and Wilmington Military Academy, both of Wilmington, and at the Episcopal Academy, one of Philadelphia's foremost educational institutions. He decided upon farming as his calling in life and has since followed that occupation in Brandywine Summit. His political inclinations are Democratic, and he belongs to Concord Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

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The Voelkers of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, trace their VOELKER ancestry to Adam Joseph Voelker, born at Spessart-Asharfenburg, Bavaria, Germany, in 1787, died in Germany, 1857. He was in the Bavarian military service all his life. He married and had children: August, died in Germany, aged sixty years; Adam Joseph, of further mention.

Adam Joseph (2) Voelker, son of Adam Joseph (1) Voelker, was born in Spessart-Asharfenburg, Bavaria, Germany, December 14, 1823, died there 1905, aged eighty-two years. He was educated in what corresponds to our preparatory schools, called a gymnasium in Germany, and when eighteen years

of age entered the government service as forester. This is a very prominent position in Germany, because of the immense stress laid upon the preservation of forests in that country. It was his duty to see that all decayed and useless trees were removed from the forest, and whenever it was necessary to remove a tree, to attend to the planting of two others in its place. Germany is far in the lead of other countries of the world in her conservation of natural resources and the position of forester is one of the many responsible offices the government has created. He was pensioned at the age of seventy-two years and retired on full pay. With his wife he was a member of the Catholic church. He married Madaline Schwertfeger, born in Alsbach, Bavaria, Germany, died there 1905, aged seventy-two years, daughter of the mayor of the town. Children of Adam Joseph (2) and Madaline (Schwertfeger) Voelker: John, a cabinet-maker; Leo, postmaster of Spessart-Asharffenburg; Joseph, a railroad engineer of Germany; Charles Adolph, of further mention; Rose, Emily, child, died in infancy.

Charles Adolph Voelker, fourth son and child of Adam Joseph (2) and Madaline (Schwertfeger) Voelker, was born at Spessart-Asharffenburg, Bavaria, Germany, June 7, 1857. He obtained his education in his native country, attending a private school from six to ten years of age, then taking one year at the Latin Institute in Bavaria, after which he entered college. When he was sixteen years of age he immigrated to the United States landing in Philadelphia and there beginning the study of natural history and taxidermy. About 1887 he moved to Aldan, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and there purchased a large tract of land a mile from any habitation. Here he built a spacious and beautiful residence and began to acquire a botanical collection as well as one of birds and animals. He hunted every foot of his territory and gathered many fine and rare specimens. The exhibition of his collection of animals won him fame as a taxidermist and his reputation for natural and life-like work is nation-wide. He had charge of much of Ex-President Roosevelt's collection, when the latter shipped his trophies home from Africa for preservation in the National Museum in Washington, D. C. He has erected a bungalow upon his property, which he uses exclusively as a museum and exhibition room, his specimens ranging in size from a swallow perched upon a window ledge to a buffalo courageously guarding the front entrance and embraces most of the intermediate orders. In religion he is an adherent of the Baptist faith.

He married, October 23, 1876, Ida R. Van Ardsalen, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 12, 1859, daughter of Jacob, an iron manufacturer, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, aged ninety-six years, and Elizabeth (Gary) Van Ardsalen. Children of Jacob and Elizabeth (Gary) Van Ardsalen: Harry, Emma, Mary, Louisa, Gary, Ida R., William, deceased. Child of Charles Adolph and Ida R. (Van Ardsalen) Voelker: Lida V., born November 16, 1877, married William H. White, of the firm of Milton & White, commission merchants, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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The Hewes family came to Delaware county from York county, HEWES Pennsylvania, many years ago, Harry Hewes, of Darby, being of the first generation born in this county. Jacob Hewes was for many years a resident of York county, Pennsylvania, later moving to Leipserville, Delaware county, where he established a nursery farm. He planted the great trees that now adorn the court-house grounds at Media, as well as many others in the county, now famous for their shade or fruit. He continued in business at Leipserville until his death there, aged eighty-seven years. His farm is now

occupied as the site of the great buildings of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He was a Republican in politics, and a man of genuine worth to his community. He married —— Miller and had issue: Spencer, of further mention, and Charles.

Spencer Hewes, eldest son of Jacob and —— (Miller) Hewes, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, and was brought when young by his parents to Leiperville, Delaware county, where he was educated in the public schools. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Leiperville and vicinity until his death. He was a Republican in politics. He married Sarah Lane, born in Leiperville, died in Chester, Pennsylvania, daughter of William Lane, a blacksmith and wheelwright of Leiperville. Children: Harry, of further mention; Lizzie, married Eugene Stroud, children: Hildeman and Harry, the latter deceased; William, married Louise Murphy, and resides at 4221 Haverford street, Philadelphia; Mary, died young.

Harry Hewes, eldest son of Spencer and Sarah (Lane) Hewes, was born in Leiperville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and resided at home until his seventeenth year, when he became an apprentice to Joseph Cornog, of Chester, with whom he remained for one year, learning the rudiments of the tinner's trade. He then came to Darby borough, where he finished his trade under C. H. Hancock, becoming an expert tin and metal worker. He remained with Mr. Hancock until April 1, 1880, when, on a small borrowed capital, he began business for himself. He began with a small stock of tin and hardware, but as business increased enlarged his line and soon had a prosperous business. He contracted all work in his line giving especial attention to the installation of heating systems. During his first year in business he repaid his borrowed capital of three hundred dollars, and has steadily increased his endeavors until now he has a large brick store in Darby, the hardware department being managed by his son, Mr. Hewes himself attending to the other departments. From a small beginning he has built up a large and well-conducted business that is a monument to his ability, industry and thrift. He is an earnest, public-spirited citizen: has served nine years as a member of the borough council, five of these years being chosen to fill the responsible office of president of that body. During these years he has displayed admirable fidelity to his borough, the welfare of which he has striven earnestly to advance. He is a Republican in politics. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, belonging to Darby Lodge, No. 543, Free and Accepted Masons; Darby Chapter, No. 256, Royal Arch Masons; Mary Commandery, Knights Templar, of Philadelphia; Lulu Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He married, June 29, 1878, Margaret J. Hughes, born in Lancaster county, in 1835, daughter of Isaac and Letitia (Martin) Hughes. Isaac Hughes was born in Lancaster county in 1802, died there in 1902, a farmer, son of Jacob and Margaret Hughes. Letitia Martin was born in Lancaster county, died there aged seventy-seven years, daughter of William and Alice F. (Cogsgrove) Martin. Isaac and Letitia Hughes had three daughters; Anna Mary; Margaret J., married Harry Hewes; Alice M., married Lin Wilde, deceased. Children of Harry and Margaret J. Hewes: Charles L., married Jennie Lyon and has a daughter, Alice; Frank W., married Mamie Fleming; Helen L., unmarried.

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**HENDRICKSON** Edward E. Hendrickson, a worthy citizen of Lansdowne, fully sustains the high reputation of the Hendrickson family, which for nine generations, or since the year 1663, has been resident in America. They were among the early

Dutch settlers in New York, Hendrick Hendrickson being the first of the name to come to the new world, and his descendants are now scattered throughout the length and breadth of the United States, actively and prominently identified with the progress of the nation, serving in professional, commercial and political life.

Nathan G. Hendrickson, father of Edward E. Hendrickson, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, 1822, died in 1891. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in early manhood located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was a contractor and builder of note, successfully following that line of work for many years. About the year 1860 he returned to his native state, locating in Monmouth county, and there purchased a farm consisting of two hundred and fifty acres, which he cultivated and improved, devoting the remainder of his life to that work. He was a member of the Society of Friends, as was also his wife, and they reared their family of six children to lives of usefulness, activity and right living. He married Anna Hardaker, born in Pennsylvania, 1825, died in 1909. Children: 1. George, a veteran of the civil war, member of Company D, Second New Jersey Cavalry; he resides in Asbury Park, New Jersey. 2. Sarah, married Henry P. Shinn; resides in New York. 3. Amos, resides in Philadelphia, employed in a hardware store. 4. Emma, deceased. 5. Edward E., of whom further. 6. Charlotte, died in infancy.

Edward E. Hendrickson was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, February 12, 1863. His educational advantages were obtained in the public schools of Crosswicks, New Jersey, and from the completion of his studies until he attained the age of twenty he assisted his father in the labor and duties of the home farm. He then entered the office of an architect in Philadelphia in order to familiarize himself with the details of that profession, and by serving in that and other offices conducted by eminent men along the same line gained a thorough knowledge, he being an apt pupil, having a decided taste from boyhood for that special work. The company with which Mr. Hendrickson is connected is one of the extensive and leading industries of Lansdowne, and its activities extend over a large territory; of recent years it has made a specialty of erecting college buildings, a number of the most important ones standing as monuments of its skill and ability, among which may be mentioned Cornell, Princeton, and Pennsylvania State College. Mr. Hendrickson is a member of the Episcopal church, in which his wife also holds membership, and he is an Independent in politics, casting his vote for the candidate best qualified for the office, irrespective of party affiliation.

Mr. Hendrickson married, in 1895, Mary Belcher, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They have one son, Edward E.

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Horace Farnham Griffith, a prominent and leading citizen of  
**GRIFFITH** Lansdowne, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is one of the  
ablest and best known of the younger business men in his sec-  
tion of the state. For years he has been conspicuously identified with the  
industrial and commercial life of Lansdowne; has had marked success in all  
his enterprises, and has attained an enviable prestige, though not yet in the  
prime of life. Behind him lies, on both the paternal and distaff sides, a long  
line of true American ancestry. English on both sides, his progenitors came  
to America a century before the revolutionary war. By their physical and  
moral courage, as well as brains and persistence they did their share toward  
the making of the United States of America possible, and a later generation  
aided in preserving the Union in its entirety.

Horace Griffith was born in Vermont. At an early age he received the best

instruction from noted educators, attending a famous institution of learning in his native state. Reaching manhood, he entered the pedagogic profession, and accepted a position in an Ohio school. He taught for some time, and after his marriage in 1859, he relinquished this place, purchased a team and wagon, loaded thereon his household goods and drove across the country to DeKalb, Illinois. Arriving at his destination, he exchanged his outfit for a house and lot, and established his household effects in his new home. Looking around for a business opening, he decided to enter the general merchandise field as the one offering the greatest opportunities for financial success. He did a thriving business, constantly increasing the volume of trade, until the outbreak of the civil war. Like all of his forbears, he was intensely patriotic, and at once conceived it his duty to place himself at the service of his country. He enlisted in the Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was ordered to the front. He was taken ill toward the latter part of the war and was sent to the Chicago Hospital. When he was partially recovered he was made hospital steward, which place he filled until the cessation of hostilities. Returning home to DeKalb he again took up the broken threads of life. For many years he was in the employ of Bradt & Shipman, manufacturers and jobbers of gloves and mittens, during which time he held a responsible office position. He finally retired from active work, and on January 3, 1908, he died at the home of his son, H. F. Griffith, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a strong Republican after that party came into existence, and voted twice for Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. He and his wife were devoted adherents of the Baptist church, of which he was a deacon of many years standing, and both were active in their support of it.

He married, in 1859, Julia A. Cross, born in Ohio, and died in DeKalb, Illinois, in 1900. When she met her husband she was teaching in the Hiram Seminary, Ohio. In 1859, soon after their marriage, she accompanied her husband on the long and dangerous overland journey in a wagon, from Ohio to DeKalb, Illinois. She was happy and cheerful during that time, despite the discomforts and dangers incurred on such a trip. During the civil war, while her husband was away in the army, she remained at home, doing all in her power to alleviate the distress incident to the terrible struggle. She was one of the many heroines of those soul-trying times. She was of great force of character, highly intellectual, and contributed her full share toward the upbuilding of her section of the country. Children: George C., real estate dealer in Seattle, Washington; Addie E., married Marion Rector, died in Los Angeles, California; Cora R., married C. B. Merry, lived and died in Nortonville, Kansas; Gertrude B., married A. D. Kempson, resides in DeKalb, Illinois; Horace Farnham, of whom further.

Horace Farnham Griffith, son of Horace and Julia A. (Cross) Griffith, was born August 6, 1876, in DeKalb, Illinois, in the family home. His education was received in the high school of his native place, and was directed by his parents, both of whom had been noted educators in their day. As a boy he entered a shoe factory in DeKalb, and by the wish of his father he was changed from department to department to learn every detail connected with the business, which he did in the three years he remained with the company. His next position was that of a commercial traveler for the DeKalb Fence Company, covering the territory embraced in the central west. This he continued for five years, during which time he became financially interested in the Shelby Springs, located at Shelby, Heinze county, Ohio. A company was organized, of which he was elected vice-president, then president and general manager; was general manager until 1908, president until 1911, and still holds a directorship in the company. In 1908 he moved to Philadelphia as eastern representative of his

firm, which engaged his attention until 1910; at that time he discontinued traveling. In 1909 he became director in the Belmont Trust Company of Philadelphia; and is also interested in developing, manufacturing and mining interests in Columbia, South America. Much of his time and money has been devoted to perfecting special machinery for bottle capping, and he owns patents for it in this and other countries. He is president of the Times Publishing Company, of Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, which issues the "Lansdowne Times," a weekly paper. Among his extensive holdings is the Griffith Addition, in DeKalb, Illinois, given over entirely to building purposes. In 1910 he purchased a tract of fifty acres centrally located within the borough of Lansdowne, and at once began improvements by surveying and laying out streets, putting down sidewalks, sewer and water pipes. In March, 1912, Mr. Griffith began preparations for the making of a park of a portion of the land. He set aside a number of acres, which since that time have been transformed into one of the most beautiful suburban parks in this country. The central feature is a lake with a hundred yards straitway swimming course, the only one hundred yards straitway swimming course in still water in the metropolitan district. The lake is surrounded by artificial hills to give it a natural scenic effect. There are gardens filled with exquisite and multi-colored flowers, picturesque rockeries, a formidable looking fortress, a battlemented castle and a fairy grotto. It is widely known for the purity of its water, of which it has an abundant supply; for its fine tennis court, croquet grounds, golf links, baseball diamond, and many other attractive features. Mr. Griffith was reared a Lutheran, and in politics is a decided Progressive. He is a member of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. Ranking as a public-spirited citizen of Lansdowne he commands the esteem and admiration of his fellow townsmen.

On June 3, 1903, he married Annette M. Wilson, born in Oregon, Illinois, daughter of John P. and Joanna P. Wilson. Mr. Wilson, who died in 1905, was an agricultural implement dealer, though during his younger years he had been an architect and builder. Mrs. Wilson makes her home with her daughter. Children: Frank P., a commercial traveler for Adams & Elteng, of Chicago, resides in Indianapolis, Indiana; Annette M., wife of Mr. Griffith. Mrs. Griffith, who descends from fine Swedish families, was educated at the Oregon high school, graduating with distinction. She attended the Art Institute in Chicago, where she made a record as an artist, possessing the true artistic temperament. In 1909 she made a tour of Europe, spending four months in Sweden, visiting the ancient ancestral home of her house. She is a member of the Swedish Historical Society of Philadelphia, is a brainy, clever woman, and edited, with signal ability, the *Lansdowne Times*. It is largely through her instrumentality and love of the beautiful that the park was so skillfully planned and transformed into its present picturesque form, designing as she did many of the most striking and characteristic features.

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Thomas K. Bell, of Beechwood, Newtown Square, Delaware county, **BELL.** Pennsylvania, is recognized as one of the representative men of the county, and has been intimately identified with important engineering and mechanical affairs for many years. He is the son of John G. and Annie M. (Rimby) Bell, both of whose families were exiled from Germany about 1630 and fled to England. When Lord Carteret established a colony in Maryland the Bells and the Rimbys were among those who settled in it and have been resident in America since that time. They are now scattered all over the United States. Some members of these families were buried in Norfolk, Virginia, as early as 1668. For many years they have been iron founders and steel

men, and the maternal grandfather of Thomas K. Bell used to operate the old Conestoga furnaces in Pennsylvania. In later life he was foreman of the famous Ballman Iron Company, of Baltimore, which built the first iron bridges ever constructed. His last days were spent in Baltimore. Members of both families were active in revolutionary days, two of the Bells, one of them named Zachariah, bearing the rank of colonel.

John G. Bell was born in Maryland and his early years were spent on the farm owned by his father. Later he became an iron master in Baltimore, and subsequently went to Chicago and to New Albany, Indiana, being occupied in the iron business in these two cities for about twelve or fourteen years altogether. In 1881 he returned to Maryland, making his home in Baltimore, and, being in ill health, retired from active participation in business affairs. His death occurred in February, 1882. During the progress of the civil war he served as a soldier in the Union army, while his brother Richard was active on the Confederate side. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a staunch Republican, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

John G. Bell married Annie M. Rimby, who married (second) William Reed, now deceased, and lives in Baltimore. By her first marriage she had children: Thomas K., of whom further; Lydia, who died unmarried at New Albany, Indiana; Ida May, married Frank Gavin and lives in Baltimore; William, deceased; Lillian, who married S. J. Kehler, and resides in Philadelphia.

Thomas K. Bell was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 7, 1869. He was educated in the Maryland Institute in Baltimore, and the Baltimore and Ohio School of Technology, and acquired a practical training in the apprenticeship he served in an iron foundry. He was employed by the Wenstrom Dynamo and Electric Company, then went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was with Graham Curtis as mechanical engineer on rolling mill and furnace work. The Pittsburgh Locomotive Works of Allegheny Valley were the next scene of his activity, and he remained with this concern for one year. Resigning this post, he came east for R. D. Wood & Company, of Camden, New Jersey, as engineer. At the end of one year he resigned from this position, and in the spring of 1893 became engineer for William Wharton Jr. & Company, of Philadelphia, held this connection for thirteen years, during the last five of which he was chief engineer; resigned in 1908 in order to accept the post of chief engineer of the Interstate Railway Company, and after the dissolution of this company in 1910, accepted a position as special engineer in the engineering department of the Rapid Transit Company of Philadelphia. In December, 1911, he resigned from this office, and since that time has been doing special engineering work and investigation along engineering lines in various parts of the world.

Mr. Bell conducted the investigation which convicted the fraudulent promoters of the Chicago to New York Air Line, and landed them in the Federal prison. The investigations commenced and conducted by Mr. Bell, in Trenton, New Jersey, were the cause of the recent progressive upheaval in New Jersey, with the ultimate result of landing President Wilson in the White House. Still more recently Mr. Bell has returned from an investigation of the railway methods in vogue in Germany, this being made for the Accumulatoren Fabrik Aktien Gesellschaft, and is now engaged in the formation of a company to introduce into the United States German methods of electric welding under German and American patents. While abroad he attended the international road congress, held at London, England.

Further, Mr. Bell was actively engaged during the transition from the cable system to the modern electrification of street railways, and is often called

into conference by municipal and transportation authorities in the United States. His work is well known and represented in the following named cities: Philadelphia and its environs, Camden, Morristown, Reading, Wilkes-Barre, Trenton, Chester and Wilmington. In 1908 Mr. Bell was able, within twenty-four hours, to bring to a close the Chester trolley strike, to the satisfaction of all concerned. In 1905, during the construction of the Bay Shore Terminal Railway, at Norfolk, Virginia, he unearthed a cannon ball similar to the one buried in the wall of Christ Church, which was fired upon Norfolk by the British fleet when Lord Dunmore vacated Virginia in 1779. In the spring of 1913 Mr. Bell sent this cannon ball to President Wilson. He and several others bought a large collection of Fort Sumter relics, among them being a canister ball which he recently presented to General George Meade, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Philadelphia. Many of the other relics he has retained for himself, as he has always been deeply interested in history, and his house is full of war time mementoes. In political matters he supports the Republican party. He is a member of Trimble Lodge, No. 117, Free and Accepted Masons, of Camden, New Jersey; Siloam Chapter, No. 19, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar; Crescent Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Excelsior Consistory, Royal Arcanum; past officer of the Lionel A. Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, of Camden; past officer of Witherspoon Circle of Brotherhood of the Union; a member of Fidelity Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen; the American Society of Civil Engineers; and the American Street Railway Association.

Mr. Bell married (first) in 1890, Emma Mapes, born in Camden, New Jersey, died in 1906, a daughter of Samuel Fowler, retired chief engineer in the United States navy. They had one son, Thomas Fowler, who died in infancy. He married (second) in 1907, Sarah Elizabeth, also born in New Jersey, a daughter of Job Grant. By this marriage there are no children. Mr. Bell is known as a man of unwavering integrity and of remarkable executive ability. The manner in which he has carried out his share in the vast enterprises with which he has been connected has earned for him the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

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The Clevenger family of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, of which Llewellyn Morris Clevenger is a representative in the present generation, has been resident in the state of Pennsylvania for many years, and has been successfully identified with a variety of industrial and commercial enterprises.

Richard B. Clevenger, grandfather of Llewellyn M. Clevenger, was a resident of Philadelphia county, and died at Manayunk. He was a farmer by occupation, gave his political support to the Republican party, and was a member of the Baptist church. He married Esther McCoy, who died at the age of eighty years. They had children: John, married (first) Maude ——, (second) Sarah ——; Richard B., married Anna ——; Benjamin, who served in the army, died unmarried; Anna, died unmarried; Thomas, married ——; Llewellyn Morris, see forward.

Llewellyn Morris Clevenger, father of Llewellyn M. Clevenger, was born in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, and died in South Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 11, 1907. He acquired his education in the public schools, and at the age of thirteen years wanted to enlist, but was not accepted because of his extreme youth. However, at that early age, he was the support of his mother, his father and brothers having gone to the front, to assist in defence of the rights of the Union. He was a currier in a mill and

after a time was advanced to the position of superintendent, but was obliged to resign this office on account of ill health. He gave his political support to the Republican party, and was active in the public affairs of the community. He served as school director, town clerk, justice of the peace, and also filled several minor offices. Mr. Clevenger married Mary Smith, who was born in York county, and is now living in South Media at the age of fifty-eight years. She was the daughter of John Smith, a carpenter of York county, who died there at the age of seventy-six years. He married ——, and had children as follows: Mary, mentioned above; Anna, married Adam Mintzer; Harry, married Eva ——; Jacob, married Carrie ——; William, married Olive Pyatt; all of these are living at the present time with the exception of Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Clevenger had children: Elizabeth, married H. L. Parlette; Algernon, married Mamie Metzal; Llewellyn Morris, see forward; Oliver, married Mae Marrideth; Albertie, died unmarried; Annie, John, Louisa and Lettia, unmarried.

