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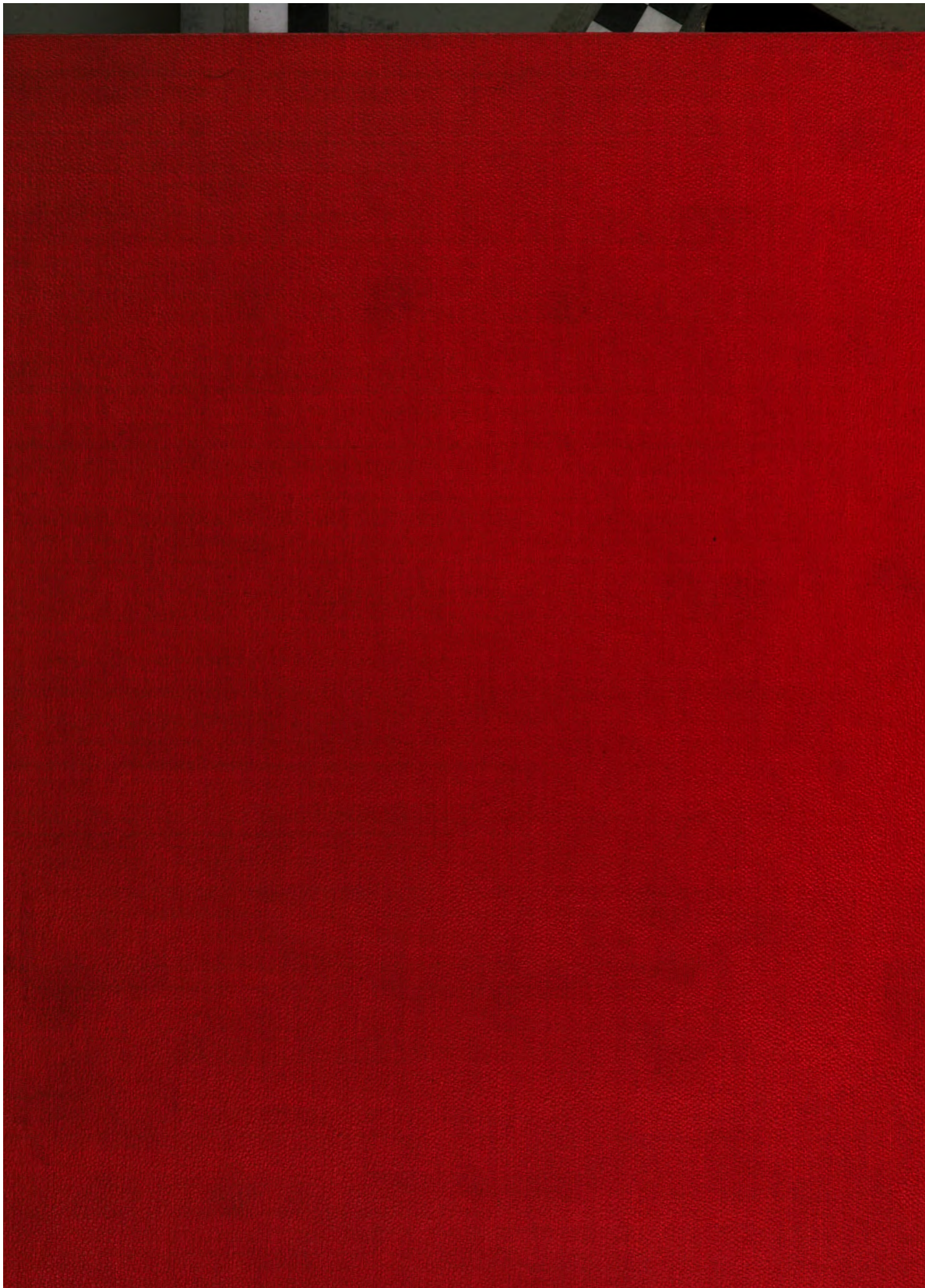
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*Adm. 12/1/35.
R.H.*

LAW OFFICES
WHITE, FLETCHER & SCHROEDER
INTEGRITY TRUST BUILDING
1528 WALNUT STREET
SUITE 1919
PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM WHITE
WM. MEADE FLETCHER, JR.
ELMER A. SCHROEDER
GEORGE E. LETCHWORTH, JR.
MILO G. MILLER, JR.
ROBERT K. BELL
MEMBER OF NEW JERSEY BAR

CABLE ADDRESS
WHITLER-PHILADELPHIA

January 3, 1935

Secretary of the Curators of
the Bodelian Library,
Oxford University,
Oxford, England.

Dear Sirs:

2182 W.
C 11

Thank you for sending me the copy of the Oxford University Gazette for Thursday, December 13, 1934, recording on page 243 my gift to you of the "Account of the Meeting of the Descendants of Colonel Thomas White of Maryland, Philadelphia 1879".