Llewellyn Morris Clevenger was born in Philadelphia, May 20, 1880, and spent the first six years of his life in that city. He then came to South Media, Nether Providence township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, with his parents, and there attended the public schools from which he was graduated with honor. He then commenced reading law under the preceptorship of Benjamin C. Potts, of Media, but at the expiration of two years abandoned his professional studies. For one year he held a position with the Victoria Plush Mills, of Delaware county, and resigned this in 1901 in favor of a clerkship in the passenger department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the Broad street station, in Philadelphia, which he is still holding at the present time (1913). Since 1909 he has held the dual office of tax collector and township treasurer for Nether Providence township, positions entailing great responsibility. He has held the office of town clerk for one year, and gives his political support to the Republican party.

Mr. Clevenger married, August 1, 1911, Edith Harrison Black, who was born in Philadelphia, November 25, 1891, and they have one child: Emily Harrison, born May 31, 1912. Mrs. Clevenger is the daughter of Rudolph Justice and Emily Harrison (Abbott) Black, the former born in New Jersey, died in Philadelphia in 1898, where he had been engaged in the real estate business; the latter was born in Crosswicks, New Jersey, and died January 5, 1912. They had children: Charles E., married Edith T. Howard; Lucy E., unmarried; Edith Harrison, married Mr. Clevenger. Mrs. Clevenger is a member of the Society of Friends, and her husband is a member of the Presbyterian church at Wallingford. Mr. Clevenger is a member of a number of organizations, a partial list being as follows: Upland Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Media Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Media Lodge, No. 749, Junior Order of United Mechanics; Bradbury Camp, No. 149, Sons of Veterans; Garford Commandery, Knights of Pythias; Media Republican Club; Springfield Republican Club; Media Fire Company; Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association.

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It speaks well for the energy and ability of William E. Finigan, FINIGAN of Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, that he has achieved his present enviable position in the business, political and social world, as this is mainly due to his unaided efforts. He represents the third generation of his family in this country, his grandfather, Michael J. Finigan, having been born in Ireland, where his early life was spent. His business was that of a merchant tailor, and he died in Philadelphia at the age of fifty-six.

years, in which city he had settled with his wife and young children. He married Sarah Shimmels, who died in Philadelphia in 1895. They were both Catholics. Children: William Henry, of whom further; Edward, died in infancy; Frederick, Michael, Clara, Catherine, Cerilla, Elizabeth, Frances.

William Henry Finigan was born in Sheffield, England, in March, 1856. He was but four years of age when brought to this country by his parents, so that in almost everything except the actual fact of birth he is an American, and the love he has always displayed for this country evidences his sincere patriotism. His education was acquired in the public schools of Philadelphia. At a suitable age he was apprenticed to learn the plumber's trade in Philadelphia, and has been identified with this calling since that time, having been in the employ of George W. Hulme for an uninterrupted period of thirty-six years, a remarkable record, which does credit to employer and employee alike. He has always been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party, but has never held public office. As a member of the Cape May Life Guards he did excellent service in his younger years, and he was also a member of the volunteer fire department. He has been a lifelong member of the St. Paul's Temperance Society. His home is at Sharon Hill, Delaware county, where he has resided for the past twenty-nine years. He married Catherine A., daughter of Patrick and Sarah (Moore) Flaherty, the former a harnessmaker in Philadelphia, where he died at the age of sixty years, and who had children: Michael; Charles, deceased; Peter; Patrick; Anna; Catherine A., mentioned above; Sarah; Frances. Mr. and Mrs. Finigan had children: William E., of whom further; Clara A., married Joseph A. Lawless, an inspector, and resides at Sharon Hill; Joseph L., married Ellen ——; George J.; Eugene C.; Walter F.; Edward; Francis, who died in infancy. They are all members of the Catholic church.

William E. Finigan was born in Philadelphia, January 1, 1879. Until his sixth year his life was passed in his native city, then his father removed to Sharon Hill, and he attended the public schools of that place until he was twelve years of age. For one year he then worked as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, after which he went with his father to learn the plumbing trade, and remained at this until he was twenty years of age. At that time he decided to establish himself in this line of business independently and opened an establishment of his own in Sharon Hill, which he has now conducted successfully for a period of fourteen years. Under the same roof his wife carries on a house furnishing and hardware business, and these two branches supplement each other to the great advantage of the customers of both places. In political matters Mr. Finigan is a Republican and has served two terms (six years) as auditor of Darby township. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Lansdowne Artisans' Association, and of the Catholic church.

Mr. Finigan married, November 19, 1898, Florence K., born in Philadelphia, daughter of John C. and Mary Amelia (Kessler) Schappet, the former a candy manufacturer of Lansdowne, and a native of Germany, the latter born in Philadelphia. In addition to Florence K. they had children: John, Mary, Clara, Caroline, Emma, Allen, Raymond and Charles, all of whom are living with the exception of Clara and Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Finigan have two children: Harold Schappet Patrick, born December 19, 1909; and William Henry, born August 25, 1912. Mr. Finigan is a man of most amiable and engaging qualities, generous and charitable; he is an ideal employer, and his workmen find in him a personal friend upon whom they can depend in times of need. While he does good with a liberal hand, he shrinks from publicity in such matters, and the amount of his benefactions is known only by the recipients.

**ANNAN** Originally seated in Ireland, the Annans settled at Glasgow, Scotland, from whence came David Annan, settling in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. His father, born in Ireland, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. David Annan died in Clifton Heights, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, in 1902, in the house now owned and occupied by his daughters, Misses Elizabeth and Mary Jane Annan. David Annan married Susan Bonar, born in Ireland, but at age of thirteen years moved to Scotland. They were the parents of eleven children, Elizabeth and Mary Jane, being the only survivors.

The Misses Annan were born in Scotland, living in both Glasgow and Paisley before coming to the United States. For twenty years they have been in successful business in Clifton Heights, having a dry goods and notion store located at the corner of Penn and Baltimore avenues. They have prospered in their mercantile venture and are highly esteemed for their many womanly qualities and are highly regarded as capable and energetic business women. They are members of the Roman Catholic church and interested in the women's work of the church in the various societies.

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**HOOPES** The Hoopes family, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is of German origin, and they went from that country to England during the reign of William and Mary. Later some members of the family emigrated to America and became the progenitors of the family of which this review treats. The first of whom we have record was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he spent his life as a farmer, and died at the age of eighty-five or eighty-six years. He and his wife, whose family name was Frame, lived a quiet and retired life, and were members of the Quaker denomination. Of their fourteen children there is but one now living—Jesse, who resides in Milltown, Pennsylvania.

Rufus C. Hoopes, son of the above mentioned, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, 1842, and died July 7, 1910. In his youth he was occupied as a journeyman carpenter, and after his marriage lived for a time in Orange, New Jersey, and then in Wilmington, Delaware, as a carpenter and builder. He removed to Fernwood, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, about 1871, and was in the employ of the Allison car shops for a period of two years. He was then engaged as a contractor and builder in Delaware county until 1890, when he purchased the old Bartram coal and lumber yard in Fernwood. Later he added the sale of feed, and continued this business until his death. He conducted his business along very successful lines, so that he was, in the course of time, enabled to invest considerable sums in the purchase of real estate in the various boroughs and in Upper Darby township. In 1874 he built a fine house in Fernwood, which he occupied upon its completion. This was one of the first houses built in Fernwood, and was considered a model of its kind. Mr. Hoopes was Republican in his political views, and served for a time as township supervisor. His fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic fraternity. He married Elizabeth B. Lowden, who was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in 1855. They had children: Anna Mary, who died at the age of eight years; J. Willard, resides in East Lansdowne, where he is engaged in the real estate and insurance business; Lena C., unmarried, lives on the homestead with her brother, Frederick Cyrus; Edwin, twin of Lena C., died in infancy; Frederick Cyrus.

Frederick Cyrus Hoopes, son of Rufus C. and Elizabeth B. (Lowden) Hoopes, was born in Fernwood, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1875. He attended the public schools of Fernwood, and for a time the school at the corner of Nineteenth and Barker streets, Philadelphia, after which he worked under the supervision of his father, in the same business as the latter,

until he was eighteen years of age. He then went to the city of New York, where he was employed as manager by the firm of Olin & Lowden for a period of fourteen years. Returning to his old home in 1906, he assumed the position of manager in the business which had been established by his father, and has been giving this his attention down to the present time. In addition to this he has had to assume the responsible duties of executor of the estate left by his father. He gives his staunch and consistent support to the Republican party, but has never desired to hold public office, deeming that he was laboring for the best interests of the community by increasing its material prosperity in the shape of adding to its business importance. He is a member of Fernwood Lodge, No. 543, Free and Accepted Masons; University Chapter, of Philadelphia; Senior Order of American Mechanics; Delaware County Automobile Club.

Mr. Hoopes married, April 17, 1900, Margaret, born in New York, a daughter of Henry Ott, of that city. They have one child: Charles Frederick, born August 7, 1905.

Originally of German descent, the Mirkils have been residents of MIRKIL Pennsylvania for several generations, but Thomas H. Mirkil was the first in direct line to settle in Chester, his residence in that town covering a period of nearly seventy years. He is one of the three men now living, who were directors of the Union League of Chester during the civil war period, the other two being David M. Johnson and Edward Barton, both now living in Chester. During this period of seventy years, Mr. Mirkil has witnessed the great development of Chester's manufacturing industries and business enterprises; has seen its boundaries enlarged and population doubled and trebled and in some of these movements has had a part.

He has witnessed the great change wrought by the civil war, in which he did a soldier's duty, saw the shackles drop from off four million bondsmen, and has lived to see a strong united country rise from the ashes of discord and sectionalism. He has also witnessed the passing of his business home for thirty-four years, the United States mint in Philadelphia, from its old home on Chestnut street to its present location. The thousands of radical changes and improvement effected in every department of human life and effort during Mr. Mirkil's years, eighty-five, have not left him behind, but he has grown and kept pace with the times, bearing well his part wherever placed, and now in his old age is alert, active and eager to welcome the further advancement and development of his native city and state.

Thomas H. Mirkil is a son of John Mirkil, born in Philadelphia, 1808, died there 1886. He was a Democrat in politics until 1861 and for many years department superintendent of the county prison. He became a Republican when slavery became an issue, ever afterward affiliating with that party. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of the Masonic order. He married Sarah Sifeheldt, born in Philadelphia in 1803, died in 1843, also of German descent. Children: 1. John, born 1825, lived in Philadelphia and there died in 1888; clerk for many years in the United States mint; married Miss Firth, also deceased. 2. Thomas H., of further mention. 3. Amanda, born 1829, died of yellow fever during an epidemic in South Carolina, she there acting in her professional capacity as nurse. 4. Catherine, born in 1831, died 1909; married Mr. Finch, a real estate dealer of Hartford, Connecticut. 5. Charles, died young.

Thomas H. Mirkil was born in Philadelphia, December 22, 1827. He attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, then became a

waterman, following the call of heredity, his grandfather having been a seaman, lost with his vessel, it is supposed in a gale off Cape Hatteras. From 1841 to 1851 Thomas H. Mirkil was employed on boats plying the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, in the meantime taking up his shore residence in Chester, which has been his home since 1844. From 1851 to 1861 he was engaged in general business activities and in the latter year began his long term of service in the gold smelting department of the United States mint at Philadelphia. Here he was continuously employed for thirty-four years, until 1895, when at the age of sixty-eight years he retired. During the war he enlisted in an independent emergency battery and was at Chambersburg and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and Hagerstown, Maryland, during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. He is a Progressive in politics, and formerly attended the Methodist Episcopal, but now is a regular attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church in Chester. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons; Oriental Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Philadelphia; and Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, also of Philadelphia. He formerly was a member of Post No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, of Chester.

Mr. Mirkil married, January 21, 1851, in Chester, Maria Hunsicker, born October 9, 1833, daughter of Henry Hunsicker, a foundryman from near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Mary (Saip) Hunsicker, whose children were: 1. Mary, born 1821; married William Borden, both deceased. 2. Caroline, born 1823; married John Postle, whom she yet survives, a resident of Sigourney, Iowa. 3. Harriet, born 1825, deceased; married Frederick Borhek. 4. Helen, born 1827; married Levi Mercer, both deceased. 5. Leven, born 1829, died in Monroe, Louisiana, a city of which he was mayor for two terms; he married Mary Myers. 6. Henry, born 1831; an inventor; both he and his wife Barbara are deceased. 7. Maria, wife of Thomas H. Mirkil. 8. Sarah, born 1835, died young. 9. Missouri, died young. 10. A son, died in infancy. Children of Thomas H. and Maria (Hunsicker) Mirkil: 1. Sarah, born December 31, 1852, died October 15, 1912; married James M. Byér, the present secretary of the American Ice Company, of Philadelphia. 2. Thomas H., born August 15, 1858; now president of the Pole Engineering Company, of Baltimore, Maryland; he married Susan Hayes, of California. 3. John, born February 25, 1860; now a leading real estate dealer of Chester. 4. Emma, born February 22, 1862; married Samuel Lyons, a lawyer and real estate agent of Chester. 5. Isaiah, born October 5, 1865; a lawyer of Philadelphia and attorney for the Girard estate; he married Mary Shaffer. The family home of Mr. Mirkil is at 418 East Thirteenth street, Chester, where he is enjoying a contented old age, secure in the regard of his friends, and after a well spent life turns with confidence to the future.

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**GALEY** An Englishman by birth, an American by adoption, William T. Galey after passing through several business experiences that developed his business character has raised himself to a secure position as one of the leading merchants of Chester. He inherited a wise business sagacity from his grandfather, Thomas W. Galey, born in London, England, in 1828, and a wealthy, now retired, business man of Norwich, England.

Thomas L. Galey, son of Thomas W. Galey, was born in London, England, in 1855, now living in West Philadelphia. He came to the United States in 1892, settling in Philadelphia where he has since been engaged in general business. He married Jessie J. Jeans, born in London. Both are members of the Protestant Episcopal church. Children: William T., of whom further:

Daisy, Charles and Walter, all died young in London; Henry, died young in Philadelphia; Helen and John, residing with their parents.

William T. Galey, son of Thomas L. and Jessie J. (Jeans) Galey, was born in London, England, May 4, 1883. He attended the London schools until nine years of age, then joined his parents in Philadelphia, they having come over a few months earlier. The vessel upon which he sailed landed him in New York, but he made his way without difficulty to Philadelphia, where he attended school until 1897. At age of fourteen years he entered the employ of J. B. Shannon, the Chestnut street hardware merchant, with whom he remained seven years, rising to better positions each year. In 1904 he accepted a position with the hardware firm, William P. Walters Sons, of Philadelphia, but in 1908 returned to "Shannon's" for six months. He had become well known in the retail hardware trade and when N. H. Benjamin, of Phoenixville, needed a manager, he sought out Mr. Galey and offered him the position of assistant manager, which offer was accepted. He remained in Phoenixville nine months, when he found that the Harper Hardware Company's business in Chester could be bought. He at once investigated and with his years of retail experience to guide him, decided that it was his opportunity. The sale was consummated in 1909, and the results have justified Mr. Galey's judgment. He has been very successful; has built up a large prosperous business and ranks as one of Chester's leading merchants, with years of youth still before him, before even he reaches the prime of life. Verily the old grandfather in England and the old father in Philadelphia transmitted to this young man a rich heritage of energy, ambition and business intelligence. But while heredity must be credited with its just due, Mr. Galey must also be credited with his rapid rise in sixteen years from office boy to a well established profitable business at age of thirty. He filled every position well, constantly strove for better results from his work, gained the commendation of his employers and now is the prosperous employer instead of the employee as many of his fellow clerks yet remain. To account for his success it can only be said that he seized every opportunity, and where there were no opportunities, he created them.

Mr. Galey takes a deep interest in civic affairs of Chester; is president of the board of trade; member of the Third Street Business Men's Association; has served as secretary and is a member of the Civic Government Committee. He is a Republican in politics, and while a resident of Philadelphia was committeeman of the thirty-fourth ward. He is member of the Penn Catholic Church; Lodge No. 488, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Artisans Order of Mutual Protection. His clubs are the Alpha Boat and Penn, both of Chester. He is unmarried.

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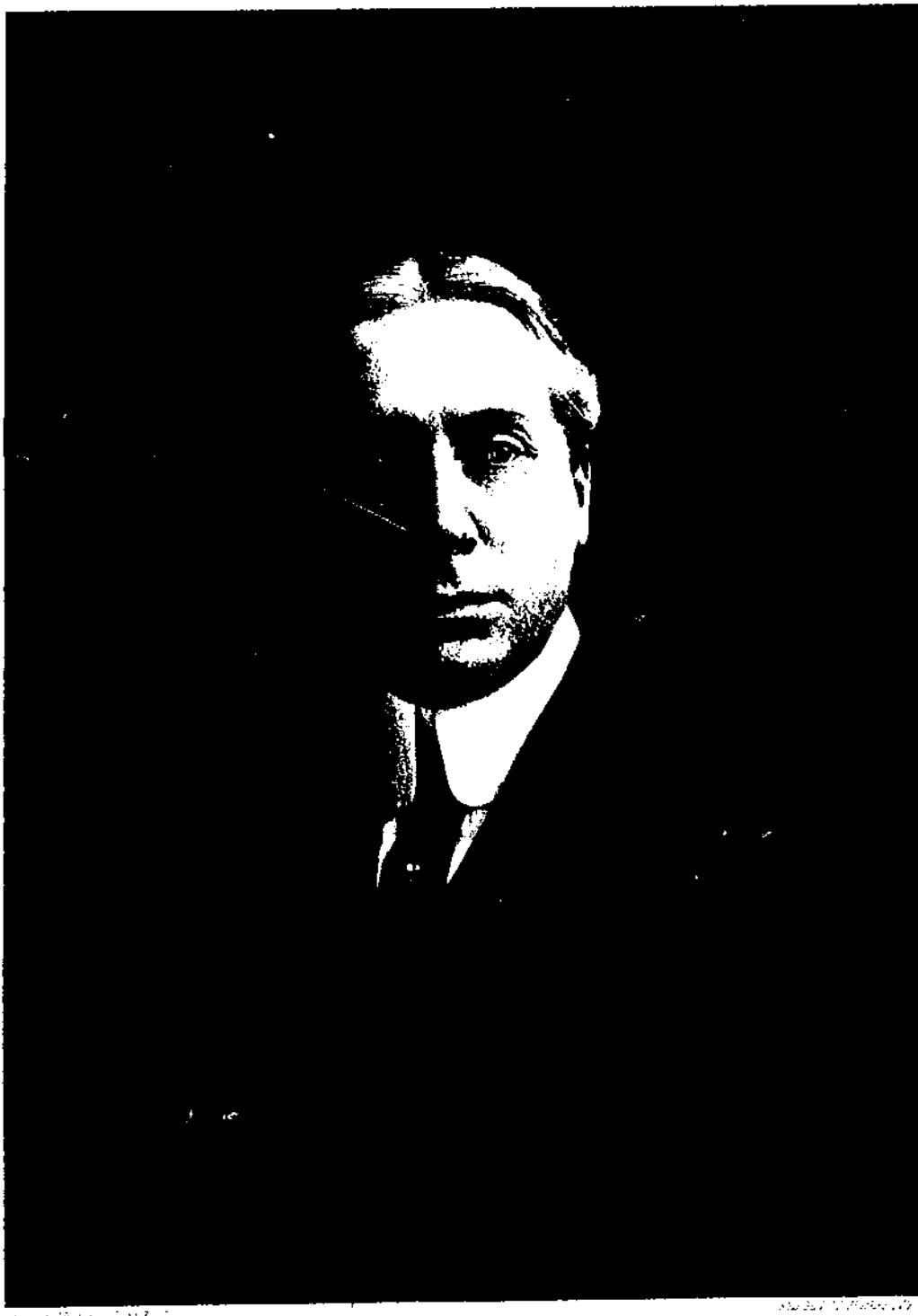
**SANDERSON** As a poet, historian and educator, Christian Carmack Sanderson has gained an enviable reputation in Delaware county, although a native of Montgomery county, where his parental ancestor first settled.

Robert Sanderson, the pioneer ancestor of this branch, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in August, 1835, son of George Sanderson, a noted sea captain who married Ann Young, daughter of Robert and Rose (Semprel) Young, the Young family being one of the oldest Scotch-Irish families in Northern Ireland. Robert Sanderson came to this country when young, settling in Philadelphia. He became a master painter, employing many men and executing many large important contracts. He raised a company in Philadelphia at his own expense which was attached to the Twenty-sixth Regi-

ment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He went to the front with his company, of which he was first lieutenant, serving with great bravery until killed at the battle of Chancellorsville in May, 1863. He was an ardent Whig and anti-slavery man, joining with the Republican party when the old party passed out of existence. He married, in 1856, Elizabeth McClellan, born May 28, 1840, now living at Oaks, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where she (in 1913) celebrated her seventy-third birthday; she is a member of the Presbyterian church, her husband having also been a communicant of that faith. Elizabeth (McClellan) Sanderson was the daughter of Thomas and Ann (McMullin) McClellan, the latter named being a daughter of Major James McMullin, of the Tenth Fusileers; he served with distinction in the battle of Waterloo. They were also representatives of noted Scotch-Irish families. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson: Robert Melville, of whom further; William James, born December 11, 1858, a noted inventor of small tools for mechanical purposes, now president of the Sanderson Tool Company of Birmingham, Alabama.