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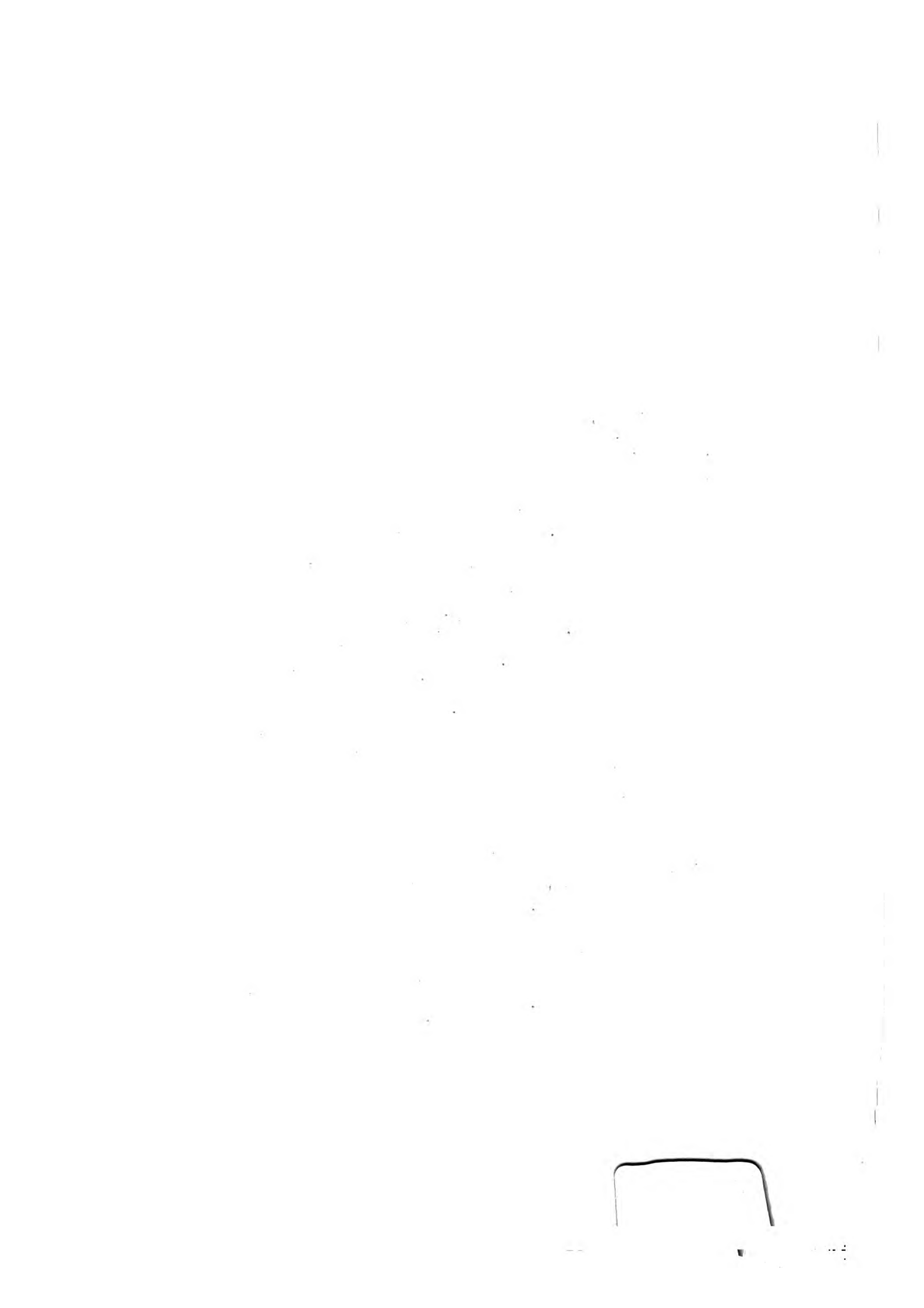
Enclosed I am sending you a typewritten copy of the will of the said John White of Hulcote, recently translated and sent me by Miss Marin K. Dale of London, which corrects several inaccuracies appearing in the will of John White (d. 1501) printed on pages 87 and 88 of said book. Possibly this will can be inserted and attached opposite said pages. It has data in it which might be of use to anyone interested in the names of the people of Bedfordshire of that period.

I desire to express the hope that you will cross index the book sent you in such a way that anyone looking for members of the family from Bedfordshire would be referred to the book which I sent you. For example, if your cataloging system included cross references, one of them could be "Descendants of John Whyte (d. 1501) of Bedfordshire." The value of the book primarily has to do with the article prepared by the large Joseph Lemuel Chester, who was a celebrate antiquarian whose work on the Register of Westminster Abbey was so excellent that he received from Queen Victoria a copy of Martin's Life of the Prince Consort with her autograph upon the fly leaf. This information is found on page 83 of said book.

Although in England last summer, my time was so taken up with trips into Bedfordshire and elsewhere that I had not the opportunity to visit Oxford but I am looking forward to that pleasure within the next year or two. I shall of course call at the library to see its wonderful collection of books.

Very truly yours,

Wm. White



C O P Y

P.C.C 13 Blamyr

Dated 6 October 1501

Testament of John Whyte of Holcote co. Bedford.

Soul to God Almighty, Blessed Virgin Mary and All Saints.

To be buried in church of Saints Peter and Paul of
Crainfeld before the image of the Virgin Mary.

To high altar of Holcote for tithes forgotten 6s-8d.

To the sepulchre light in Holcote church 3s. 4d.

To the crucifix light there 3s. 4d.

For buying a candlestick (candelabrum) to stand before
the image of the Virgin Mary 10s.

To the altar of the Virgin Mary an "Awtercloth" 3s. 4d.

To the light of St. Nicholas, St. Mary Magdalene, St.
Katherine and St. Margaret, a cow.

To the light of 'piarum animarum' ^{n (i.e. of pious souls)} a cow.

To the light of the Virgin Mary, St. John the Baptist, St.
John the Evangelist a cow.

To Holcote church 6s. 8d. to Crainfeld for building £3.6s.8d.,
to Symstone 26s. 8d., to Ryggewond 6s. 8d., to Husband Crauley 6s. 8d.
to Toborn chapel 6s. 8d., to churches of Sychemore, Holyngton,
Aspley and Salford 6s. 8d. each.

To the 'picture' of the Virgin Mary at Crainfeld 13s. 8d.

For a candlestick (candelabrum) before the image of the
Virgin Mary at Crainford 10s. [Ave]

To the light of the Virgin Mary 6 lbs. of wax to stand upon
the candlestick in Holcote church.

1

2

To candlestick of the Virgin Mary in Crainfeld 6 lbs. wax.

To the priests in the Monastery of St. Mary the Virgin at Woburn 20d. each.

To each novice (novice) in the said monastery 12d. each to celebrate masses for the health of my soul, my parents' souls and the souls of all faithful deceased.

To the friars of Dunstaple for a trental 10s.

To the friars of Bedford for two trentals 20s.

To my grandsons and grand-daughters 4d. each.

To each priest ministering at my obsequies 8d; to each clerk 2d.

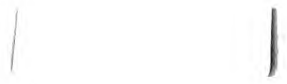
To Richard and John sons of my brother John White 10s. each the survivor to have the portion of either deceasing.

To daughters of said brother John 6s. 8d. each.

To sons and daughter of my brother Henry 6s. 8d. each. If one dies then the other two shall have that part and if two children die then the 3rd, son or daughter shall have both portions.

To wife Agnes a maser (murrum) ^{i.e. a standing cup or bowl} 16 silver spoons and all my utensils if she remains sole, if she remarries then she shall have £ 20, and the utensils shall be divided between Thomas and John my sons.

Residue of goods to Thomas Abbot of Woborn, ^{Masters (Magisters)} Mr. Thomas Lewes, Agnes my wife and John Whyte my brother, whom I appoint my executors.



To the Abbot and Mr. Thomas Lewes for their pains 20s. each
To my brother John 13s. 4d.

WITNESSES: Thomas Barowe, Rector of Holcote, William Charge,
William Fayre, John Combe.

WILL OF JOHN WHITE OF HOLCOTE CO. BEDFORD

To son Thomas all lands and tenements in Crainfeld,
Holcote and North Crawley at 21, except that Agnes my
wife shall have a tenement in Crainfeld between the
messuage of ^{Mr.} Thomas Stafford Esq. on the west and the
land of Thomas Pin^vear ^① on the east abutting on the highway
on the south and the field on the north.

To wife Agnes a rightel called "ber^ygarde" with the
house, for life if she remains sole, after her decease Thomas
my son shall have the same for ever.

John White my son shall have all lands and tenements
in Symstone, Mulso, Woborn, Ryggemond, Husborn Crauley and
St. Albans at 21. If Thomas my son dies without heirs male
then John my son shall have his part, if John dies without
heirs male then my son Thomas shall have his part, and
if both die without heirs male, then the premises in
Crainfeld shall be divided, namely, one part to the brotherhood
of the church there and the other part for "le taxes" and
tallages and 7s. necessary in the same parish for ever.

Thomas and John my sons shall have £ 4 yearly

① Badly written: possibly Purrear or Pincare



until they be 21, to be paid by executors.

Agnes my wife shall have the messuage with the pightel
and £ 6 yearly for life if she remains sole, viz.
in Helcote, North Cra^upeley and Crainfeld £ 4, in Woborn 40s.

To a priest to celebrate in Crainfeld church for the
health of my soul, my parents' souls and of all faithful
deceased, for one year 100s. to be received in Sympton
4 marks, in Woborn 20s. in Riggemond 26s. 8d.