Robert Melville Sanderson, eldest son of Robert and Elizabeth (McClellan) Sanderson, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1857, died April 26, 1898. He entered Girard College when a boy whence he was graduated at the age of eighteen years. The remainder of his life was spent in Phoenixville and Montclare, Pennsylvania, becoming superintendent of the Phoenixville Steel Plant in 1896. He married, June 17, 1880, Hannah Rebecca Carmack, born July 10, 1856, at Port Providence, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Christian Smith and Sarah Ann (Kram) Carmack. Christian Smith Carmack was the son of Jacob and Ann Rebecca (Winnell) Carmack. He was born in Maryland, 1830, and when a few years old went by team with his parents to their new home in Ohio. He was a direct descendant of old King Carmac, of Ireland, and also of the Carmac who built Blarney Castle. Christian Smith Carmack was the superintendent of the puddling work of the Phoenixville Iron Works. He was a veteran of two wars; he enlisted in Company B, Sixteenth Regiment United States Army, for service in the Mexican war, and was at Vera Cruz, Cerro Cordo and the City of Mexico, entering that city after its capture with the victorious American army, under General Scott. When the war between the states broke out he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, was elected its captain and fought at Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam, receiving a severe wound that ended his military career. He died at Port Providence, April 7, 1899. His wife, Sarah Ann (Kram) Carmack, born in Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1832, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Buckwalter) Kram, bore him the following named children: Hannah Rebecca, married Robert Melville Sanderson; Samuel W., born January 1, 1859, died in infancy; George W., born May 1, 1864, married Susan M. Reed; Mary Emma, born March 4, 1866, died in infancy; Geneva Gertrude, born November 5, 1868, married, July 8, 1892, Clarence A. Rowland; Christian Clifford, born July 2, 1871, married, July 11, 1895, Eliza Forney; Charles Thompson, born December 26, 1873, died September 8, 1890. Children of Robert M. and Hannah R. (Carmack) Sanderson: Christian Carmack, of whom further; Robert Melville, born September 12, 1884, married, September 18, 1909, Laura Elizabeth Hewitt.

Christian Carmack Sanderson, son of Robert Melville and Hannah R. (Carmack) Sanderson, was born at Port Providence, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1882. He was educated in the public schools of Port Providence and Montclare, finishing at West Chester normal school, whence he was



Joseph R. Comell.

graduated in June, 1901, with a teacher's qualifications. He began teaching at Garwood, Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, going thence to the Port Providence school. He has also taught the Locust Grove, Pocopson and Dilworth town schools in Chester county and the Chadds Ford school in Delaware county. For one summer he had editorial charge of the "Phoenixville Republican." He is the author of many magazine articles on historical subjects, and has also published several poems that have attracted public attention and obtained a wide circulation, among which are: "The Battlefield of Brandywine;" "A School Master's Trip Thru New England;" "In The Land of The Story of Kennett;" "Amid The Haunts of Thomas Buchanan Read;" "A Yankee's Trip Thru Dixie;" "Last Year's Recollections;" "Back East On The Brandywine;" "Amid The Trees of Birmingham."

Mr. Sanderson and his mother reside in the old historic house at Chadds Ford that was occupied by General Washington as headquarters during the battle of the Brandywine. Mrs. Sanderson and her son are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. Sanderson is a past master of Birmingham Lodge, Patrons of Husbandry, and a member of the Chester County Historical Society. In memory of his grandfather, Christian Smith Carmack, a veteran of two wars, he has been elected to membership in the Veteran Volunteer Association of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment.

Joseph R. Connell, a progressive West Philadelphian, is a CONNELL representative scion of a family that has since the last century was in its teens done things, big things, for the good of the city, state and nation. Bred to great activity and responsibility, versed in the study of human nature, actively participating in extensive enterprises, the success of Mr. Connell is conceded in the business world to be due to the rare sagacity and original methods he has displayed. Public-spirited motives have always characterized his affairs. As an instance of this there stands at Oakmont, a beautiful suburb of Philadelphia, the massive high school of Haverford township, Delaware county. When the people of that vicinity were perplexed as to ways and means to acquire a suitable site for a building for the education of their children, Mr. Connell settled the question by donating two acres of valuable ground and a portion of the money toward the construction of this magnificent building, which to-day is the pride of the entire county. All of his enterprises have been eminently successful, and many of his companies have made profits of over one hundred per cent. within a year after their formation. The increase in realty values in some of his enterprises have reached the two million dollar mark within two years, and others have forged ahead more rapidly.

Heredity had much to do with Mr. Connell's success. He comes from colonial stock, being a lineal descendant of Isaac Pennock, an officer in the army of William, Prince of Orange, who settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1685, and upon the paternal side the first of his forebears in this country was the son of an Episcopal clergyman, George Connell, who settled at Marcus Hook, Delaware county, and at his own expense fitted out a fleet to patrol the Delaware river during the revolutionary war. In the next generation came John Connell, merchant prince, man of affairs, scholar, traveler, philanthropist and servant of the people. He it was who presided at the first great meeting held in Philadelphia to raise funds to carry on the war of 1812. The Connell homestead in those days stood at the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, and there John Connell entertained Lafayette on his memorable visit to the United States. There, too, Webster, Clay, Gallatin and President John

Quincy Adams were his frequent guests. It was in his arms that John Quincy Adams, in the speaker's room of the national capitol, breathed his last. George Connell, the grandsire, a constructive statesman, was elected to the senate in 1860. Cameron, Curtin, Connell, was a trio that rendered heroic service to the state and nation at a time that "tried men's souls." Colonel Alexander McClure, the veteran editor and historian, than whom no other man had more intimate and comprehensive knowledge of the state's history, referred to Senator Connell "as the brainiest man in the brainiest senate of Pennsylvania." In truth, the activity of this man during the twelve years of his incumbency was prodigious. His influence as a dealer was incalculable and his accomplishment, both for the state and for the nation, was a matter of signal good fortune. Mark his sagacity at a critical time of great excitement, when as chairman of the finance committee, a position he held until the time of his death, his bill to place the state of Pennsylvania on a financial war footing was introduced by him a full month before Fort Sumter was fired upon. This bill, while defeated, was passed by the same body within thirty days after the above unhappy event, at an extra session of the legislature upon the urgent recommendation of Governor Curtin. His also was the bill for a stay law to save innocent debtors from sacrifice. Among the many other measures introduced and advocated by him, which would in themselves establish his far-seeing statesmanship, were the repeal of the state tax upon real estate and imposing in lieu thereof a tax upon banks and gross receipts of railroad companies; an act for the payment of the interest of state debts in national currency in place of coin, and, the redemption of the odious tax upon our state loans. Verily to interpret the signs of the times is the prerogative of statesmanship. Among many of the great things accomplished by Senator Connell in the interest of Philadelphia was the extension of Fairmount Park from a little parcel of ground of about three acres to over three thousand acres, in which Philadelphians pride themselves to-day. As a part of this magnificent plan, there grew out of his fertile brain the Fairmount Park commission, which has since administered the affairs of this great holding of the city. It was largely due to his influence that something like adequate compensation was secured to the judges of the courts of Philadelphia. Realizing that the office should be one of dignity and premanency, he made earnest efforts to have a similar bill enacted in favor of the judges of the supreme court. The handling of the city trusts and the reforming of the management of Girard College were "footprints" which he left "upon the sands of time." His heroic battle which resulted in the taking of Girard College out of politics, placed that great institution upon the basis where it stands to-day, the greatest of its kind in the world.

The father of Joseph R. Connell is Horatio P. Connell, one of Philadelphia's most esteemed citizens, who, through the persuasion of his friends, took up the work of his distinguished sire. Possessing the quiet demeanor of "William, the Silent," the loyalty of a MacGregor, a will iron, a deep sense of knightly honor and an indefatigable purpose, he easily and naturally took his place as a leader among men. During his four terms in the assembly, he was one of the most popular and influential members, where honorable success characterized his legislative career. Subsequently, as sheriff of Philadelphia, he established moral business standards in that office which were quickly recognized and most gratefully appreciated by the members of the legal profession, and at the expiration of his term of office he was highly eulogized by the newspaper press of the city. His heart is as tender as that of a child and the acts of charity and benevolence that have rained from his hand have endeared him to countless numbers. He is a life member of St. Albans Lodge, Free and

Accepted Masons, many clubs and societies, and in any of these bodies where wits assemble his versatility and originality fairly flows and sparkles. His repartee comes with equal rapidity and ease, either from his own resources, or from a mind well-stored with the best in English literature. When he puts his whole soul into jest, it leaves no sting, but rather makes happy and brighter the lives of those about him. His memory is truly remarkable. As an instance, he familiarized himself with a very lengthy judicial opinion. Thirty years later, when the subject was touched upon, he quoted it verbatim from the beginning to the end. Burns he has from cover to cover. It is indeed a treat to hear him read, in true Scottish dialect, his favorite bard or from the prose of Ian MacLaren. On one occasion, while being entertained by the Caledonian Club, the members were so charmed with his renderings of Burns that they forthwith made him an honorary member, a distinction shared in Pennsylvania with the late Simon Cameron only. If Horatio P. Connell loves the lesser literary lights, he fairly worships the name of Shakespeare, and as he reads and interprets the works of the "Myriad Minded," one cannot forget the treat it gives, to weep with him over the grave of Ophelia; to go off into fields of side-splitting laughter with Sir John, or to follow the melancholy Dane through his dark speculations. If he loves the Bard of Avon, this poet in turn has described Horatio P. Connell in these words, which though hackneyed, fit him so aptly: "His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, this was a man." Modesty has always been one of his distinguishing characteristics and although having passed the patriarchal three-score years and ten, he dislikes comment upon his deeds, which have made his life so beautiful and so replete with benefits to his fellow men. Such charming personality, sterling integrity and nobility of character must of necessity influence progeny, and these inherited traits, coupled with a genial personality and a soul filled with faith in his Creator have made Joseph R. Connell popular with his friends and acquaintances and successful in his business.

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BAKER After the celebrated English Quaker, William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, had his famous interview in 1683 with the Indians under the great elm at Shakamaxon, now Kensington, Pennsylvania, concluding a treaty of lasting peace with the red men, he returned to England in 1684. In 1686 he was instrumental, through his influence with James II., in having sixteen hundred of his co-religionists released from prison, where they were confined because of their religious views. In April, 1687, many of the persecuted Quakers were given passage by Penn from London to Philadelphia. Among these emigrants was James Baker, a devout Quaker, a farmer and a prominent man in his community, who for religious reasons had suffered imprisonment. With him came his wife, Mary Ann, and one child. They settled near Philadelphia, and he pursued farming until his death. He reared a large family, and from his sons descend the families of the name, allied to the Friends' congregation, now living in the state.

Aaron Baker, a direct descendant of Joseph Baker, was born in Edgmont township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, 1795, and there spent his entire life. In his early years he learned shoemaking, and followed it for some years; though later he purchased land and farmed. He was a strong Democrat, and was a man who worked for what he considered the public good in all circumstances. He was the captain of a military company, and under him the men were drilled and prepared for the field. Like all of his family he was a member of the Friends' congregation, as was his wife. He married Amy Carter, of

English-Irish descent, the daughter of a neighboring farmer, born in Edgmont township, and there died. Children: 1. Mary. 2. Robert, enlisted in a volunteer regiment from Pennsylvania, in 1861, and served out his enlistment. 3. Phoebe Ann. 4. Hannah Rease. 5. Jackson, of whom further. 6. Ann Eliza.

Jackson Baker, son of Aaron and Amy (Carter) Baker, was born September 9, 1826, in Edgmont township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and died in the place of his birth. He received his education in the common schools of his township. On reaching maturity he took up carpentering and building, remaining at it until his marriage, after which he bought fifty-two acres of land, improved it and there lived until his death. He was among the most ardent supporters of the Friends' church in his township, upholding the faith of his fathers in every way in his power. He was a staunch Democrat, voting with and working for the party. Than Mr. Baker there was no more highly esteemed man in his immediate vicinity. In 1857 he married Emeline M. Mercer, born September 3, 1835, a daughter of Harlan W. and Mary Ann (Lewis) Mercer, of West township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Mercer was of English extraction; his immigrant ancestor came over about 1690, and joined the Quaker colony in Pennsylvania. The family of Mrs. Mercer was founded by Hiram Lewis, who was released from prison in England in 1686, where he had been incarcerated for his religious belief, he also being a Quaker. He joined the Friends' colony in Pennsylvania not later than 1691. Many of the descendants of both immigrants live to-day in Chester county. Mr. Mercer was a Whig in politics, and was locally active in the party. His children were: Rhodes, died in boyhood; Thomas H.; Ann E.; Emeline M., married Jackson Baker, see above; Hannah, died in infancy. Children of Jackson and Emeline M. (Mercer) Baker: 1. William Harlan, of whom further. 2. Amy, born October 21, 1852; married J. Howard Mendenhall, a farmer in Delaware county.

William Harlan Baker, son of Jackson and Emeline M. (Mercer) Baker, was born September 26, 1858, in Howellville, Edgmont township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of his birthplace, afterward attending Friends' School and Maplewood Institute, Delaware county, for four terms, where he made a record as a diligent student. On leaving the institute he engaged in farming with his father on the homestead, where he still resides, and which he has made a model place. The farm, consisting of fifty-two acres, has been in the Baker family since the first settlement in 1685. He is successful in his farming operations which he combines with dairying on a small scale, and stock rising. He is influential in politics, and has held township offices under the Democratic party, to which he gives his right of franchise, and is now school director. Like all of his family he belongs to the Friends' Society, supporting it generously when the need arises, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Masonic order; past master of Thompson Lodge, No. 340, Free and Accepted Masons; past master of Brook Haven Grange, No. 1173; past sachem of Red Men, No. 192; past councillor of Edgmont Council, No. 833, O. of I. A. In all of these orders he stands remarkably high, his holding office attesting his popularity.

He married, May 12, 1886, Alwilda M. Baker, daughter of William S. and Amy (Johnson) Baker, granddaughter of Abel and Ann (Sill) Baker, great-granddaughter of Edward and Jane (Green) Baker, great-great-granddaughter of Aaron and Elizabeth (Register) Baker, and great-great-great-granddaughter of Joseph Baker, one of the three brothers who founded the Baker family in Pennsylvania. William S. Baker was a farmer and merchant by occupation, and both he and his wife were members of families long established in Pennsyl-

vania. Children: 1. Amy Mercer, born February 15, 1887, graduated in 1907 from West Chester Academy; engaged in teaching. 2. Anna Mary, born August 11, 1888, graduated from West Chester Academy. 3. Erna Lewis, born September 16, 1889, educated in West Chester Academy; teaching in Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

From county Donegal, Ireland, the ancestral home of the HUGHES Hughes family for many generations, came John and Ann (McKue) Hughes, with their young son Thomas in 1843. They settled at what was then Kellyville, now Oakview, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where their elder sons and daughters had preceded them, finding employment in the Kelly Cotton Mills. John Hughes died in 1863, his widow Ann surviving him until 1880.

Thomas Hughes son of John and Ann (McKue) Hughes, was born in county Donegal, Ireland, April 20, 1833, and there resided until 1843. He had elder brothers and sisters in the United States and soon too the lure of that land of promise seized his parents, resulting in all coming in 1843. On arriving in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, Thomas, a boy of ten years, began work in the Kelly Cotton Mills, but a few weeks in such unsuitable labor for a child proved his inability to stand the strain. He attended public school for a few months, then secured work as water boy with a force of men employed in the construction of public roads in Delaware township near his home. He at first received fifty cents per day, but his employer, Nathan Garrett, was so pleased with the boy and his ready willingness to work that after the first week he raised his pay to the same figure he paid his men, seventy-five cents per day. He continued with Mr. Garrett four years, then decided to learn the blacksmith's trade. He was apprentice to Thomas B. Parker, whose shop then stood on Broad between Race and Vine streets, Philadelphia. He served with Mr. Parker, four years, then spent four years more working at his trade in New York City. From that city he migrated to Wilmington, Delaware, following his trade there until his enlistment in Company E, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, giving his occupation as a "farrier" or smith. He served under the fall of 1863, receiving an honorable discharge. He was principally employed at his trade, the services of a farrier being greatly in demand in a regiment of cavalry. He was at the front, however, at the battle of Malvern Hill, where he was employed as a dispatch bearer between the commanding generals. The exposure in this, one of the hardest fought of the Seven Days battles, brought on a severe attack of sickness that left him unfit for service. After returning from the war and regaining his health, he opened a blacksmith shop at Fernwood, Delaware county, remaining there four years in successful business. During this period he built the first house in what is now the populous, popular borough of Lansdowne, but did not occupy it at first, renting it to another. After four years in Fernwood, he decided to cast in his fortune with that of the new town, to which he moved his business and residence, first occupying in 1883 the house he had previously erected in Lansdowne. He prospered there in his business, working at his anvil until 1893, but since that date has devoted himself solely to the management of his varied business interests. The smithing business is continued and in addition he established and has built up in association with his sons, the largest automobile business in Delaware county. The garage is located in Lansdowne at the corner of Baltimore and Wycombe avenues and is well known headquarters for the automobilists of that section. His energy and unusual business ability, coupled with his genial manner, has brought Mr. Hughes to the front in his chosen business and won him the respect of his

townsmen and customers. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Knights of Columbus, but has never taken any active part in political affairs, being first and last a man of business.

Mr. Hughes married at Kellyville (Oak View), April 7, 1866, Catherine Kelly, born in county Donegal, Ireland, daughter of William and Catherine (Gallagher) Kelly, with whom she came to the United States when a girl of twelve years. William Kelly, born in county Donegal, was for thirty years office manager of Kelly's Cotton Mills in Kellyville and there died at the great age of ninety-six years. Catherine Gallagher, born in the same county in 1810, died in 1876. Children of Thomas and Catherine Hughes now living: Catherine, born in 1869, now and for seventeen years a Sister of Charity in the Convent of The Immaculate Heart of West Chester, Pennsylvania; William, born in 1871, married Mary Morris and resides in Lansdowne; Thomas, born in 1873, married Ella Cavender and resides in Lansdowne; Joseph, born 1881, unmarried; John, born 1883, married Jennie Mendinger and resides in Lansdowne; Mary, born 1889, resides at home; seven other children are deceased.

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**AMSTERDAM** Phillip Amsterdam, of Essington, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, can claim a Hebraic lineage that runs back to the days of Abraham. The Amsterdam family lived in Poland during the unhappy days of the partition of that country by Germany, Russia and Austria, and that portion in which the Amsterdams made their home fell to the lot of Germany, hence they became German subjects.

Julius C. Amsterdam, the grandfather of Phillip, lived all of his life in Germany, though distinctly of Polish Hebrew origin. From a capable boy he grew to be a capable, well educated man, astute and diplomatic. Like all of his race he received a thorough education, being instructed by the rabbi. Reaching manhood he elected to engage in the grain business, which he conducted, first retail then wholesale, for years. He married Sadie ——, a daughter of a neighbor, and to them were born many children, among whom was Abraham Isaac, of whom further.

Abraham Isaac Amsterdam, son of Julius C. and Sadie Amsterdam, was born, reared and educated in Germany. Like his father he was studious and acquired, with the assistance of the public schools of his native place and the rabbi, an unusually fine education, even for a race which is proverbial for its learning. As a young man he engaged with his father in the grain business. There came a time when he was dissatisfied with existing conditions under which he lived, and he sought a newer and larger field for his commercial endeavors. In 1892, with his family, he emigrated to the United States, and located in Philadelphia, where he again entered business, gaining almost immediate success. He married Gertrude Weisberg, like himself born in Germany, of Polish Hebrew parents. Among their children was Phillip, of whom further.

Phillip Amsterdam, son of Abraham Isaac and Gertrude (Weisberg) Amsterdam, was born in 1871, in Germany. He received instruction in a private rabbinical school, his teacher being a learned rabbi of his native place. In 1892, at the age of twenty-one, he accompanied his father and the other members of the family to the United States. He located in Philadelphia, and entered the manufacturing business, making a specialty of women's clothing, in which line he was eminently successful. He carried on this until 1903, when he decided that he would try another field, and moved to Essington, Delaware county, where he opened a real estate office. In this he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. It was one step to becoming a contractor and builder, and

since entering upon this line he has built one hundred and fourteen of the handsomest and most substantial houses in Essington. He has acquired much property in the shape of houses and lots, besides doing a five hundred thousand dollar business a year. Mr. Amsterdam is one of the enterprising men of Essington, and ranks high in the estimation of his fellow townsmen. He is a Republican, voting with and working for the party, and is school director. While in Philadelphia he assisted in organizing the Building and Loan Association of that city. He married, in 1891, Helen Prokush, daughter of Joseph Prokush, like himself of Polish Hebraic extraction. Children: 1. Samuel, born in 1893, educated in public school of Philadelphia; a traveling salesman for Hastings, McIntosh Company. 2. Julius J., born March 1, 1895, educated in Philadelphia public school, graduated in Essington High School in 1910, took a course in Philadelphia business college, and is now connected with his father in the real estate business.

**VALENTINE** That the original signification of the word Valentine was strong, robust, powerful, healthy, there is little doubt, but whether its first use as a family name was on account of any peculiar superiority in this respect, in those bearing it, cannot be stated. At what time and locality it first came into use, it is also difficult to state, but that it was known among the ancient Romans is clearly shown in history. Valentinus was a learned and eloquent Alexandrian, born A. D. 140. The good Saint Valentine, whose day, February 14, we still celebrate, suffered martyrdom at Rome in the year 270. Of the three Roman Emperors named Valentinian, the first ascended the throne in the year 364, the last in 425. Pope Valentine began his official career in 827. The name with slight variations in spelling is also found in the histories of France, Spain, Germany, Holland, England and Ireland, the branch herein traced descending from the Irish family.