Residue of lands and tenements in St. Albans, Riggemond,
Husborne Crayley, Woborn, Sympton, Wulso, North Crauley,
Crainfeld, Helcote shall be in the government of the abbot
and Convent of Woborn, provided that Joan and Alice my
daughters shall have £ 20 at their marriages; the
survivor to have the portion of either who dies and
if both die the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of the
Virgin Mary of Woborn shall have £ 20 to pray for my
soul, my parents' souls and of all faithful deceased,
and £ 20 to be divided between Thomas and John my
sons.

PROVED: - 20 December 1501 by the executors.

P.C.C. 13 Blamyr

Note: Nov. 30, 1934 Miss Marian E. Dale of London writes that she had
checked her copy of the Will with the original and that "White"
and "Whyte" are indiscriminately used when referring to either
John White the father
or Thomas or John White the sons.





ACCOUNT OF THE MEETING
OF THE
DESCENDANTS
OF
COLONEL THOMAS WHITE,
OF
MARYLAND,



HELD AT SOPHIA'S DAIRY, ON THE BUSH RIVER, MARYLAND,

June 7, 1877.

INCLUDING PAPERS READ ON THAT OCCASION, TOGETHER WITH
OTHERS THEN REFERRED TO AND SINCE PREPARED.

PHILADELPHIA:
1879.

MEETING OF THE DESCENDANTS OF COL. THOMAS
WHITE, AT ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, SPESUTIÆ,
AND SOPHIA'S DAIRY,

NEAR PERRYMANVILLE, HARFORD COUNTY, MARYLAND, ON THE
OCCASION OF THE REINTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF
COL. WHITE AND THOSE OF HIS WIFE,
JUNE 7, 1877.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM WHITE BRONSON.

A PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

During the month of November, 1876, the Rev. Edmund Christian, of Perrymansville, Harford County, Md., addressed a letter to the Rev. William White Bronson, of Philadelphia, stating that the farm, known as "Cranberry Hall," on which Colonel Thomas White, the father of Bishop White, was buried, had passed out of the hands of the family, and that, for greater security, it was very desirable his ashes should be removed to the churchyard of old St. George's, Spesutiæ, of which parish Col. White had been an active and interested vestryman. In fact, a formal vote for the disinterment and removal had been adopted by the authorities of the parish, on the condition that the families interested should give their consent.

Communication, in person or by letter, was at once opened with those who had any claim to be consulted, and the 7th day of June, 1877, was fixed upon for the recommitment.

The Rev. Mr. Bronson, accompanied by his nephew, Mr. Henry Reed, repaired to Perrymansville on Wednesday, the 6th, to be present at the disinterment. Having been met at the station by the rector and three of his vestrymen, as also by Messrs. William White Ramsay Hall and Henry C. Hall, lineal descendants of Col. White, we repaired to the burial plot. Col. Thomas White had been buried 98 years, and his wife Sophia 128 years. Still, the fragments of two skeletons,

wonderfully preserved, were unearthed. The space occupied by a coffin could be distinctly traced, and even large portions of the wood, in a spongy condition, were recovered. Everything pertaining to the original interment, which could be collected, was placed in a new walnut case, and left in the church, before the chancel, until the following day.

On Thursday morning the representatives of three families, to wit, the Halls, Whites, and Morrises, all lineal descendants of Col. White, and numbering fifty-seven, assembled in St. George's Church, for the completion of our pious work.

Of the family of Mr. Aquila Hall, there were present Mr. and Mrs. J. Plaskitt, and the Misses Alverda W. and Elizabeth Hall; Mr. Thomas White Hall, and Dr. and Mrs. Richard Emory, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Aquila Howard Hall, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Mayo, Mr. William George Hall and Miss Isabella Berthia Hall; Mr. and Mrs. William P. C. Whitaker and Miss Ellen Ramsay Whitaker; the Rev. and Mrs. William F. Brand; Mrs. General Barnard and Miss Jeannie Brand Barnard; Mr. Henry Carvil Hall; Mr. and Mrs. William White Ramsay Hall; Mrs. Dr. John Hanson Briscoe, and Miss Maria Reeder Key.

Of the family of Bishop White: Miss Elizabeth White Wiltbank; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. White Wiltbank, and Misses Esther Macpherson and Gertrude Wiltbank, and Master William Macpherson Wiltbank; Mrs. Reed, and Miss Mary Bronson Reed, and Mr. Henry Reed; Rev. and Mrs. Wm. White Bronson, and Mr. Wm. White Bronson, junior; Mr. Thomas Harrison Montgomery, and Miss Rebecca Morton Montgomery, and Masters James Alan and Samuel George Morton Montgomery; Mr. J. Brinton White, and Misses Lydia Biddle and Sarah Frederica White, and Master William White; the Misses Maria Heath, Catharine Ann, and Charlotte White; Mr. Thomas Harrison White; Mr. Wharton White.

Of the family of Mr. Robert Morris: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Hart; Mrs. Baird Snyder, and Miss Mary White Morris, Miss Charlotte Eliza Morris; Mrs. James Darrach, and Miss Edith Morris Darrach.