(I) Thomas Valentine, the American ancestor, was of Bally Brumhill, Ireland, where he married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Parke. She was born September 18, 1693. They came to America bearing a certificate from Carlow to New Garden (Chester county) Monthly Meeting of Friends, dated 2, 27, 1728, which no doubt represents the year of their emigration. They afterwards settled in New Providence township, now Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where Thomas Valentine died in 1747. Children: 1. Robert, born at Bally Brumhill, Ireland, 7, 21, 1717, died 7, 21, 1786; married at Caln Meeting, 4, 4, 1747, Rachel, daughter of John and Mary Edge, of Chester county; Robert was a recommended minister in 1764 and traveled considerably in that capacity, visiting Great Britain at the close of the revolutionary war; his wife Rachel was an elder in the Uwchlan Meeting, to which both belonged; they left a large family. 2. Thomas, died in Charlestown township, Chester county, in 1762; he married, November 23, 1752, Rebecca Robinson, who survived him and married (second) May 19, 1768, Robert Dunbar. 3. John, no record. 4. Jonathan, of whom further. Perhaps others.

(II) Jonathan, son of Thomas and Mary (Parke) Valentine, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 1730, died in East Caln township, Chester county, about 1811. He married, in 1755, Lydia, daughter of John and Lydia (Pusey) Baldwin. They settled on a farm in East Caln township, where their after lives were spent. Children: Absalom, of whom further; Jehu, John, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Mary, Lydia, married Jesse Evans; Thomas.

(III) Absalom, son of Jonathan and Lydia (Baldwin) Valentine, was born in East Caln township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, about 1757. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Temple, of East Caln township.

Children: Abner, William, Lydia, Thomas, Benjamin, John, of whom further; Elizabeth, Mary, Samuel, Absalom, Temple, Joseph.

(IV) John, son of Absalom and Mary (Temple) Valentine, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1787. He became a wealthy farmer and business man, and gave his sons, Chalkley M. and John King, the best of educational advantages. He resided in Chester county, where he owned a large quantity of land. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a man held in high esteem. He married and left issue including a son John King, of whom further.

(V) John King, son of John Valentine, was born near Marlboro, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, died January 16, 1898. The son of wealthy parents he was given a liberal education. Preparing at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, he entered Dartmouth College, where he completed his classical education. He then entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1855. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar the same year and attained high rank in his profession. He served as assistant United States district attorney for the eastern Pennsylvania district under District Attorney Charles Gilpin, and was appointed district attorney by President Grant, serving until the first administration of President Cleveland. He earned lasting reputation by his successful handling of the "Molly Maguire" cases and was the only prosecutor to obtain convictions in the Squire Root trials during the Star Route Mail scandals that led to the Belmont resignations. Under President Cleveland's administration he was appointed, under the new federal elections law, chief of the United States election bureau. Later he was appointed United States commissioner of elections. In addition to his legal practice and official duties, Mr. Valentine had extensive business interests in Philadelphia. He was president of the Spring Garden Insurance Company and held directorship in other corporations. He maintained a country estate at Bryn Mawr and a town house at 1805 Spruce street, both being the scenes of gracious hospitality and social enjoyment.

With the exception of one other man, Charles J. Ingersol, Mr. Valentine was the longest in office of the previous long line of United States district attorneys, and may be said to have literally been apprenticed to the office, as immediately after his admission to the bar, he became associated with ex-Mayor Charles Gilpin as his law assistant, and when the latter was appointed United States district attorney, Mr. Valentine as his chief deputy began the study of the intricacies and requirements of the office with which he was destined to be identified through several administrations. When Mr. Gilpin left the office, Mr. Valentine was retained as chief assistant, under Aubrey H. Smith, John P. O'Neill and Colonel William McMichael. In the early part of General Grant's term, when Colonel McMichael resigned, Mr. Valentine was appointed to the office this resignation left vacant. He entered upon his duties, after such a preparation as no other incumbent ever had, his clear understanding of the requirements of the office and the long years of training, acquired under ex-Mayor Gilpin and his successors, making him a most valuable official. He was also a most able lawyer and made a public record unrivaled in the history of the eastern district. After his retirement from public life, he resumed private practice, forming a partnership with his son, John Reed Valentine, and Henry P. Brown, so continuing with offices on Seventh near Walnut street, Philadelphia, until his sudden death at his Spruce street home, January 16, 1898. He was ever interested in his Alma Mater, the University of Pennsylvania, was president of the Alumni Association at the time of his death. His college fraternity was Psi Upsilon, while in religious belief he adhered to the



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*John R. Valentine*

faith of his fathers, worshiping with the Hicksite Society of Friends. He was a man of high mental and legal attainments, lovable in disposition and highly regarded by all who knew him.

John King Valentine married Virginia Penelope Reed, who survives him. She was born on her father's estate near New Orleans, Louisiana, daughter of James and Adele La Tell (De La Tour) Reed. The De La Tours were of royal French blood, driven out of France during the revolution, taking refuge in San Domingo. When the blacks rose and proclaimed the republic of Hayti, the family came to the United States, locating in New Orleans. James Reed, president of the Bank of New Orleans, was one of the financial and social leaders of that city. He owned many cotton plantations and a line of ships trading between New Orleans and Liverpool. He was the leading cotton factor of New Orleans and kept his ships in commission largely on his own shipments of cotton. After his marriage to Miss De La Tour, he established a magnificent mansion and estate near New Orleans, where his children were born. He had two sons and two daughters: 1. Henry, died aged nineteen years, unmarried. 2. John, a lieutenant commander in the United States navy under Farragut during the civil war; his health was seriously impaired by the exposure incident to his naval service, compelling a California ranch residence for several years; he finally returned east and died in 1880; he married, but left no issue. 3. Elizabeth Louisiana, died in 1878, unmarried. 4. Virginia Penelope, now widow of John King Valentine. Their only child John Reed Valentine, of whom further.

(VI) John Reed, only son of John King and Virginia Penelope (Reed) Valentine, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1869. His preparatory education was obtained at Haverford College grammar school, he being a member of the first class graduated from that institution. He then entered Haverford College, but was compelled to discontinue his studies there for a time. He then took special courses at the University of Pennsylvania for two years, later entering the law department of the University, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1895. His university career was one of fine achievement as witnessed by his membership in the Sharswood Law Club, a requisite for admission there being perfect scholarship in both collegiate and law courses. Although fully equipped for the profession of law, Mr. Valentine chose the life of a country gentleman, a career he has followed with great usefulness to his community and not from the standpoint of an "idle rich man." Shortly after his graduation he inherited a sum of money that he invested in "Highland Farm," his present home. This farm located in the northern part of Haverford township, Delaware county, originally consisted of sixty-three acres, adjoining his father's estate of one hundred and forty-six acres. After inheriting the latter, Mr. Valentine consolidated the two farms and purchased an additional one hundred acres, which now gives Highland Farm an area of nearly three hundred acres of exceedingly valuable land. The original house was built in 1704, but has been remodelled and enlarged until it stands as a splendid example of a country gentleman's home. The farm was the original Lewis tract, descending by inheritance to the Sheafs, by them sold to the Epwrights, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Valentine, the two transfers being the only ones by sale during the two and one-half centuries, since it was first patented to a Lewis. Interesting as is the past history "Highland Farm" has a modern fame all its own. Mr. Valentine has made it the Mecca of Ayrshire cattle breeders of the United States. His herd of two hundred pure blooded Ayrshire is the largest and most noted in the eastern United States, including as it does champions in milk and butter production and a sire of unsurpassed performance. For twenty

years Mr. Valentine has been developing this herd of prize dairy cows, and by importation and breeding he has become the leading and best known owner of Ayrshires in the United States. A few names of champions in the herd will be familiar to those interested in Ayrshire: "Polly Puss" from 1903 to 1905 the American champion in the production of milk and butter; "Rena Ross" from 1905 until 1910 American Ayrshire champion in milk and butter production. Thus for seven years, 1903-10, Mr. Valentine's herd furnished the American champion milk and butter producer. In 1913, his three year old heifer "Abbess of Torr," which he imported from Scotland, after personal inspection, won the "three year old championship" for imported Ayrshires. Mr. Valentine is also owner of a famous Ayrshire sire whose daughters, in proportion to their number, rank as the greatest producers of milk and butter over any similar number of cows in the whole world.

The surroundings in which these cattle are kept give evidence of the deep thought and interest bestowed upon them by their owner, being roomy, modern and sanitary. To dispose of the product of his large herd, Mr. Valentine maintains a model dairy, operated under the most perfect sanitary conditions, employing the most modern approved dairy machinery and methods. But the herd is not maintained for dairy, but for breeding purposes, the young Ayrshires being eagerly sought for by dairymen and breeders. Mr. Valentine is president of the Ayrshire Breeders Association of America and a recognized authority on that most noted of all dairy cattle. He is devotedly attached to his beautiful country home with all its varied interests, but is not unmindful of his civic and social obligations. He has taken a lively interest in the club life of Delaware county and Philadelphia, being a member of the Racquet Club of Philadelphia, the Merion Cricket Club, the Radnor Hunt, Rose Tree Hunt, Pickering Valley Hunt, Green Spring Valley Hunt, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and various others. From 1901 to 1907 he was master of hounds for the Radnor Hunt, the pack of hounds now owned by the club having been bred, trained and presented by Mr. Valentine. To further gratify his love for the chase, he maintains a stable of ten high class thoroughbred hunters.

In politics a Republican, he has always taken interest in local affairs. He is a member of the county committee for the northern precinct of Haverford township, served for three years on the township board of education; was chairman of the board of supervisors four years and the first chairman of the board of township commissioners under the act of 1910. While not formally connected with any religious denomination, he has a birthright membership in the Society of Friends, and has a special friendliness for the faith of his fathers.

Mr. Valentine married, June 8, 1898, Elizabeth Edith Simpson, born in Philadelphia, but at the time of her marriage residing at "Centre Crest," the Montgomery county home of the Simpsons. She is the only child of Thomas and Elizabeth Potter (Moulton) Simpson, her father the long time honored head of the Eddystone Steel Works at Chester, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine have no children.

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William Spence Harvey, a well known lawyer of Newtown  
HARVEY Square, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, has been identified with  
some of the most important interests in that section of the  
country

Blaney Harvey, his father, was born in county Cavan, Ireland, in 1833, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1903. For many years he has been

engaged in business as a builder and contractor, and had a controlling interest in the Tradesmen's Trust Company, holding the office of president, while his son was vice-president. He was the owner of over four hundred houses in the city of Philadelphia. He served the city for many years as a member of the board of fire commissioners, and was a staunch Republican. He was a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Harvey married Eliza, daughter of William James, who came from Paisley, Scotland. Children: George L., who holds a position of trust in the Philadelphia post office; Margaret, Mary, William Spence, Eleanor, Matilda West. These children are all living in Philadelphia.

William Spence Harvey was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1861. The public schools of his native city furnished his preliminary education, and he went from them to Rugby Academy in order to prepare for entrance to the university. He matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1881, spent two years in the Academic Department, two years in its School of Law, and was graduated from the institution in the class of 1885. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1886, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession. While his practice is in some respects a general one, he has made an especial study of real estate law, and devotes himself chiefly to this line. In political matters he gives his support to the Republican party, in whose interests he has been an active worker.

Mr. Harvey married, in 1889, Martha Wright, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Martha (Wright) Conway. She was raised in the city of New York, and at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Children: William Spence Jr., connected with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company; Lawrence, a midshipman in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; Sidney Wright, Jane Elizabeth Blaney. Mr. Harvey has his country home in Edgemont township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, as he delights in outdoor sports, especially for hunting; his city residence is at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. He and his family attend services at St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Harvey is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, and president of the Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club.

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DONALL The progenitor of this branch was Benjamin Donall, born in Scotland, a dresser of edged tools used in nail making. He came to the United States, settled in Pennsylvania, died in Delaware county, aged eighty-three years. He married and left issue.

Benjamin (2) Donall, son of the emigrant, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where his life was spent prior to his enlistment. He was a brick-layer and engineer, a man of high character and successful in business. He enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and during a battle in Virginia was accidentally killed by his own men. He is buried in Calvary churchyard at Glen, Pennsylvania, aged about sixty years at the time of his death. Both he and his wife were members of Calvary Episcopal church. He married Catherine Barr, born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Isaac Barr, a hydraulic well digger, who died at Clifton Heights, Delaware county; she died there in her eighty-third year.

Charles H. Donall, son of Benjamin (2) and Catherine (Barr) Donall, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1859. He was educated in the public schools, and in early life worked at well building, but later engaged in the ice business in Clifton Heights. He is a Republican in politics and for the past twelve years has served as health officer. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

and past commander of Chester Lodge, Knights of Malta. Mr. Donall married, May 8, 1884, Sarah A. Smith, born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Charles Smith, deceased, a dyer. Children: Charles Howard, agent of the Pennsylvania railroad at Clifton, Pennsylvania; Joseph W., assistant agent at Clifton for the Pennsylvania railroad; John, engaged in business with his father; Elva, died in infancy.

This family (spelled both Worrall and Worrell) came to WORRALL, Pennsylvania from Berkshire, England, their tradition being that they are descendants of Sir Hubert de Ware, who lost three sons at the battle of Hastings, where William the Conqueror won title to the English crown.

Peter Worrall, from whom the Worralls of Marple township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, descend, was a tanner. John Worrall, who settled in Chester township in 1684, came to America from Berkshire, England, in the ship "Welcome" in 1682, arriving in Philadelphia, before William Penn. He named one of his children Peter, and Peter named one of his sons John, so it may be implied that if they were not brothers they were at least closely related and probably came in the same ship. Peter Worrall had three sons: Peter, located in Bucks county; George, located in the state of Delaware, and Jonathan, who married Mary Taylor and settled in Marple township, now Delaware county, Pennsylvania; he had among his children a son Jacob, who married Elizabeth Maddock.

Jesse Worrall, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Maddock) Worrall, was a farmer of Ridley township, and a member of the Society of Friends. He married a widow, Mrs. Jane (Bishop) Bennett, daughter of Robert and Jane Bishop. Children: Elizabeth, Jacob, Tacy.

Jacob Worrall, only son of Jesse and Jane (Bishop-Bennett) Worrall, was born in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1806, his father having been born on the same farm. He grew to manhood on the homestead farm, remaining his father's assistant until of legal age. At the division of the estate he received the half on which the homestead stood. There he resided until October, 1882, after which date he made his home with his daughter at Leiperville. He was a Whig and a Republican, held several minor offices and was a birthright member of the Society of Friends. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Worrall, of Ridley township, a kinswoman. Children: William, Mary P., married Joseph K. Lukens; John Bishop, of further mention.

John Bishop Worrall, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Worrall, was born in Ridley Park, died in Crum Lynne, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1893. He was educated in the public schools. He became a carpenter and builder and followed that business all his active years, was very successful, accumulating a competence, then lived a retired, quiet life until death. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Society of Friends. He married Mary Alice Playford, born in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1847, daughter of William Playford, who died in 1893, a farmer of Woodlyn, Delaware county, and his wife, Elizabeth (Richardson) Playford, born in England, died in Woodlyn in 1895. He was a supervisor of the township for many years, and both were members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Mary A. Worrall survives her husband, now residing in Woodlyn, Delaware county.

George Jonathan Worrall, son of John Bishop and Mary Alice (Playford) Worrall, was born in Ridley township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1878. Until fifteen years of age he attended the Thomas Leiper public



*William F. Fields*

school at Leiperville, then began business life as a clerk in a wholesale hardware establishment at No. 503 Market street, Philadelphia, proving so satisfactory an employee that he remained with the same firm—The Supplee Hardware Company—for ten years. In 1903 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad at Philadelphia, but after six months accepted a position with the Bell Telephone Company at Chester, serving that company with fidelity and zeal until 1910. He was then offered and accepted a responsible position with the Baldwin Locomotive Company at Eddystone, which he now capably fills. Mr. Worrall is a Republican in politics, served as committeeman with the Fairview district of Ridley township for four years; was register assessor three years and regular assessor of the Leiperville district for one year. In 1910 he was assessor in Ridley township for the United States government. He is president of the J. F. D. Hose Company of Leiperville, a company in which he has long been interested.

He married in the Methodist Episcopal church at Eddystone, May 9, 1906, Lydia Emma Jenkins, of Trainer, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Artemus Jenkins, a retired farmer of Trainer, and his wife, Anna Jenkins. Child: Mary Alice, born June 21, 1907, at Crum Lynn, Delaware county.

It is said that sons of great men seldom rise to the heights that  
FIELDS their fathers attain, that the success which the father has attained  
takes away that spur to ambition which is found in necessity, but  
while this is sometimes true, there are many exceptions to the rule, two of  
which are found in the persons of John Wesley Fields, the president of the  
Fields Brick Company, of Chester, Pennsylvania, and Holstein Harvey Fields,  
secretary of the same company, men who have risen to a position of eminence  
in the business circles of Delaware county, having long since left the ranks of  
the many to stand among the successful few.

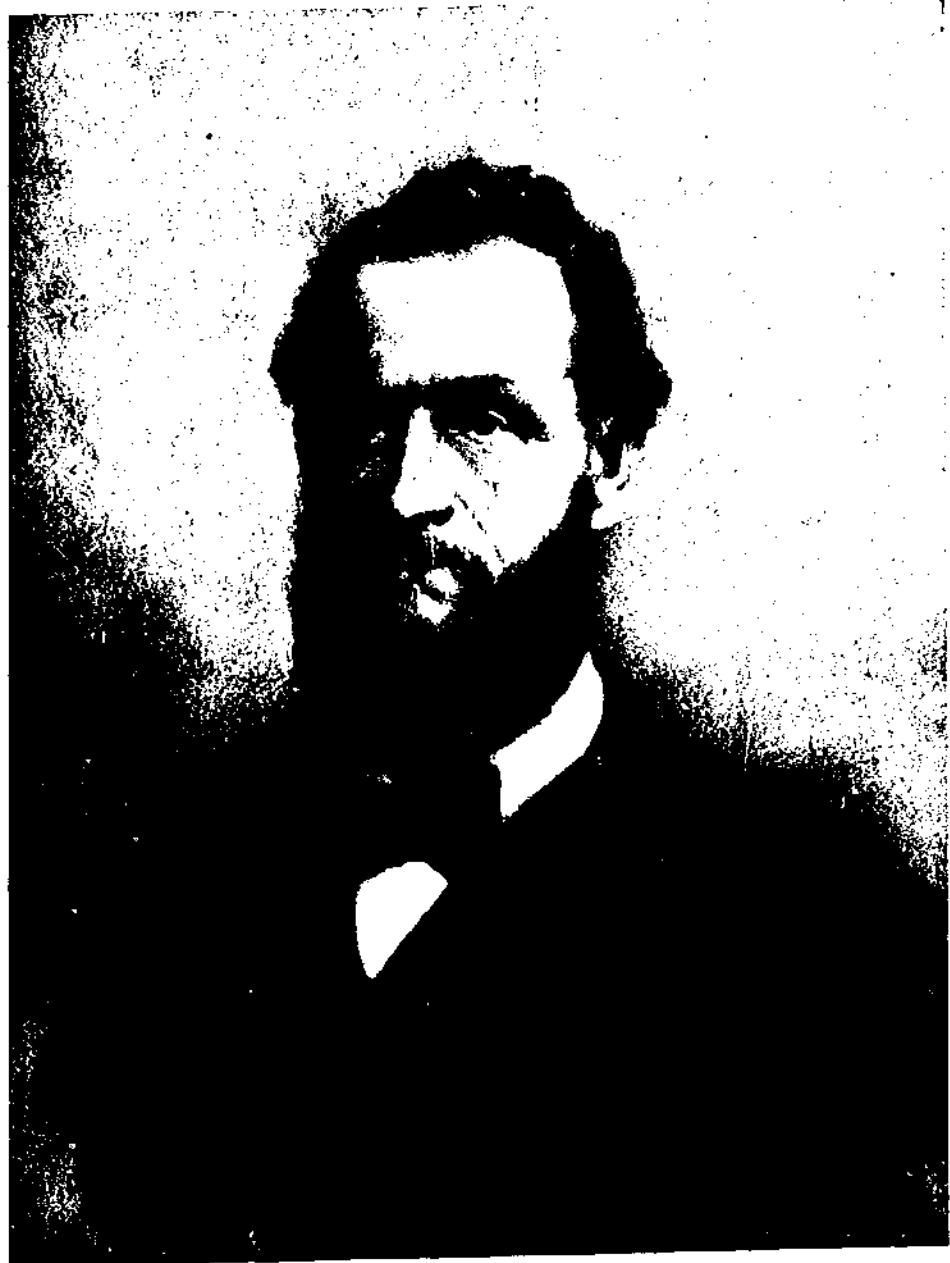
(I) Samuel Fields, the first of the line here under consideration of whom we have definite information, was born at Kensington, a part of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1804, died in Media, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1886. He spent the greater part of his life in Kensington, successfully following the trade of shoemaker, at which he served an apprenticeship, removing to Media several years prior to his decease. He served for three years in the United States navy on a man-of-war under Commodore Farragut, enlisting in 1828, and he enlisted as a soldier in the civil war, being a member of Company I, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and for two years served as a nurse in the Crozier (Pennsylvania) army hospital. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and active in the work of the various societies connected therewith. In early life he was a Democrat, but after the riot in Philadelphia in 1828 he became a Whig, and upon the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks, remaining loyal to its principles for the remainder of his life. He married (first) October 15, 1826, Mary Harman, who bore him the following named children: George L., William, Samuel J., John, Sarah, Thomas, Jonas, Henry, Catherine, Andrew Jackson, Mary A., Phoebe A., Samuel, Sarah, Charles Henry, Julia A. He married (second) November 21, 1852, Margaret Stinson, who bore him nine children, among whom were: Thomas S. (q. v.), Mary J., Richard, David, Joseph, Phoebe, Benjamin F. (q. v.), Walter.