There were also present the following friends of the family and others: The Rev. Mr. Christian, rector of St. George's Church, Spesutiae, and Miss Christian, with the vestry of the church; the Rev. George A. Leakin and the Rev. Charles W. Rankin, of Baltimore; the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, D.D., and John William Wallace, LL.D., of Philadelphia; Edward F. De Lancey, Esquire, of New York, etc. etc.

A service for the occasion, prepared by the Rev. Mr. Bronson, was used, in which the rector of St. George's, the Rev. Dr. Davies, of Philadelphia, the Rev. Mr. Brand, and the Rev. Mr. Bronson took part. The service, thus used, will be found printed on a subsequent page, together with the brief addresses of the Rev. Mr. Bronson, of the Rector, and of the Rev. G. A. Leakin.

At the conclusion of this service we repaired to the farm and house where Col. White died, and known as "Sophia's Dairy." This most appropriate spot had been fixed upon for the family reunion, and for hearing certain historical papers. Mr. Thomas H. Montgomery, having been called upon to preside, prefaced the reading of the first paper with certain appropriate remarks, in which we were reminded of one great object of our assembling, to wit, that we should be taught "a fuller realization of the duties and responsibilities which are imposed upon us by a respected and honored ancestry;" that we should each strive, "in our several ways and paths, to uphold, with honor and dignity, the heritage we find left to us by an upright and God-fearing ancestry; for this is the lesson which the history of earnest men should teach those who carry their blood." Mr. Montgomery then announced the papers in their order, as follows:—

A paper on Col. Thomas White, by Mr. William White Wiltbank.

A paper on Bishop White and his descendants, by Mr. J. Brinton White.

A paper on the descendants of Mrs. Robert Morris, by Mr. Charles Henry Hart.

A paper on the Ancestry of Col. Thomas White, by Mr. Henry Reed.

It had been intended that immediately after the reading of the paper by Mr. Wiltbank, a paper on the descendants of Mrs. Aquila Hall should be presented, but in lieu thereof some appropriate extemporaneous remarks were made by the Rev. Mr. Brand, a connection of that branch by marriage.

The following is a list of the articles relating to Colonel White, which were exhibited at the meeting:—

Sundry letters to Col. White from his sisters in England, Elizabeth White, Mrs. Sarah Midwinter, Mrs. Charlotte Weeks, ranging from April 7, 1747, to October 16, 1776; different ones being in the possession of Mrs. Reed, Miss Nixon, Miss Morris, and Mr. T. H. Montgomery.

Business letter book of Col. White, in his own writing, from May 4, 1751, to December 16, 1775, in the possession of Mr. T. H. Montgomery.

Three account books, journal, day-book, ledger, from April, 1742, to 1767, in the possession of Mr. T. H. Montgomery, being purchased by him, the existence and whereabouts of the same having been kindly communicated by Mr. John W. Wallace.

Desk of Col. White, with drawers, brass mounted, secret drawers, surmounted by chest of drawers; in possession of Mr. T. H. Montgomery.

Watch of Col. White, afterwards in use by Bishop White, and given by the latter's son to Mr. T. H. Montgomery, in 1857.

Will of Col. White, April 15, 1773, at Constant Friendship, Harford County, and duplicate, *both* in writing of Col. White.

Mourning ring, one of those directed in will of Col. White; in possession of Mr. T. H. Montgomery. (The only one known.)

Prayer book, London, 1713, of Mrs. Sarah Midwinter, "Nov. 1748," given by her to her nephew, Bishop White, who wrote in it his own family record.

Miniature of Col. Thomas White, set in pearls, owned by Mrs. C. H. Hart.

Miniature of Col. Thomas White, owned by Mr. George Macpherson.

The Bishop of Gloucester's Exposition of the Catechism of the Church of England, London, 1686; given to Elizabeth Leigh, the mother of Col. White, by her uncle, the Rt. Rev. Henry Downes, D.D., matriculated at Oxford New College, 30 Aug. 1686, aged 19. Rector of Brington, Co. Northampton, 1699. Bishop of Killala, Ireland, 1717, of Elphin 1720, of Meath 1724, of Derry 1727. Died January 14, 1734-5. Buried at St. Mary's, Dublin. This volume contains the autographs of Elizabeth Leigh, Col. Thomas White, and Bishop White; the latter signed to an autograph memorandum on the fly-leaf.

Coat of arms of Elizabeth White (mother of Col. Thomas White), owned by Mrs. George W. White.

Miniature of Mrs. Charlotte Ramsay, eldest daughter of Aquila and Sophia Hall, now owned by Miss Jeannie Brand Barnard.

A volume entitled "The Devout Christian instructed How to Pray and Give thanks to God," &c., by Symon Patrick, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Ely, London, 1718. On the title-page is written, "Thomas White, 1719, his Book, given him by His Cozen, George White." The above is in the possession of the Rev. Wm. White Bronson.