(II) William, second son of Samuel and Mary (Harman) Fields, was born at Kensington, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1828, died at Eddystone, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1904. He attended the public schools adjacent to his home, thus obtaining a practical education. He first

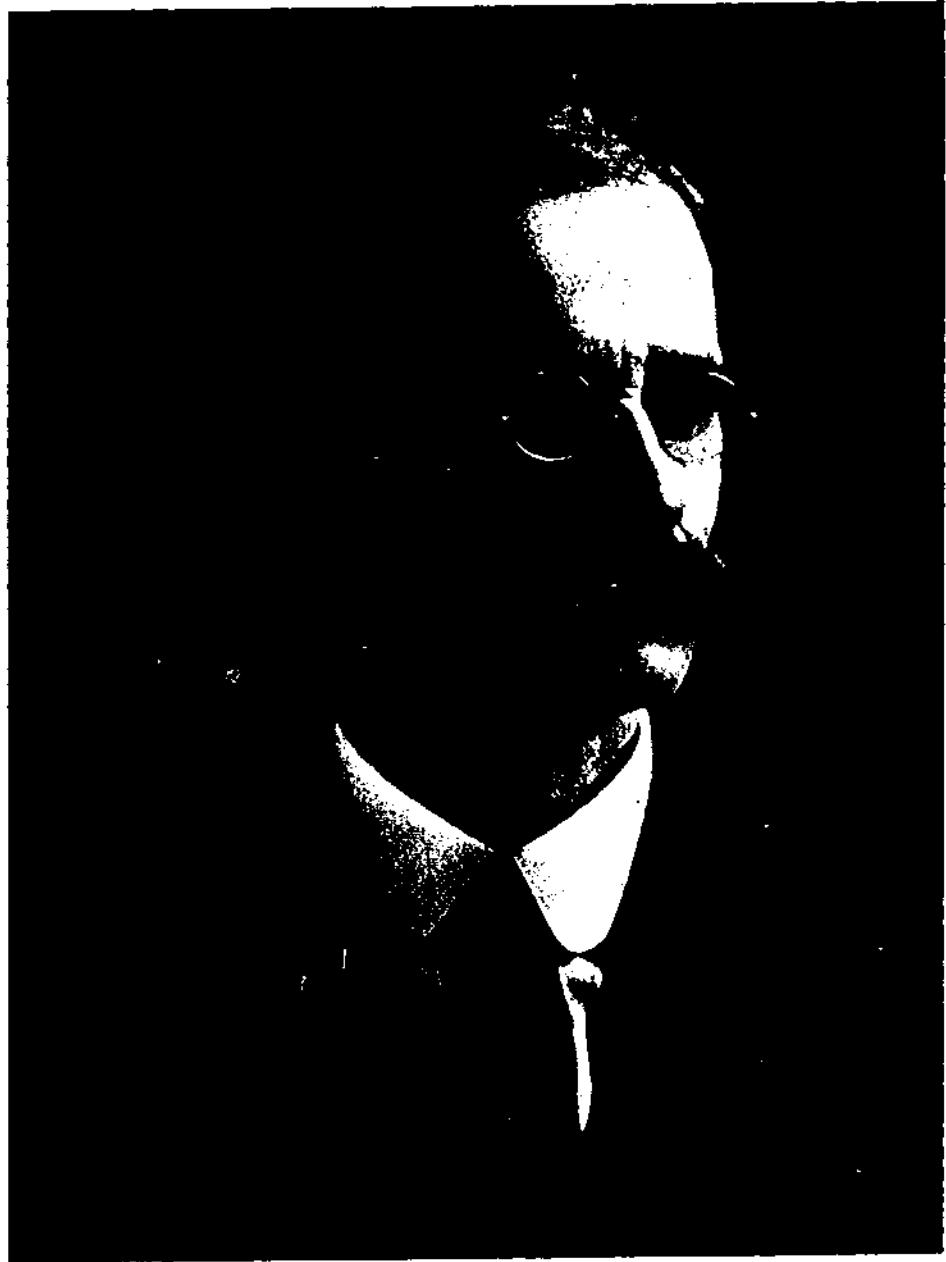
engaged in the commission business with his brother, George L. Fields, on Oder street wharf, Philadelphia, after which he embarked in the brick manufacturing business at Eddystone with another brother, John Fields, contracting to make bricks for William Simpson & Son, the bricks being used to build their manufacturing plant in that village. Prior to that time they made bricks for J. Morgan Baker at Ridley, Pennsylvania, and in 1883 made bricks at Elwyn for the building of the Institute for the Feeble Minded at that place. They were pioneers in the brickmaking business in Delaware county, and the present extensive plant is the outcome of the business many years ago in a small way, success crowning their well directed efforts, both partners being men of strong character, upright in their dealings, living in the fear of the Lord. William Fields removed from Kensington to Eddystone, where he took an active part in all public matters, serving as treasurer of the borough for a number of years up to the time of his death, also as school director and treasurer of the school board, discharging his duties in a highly satisfactory manner. He was a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church of Eddystone, to which he contributed liberally of his time and means.

He married, November 21, 1867, Ruth Ann Blair, born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1843, died in Eddystone, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1897, daughter of William and Orpha (Martin) Blair, who were married in Philadelphia, and were the parents of Hannah, William, Mary, Rachel, Elizabeth, Louisa, Sarah Jane, of whom further; Ruth Ann, Joseph, John, Orpha Blair, all of whom are deceased except Mary, Sarah Jane and John. William Blair was born in county Down, Ireland, was a textile foreman by occupation, an Episcopalian in religion, and a Democrat in politics. Orpha (Martin) Blair was the daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Malin) Martin, the latter named having been a descendant of Randal and Elizabeth Malin. Orpha Martin was a Quakeress, but was excommunicated on account of marrying outside of her religion. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Fields: 1. Mary Louise, born October 23, 1868, died May 10, 1888, aged seventeen years. 2. Holstein Harvey, of whom further. 3. Mattie Virginia, born March 18, 1873; married William B. Kerr, of Eddystone, Pennsylvania, a carpenter; they reside in Chester. 4. Sarah Jane, born May 7, 1879; married William Shaw, of Chester, a bricklayer; they reside in Chester. 5. Frank Edward, born April 17, 1882; an iron moulder; resides in Chester; married (first) Louisa England; married (second) Emma Boschelle. 6. Ruth Ann, born April 14, 1886; married Thomas Gibbs, of Chester, an iron moulder; they reside in Chester. 7. Joseph, died in infancy. 8. May, born January 1, 1877, died in early life.

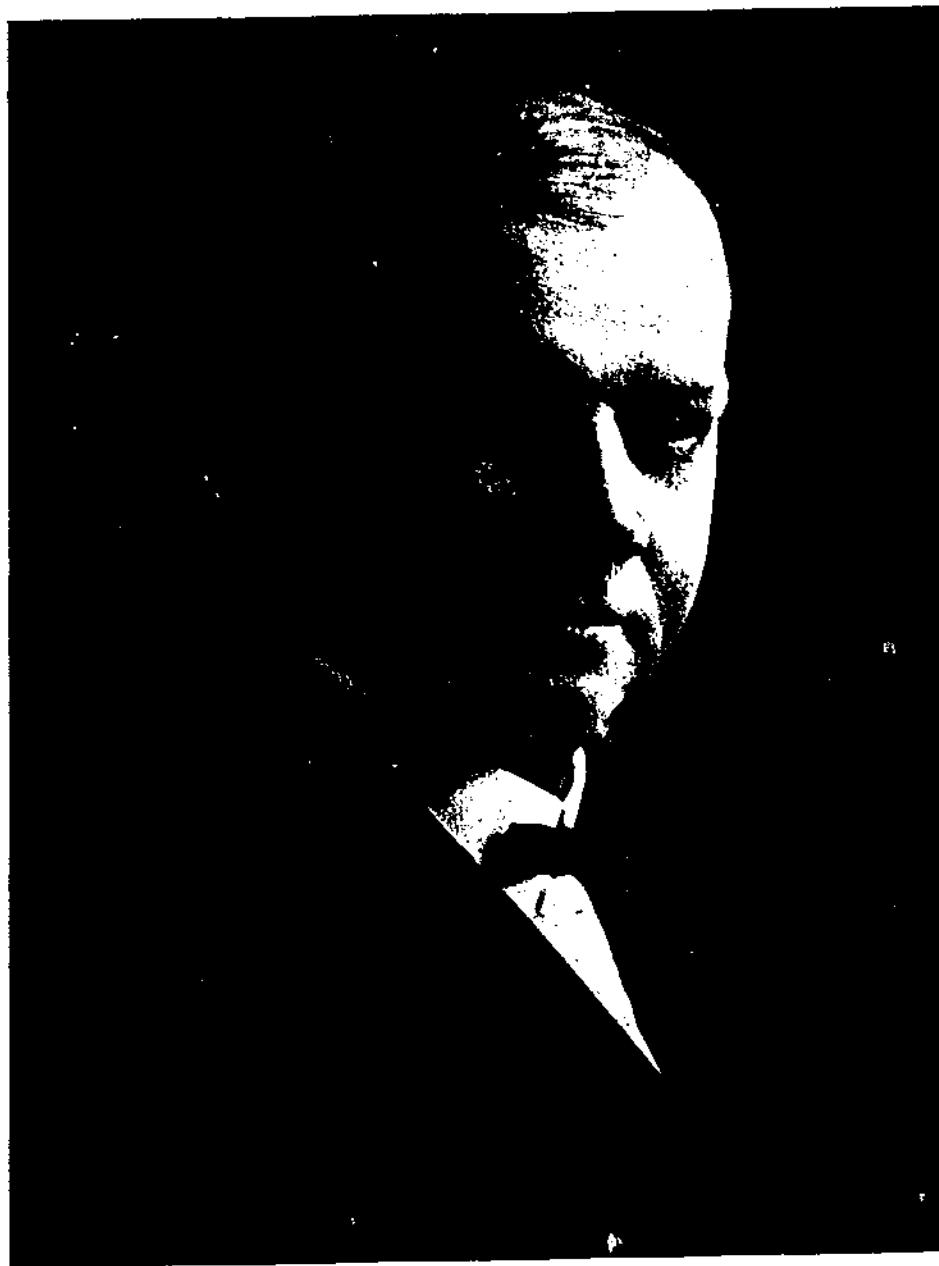
(II) John, fourth son of Samuel and Mary (Harman) Fields, was born in Kensington, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1834, died May 12, 1896. He attended the public schools in the vicinity of his home, and in early life began work in a brick yard in Kensington, thus gaining a thorough knowledge of every detail of the work. Later he conducted a brickyard for Isaac Briggs in South Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, until 1864, when he accepted a position in Matthew Boyd's brick yard in Chichester township, continuing until 1867, when he moved to Ridley township, now the borough of Eddystone, and engaged with his brother William in operating a brickyard for J. Morgan Baker and William P. Beatty, under the firm name of Baker & Beatty; later Mr. Beatty sold out to Mr. Baker, and he in turn sold out to Mendelhall & Johnson. John and William Fields then operated a brickyard nearby for J. Morgan Baker, on land owned by Hugh Sample, afterward purchased by Mr. Baker, and in 1872 the yard was purchased by William Simpson & Sons, and was operated by the Fields Brothers until 1882, when they started and operated



*John Fields*



John W. Fields



J. T. S. Gildas

a yard for Maurice J. Smith at Elwyn, continuing until 1887, when the brothers started business on their own account, under the firm name of Fields Brothers, and so continued until their respective deaths. In 1863, during the progress of the civil war, Mr. Fields enlisted for three months service in the union army, becoming a member of Colonel Hawley's regiment, stationed at Harrisburg, but he did not engage in actual service. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a Republican in politics, but never sought or held public office, devoting his entire time and attention to his business pursuits. He married, in Media, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1856, Sarah Jane Blair, born in Media, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1836, daughter of William and Orpha (Martin) Blair, aforementioned. Children: 1. Clara Virginia, born July 25, 1857; married James B. Stevenson, of Lower Chichester township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. 2. John Wesley, of whom further. 3. Mary Elizabeth, born August 6, 1860; married George W. Potter, of Chester, Pennsylvania. 4. Ruth Anna, born April 10, 1863; married James Mather, of Chester. 5. Sarah Ellen, born November 27, 1865, died April 29, 1870. 6. Wilhelmina, born May 22, 1867; married William Stewart, of Chester. 7. Orpha May, born April 24, 1869; married John Martin, of Chester. 8. Ellwood Harvey, born March 27, 1871, died October 30, 1876. 9. Annie Naomi, born August 31, 1873; married Charles A. Church, of Birdsboro, Berks county, Pennsylvania. 10. Gussie Violetta, born April 5, 1876; married Frederick N. Rumford, of Chester. 11. Gertrude Blanche, born April 4, 1879; married Clare W. Phillips, of Folsom, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

(III) John Wesley, son of John and Sarah Jane (Blair) Fields, was born in South Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1858. He attended the public schools in South Media, Lower Chichester, Linwood and Leiperville, obtaining an excellent education that qualified him for the activities of life. Upon the death of his father, in 1896, he assumed his father's interest in the business, which was then conducted under the style of Fields & Company, so continuing up to July 19, 1906, when it was incorporated as the Fields Brick Company under the state laws, it being a close corporation, the three officers being the sole owners, namely: John Wesley Fields, president; Hon. William H. Berry, treasurer; Holstein Harvey Fields, secretary. The plant is located at Tenth and Broomall streets, Chester, Pennsylvania, with a yard at Twelfth street and Concord avenue, Chester, and is devoted to the manufacture of brick and clay ware of all grades, their product being disposed of in Chester and vicinity, having an output of 6,500,000 bricks each year. The plant is thoroughly equipped with everything needful for the manufacture of their product, and the comfort and safety of their employees is one of their first considerations. The prominence of John W. Fields in business circles led to his appointment as councilman of the borough of Eddystone upon its incorporation in February, 1889, in which office he continued for fourteen years, serving as president of the council the last four years, and is a member at the present time (1913). He is a member of Upland Lodge, No. 253, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Chester, and of Chester Encampment, No. 99, and has passed through the chairs of that order; also a member of Mocopowea Tribe, No. 149, Improved Order of Red Men, of Chester, Pennsylvania.

(III) Holstein Harvey, son of William and Ruth Ann (Blair) Fields, was born in Eddystone, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1870. He was educated in the public schools of his native borough and in the Leiperville grammar school, completing his studies at the age of fifteen. He went to work in the brickyard of Simpson & Sons in Eddystone, which was under the manage-

ment of his father, and remained there until 1888. He then worked in the brickyard conducted by his father, and uncle, John Fields, in Ridley township, continuing until 1904, when both partners were deceased. He then became a partner of his cousin, John W. Fields, aforementioned. About the year 1900 Holstein H. and John W. Fields engaged in the concrete building business, with a plant located at Ridley River and Ninth street, Eddystone, but at the expiration of three years they discontinued their operations along that line. Mr. Field's is manager of the Edgemont Baseball Club, a semi-professional team of Chester, which compares favorably in strength with college and state teams. He is a member of the Emanuel Baptist church, located at Fifteenth and Potter streets, Chester, is superintendent of the Sunday school, and chairman of the house committee of the financial board. He is a Republican in politics, but takes no active part beyond casting his vote for the candidates who in his opinion are best qualified for the office. He is a member of the Artisans Order of Mutual Protection, No. 48, of Chester, of which he is a past master, and John P. Crozer Council, No. 187, Order of United American Mechanics, of Chester, of which he is past councillor.

Mr. Fields, married, February 6, 1890, Mary Emmott, born in England, daughter of the late James and Hannah Emmott, of England, from where they emigrated to this country, settling in Chester, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Emmott became a worsted manufacturer. Children: 1. Maude Estella, born December 18, 1890. 2. Florence Winfred, born April 10, 1892; graduated from Larkin grammar school, and has also a high school education. Both reside at home with their parents.

As business men, the Fields partners possess all those qualities most essential to success. They are men of sound judgment, unerring foresight and executive ability. Fair and upright in all their dealings, they are highly esteemed and hold the confidence of all with whom they have relations. They are energetic progressive and enterprising, and in their work display a capacity that stamps them as men of more than ordinary intelligence. As citizens they are public-spirited and interested in the material welfare and development of their city, a cause to which they are always ready to extend their hearty support.

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(II) Thomas S. Fields, eldest son of Samuel and Margaret (Stinson) Fields (q. v.), was born in Marple township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1854. His parents removed to the borough of Media, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1855, and when he attained the age of five years he became a pupil in the public schools of that borough, continuing his studies until he was eleven years of age, when he became a wage earner. His first employment was in the brickyard of Isaac Worrell, and later he served an apprenticeship at the trade of plumber, which line of work he followed for a number of years until after his marriage, when he was compelled to seek other employment owing to ill health. He then secured work in a grocery and provision store, remaining for sixteen years, during which time he became thoroughly familiar with the details of the business, and also gave his employer the best of service. He then embarked in business on his own account, along the same line, but was not successful in his venture, failing in March, 1893, after which he changed his place of residence to Upper Providence and engaged in the trucking business, in which he achieved a fair degree of success, continuing until January 1, 1894, when he was appointed a deputy sheriff of Delaware county under the late Elwood T. Carr, in which capacity he served four years, giving entire satisfaction to all concerned, performing his duties in a highly commendatory manner. At the expiration of this period of time he

secured a position as judgment clerk in the prothonotary's office, serving one year, and on April 1, 1899, he was appointed warden of the Delaware county prison, which position he is now filling in a most acceptable manner, his tenure of office being noted for a strict adherence to duty, combined with a considerate regard for the unfortunates placed under his care and supervision. Mr. Fields has always given his allegiance to the Republican party, taking an active interest in its welfare, and being honored by appointment to positions of trust and honor. He is also active in the welfare of the community, doing all in his power to contribute to the efforts put forth with that end in view.

Mr. Fields married, December 25, 1875, S. Jennie Walker, born in Springfield township, May 26, 1853, daughter of James and Sarah (Middleton) Walker, the latter named being a direct descendant of Arthur Middleton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Children: 1. Sarah Walker, born November 3, 1876; received her education at the Media high school and afterwards graduated from Banks Business College, Philadelphia, as a stenographer; she then secured employment with W. Cloud Alexander, Esq., in the borough of Media, which position she retained until after the death of her mother, May 7, 1910, when she resigned in order to keep house for her father; she later received the appointment of matron of the Delaware county prison, which position she is filling at the present time (1913). 2. Margaret Stinson, born November 4, 1878; she received her education at the Media high school; on March 28, 1903, she became the wife of Edward Vincent Streeter Jr. 3. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1882; she received her education at the Media high school, from which she graduated in June, 1899; she then attended Banks Business College, from which she graduated in 1900 as a stenographer; she then secured employment with the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, which position she held five years, or until the firm sold out to the Singer Sewing Machine Company, when she resigned and then entered the employ of the County Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, remaining to the present time. 4. Clara Virginia, born December 26, 1884; she received her education at the Media high school, from which she graduated in June, 1903; she then attended Banks Business College, from which she graduated in 1904; she afterwards obtained a position with George T. Butler, Esq., one of the leading attorneys of the Delaware county bar, which position she still holds. 5. Howard Walker, born September 22, 1887; he received his education at the Media high school, from which he graduated in June, 1905; he then entered Lafayette College, from which he graduated in June, 1909, as a civil engineer; he then obtained employment with the Pennsylvania railroad, where he remained until February 1, 1910; he then went as an instructor to the Army and Navy Preparatory School, at Washington, D. C., where he remained until June, 1913, and then accepted a similar position at the Allentown Preparatory School, which position he still holds; he married, August 16, 1913, Helen Kepler Lerch, of Easton, Pennsylvania. 6. Thomas Franklin, born June 8, 1890; he received his education at the Media high school and Drexel Institute; he then accepted a position with the Pennsylvania railroad as clerk in the accountant department, which position he still holds; he married, August 10, 1912, Elizabeth Robinson Leaver, of Media, Pennsylvania. 7. Charles, born October 22, 1892; he received his education at the Media high school, from which he graduated in June, 1911; he then secured employment with the Pennsylvania railroad as clerk, which position he still holds. 8. Alice Kille, born May 2, 1896, died September 5, 1896. 9. Son, unnamed, born in 1897, died a few hours after birth.

(II) Benjamin Franklin Fields, son of Samuel and Margaret FIELDS (Stinson) Fields, was born in Media, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1865. He attended the public and high schools of his native town, graduating from the latter named in 1885. He began his active career in the grocery business, in which he engaged for a short period of time, and later, when the free delivery mail system in Media was inaugurated under Postmaster Edgar T. Miller, he was appointed the first letter carrier, in which capacity he served for more than two years. He then purchased a livery stable from the W. C. Broadhead estate and managed it for twelve years, deriving therefrom a comfortable livelihood. He disposed of the same to advantage in 1907 and then removed to his farm in Lima, which he had purchased in 1905, consisting of sixty-five acres, which he operates successfully, making a specialty of seed corn, raising the corn known as "The Leaming" which has brought many prizes in the Delaware and Chester county corn shows, and which has gained for him an enviable reputation and record. In addition to this he has a fine dairy from which he derives a goodly income, his stock comprising many fine specimens. He has also a granite quarry on his farm, which he operates, known as the Lima Granite Quarry, and with this supply of good stone at hand has engaged extensively in contracting for the building of roads, building many of the leading roads in the neighborhood, especially in the section around Media and Glen Riddle, also all the roads on the well known Riddle estate, and the cleaning of the dam for the Media water works. He has been successful in his various undertakings, the keynote of his success being his executive force, and mastery of detail in whatever engages his attention. He is a consistent member of the Lima Methodist Episcopal church, being a member of the board of trustees, a member of the Sons of Veterans, and the Patrons of Husbandry. He advocates the principles of the Republican party, but casts his vote independently of party affiliation, taking an active part in temperance work, being an active factor in the building up of the Temperance League in Delaware county, Pennsylvania. This brief resume of Mr. Fields' career proves conclusively that he is a man of integrity and character, enterprising and public-spirited, taking high rank among the successful and representative citizens of his section of the state.