It may be noted, as a coincidence, that the same office, which was participated in by a large share of those present on the above occasion, was discharged in honor of Bishop White, on the 23d of Dec. 1870, when, at the request of the rector and vestry, his ashes were re-interred beneath the chancel of Christ Church, Phila.

The following is the order of service:—

IN THE CHURCH.

The Lord's Prayer, by the Rev. T. F. Davies, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's, Phila.

The Lesson: Ecclesiasticus xliv., 1 to 15 v.

1. Let us now praise famous men, and our fathers that begat us, etc. etc. etc.¹

¹ The Lesson and Psalm were read by the Rev. W. F. Brand, of St. Mary's, Harford County, Md.

The Psalm: Psalm cxlvi. *Lauda anima mea.*

Praise the Lord, O my soul: while I live, will I praise the Lord; yea, as long as I have any being, I will sing praises unto my God, etc. etc.

Hymn 202 of Prayer Book.

Collects offered by the Rev. W. White Bronson, Chaplain of Christ Church Hospital, Phila.

O Almighty God, who hast knit together thine elect in one communion and fellowship, in the mystical body of thy Son Christ our Lord; Grant us grace so to follow thy blessed Saints in all virtuous and godly living, that we may come to those unspeakable joys, which thou hast prepared for those who unfeignedly love thee; through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

O God, whose days are without end, and whose mercies cannot be numbered, etc. etc. etc.

AT THE GRAVE.

The sentence of re-committal was read by the Rev. E. Christian, Rector of St. George's, Spesutiæ, and was as follows:—

Forasmuch as it pleased Almighty God, in His wise Providence, to take out of this world the souls of the deceased, we therefore re-commit their bodies to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, etc.

The closing prayers were offered by Mr. Bronson, as follows:—

Grant, O Lord, that as we are baptized into the death of thy blessed Son our Saviour Jesus Christ, so, etc. etc.

Almighty God, we give Thee hearty thanks for Thy servants, long since delivered from the miseries of this sinful world, and, as we trust, admitted to sure consolation and rest. Grant, we beseech Thee, that at the day of judgment, their souls, and all the souls of Thy elect, departed out of this life, may with us, and we with them, fully receive Thy promises, and be made perfect altogether, through the glorious resurrection of Thy Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord. *Amen.*

The grace of our Lord, etc.

At this point the Rev. Mr. Bronson addressed the rector, wardens, and vestrymen of St. George's, Spesutiæ, thus:—

My reverend brother, the rector, and you, gentlemen, the wardens and vestrymen of St. George's, Spesutiæ, brethren beloved: by a vote of your corporate body it was resolved, the descendants of Colonel White consenting and co-operat-

ing, that for greater security the ashes of Col. White should be removed to the churchyard of St. George's, Spesutiæ.

To your thoughtfulness and regard for the proper care of one of the departed in Christ, we are indebted for the opportunity now afforded us of paying due and becoming respect to an ancestor who may be numbered with those of whom the son of Sirach speaks, "Their bodies are buried in peace, but their name liveth forevermore."

As the lineal descendants, on two sides, of the families of our venerated ancestor, we beg leave to tender you our very grateful acknowledgments for the high respect thus paid to the memory of the departed.

We have discharged our portion of this interesting, sacred work. All that could be recovered, after the lapse of so many years, of the ashes of Col. White and of his wife, Sophia, now lies before you. To you, and to your official custody, we entrust the remains, assured that they will be sacredly guarded until re-animated by him who has said—

"I am the resurrection and the life."

The Rev. Mr. Christian, on behalf of the parish, accepted the trust in the following words:—

Reverend Sir: In the name and on behalf of the wardens and vestry of this parish, I accept the sacred deposit that you have in such appropriate terms confided to our care. We will cherish these honored remains with pious veneration. We will regard them as a treasure of inestimable value, and while we repudiate all superstitious notions concerning them, we will regard the tomb that contains them as a hallowed shrine, to which we can often repair for fresh inspirations. It is with feelings of pride that we will recall the fact that the distinguished individual whose remains are before us was long a vestryman of this parish; that he was the father of the most illustrious of our bishops, whose name is venerable, and whose memory is dear to every member of the American church. A man who was the contemporary and the personal friend of the immortal Washington; and whose serene wisdom had a greater agency in organizing and moulding the