Mr. Fields married, November 16, 1887, Sarah E. Kugler, a native of Media, Pennsylvania, daughter of S. Crawford and Margaret Kugler, of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Children: Emma H., born September 8, 1889, died February 2, 1896; Margaret, born April 27, 1897.

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For three generations this branch of the Green family have been  
GREEN residents of Delaware county, the ancestor Abraham Green coming from England. Professor Francis H. Green, of the third American generation, a widely known educator, litterateur and lecturer, has gained his reputation not more by his finely developed mentality as expressed in school room, on the lecture platform and with his fluent pen, than by his early forceful and earnest advocacy of the cause of social reform and his zealous work in the cause of temperance. For nearly thirty years Professor of English at the West Chester State Normal School, he has gained enduring fame and through the lives of the thousands who have sat under his instructions has spread to the four quarters of the compass the sterling principles that have made so conspicuous a figure. To this must be added the hundreds of lectures he has delivered from Chautauqua platforms and before audiences of earnest men and women in all parts of the country. To estimate the value of such a man as Professor Green, is impossible, as the results of his work must come



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in so great a part through the lives and influences of others who from him have gained their inspiration and gone out into the world to spread anew the gospel of pure lives and higher ideals.

Sharpless Green, son of Abraham, the emigrant, was born in 1830, at the Delaware county homestead; he was a successful merchant, a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a man of influence until his death, in 1887. He married Mary, daughter of James Booth.

Francis H. Green, son of Sharpless and Mary (Booth) Green, was born at Booth's Corner, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1861. He early attended the public schools, then entering West Chester State Normal School, from which he was graduated. Later he pursued English courses at Amherst College and Harvard University, graduating from both institutions and obtaining his degrees. He began his long and useful career as an educator in the public schools of Chester county, Pennsylvania, continuing two years, then accepted a position as a member of the faculty of Juniata College (Huntington), Pennsylvania, and until 1882 was Professor of English. In the latter year he began his long connection with the West Chester State Normal School, occupying the chair of English. As an educator, Professor Green has attained highest rank, and has made his department one of the strongest of the institution he has graced with his talents, and honored by a life time of devoted service. His cultured mind has been broadened and enriched by European travel and by personal acquaintance of many of the men of the literary world, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, John G. Whittier, and others whom he met on terms of intimacy. His prominence in the educational world brought him naturally to the lecture platform, where his graceful speech, oratory and earnestness won him unusual prominence. From educational subjects he expanded until his themes embraced the great questions of social and economic reform, and were called for by the Chautauqua Association; the Summer School, over which he presided; teachers' institutes, literary clubs, reform societies and lyceums. He was the earliest and foremost advocate of social reform in his state, and in the cause of temperance was a willing, tireless worker. He founded the Knights of Temperance in Chester, and encouraged the formation of similar societies elsewhere. In the difficult field of literature, Professor Green is also well known, his contributions to the pages of leading magazines and newspapers, continuing over a long term of years, covering a wide variety of topics, in which he is interested and displays not only the talents of the cultured and accomplished scholar and forceful writer, but the deep interest of the humanitarian, who in unselfish devotion, gives of the great wealth of a noble nature for the benefit of others. No lofty monuments, such as honor the great military heroes, are ever reared to such men; their monuments are in the hearts of those they have uplifted and encouraged.

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HANNUM Robert Evans Hannum, Esq., who began the practice of law in the city of Philadelphia, where he was associated with Judge Cadwallader, was for many years one of the leading members of the bar of Delaware county. In his high character as a man and his splendid ability as an attorney, he represented the ideal type of the American lawyer, and won and held the highest esteem alike of the court, his professional brethren, and a clientele equal to that of any legal practitioner of his time.

He was born at Concord, Delaware county, December 10, 1805. His boyhood was spent principally in his native state where he acquired a superior English education, and soon after leaving school, turned his attention to the law

as offered the most congenial field for the exercise of his acknowledged talent. After his admission to the bar, he practiced for a short time in Philadelphia, where he was the associate and close personal friend of Judge Cadwallader of the Philadelphia bar. The residence of Mr. Hannum was at Chester, Delaware county, and he soon became prominent at the bar of this county, to which his practice was thereafter mainly confined. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of district attorney, and acceptably discharged the duties of that position. In political sentiment Mr. Hannum was in full accord with the Republican party and did much for its success especially in the trying times of our great civil war. The sturdy rectitude of his character as a man and a lawyer, is indelibly impressed on the minds of his brethren at the bar, and all his contemporaries who were privileged to know him well. He was conspicuous for honest dealing with the court, great fidelity to the interest of his clients and uniform courtesy and candid treatment toward his professional brethren. In short he possessed in a marked degree, the many admirable traits which distinguished the zealous, faithful and honest lawyer, a type all too rare in modern days. At the time of his death he was the senior member of the Delaware county bar, and a committee consisting of Judge John M. Bromall, William Ward, John B. Hinkson and William B. Broomall, was appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the sentiments of his associates in the law. These gentlemen formulated a handsome tribute to his character as a lawyer and a citizen, which was duly adopted, spread on the record, and printed by the press of this county. Although he met with great success in the practice of his profession, and was remarkable for his activity and energy, Mr. Hannum had inherited physical infirmities which interfered with his practice in later years, and no doubt prevented the full expansion of the genius with which he was endowed. On the social side Mr. Hannum was as largely gifted as in intellect. He was always genial and pleasant, and loved the companionship of old and trusted friends, among whom he unbent and seemed to enjoy himself with the abandon of a boy. He was a man of great tenderness of heart, and those who were associated with him most closely knew best how deep were his feelings and affections. His hospitality was almost unbounded and many yet live who can testify to his philanthropy and generosity. Especially was this trait noticeable in his treatment of young men studying for the bar, or just beginning practice. Many men now prominent in our courts have cause to remember him with gratitude and love to keep his memory green, watered by the dews of admiration and respect. With all his kindness of heart, Mr. Hannum was a man of decided opinions and when occasion demanded was very emphatic in their expression, having a force of will which was exceedingly strong when once aroused and never inclined to compromise on matters of principle nor when he was manifestly in the right. He was a Quaker in religion all his life and died at his home in the city of Chester. He resided on Providence avenue, near where he had purchased a farm of thirty-five acres on which was a handsome summer residence. This farm he stocked with fine horses and other improved stock, in which he took great interest and continued to manage it until his death. The house in which he resided was erected in 1730, and is one of the historic mansions of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hannum married Georgianna Bartram, a daughter of George W. Bartram, and by that union had a family of thirteen children—three sons and ten daughters.

Hon. William C. Sproul, of Chester, a distinctive power in the political, commercial and social affairs of his county and of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is a representative of amalgamated English-Quaker, Scotch-Irish and German ancestry, and combines in himself the best traits of these sturdy peoples.

His great-grandfather, Charles Sproul, came from county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1786; his family was prominent, and the oldest gravestone at the old Presbyterian church in Castlederg is over the remains of Robert Sproule, who emigrated from Scotland and died in 1680.

James, son of Charles Sproul, was six years old when he came to America with his parents. He was well educated, and became one of the most notable of the early Pennsylvania iron founders. For many years he operated three forges and a bloomery on Octoraro creek, in Lancaster and Chester counties, and a large finished iron store in the city of Lancaster. He was a very wealthy man, and one of the largest landowners in the entire district. He was twice married, his first wife dying without issue. He married (second) Anne, daughter of William Johnson. She was left a widow in early life, with four boys and six girls to rear. She was a woman of strong character, and handled with great judgment her large property interests for nearly forty-three years after the death of her husband.

William Hall Sproul, son of James Sproul, was born at Sadsbury Forge, November 6, 1837. He received an academic education, and before reaching his majority resided for a time in Kansas. Returning, he located in Christiana, Lancaster county. In 1866 he moved to a farm in Colerain, where he remained until 1874, when he went to Negaunee, Michigan, and was there connected in an official capacity with an important iron industry. In 1882 he returned to Pennsylvania, and until his retirement from active business was connected with the Chester Rolling Mills. He was a member of the Chester city park commission, of the board of port wardens of Philadelphia, chairman of the executive committee of the Chester Hospital, a director in the Delaware County National Bank, and a trustee of the Second Presbyterian church. He married Deborah Dickinson Slokom, of Christiana, and to them were born three children, all sons, one of whom,

William Cameron Sproul, was born near Octoraro, September 16, 1870. He received his preliminary education in Michigan, where his parents then resided, and he subsequently graduated from the Chester (Pennsylvania) high school, with the teacher's degree, and in 1891 graduated with honors from Swarthmore College. While a student there he was editor of the *Swarthmore Phoenix*, and the college annual, *The Halcyon*, manager of the football team, president of the Eunomian Literary Society, archon of the Swarthmore chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity; he was winner of an oratorical prize. On leaving college he with Edward L. Fell bought an interest in the Franklin Printing Company of Philadelphia. In March, 1892, he bought a half interest in the *Chester Times*, this venture having for its remote foundation his experience in editing and printing an amateur paper, in his eleventh year.

In 1895, just after passing his twenty-fifth year, he was named for state senator; in the following March he was unanimously nominated by the Republican convention of the district, and at the ensuing election was chosen by a plurality of nearly 10,000. Although the youngest man in the senate, he at once attained prominence, being made a member of various important committees, and connected with much useful legislation. In 1900 he was re-elected without serious opposition, and in the following session of the session was a forceful leader for reform movements, and aided largely in beginning the movement for

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state highway improvement. In 1903 he was elected president of the senate, and was re-elected to a third senatorial term in 1904.

In 1895 he became a director of the First National Bank of Chester. In 1898 he was made vice-president of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works (Roach's Shipyard), but resigned in 1899, and at once set to work to interest capital in the organization of the Seaboard Steel Casting Company, capital \$500,000. He became president, his principal active colleague being his brother, S. Everett Sproul. In 1900, with others, Mr. Sproul organized the Chester Shipping Company, operating a line of Delaware river steamers, and was president of the corporation, as well as of the River Front Improvement Company and the Niagara Hydraulic Engine Company; and vice-president of the Henry Roeber Company; a director of the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad Company; treasurer of the Seaboard Fuel Company of West Virginia; a director in the Fayette Manufacturing Company and the Delaware County Trust Company of Chester, and the Franklin Printing Company; as well as interested in various other business enterprises in several states.

Mr. Sproul is a manager of Swarthmore College, and in 1903 was elected president of the Alumni Association. He is a trustee of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children; a member of the Union League, and University Club and Corinthian Yacht Club, of Philadelphia; the Rose Tree Foxhunting Club; the New York Athletic Club and the Engineers Club, of New York; the Harrisburg Club; the Penn Club of Chester; and the Spring-haven Country Club of Delaware county.

He married, January 21, 1892, Emeline Roach, daughter of John B. Roach, the famous Chester shipbuilder. Children: Dorothy Wallace Sproul, and John Roach Sproul. The Sproul residence in Chester is at the corner of North and Kerlin streets; and Mr. Sproul maintains a country place, Lapidea Manor, a historic and beautiful farm just beyond the Chester city limits.

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**DAVISON** Tradition says this branch of the Davison family are descended from William Davison, secretary of state and privy counsellor to Queen Elizabeth. His life, written by Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq., and published in London, 1823, throws most interesting light upon his eventful career. He married Catherine, daughter of Francis Spelman, younger son of William Spelman, of the county of Norfolk. He was buried in St. Dunstan's churchyard at Stepney. His will, proven in the prerogative court of Canterbury on the 9th of January, 1608, mentions four sons and two daughters —Francis, Christopher, William, Walter; Catherine, who married a Duncombe (who perhaps was the Mr. Duncombe in parliament in 1614); and another daughter, who married —— Toundey. Mr. Nicolas seems to have been unable to locate his descendants positively in England, beyond the presumptive evidence that William Davison, who was married at Rochester on the 3d of February, 1686, and was mayor of that city in 1714, and whose descendants are living in England, was the grandson of one of the sons of the secretary. However, it has been later proven beyond reasonable doubt that Christopher, the second son of the secretary, came to America. In the "History of the Virginia Company of London" we find mention of him. When Sir Francis Wyatt was sent out as governor he reached Virginia, October, 1621, bringing the charter, which is the first charter of free government in America. Christopher Davison had been chosen secretary by quarter court, and he as well as Treasurer George Sands and Surveyor Claiborne came with the governor. Davison was wounded in the terrible Indian massacre on Good

Friday, March, 1622, and died soon after. In the first list of those remaining alive, which was taken February 16, 1623, and sent to England, the name of Alice, widow of Christopher Davison, is given, also Thomas Spelman, who is thought to be his cousin. There is presumptive evidence that a son of Christopher Davison (a child) was left in London when his parents made the perilous voyage, and that he grew to manhood and was the Christopher Davison, citizen, of London, who obtained a grant of land in Pennsylvania which had been granted to Thomas Cobb by William Penn. His son, named Christopher Davison Jr., came to Philadelphia and was a cagemaker; he took out the warrant for 250 acres of land which was surveyed and located in Bucks county. In 1709 he conveyed it by deed to Thomas Tress.

Authentic records show that the Davison family were located in Bucks county prior to the revolution. We find the name of Robert Davison, brother of Adam Davison, on the "Roll of the Associated Company in the township of Warrington, taken ye 19th of August, 1775."

(I) Adam Davison, of Plumstead township, Bucks county, purchased, on 22d of October, 1778, from Francis Titus, a plantation of one hundred and ninety-seven acres, known by the name "Ves pasiam," in Plumstead, for the sum of £200. He married Elizabeth ——, and by her he left an only child James; dying intestate, the property descended to James under the intestate law. He and his family attended the Presbyterian church at Deep Run, about three miles from their home, and about seven miles from Doylestown, and are buried in its graveyard.

(II) James Davison, only child of Adam and Elizabeth Davison, was born at Plumstead (in the house his father had purchased), about 1780. He spent his entire life there, dying in the early fifties. On April 4, 1851, he sold the property to his son John, who lived on it many years. James, son of Adam and Elizabeth Davison, married, about 1809, Mary McNeilly, the youngest of ten children of John and Rachel (Bingham) McNeilly, who were all born in Rethfryland, county Down, Ireland. John McNeilly died in Philadelphia, March 18, 1832, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Martha (McNeilly) Faires, and was buried at the old Covenanter church, but later the city ordered the bodies lifted and his was taken to Woodlands and buried in the lot of his grandson, Dr. John Wylie Faires. He was 93 years when he died. He and his wife were both born and reared at Rethfryland, county Down. Their oldest child Robert, at the time of the Irish Rebellion (1798), was drafted into service (he was escaping on a sailing vessel to this country) and made to serve three years; his father and mother did not hear from him and thought he had reached America, and his mother would not rest until she made her husband come to America with his nine other children to find their eldest son. They settled in Bucks county. The son Robert served his three years and then went home to Rethfryland; not finding them, he started a second time for America, was captured again, but this time bought his way off. John McNeilly was appointed postmaster of Plumstead, February 8, 1805. James Davison was said to have been of dark complexion, tall and straight in stature, and said to have been a very handsome man. He and his wife are buried near his parents, at Deep Run churchyard. Their family consisted of six sons and two daughters: 1. Robert, born February 24, 1810, was named for his uncle, Robert McNeilly. 2. Adam. 3. Elizabeth. 4. John. 5. William. 6. Sarah Ann. 7. Joseph. 8. Jervis. All were born at Plumstead, in the old homestead.

(III) Joseph Davison, seventh child of James and Mary (McNeilly) Davison, was born November 24, 1827. His mother dying when he was very young, he came to Philadelphia to make his home with his aunt, Mrs. Martha

(McNeilly) Faires, beginning his education in the Classical Institute of his cousin, Dr. John Wylie Faires. Afterward he entered the University of Pennsylvania, Department C, class '46. After leaving the institution he was for some years instructor of Greek and Latin in the school of Dr. Faires, until he established a Classical and Mathematical Institute of his own on Sansom street. He still continued to reside with Dr. Faires in his home, 245 South Thirteenth street, until his marriage. On July 1, 1857, he married Lavinia T., daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Torrens) Young, the ceremony being performed at the Church of the Atonement, then located at Seventeenth and Summer streets, by Rev. Kingston Goddard, D.D., rector of the church. In that church Mr. Davison had been confirmed. He and his wife boarded for a time at 1528 Spruce street, but the next spring took the property, No. 6 South Penn Square, and removed the school to their dwelling. In this home their first two children were born. When the civil war was just breaking out they moved to No. 2 South West Penn Square, and here their next two children were born. They attended the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, then located at Fifteenth and Chestnut streets.

On April 16, 1866, Joseph Davison purchased from John T. School a farm of thirty acres in Springfield township (now Morton) Delaware county, which is still the family homestead. For some years he still continued his school on West Penn Square, being one of the few daily travellers on the then new West Chester and Philadelphia railroad. As his failing hearing began gradually to grow worse, he was finally compelled to abandon teaching and spent the remainder of his life in an unostentatious management of his farm. He was a man of fine mental attainments, high ideals, pure principles, and thorough integrity, and those qualities of mind and heart endeared him to a wide circle of friends. He was one of the charter members of the vestry of the Episcopal church at Morton, which had been founded in 1878 and was incorporated June, 1879, and it was at his suggestion it was called "The Atonement." In 1876 he donated land for a public school for Morton. His death (from pneumonia) occurred at his residence, January 2, 1900.

Joseph and Lavinia T. (Young) Davison had seven children: 1. Alexander Young, born June 11, 1858; married (first) Elizabeth S. Steel, April 3, 1883, and had three sons: William Steele, Lewis Barratt, and Robert White Steel; married (second) Eleanor Louise Fields, and has one son, Alexander Jr. He was a member of the Veteran Corps of First Regiment N. G. P. Died at the residence of his mother at Morton, September 10, 1913. 2. Lewis Drexel, born December 17, 1859; was graduated from the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pennsylvania, June, 1880, and died (single) August 22, of the same year. 3. Josephine Faires, married, April 30, 1884, Stanley Gibson Spencer, son of the late William Spencer, of Germantown. He was killed in the cyclone which devastated Galveston, Texas, September, 1900. Children: Alexander Young, and Stanley G. Jr.; a daughter Florence died young. 4. Lavinia Torrens, unmarried. 5. Richard Young, who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in Veterinary Medicine; married Josephine C. Goddard, daughter of Kingston Goddard, M. D., and has nine children. 6. William Ivins, who served in the Spanish war, Company D, Pennsylvania N. G. P.; married Eleanore Newlin, and has three daughters: Eleanore, Florence and Dorothy. 7. Clara Parker, who married George F. Arnold, April 18, 1911, and has one child, Mildred Charlotte, born February 17, 1912.

(The Young Line).

Scotland—The first authentic information we have of the Young family is mentioned in the Archives of Baleborough, Scotland. They were a promi-

nent family and large land owners. Sir Peter Young was high in favor of King James VI., was knighted, and entrusted with many important missions.

Ireland—(1) The first of this Scottish family to settle in the North of Ireland was the Rev. John Young, rector of Urney, county Tyrone. He married Elsa Douglas. According to his will he left (with numerous other issue) an eldest son James, who was

(11) James, in Derry during the siege of 1688-89, and was attainted for high treason to the crown. Afterwards he settled in Donegal. His will speaks of several daughters and nine sons.

(III) Alexander, son of James Young, married Ann Dickson, in county Donegal. They had issue, and two of these were sons, the eldest, James; the younger being the father of Andrew, James, Joseph, William and Richard, all of whom came to Philadelphia when young. Richard is a successful leather merchant in New York City, and resides at Flushing, Long Island.

(IV) James, eldest son of Alexander and Ann (Dickson) Young, married Ann Porter, of the parish of Burt, a member of the well known Porter family of Londonderry. They had four children and their home, Dundrain, was three and a half miles from Londonderry. James Young belonged to the Association of United Irishmen, and fought in the disastrous Rebellion of 1798. He died September 15, 1824. His wife, Ann (Porter) Young, died September 9, 1827. Their children were: 1. Alexander. 2. Ann Porter. 3. Richard. 4. Sarah. (1) Alexander came to America, landing in Philadelphia, July 15, 1821. (2) Ann Porter married Josiah Edwards, and located at Findley, Ohio, and had one son, Jeremiah Edwards. (3) Richard married, in Ireland, Dorcas Adair, had three daughters: Ann (died unmarried), Dorcas (died unmarried), and Sarah, who married Robert Rule. All came to Philadelphia with their parents and are dead, Mrs. Rule leaving descendants. (4) Sarah married a Gilfillan.

(V) Alexander, son of James and Ann (Porter) Young, was born at Dundrain, three and a half miles from Londonderry, August 26, 1798 and died in Philadelphia, November 24, 1884. He received his education in Ireland. When a young man (his parents dying so soon after he came to America, he never visited Ireland again, but brought out his brothers and sisters), he decided to emigrate to America. A sketch of his life is given in "Biographies of Successful Philadelphia Merchants," written by Stephen N. Winslow, and published in 1864. Having some knowledge of the distilling business in Ireland, he went into J. N. Dower's distillery, on the Schuylkill, between Race and Vine streets. Later he entered into partnership with John Maitland at Fourth and South streets, at a spot which had been the old Southwark Theatre, the first in America. It was burned May 9, 1821, but the greater part of the original walls remained. It was reconstructed for a hay press by the well known Pat Lyon, but in 1825 Mr. Maitland took this building and fitted it up for a distillery. Later the title passed into the ownership of Alexander Young, and at his death to his heirs, who held it until 1912, when it was demolished to make room for a real estate speculation.

Alexander Young, son of James and Ann (Porter) Young, married, October 12, 1822 (first) Rachel Dunbar, born June 10, 1800, died April 10, 1827. He married (second) June 8, 1830, Margaret Torrens, born in Castlefinn, Ireland, died October 16, 1871. She was the daughter of Daniel Torrens, (who was born in Ireland and died in Philadelphia, June 19, 1834) and his wife, Mary (Crow) Torrens (who was born in Ireland, died in Philadelphia, February 4, 1839). The children of Alexander Young by his first wife were: 1. James, born August 11, 1823 (died young). 2. Wilson, born August 17,

1824, died September 2, 1854. 3. Ann, born May 10, 1826, died September 9, 1827. Of this union only one reached maturity, Wilson, who married Martha Henderson, and left three sons: Alexander C., Wilson Jr., and John H. He was a member of P. C. C. Cavalry.