church in this country to suit the genius of our political institution than any other person, and who lived many years to preside over its councils and shape its legislation. While the possession of these hallowed remains confers great honor upon us, the position that you and those you represent occupy imposes vast responsibilities upon you and them. Col. White and his illustrious son have bequeathed a noble and splendid legacy to their descendants. The responsibilities are measured by the value of that inheritance. The world will hold you and them to a rigid accountability for the use you make of this rich depository of fame. You will be required to transmit it unimpaired and undimmed to those who are to come after you. You will be expected to transmit, if not the same splendid talents that were so conspicuous in them, the same shining virtues that adorned their character, and the same lofty sentiments that inspired their bosoms. Those whose ancestors were distinguished enjoy superior advantages over their fellow-men, and, unless they move on a higher plane than others, will be thought to have forfeited all claim to the glorious heritage that has been handed down to them. Permit me to tell you that you have a higher and a stronger motive to impel you in the path of honor and distinction than others. The thought of preserving untarnished the proud title you bear, ought to be a powerful incentive to grand and lofty deeds. Let it not be thought that we are performing an idle and useless ceremony. We are performing a duty inspired by the best instincts of our nature. We are following the example of that most enlightened people that adorn the page of history. The ancient Greeks regarded it as a sacred duty to snatch from oblivion the illustrious deeds of their ancestors; they employed the painter, the poet, the sculptor, the orator, and the historian to record their virtues and transmit them to posterity. They were not only impelled by a sense of gratitude to their ancestors, but by a desire to hold them up as examples to excite the emulation of future generations. Nor was this custom confined to the cultivated Greek, but the church in primitive times adopted the same usage. Some of the finest specimens of sacred eloquence that

have come down to us are orations delivered on such occasions as this, by such men as St. Chrysostom, St. Basil, St. Augustine, St. Ambrose, and others. Every monument of the dead, from mighty pyramids of Egypt to the humblest headstone, is a proof that this feeling to commemorate the dead is natural and universal. Shallow thinkers may see no use in it, but the more thoughtful mind will see a deep philosophy lying at its basis. In the presence of this assembly, and in the firm belief of the resurrection of the dead, we deposit these holy relics in the bosom of the earth, there to repose until "The great Archangel's trump shall sound."

The Reverend George A. Leakin then said:—

I have been requested to speak on some local associations which surround this interesting occasion. The residents in cities can appreciate a secure resting place for the dead, undisturbed by the encroachments of streets and houses. The graves of Macpelah are after the lapse of ages preserved in remembrance, and in all human probability this "Acre of God" shall experience no interruption until that day when earth and sea shall surrender their trust.

In these times of rapid change, no historic dwelling is safe from the spoiler's hand. In vain do hallowed memories appeal; each year lessens the attachment, until the very church where our forefathers worshipped, at whose chancel the most sacred memories entwine, must yield its materials for some neighboring construction. The only relic of the original St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, is the spring whose waters yet rise to refresh the traveller, but this church of Spesutiæ (the surviving sister) is an exception. It is substantially the same as when Col. Thomas White worshipped here. Its Bible of 1717 remains unimpaired. The lesson read this morning was from the same pages which taught our forefathers, and as you heard the 44th Chapter of Ecclesiasticus, you must have applied these words to the present occasion.

"But these were merciful men, whose righteousness hath not been forgotten. With their seed shall continually remain

a good inheritance and their children are within the covenant. Their seed standeth fast and their children for their sakes; their seed shall remain and their glory shall not be blotted out; their bodies are buried in peace, but their name liveth for evermore; the people will tell of their wisdom, and the congregation will show forth their praise."

Besides its spring, this Church has a far greater treasure in uninterrupted services which quench the immortal thirst, invigorate life's weary traveller, and fully realize the Psalmist's experience, "All my fresh springs are in thee."

The examples of the dead reposing in the shadow of these walls furnish an irreversible legacy to children's children.

This ground is hallowed by historic associations, civil, social, and ecclesiastical. Within a few miles was the College of Rev. Dr. Coke, connected with a remarkable religious movement, who applied to Bishop White for consecration in a letter marked by interesting facts and important propositions.

Contemporaneous with Col. Thomas White were James Osborne (1743) and Benjamin Osborne (1753). These two vestrymen were descended from William, who built the first house in the present Harford County, the founder of the first Baltimore town on Bush River, some eight miles distant, and the owner of a ferry which for years was the only route between the north and south.

The Susquehannock Indians living on the opposite shore of the bay attacked the early settlers of this region, and stole Osborne's oldest son. He and his retainers pursued them across the Chesapeake, but failed to recover him. This boy, whom he never again saw, was kindly treated by his captors, and an old chief told the father that his lost boy was living, and had become a chief among the red men, signing the treaty with William Penn in 1682.

These materials woven by some skilful hand may at some future day invest this locality with universal interest.

In the year 1744, the vestry of this church appointed Capt. James Philips, Col. Thomas White, Capt. Pergrine Frisbie, and Richard Ruff to acquaint the Governor of the death of Rev. Mr. Wilkinson and ask him to induct another clergyman.

Capt. Philips had previously presented to Spesutiæ Church the two acres of land comprised in this tract. His father, Philip Philips, accompanied Osborne in the early settlement of "Old Baltimore," and attended the ferry which he afterwards purchased. His grandson James Philips married Martha, daughter of John and sister of William Paca, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Maryland. In the eastern part of a field, the site of Old Baltimore, there is a burial ground in a grove of large walnut trees. The surrounding fence has been removed, but in the midst of the grove is a fine marble slab covered with moss, which when removed disclosed the following epitaph:—

"Beneath this stone is reposed the body of James Philips, and also in compliance with his dying request the body of his wife, Martha Philips, daughter of John and Elizabeth Paca, born Feb. 3, 1744, married Jan. 25, 1776. Died March 6, 1829, having survived her husband 26 years."