The children of Alexander and Margaret Torrens Young were: 1. William John, born March 18, 1831, died August 20, 1880; married Jane Alexander, and left one daughter, Margaret (Torrens), who married J. Gibb Smith. 2. Lavinia Torrens, born November 2, 1832; married Joseph Davison, July 1, 1857. 3. Alexander Jr., born June 15, 1834; married Mary Mealy; left one son, Alexander Davison Young, who died (single) September 29, 1889. 4. Richard, born February 4, 1836; married Wilhemina Pile; resides at Moltton. 5. Mary Eliza, born August 31, 1837; married William Ivins, died January 2, 1876. Children: Margaret Louise and William Jr. 6. James Porter, born July 7, 1839; married (first) Elizabeth Montgomery; two children; married (second) Victoria Blatchford. 7. Sarah Anna, born April 9, 1841, died January 26, 1860 (single). 8. Margaret, born December 28, 1842 (died young), July 25, 1843. 9. Lewis T., born May 30, 1845; married (first) Clara Parker; two children; married (second) Margaret A. Black.

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A careful study of the lives, character and services of those **BROOMALL**, whose influence has passed beyond the confines of locality and permeated the national character, is the most important element in any carefully compiled work of biography. This is especially true of men of the caliber of the late Hon. John Martin Broomall, who was equally well known as a lawyer, statesman, patriot and philanthropist. For more than half a century he earned renown at the bar of Pennsylvania, and for the same length of time was a leader in the political field, respected by his opponents as well as by those who were guided by his counsel. The family from which he was descended was of the Quaker persuasion, and came from England while Pennsylvania was under the rule of William Penn.

John Broomall, the immigrant ancestor, came to America about 1682 or 1684. He took up land in what is now East Bradford, Chester county, and the county records of 1710 show him as a land owner in West Chester. Later he had settled in Nether Providence, Delaware county, where he died, 6 mo. 23, 1729. His will, dated 4 mo. 29, 1729, proved 8 mo. 21, 1729, mentions his wife Mary as executrix, and also names children: John, Lydia, Ellen, Mary and Jane.

John Broomall, son of the preceding, was the first member of this family born in America, his birth occurring prior to 1700. He was severely injured by a fall from a load of hay, and died at his farm in East Howellsville, in 1730. His wife was Anne Lewis, a native of Philadelphia, whom he married 8 mo. 12, 1720. They had children: Daniel and David.

Daniel, son of John and Anne (Lewis) Broomall, was born in 1728, died 4 mo. 2, 1817. He was the owner of a fine and extensive farm in Thornbury township, Chester county, which until recently was owned by two of his grandsons—Abraham and Daniel. He married, 1751, Martha, who died 5 mo. 3, 1812, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Talbot, and great-great-granddaughter of George and Alice Maris, of Springfield township, Delaware county. Children: Hannah, married John Smith; John, of further mention; Daniel, married Sarah Worrall; Nehemiah, married Mary Robinson; Isaac, married Lydia Neal; James, married Hannah Dutton; Jacob, married Phoebe Broomall; Rachel, married Caleb Temple; David; Elizabeth, married Isaac Frame; Nathan, married Hannah G. Connor, and they were the godparents of

the wife of Judge Pennypacker; Joseph, married (first) Elizabeth Yates, (second) Phoebe Brown.

John, son of Daniel and Martha (Talbot) Broomall, was born on his father's farm in Thornbury township, 11 mo. 8, 1760, died 3 mo. 6, 1848, and was interred in the burying ground at Chichester meeting house. He married (first) according to the discipline of Friends at Concord Meeting, 1 mo. 4, 1796, Susanna, who died 12 mo. 19, 1798, a daughter of Thomas and Ruth Wilson. He married (second), 6 mo. 7, 1804, Sarah, buried 6 mo. 15, 1805, daughter of Joseph and Mary Sharpless. He married (third) 3 mo. 14, 1811, Sarah, who died 4 mo. 12, 1819, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Martin. He married (fourth) 7 mo. 4, 1822, Ann, who died in 1836, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Townsend, of Newtown, New Jersey. Children, all by the third marriage: George, Elizabeth, twin of John Martin, of whom further; Martha, died at the age of nine years.

Hon. John Martin Broomall, son of John and Sarah (Martin) Broomall, was born in Upper Chichester township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1816, died in Media, Delaware county, June 3, 1894. His early years were spent on the paternal farm, where his life was the usual one of a country boy of those days. For some years he attended the schools of the Society of Friends, and the impression gained in these years had their influence upon him throughout his life. A part of his education was acquired in the boarding school of Samuel Smith, in Wilmington, Delaware, and for a time he was a teacher in that institution. From his earliest years the legal profession had especially appealed to him, and he commenced his studies for the profession in the city of Philadelphia, under the preceptorship of John Bouvier, noted as a lawyer, jurist and author. Continuing them under Samuel Edwards, also a noted lawyer, Mr. Broomall was admitted to the bar August 24, 1840. From the very outset of his legal career the ability of Mr. Broomall was readily recognized, and his professional opponents expressed the common opinion when they said that with Mr. Broomall against them, their cases were lost before they commenced to defend them.

Mr. Broomall made a specialty of criminal law, appearing in most cases for the defense of homicide. He was radically opposed to capital punishment, and this was the mainspring of his deep interest in such cases, as he was rarely paid for his services while engaged in them. In this respect the early Quaker training evidently manifested itself, greatly to the benefit of those accused of crimes of this nature. When Delaware became a separate judicial district, the bar made unanimous recommendation of Mr. Broomall for the position of president judge, to which he was appointed by the governor, being commissioned in 1874, and serving until January 1, 1875. Of all the cases tried before him, only about half a dozen were appealed, and these were sustained upon review. Judge Broomall would undoubtedly have attained still higher honors on the bench, had he not thrown his activities into another field.

Generously inclined toward all mankind, he had all his life been opposed to human slavery. For some time prominent in the Whig party, it was but natural that the younger element should select Mr. Broomall for a leader, after his prominence at the bar and his unusual strength as a speaker had been recognized. He was elected to the legislature, serving in the sessions of 1851-52, and at once became prominent in state legislation. When the nomination was again tendered him, he declined, and also declined the nomination to a seat in congress in favor of William Everhart, of Chester county. He accepted the nomination in 1854, but as he had made many enemies by his repeated and consistent refusals to ally himself with any secret organizations, he was

## DELAWARE COUNTY

defeated by the Democratic candidate, John Hickman. Mr. Broomall was one of the organizers of the New Republican party in Delaware county in 1856, and the same year was nominated for congress. In the Chester section of the political district, a Mr. Bowan had been nominated, and rather than weaken the party, Mr. Broomall withdrew. In 1858 Mr. Broomall was nominated by both Chester and Delaware counties, but was defeated by Mr. Hickman, who was an independent candidate, but who received the votes of many Republicans, because of his break with President Buchanan.

In 1862 Mr. Broomall was nominated by the Republicans of both Chester and Delaware counties for congress, and was elected at two successive elections, during the most trying periods of the civil war. He was one of the leading spirits in the legislation which conferred full civil and political rights upon the black as well as the white man, and during his entire congressional career was a member of the committees on accounts, on expenditures, and was chairman of the latter body during his last term. During his second term he was a member and for a considerable time chairman of a special committee sent to Memphis to investigate the riots in that city. In the struggle for the abolition of slavery Mr. Broomall was one of the foremost of his party, and his personal influence was an active factor in bringing about the final conditions. February 7, 1865, Mr. Broomall delivered a most excellent speech on civil rights, which Mr. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years of Congress," said was "the finest specimen of terse and strong English known to the American Congress," and also said of Mr. Broomall that he was "an independent thinker, a keen debater, inflexible in principle, untiring in effort." Blaine, Stevens, Garfield, Butler and other eminent men were among the close associates of Mr. Broomall, and he was an intimate friend of Lincoln. These eminent statesmen appreciated his extraordinary abilities, and even his opponents gave him their sincere admiration. Mr. Broomall was a warm friend of Thaddeus Stevens, and upon the death of the latter, Mr. Broomall, who was the eulogist at the memorial services in congress, paid a magnificent tribute to his services in behalf of the colored race. The unspotted record of Mr. Broomall in political fields is something exceptional. He expected all to conform to the standard of honesty he had set for himself, and in his campaigns in his district, during which he delivered a larger number of speeches than any other speaker, he never made use of money nor ever promised an appointment to office to further his own interests. A record truly remarkable. Following up these principles, he was a strong opponent of the influence on state politics and legislation exercised by corporations, notably the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For the same reason, while a delegate to the first Republican national convention in 1860 in Chicago, he refused to support General Cameron, and was one of the three men of the Pennsylvania delegation who from the first cast their votes for Abraham Lincoln, thus leading in his nomination. Mr. Broomall was a member of the electoral college in 1860, when he cast his vote for Lincoln, and in 1872, when he cast it for Grant. As a member of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention of 1874 he was of excellent service, being a member of the committees on judiciary and taxation, and chairman of the latter. He advocated ably, but unsuccessfully, the incorporation in the constitution of a provision against capital punishment, and another for the extension of political rights to women.

As a soldier and patriot his record is also one of which he might be justly proud. In 1862, when the city of Washington was threatened by Lee's army, Mr. Broomall served as captain of Company C, 16th Regiment Pennsyl-

vania Militia, and in 1863 he was in command of Company C, 29th Regiment Emergency Men, from June 19, to August 1.

Mr. Broomall married (first) October 14, 1841, Elizabeth, who died March 19, 1848, daughter of Joseph and Martha Booth. He married (second) September 29, 1853, Caroline L., daughter of John Larkin Jr., of Chester. Children of the first marriage: William Booth, Anna E. and Joseph J., the last named now deceased. Children by the second marriage: John L., John M. Jr., Henry L., Caroline L., Carolus M. While the health of Mr. Broomall was delicate in his childhood and early youth, his energy and nervous activity enabled him to overcome difficulties which would have been a serious hindrance to many a man of less determination. In December, 1893, he was "a sufferer from pneumonia, which so weakened his heart that his death ensued the following summer. All classes united in paying the last tributes of respect to the memory of the man who was beloved by all. The Delaware County Institute of Science, of which Mr. Broomall had been president at the time of his death, held a special meeting, and Charles Potts, the presiding officer, paid a glowing tribute to the distinguished dead. Among others who read papers descriptive of the characteristics of Mr. Broomall were: Miss Graceanna Lewis, "Mr. Broomall as a Philanthropist;" Thomas V. Cooper, "The Political Career of Hon. John M. Broomall;" Benjamin C. Potts, "Mr. Broomall as President of the Institute." Captain Isaac Johnson, Rev. S. A. Heilner and Dr. Brinton, spoke respectively on the life and public service of Mr. Broomall, his life from a religious standpoint and his usefulness to science and scientists. All of these papers were later printed in a memorial pamphlet, together with an excellent biographical history of Mr. Broomall, written by his son William Booth Broomall.

The personality of Mr. Broomall was a most charming one. Endowed with rare womanly tenderness, this served simply to temper the firmness and determination of his character. The poor and afflicted ever found in him a sympathising and helpful friend, and the children who loved him and whom he loved were legion. He consistently opposed the punishment of children, holding that to try to train them by mere physical supremacy was to make cowards of them, and would inevitably lead them to opposition to all authority as they grew older and stronger. He had been disowned by the Society of Friends because his first marriage was "out of meeting." However, he never bore enmity toward that sect, was a constant attendant at their meetings, and was a frequent speaker at their Providence Meeting in Media. Yet he always refrained from again becoming a formal member. One reason of his legal and political successes was the power he possessed of clear, analytical reasoning. His language was simple, yet eloquent; his vocabulary particularly rich, yet he preferred to use the vigorous and trenchant words of the Bible and Shakespeare, rather than more fanciful expressions. Music and poetry were a constant source of delight to him, and his memory for poetry was one to be marvelled at. Schools, public libraries, young men's associations, all received his sympathy and assistance, and in the cause of higher education he was ever on the side of what was best and noblest.

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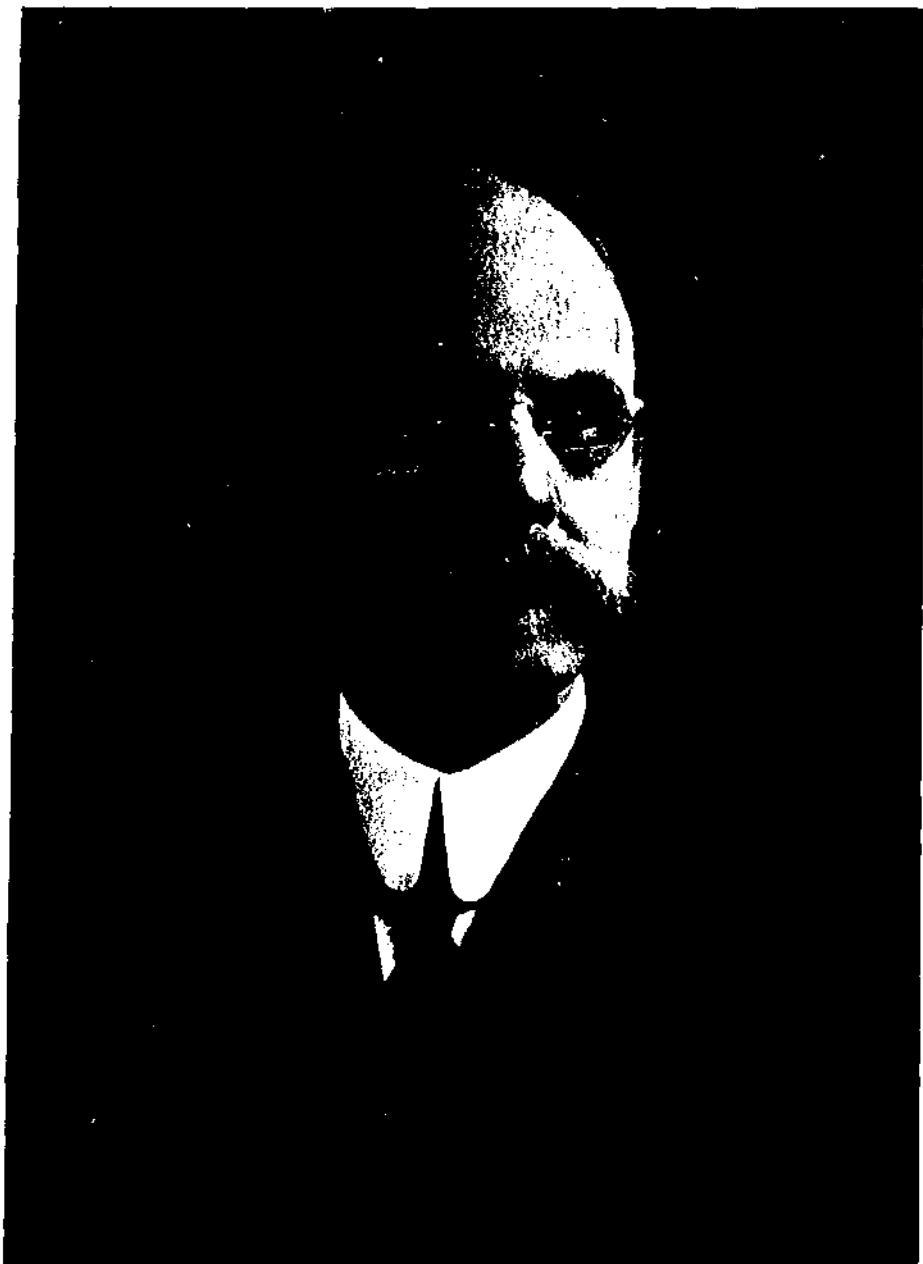
William Booth Broomall, the well known lawyer of Chester,  
BROOMALL. Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is the eldest son of Hon.  
John Martin Broomall, in whose sketch will be found the  
ancestral history of the family. He was born in the house still standing at the  
corner of Market Square and Third street, January 30, 1843, and when he was  
two years of age he was taken to the farm which had been purchased by his

father in Upper Chichester, near the present Boothwyn. At a suitable age he became a pupil in the school of Joseph Taylor, which was conducted in the second story of the Penn building, Market Square. Subsequently he was placed under the private tuition of James G. Riddle, to gain the necessary knowledge of the classics and higher mathematics, and he generally prepared for entrance to college. He matriculated at Haverford College in September, 1856, and was graduated from that institution in July, 1861. In the meantime his father had removed to Media, and there in the office of his father he commenced the study of law. Among his fellow students at law were: Hon. James Barton Jr., and Hon. John B. Hinkson, both of whom later became mayor of Chester, and both of whom were lifelong friends.

At the age of nineteen years Mr. Broomall enlisted in Company D, Captain Norris L. Yarnall, 124th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service of the United States with the rank of sergeant, August 11, 1862. On September 16, after a day's hard marching, and having been without food for almost twenty-four hours, the regiment was ordered to take part in the battle of Antietam, and from daylight until three o'clock of the following afternoon, held its position. There were a number of changes as these hours passed by, and they lost and regained the same ground several times. The regiment was thrown to the front in the terrible battle of Chancellorsville, when the Eleventh Corps became panic-stricken. For five hours they held the confederate veterans in check, until, being outflanked, they were compelled to retire. Mr. Broomall was actively identified with his regiment until he was honorably discharged at Harrisburg, May 9, 1863, at which time he had not long passed his twentieth birthday.

Returning to the office of Broomall & Ward in Chester, Mr. Broomall resumed his reading of the law, and this was continued without further interruption until his admission to the bar of Delaware county, February 28, 1864. For a period of three years he remained as an assistant in the office in which he had gained his legal knowledge, then decided upon establishing himself. In January, 1867, he became associated in a partnership with Hon. William Ward and David M. Johnson, but at the end of one year Mr. Johnson withdrew and the firm became Ward & Broomall until 1878, when Mr. Broomall resigned from it. Up to this time he had rarely appeared in court as a pleader of cases, confining his services to the counseling line, but his fame as a careful and exact advocate of the law spread rapidly, and he was soon acknowledged as the leading spirit of the bar.

From the time that Mr. Broomall commenced to practice law independently of others, there have been very few important cases involving large amounts in which he was not engaged. In 1889, after the Union Railway Company was authorized to lay tracks on designated streets, the Chester Street Railway Company sought to restrain them from the use of the streets, but so ably were the facts and the law presented by Mr. Broomall, that the court sustained his contention. The Union Railway Company purchased the equipment of the other company, miles of tracks were laid, and the present magnificent railway system inaugurated. In the case of the Swarthmore and Morton Railway against the Chester Traction Company, Mr. Broomall was also successful. Unlike his father, Mr. Broomall very rarely appeared in a criminal case. In the few in which he did appear, they created a widespread attention. One of these was the Pfizenmeyer homicide case, in 1891, when a woman was on trial for the murder of her sister, and where Mr. Broomall introduced the neck of the murdered woman in court in order to prove the fallacy of the contentions of the prosecution. The jury acquitted the prisoner after a deliberation



Chas D. Manley

lasting but a few minutes. In 1892 Mr. Broomall was the leading counsel in the William Brown homicide case, where, during a strike at the Standard Steel Works, one of the strikers, while attempting to intimidate other workmen, was killed. The accused parties were acquitted. In numerous other cases Mr. Broomall has been equally successful in proving his points, and is considered as one of the ablest lawyers in the entire state. A considerable portion of the leisure time of Mr. Broomall has been given to historical investigation, and he has written many interesting papers on this subject. Two of these, which were read before the Delaware County Historical Society, were: William Lewis, an old time leader at the Pennsylvania bar, and William Ward. These are valuable contributions and welcome ones, to the annals of the state. For at least a quarter of a century he has been a member of Chester Lodge, No. 236, Free and Accepted Masons, and has served in it as master. For many years he has been deputy grand master, representing the grand lodge in Delaware and Chester counties. He has been presiding officer of the Penn Club since its organization in 1896. Since 1874 he has visited Europe three times, and his travels in the United States, Mexico and Canada have been extensive and profitable.

Mr. Broomall married, October 17, 1876, Anna M., daughter of Joseph Engle and Anna (Black) Hinkson. It is a rather curious fact that the marriage took place in the house in which Mr. Broomall was born, this having passed through various hands in the meantime. To his friends Mr. Broomall is regarded as a man of high instincts and warm heart, of gracious and courtly hospitality, a lover of music and art, and a man of quick and ready wit. Professionally he is recognized as a keen student of human nature, a man of insight and force of character. He is a man of wide reading and sound judgment, and his opinions carry weight in the legal world, because of their peculiar clearness of expression, which renders them easy of comprehension by the lay mind.

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MANLEY The Manleys of Media, Pennsylvania, are allied to the De Haven family of Philadelphia, and to the Maddocks, an early English family. They trace in Delaware county to Thomas Manley, a farmer, who at various times cultivated large farms in Chester, Middletown and Newtown.

Benjamin Manley, son of Thomas Manley, was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, became a farmer and a mechanic, living his entire life in his native county. He married a Miss De Haven of the De Havens of the Schuylkill, a family yet prominent in Philadelphia.

Charles D. Manley, son of Benjamin Manley, was born in Radnor township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1805, died on his birthday, December 19, 1880. He attended the public schools, also was a student in two private schools, acquiring a fair English education. Before reaching his eighteenth birthday he began teaching in Chester, Pennsylvania, continuing with much success as an educator for four years—during that period saving from his earnings a few hundred dollars and obtaining by private study a knowledge of the rudiments of law. He was a hard worker and his health failing he abandoned teaching, accepted a clerical position in the Bank of Delaware County, located at Chester. After sixteen months he resigned to become junior partner of the mercantile firm of Eyre & Manley, continuing in business four years. He then sold out and returned to his original ambition, the law. He first studied under Peter Hill Engle, finishing his legal study under E. Darlington and was admitted to the Delaware county bar in 1848.

He practiced in Chester until 1851, then moved to Media, then just established as a town. He continued there in practice until his death, winning the respect of his brethren of the bar and of the public as a capable conscientious lawyer. He was a lifelong Democrat and in 1855 was elected to the state legislature. In 1856 he was a delegate to the national convention at Cincinnati, and in 1858 was the candidate of his party for congress, but was defeated by John Hinchman, an Independent. He was twice elected a member of Media town council and was always ready to aid any movement looking to the advancement of his town. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, vestryman of St. Paul's Church, while residing in Chester, and always manifested deep concern in all religious and moral subjects. He was a member of the Masonic order, believing in and practicing the tenets of that ancient institution. Genial, generous and kind-hearted, he attracted all men to him and retained a host of warm friends until his death. He was particularly strong in debate, had a well stored mind and from his wide reading gleaned a store of facts that his quick and retentive memory quickly brought to his aid to the discomfiture of his opponent. Yet he was never aggressive, but would stoutly maintain his political, religious and legal opinions.

He married Margaret Worrell, born in Delaware county, died there and is buried in the cemetery of St. David's Church at Radnor. Children: 1. Mary M., married John Cuming, whom she survives. 2. Henry De Haven, graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, class of 1860, a classmate of Admiral Winfield Schley; he served during the civil war and attained the rank of commander, but a defect in hearing prevented further promotion; he retired in 1882; died November 19, 1893. 3. Charles, now a resident of Media. 4. Horace R., see forward.

Horace R. Manley, youngest son of Charles D. and Margaret (Worrell) Manley, was born in Media, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1849. He began his education in the public schools of Rev. James A. Dale, a Presbyterian minister of Media, then passed to the private school of James W. Baker, later county superintendent of a public institution. After finishing at these schools, Mr. Manley clerked in a Media mercantile house for two and a half years, then began the study of law under the wise guidance of his father, continuing until the death of the latter. The settlement of the estate then developed upon him and he never resumed legal study or applied for admission to the bar. He, however, does conveyancing and a large amount of business of that nature, settling estates and administering trusts, as well as transacting a large real estate business in Media and elsewhere. Mr. Manley is a lifelong Republican and following the example of his father has been active in local politics since his fifteenth year. He was chairman of the Democratic county committee for several years, and in 1883 was appointed quarantine master of the city of Philadelphia by Governor William E. Pattison, serving four years. He is a member of the Masonic order; was one of the original members of the Rose Tree Country Club, and is a vestryman of the Episcopal church, of which both he and his wife are members.

Mr. Manley married, in February, 1889, Ella T., daughter of Oliver Strickland, of Media, now deceased, a veteran of the civil war. Both children of Mr. and Mrs. Manley died in infancy.

Mr. Manley has spent his entire life of sixty-four years in Media and has fairly earned the respect and confidence of that community. His character above reproach is reinforced by a genial and companionable nature that attracts men who always remain his friends. He has lived a useful, honorable life that is but little past its prime.

A product of Philadelphia schools and colleges, Dr. John A. McKENNA McKenna, in the services he has rendered the city in his connection with the Medico-Chirurgical College and as a physician practicing in the city and vicinity, has brought to the place of his birth a reflected credit by his rise to a position of eminence and responsibility in the medical and surgical world. Nor is that the only field in which he has become known to Philadelphians, for as a reporter and correspondent of the *Public Ledger*, one of the oldest of the city's journals, he first came into the public eye, although it is in that profession that his father gained his greatest fame. But a more connected account of John A. McKenna and his forbears follows.

County Derry, Ireland, is the locality that was the early home of the McKenna family, Grandfather McKenna having large holdings of land in that county, near Meaglieria. His wife was a sister of the distinguished surgeon of Edinburgh, Davis Mooney, bearing the same relation to Dr. Daniel Mooney, also of Edinburgh, and to Rev. Dr. Patrick Mooney, rector of Saint Audien's Church, in Dublin. One of the sons of Grandfather McKenna, Daniel A., held the rank of lieutenant in the United States navy, and from 1863 to 1869 was assistant to the commandant of the Philadelphia navy yard.

John J., father of John A. McKenna, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1846. He attended the schools of the city, discontinuing his studies to enter the retail coal business, and at one time was the owner of two coal yards in the southern section of the city. In 1872 he entered the journalistic field, for ten years being identified with the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, and for twenty years was a member of the editorial staff of the *Public Ledger*. The last eight years of his service with this last named periodical was passed in the capacity of city editor, and the reputation of the *Public Ledger* is full assurance that one commanding that high position upon its staff must be indeed a journalist of fine discriminatory powers and of exceptional ability. From 1902 until 1904 he was associate editor of *City and State*, published in Philadelphia, and after severing his connection with that publication he accepted a position as general manager and publisher of the Newark, New Jersey, *Advertiser*, his standing as a newspaper man of unusual executive ability and great organizing power having spread abroad. This he held during 1905-06, in the latter year announcing his retirement from journalistic work and all other activities, and since then has contracted no business connections. He married, in Philadelphia, October 2, 1872, Mary E., born in Philadelphia, July 13, 1850, daughter of Captain James P. and Ellen (Leary) Lindsay. Captain James P. Lindsay was a son of Michael and Julia Lindsay, natives of Wicklow, county Wicklow, Ireland. Wicklow is a seaport of Ireland, and from this city Michael Lindsay entered upon a seafaring life, subsequently becoming a shipmaster, his trade being a thriving one with the Orient in the latter years of the eighteenth century. His son, Captain James P. Lindsay, was born in Wicklow, Ireland, April 27, 1821, died in Philadelphia, in 1908, aged eighty-six years. As a boy he was fond of the sea, shipping as cabin boy when he was too young to discharge the duties of an able seaman. In later life he became captain of several sailing vessels, a mariner of the old type, and circumnavigated the globe many times, at one time as captain of the famous clipper, "John Trucks," of Philadelphia. When the civil war broke out he entered the service of the United States navy and was master of the steam sloop "Pawnee," being engaged at the battle of Port Royal, South Carolina, in 1862, in which conflict he was wounded. After the war he was in command of several vessels touching at South American ports in pursuit of the coffee trade, being so employed until his appointment as harbor master of the port of Philadelphia by Governor Pattison, a position

for which he was eminently fitted by reason of his long experience as a mariner. Upon the expiration of his term in the municipal service he was offered a position in the United States mint in Philadelphia, which he accepted and held until his retirement. He married, in Philadelphia, in 1849, Ellen Leary. Children: Mary E., Julia J., Margaret A., James P. Jr., and Teresa. Mary E. Lindsay, wife of John J. McKenna, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1850, and attended the public schools of her native city, completing her education in Ireland, where she studied for two years. She accompanied her father upon one of his trips around the world, the ship in which she sailed being the clipper, "John Trucks," and after her return to Philadelphia was married from her father's old home at Third and Christian streets, a locality at that time occupied by seafaring men.

John A., son of John J. and Mary E. (Lindsay) McKenna, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1875. In his youth he attended the public schools of the city and as a lad of seventeen years became a member of the reportorial staff of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, working on local assignments and later traveling as the correspondent of that paper. For four years he was connected with newspaper work, at the end of that time entering the Medico-Chirurgical College, of Philadelphia, an ambition that he had long cherished being realized when he received his degree from that institution in May, 1897. He was for one year retained as resident surgeon of the hospital connected with his *alma mater*, joining the army during the Spanish-American war as an acting assistant surgeon, being stationed at Camp Alger, Virginia, until the conclusion of hostilities. He was assigned to the Second Division, First Army Corps, and during June, July and August, 1898, was in charge of the typhoid cases at that encampment, numerous malignant cases appearing among the soldiers which were successfully combated by Dr. McKenna and his assistants. After the war he went abroad and took a course in surgery at a famous institution in Berlin, Germany, and upon his return home became associated with the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, of which at the present time he is assistant surgeon and the chief of the surgical clinic. In addition to the manifold duties of these positions he is an instructor in the Medico-Chirurgical College, giving a course of lectures upon surgery. There is little that transpires in his profession that Dr. McKenna does not absorb, and so far is he from being content with his extraordinarily wide training in surgical and medical matters that in the past ten years he has made no less than half a dozen trips to the medical centers of Europe. Despite the fact that his professional connections are a severe drain upon both his time and strength, Dr. McKenna does not use this as an excuse to avoid the duties incumbent upon good citizenship, and as a Republican has for ten years been a member of the Lansdowne borough council, at present being chairman of the highway committee and the active head of the good roads movement in Lansdowne. It was recently his pleasure, after strenuous efforts to bring the same to pass, to personally supervise the construction of ten miles of improved streets in Lansdowne, which have added greatly to the attractiveness and beauty of that suburb. He is a director of the Delaware County Building Association, and is a member of the Republican Club, the fire company, the Borough Improvement Association, and the Union Athletic Association, all of Lansdowne. His church is Saint Philomena's Roman Catholic, of Lansdowne, and he is past grand knight of De La Salle Council, No. 590, of Lansdowne, Knights of Columbus, of which he was an organizer, also belonging to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of Philadelphia. As a means of keeping in touch with all developments in his

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J.S. Keller".

profession he holds membership in the Philadelphia Medical Society and the Pennsylvania and American medical associations.

Dr. McKenna married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1900, Emily A., born in Philadelphia, in 1877, daughter of Thomas A. Lynch, of Philadelphia, the well known builder of municipal and governmental buildings, who was a member of the engineer corps during the civil war. They are the parents of two children—Ernest, aged thirteen years, and Eleanor, aged six years.

This is the life record, far from completed, of John A. McKenna. Son of a man of accomplished talents, he inherited no mean share thereof, and has so used his education and training that their fruits have been of benefit to many, while in their just exercise and in the results he has achieved he has found a splendid reward.

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Joseph S. Keller, president and manager of the Pratt Food Company, of Philadelphia, with which he has been actively identified for more than a quarter of a century, is justly numbered among the honored and leading citizens of Philadelphia. His is a commendable record, furnishing an example of the wise application of sound principles and safe conservatism. He is a man of strong business force and sound judgment, as well as resourceful ability, and his efforts have met with the success they merit.

Francis Keller, father of Joseph S. Keller, was a native of Switzerland, from which country he emigrated in boyhood to the United States, locating in the outskirts of West Philadelphia, where he resided for many years, removing later to Upper Darby township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a fine property, which he cultivated and improved, devoting the active years of his life to farming, and his death occurred there in 1897. He was a man of worth and influence in the community, respected and esteemed by all with whom he was brought in contact. He married Catherine Laudenslager, a native of Baden Baden, Germany, daughter of Jacob Laudenslager, who emigrated from his native land, Germany, to the United States, settling in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he spent the greater part of his life retired from active business pursuits. Mrs. Keller died in 1909. They were the parents of two children: Joseph S., of whom further; Frank, born 1861, now living retired in Upper Darby township, unmarried.

Joseph S. Keller was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1853. He attended the public schools and later a business college, thus acquiring a practical education. About the year 1876 he engaged in the flour and grain business at Thirty-ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, in which he continued for many years, achieving a large degree of success. In 1885 he became connected with the Pratt Food Company, of Philadelphia, which was established in 1872, incorporated in 1887, with factories in Philadelphia, Chicago, and Toronto, Canada, and having branches in England, New Zealand and Australia. They are the manufacturers of the Original Stock and Poultry Regulators of America and Pratt's Veterinary Remedies, both of which are invaluable to those engaged in that line of work. Owing to the superiority of the goods manufactured and the increasing demand for them, the business of the company grew to large proportions, and Mr. Keller was forced to relinquish his flour and grain business in order to devote his entire time and attention to the new industry. The first location of the company was at Nos. 126-130 Twenty-second street, Philadelphia, but in 1890, their business demanding

larger quarters, they moved to No. 130 Walnut street, and since that time they have found it necessary to increase their facilities and accordingly have annexed five additional buildings, which are devoted to their exclusive use. This brief statement of facts is evidence conclusive of the growth and importance of the business, which gives employment to many and which also promotes the general prosperity of the community. When the concern was incorporated in 1887 Mr. Keller was made president, which office he still holds, capably and efficiently performing his duties, and the other officers are Finley Acker, vice-president and treasurer, and W. C. Rodman, secretary and solicitor. They are all men of business acumen and sagacity, progressive and enterprising, and to them is due the credit for the steady advancement of the company's interests.

In 1907 Mr. Keller purchased the old Paschal Morris homestead, located on the Baltimore road, one and one-half miles from Morton, which is a well known old place, and this he has remodeled and greatly improved, making it one of the most attractive country seats in Delaware county. He later purchased one of the Ogden farms that joined his property in the rear, and thereon has established a modern poultry farm, devoted to the raising of fancy poultry, which is now one of the most extensive and best equipped establishments of its kind in the country, making a specialty of only the finer varieties, such as the White Wyandottes. The entire plant is conducted on the most scientific principles, being entirely sanitary and up-to-date in every particular, special attention being given to even the minutest detail, and it is all under the personal supervision of Mr. Keller, who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, brooking no obstacle that can be overcome by strong purpose, honorable effort and unfaltering determination. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed church, and a Republican in politics, and in the community he sustains an unassailable reputation as a self-made and trustworthy man who well merits the prosperity that has come to him. He is one of the owners of the Harley Cemetery, of Camden, New Jersey.

Mr. Keller married, 1885, Elizabeth Hunter, born in Marple township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Samuel R. Hunter, of Marple township, a sketch of whom follows. She attended the public schools of her native township and the Darlington Seminary in West Chester. She is a member of the Friends' church, in which faith she was reared. Mr. and Mrs. Keller have two children: 1. J. Walter, born February 26, 1886; a graduate of Friends' Central School, Philadelphia, and of Swarthmore College, class of 1907; he is now connected with the Pratt Food Company. 2. Elizabeth, born November 21, 1899; educated in Friends' Central School, Philadelphia, and a graduate of Swarthmore College, class of 1913.

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Among the old and highly honored families of Delaware county, HUNTER Pennsylvania, must be mentioned the Hunter family, who are of Scotch-Irish descent, from whence have come so many of our noblest types of citizenship, men who have been willing to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, for the welfare and progress of this nation.

(I) The first ancestor of the line here under consideration of whom we have definite information was James Hunter, a resident of Radnor township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the useful occupation of farming. He married Martha Levis, of Springfield township, who bore him ten children: Samuel, of whom further; J. Morgan; Peter; Hannah, married Joseph McCleese; Martha, married Isaac Maris; Rachel, married Lott Worrell; Mary, married Elisha Moore; Sidney, married William Sloan; Ann, married Reece Hoops; Sarah, married Frederick Worrell.

(II) Samuel, son of James and Martha (Levis) Hunter, was born in

Radnor township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, died there in 1802. He devoted his active years to the tilling of the soil, deriving therefrom a comfortable livelihood, and was a man of influence in the community. He married Hannah Edwards, daughter of Samuel Edwards, and she survived her husband, passing away at the age of ninety-four years. They were the parents of two children: 1. Elizabeth, married Edward Tomlinson; children: Rachel and J. Morgan, the latter of whom died from the effects of a hurt received during the civil war. 2. J. Morgan, of whom further.

(III) J. Morgan, son of Samuel and Hannah (Edwards) Hunter, was born in Radnor township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1801, and early in life became an inmate in the home of his paternal grandfather, remaining until he was seven years old when he entered the home of his uncle, John Hunter, in Newtown township, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age. He learned the trade of blacksmith in Chester county, and was actively employed at his trade until 1828, when he removed to Marple township and engaged in farming on land belonging to his wife, a large degree of success attending his efforts. In 1852 he purchased a farm in Upper Providence, which he cultivated and improved, and ten years later erected a spacious and beautiful residence in which he resided until his decease, in December, 1886, having spent many years in retirement from active pursuits. He was an old Whig and Republican in politics, and although not a member of any church contributed liberally to all good work, ever mindful of the wants of the needy. He married Eliza Rhoades, born January 21, 1799, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died in Upper Providence, in 1874, daughter of John and Rachel Rhoades. Children: 1. Rachel, married Nathan H. Yarnall; had one son, J. Morgan, married Ida Baley. 2. Hannah, twin of Rachel; married Richard Baldwin; children: Franklyn, Richard, William. 3. Samuel R., of whom further. 4. Emily, married Isaac S. Cassin; children: Eliza, John, Isaac, Emily. 5. Sarah Jane, married Dr. James Hoey, of Philadelphia; among their children were Samuel H., Robert, James, Olita, wife of Dr. Duffield, of Caniden.

(IV) Samuel R., son of J. Morgan and Eliza (Rhoades) Hunter, was born in Springfield township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1827. He acquired a practical education in the schools of the neighborhood, and in early life assisted in the work of the home farm, thus becoming inured to that kind of labor, which he followed with a marked degree of success throughout the years devoted to active pursuits, being enabled by perseverance and arduous work to accumulate a competence for his declining years, which were passed in peace and plenty, a happy ending for a life of toil and endeavor. He followed the teachings of the Friends' church, of which he was a member, and was honored and esteemed by his friends and neighbors. He married, March 3, 1853, Caroline Williamson, daughter of Adam B. and Sarah (Phillips) Williamson, of Newtown, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. Annie C., wife of Dillwyn Lewis, of Newtown township, a retired farmer; their sons are D. Hunter and Horace M. Lewis, one of whom is a merchant at Newtown Square, Pennsylvania. 2. Elizabeth, wife of Joseph S. Keller, of Philadelphia.

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The Heyburn family, represented in the present generation  
**HEYBURN** by John E. Heyburn, a representative citizen of Brandywine  
 Summit, Pennsylvania, is an old and honored family of England, members thereof being noted for their excellent characteristics, traits which have been transmitted in large degree to their descendants.

George Heyburn, the first of the line here under consideration of whom we have definite information, was born in New Castle, county Durham, England, January 6, 1692. He married, May 26, 1718, Mary Watson, of Wickham,

county Durham, England, and among their children was George, of whom further.

George (2) Heyburn, son of George (1) Heyburn, was a native of England, born 1732, and the immigrant ancestor of the family. Upon his arrival in this country he settled in the state of Delaware, where he spent the remainder of his days. He became an officer in the English and Colonial army and was killed during the Pontiac war at Bloody Run, in western Pennsylvania, April 14, 1764. He married Mary Rudolph, and among their children was George, of whom further.

George (3) Heyburn, son of George (2) Heyburn, was born on the Heyburn homestead in the state of Delaware, January 15, 1765, died April 17, 1833. He was a posthumous child. He spent his life on the Heyburn estate, now part of the city of Wilmington, and in Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where he was the owner of a well cultivated farm. He married Elizabeth Burgess. Children: Sarah, married Amasa Baker; John, of whom further; Elizabeth, married Robert Bullock; Ann, married Thomas Bullock; George, married Rachel Brinton; Susan, married Ely Seal; Mary, married James Twaddell.

John Heyburn, son of George (3) Heyburn, was born in 1797. He was a resident of Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. He married Letitia Brinton, and among their children was Milton Stamp, of whom further.

Milton Stamp Heyburn, son of John Heyburn, was born in Birmingham township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1835. He attended the district schools of his township, obtaining a practical education, and remained on the homestead farm until 1866, in which year he purchased a farm consisting of fifty-seven acres at Brandywine Summit, where he has resided ever since, and which he cultivated and improved, bringing it to a high state of perfection. He is a Republican in politics, cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has held numerous offices in the township, being for years one of the leading men in the county. He married, in 1865, Eliza Hammens, born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1838, daughter of Edwin and Maria (Miller) Hammens. Children: 1. Harry H., born August 22, 1866; has taken an active part in the politics of his county and state, held numerous township offices, and in 1912 was elected to the state legislature; married Margaret Darlington; children: C. Darlington, J. Edward, Welden B., William Miller. 2. John Edward, of whom further. 3. Isaac, born August, 1876; married Margaret Brinton; children: Marion E., Sarah E., Helen B.

John Edward Heyburn, son of Milton Stamp Heyburn, was born at Brandywine Summit, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1869. He received a practical education in the district schools, and after completing his studies gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, thus following in the footsteps of his forefathers, and in addition to this is very extensively engaged in the market business, having a stall in the Philadelphia Public Market, which has proved a successful enterprise and from which he derives a goodly income. In business affairs he has ever been straightforward and reliable in his dealings, and in matters of citizenship public-spirited and progressive, so that he is numbered among the valued residents of the community in which his entire life has been passed. He has always been identified with the Republican party, taking an active part in their councils, and in 1913 was elected sheriff of Delaware county, discharging the duties of this responsible office with fidelity and efficiency, constantly growing in public estimation. He is a man of integrity and character, and has won the respect of all who have been associated with him, either in business, politics or social relation.

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## ADDENDA AND ERRATA

Farrell, p. 694, St. Denis Church was built in 1824, and the transepts were added by Rev. John J. Fediganiosa in 1869.

Robinson, p. 635, William O. Robinson was a captain in the 61st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; p. 636, 15th line, Geoffrey P. Davis should read Hiram C. Hathaway; 20th line, after senator should read: While in the State Senate in 1890, Mr. Robinson was elected to Congress from the Sixth District, comprising Chester and Delaware counties, his opponents being Dr. J. L. Forwood, of Chester, and Captain Isaac Johnson, of Media, and he was twice reelected, serving six years in the 52d, 53d and 54th congresses; p. 637, 2d line, instead of granddaughter it should read grandniece.

Temple, p. 678, 11th line, after Philadelphia, should read: Considerable of his attention in recent years has been given to problems facing the Pennsylvania Railroad in and around Philadelphia. He is chairman of a Board of Engineers to prepare plans for enlarging Broad Street Station, chairman of Philadelphia Suburban Electrification Committee and a member of the Valuation Committee of the Railroad Company.

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