"May brightest seraphs from the world on high
Spread their light pinions o'er the sleeping tomb,
And guard the dust within. Till from the sky
The Savior comes to bid the dead rebloom.
Then may they rise! Together meet their change.
Together hear the plaudit 'Rest, well done!'
Through spheres of light and spheres of glory range
And sit with Jesus on his dazzling throne."

On another farm, a few miles distant, is the private burial place of the Ruff family, one of whom, Richard, was with Col. White to consult the Governor.

A notable man of this locality was Augustine Herman, a contemporary of Col. Utie, whose name is perpetuated in "Spes-Utie." Herman represented the Dutch Government, was subsequently appointed commissioner by Lord Baltimore to settle the boundary of Maryland and Virginia, of which States he made an excellent map, he was a man of science, and was rewarded by a large gift of land in Cecil County, known as "Bohemia Manor." His descendants were Vander-Heydens, Bordleys, Frisbies, Chews, Neales, Mifflins, Ship-pens, Jennings, Hynsons, and Randolphs.

It is probable that the Frisby above mentioned was related to the one on Col. White's committee.

Those immediately connected with Col. White will give you an account of his official and private character. We know that he held a high position in the province of Maryland, and all accounts delineate his worth. But there is one evidence quite conclusive. The character of the father is reflected in the son, for, as the river is determined by its hidden mountain springs, so was the influence of Bishop White formed by the daily training of home. A progressive growth from infancy, a solidity like the mansion built by his father, unimpaired by time, surviving the temporary structures of the present day. This permanency from early training Bishop White illustrated by his life and enforced by his teaching.

In a review of "Pompeii" the writer observes: "It is the characteristic of the noblest natures and the finest imaginations to love to explore the vestiges of antiquity and dwell in times that are no more. The past is the domain of the imaginative affections alone. We carry none of our baser passions with us thither." I cordially endorse this sentiment, over the portal of the past is written "Procul profani!" The recollections of history are wise, her very fragments are valuable. Those who have no past are likely to have no future, and you, who *have* such a past, transmit this legacy unimpaired to your descendants! Let your lives embalm this scene! Let your own characters illustrate this day's transaction!

"Such graves as these are Pilgrims' shrines,
Shrines to no creed nor clime confined;
The Delphian Vales, the Palestines,
The Meccas of the mind."

COLONEL THOMAS WHITE, OF MARYLAND.

BY WILLIAM WHITE WILTBANK.

Thomas White was born in London, in 1704, and was the son of William White and Elizabeth Leigh, whose portraits are familiar to us in the originals of Sir Godfrey Kneller, now in the family. His father at one time possessed a considerable patrimony; but having, it would seem, parted with a large portion of it, died in 1708, at an early age, and left a widow and six children, the fifth of whom was our ancestor, then four years old.¹

We know but little of the life of this fatherless family, and there is now no possibility, in the lapse of time, of acquiring knowledge of the details of their domestic history, beyond which they had none; for, as to the girls, of whom there were three, they could not, and the two boys did not, find employment in the public service of Great Britain, and thus there was left of them no trace in the state offices. In 1720, at the age of sixteen, Thomas² sailed for Maryland, and there is reason to think that he was of the retinue of Charles Calvert, the cousin of Lord Baltimore, who certainly reached the new world in that year, with a large company of gentlemen, to succeed Mr. Hart as governor of the province. It is as little doubtful that a voyage like this was largely advertised in placards in the city, and through the shipping merchants and the agents of the Proprietary, to secure people for the colony; and was thus brought by friends, or directly, to the boy's mind; the change in the office of ruler being made the occa-

¹ In 1704 the English took Gibraltar, Queen Anne had just begun her reign, and Louis XIV. was still King of France.

² He had been put to a grammar school, eighteen miles from London, at St. Alban's

sion for alluring descriptions of Maryland, and of some show and ceremony in the arrangement of the expedition. The list of the party in Mr. Calvert's vessel has been lost on this side of the water, but may possibly yet be found in England, in the duplicate retained there of the document sent thither.

We are told, on the authority of Bishop White, that his father, when he sailed, had been apprenticed to Mr. Stokes, the Clerk of the county of Baltimore, and in England thought to be a member of the bar of the Province.¹ The fee of one hundred guineas given this gentleman, that he might bring the boy up to the profession of the law, was the only aid extended to a youth destined soon to learn that his leader could not, in person, secure to him the position which he sought, and had paid for. But, as the result of my investigations, I must, for the present, anticipate a probable question, and acquit Mr. Stokes in this relation of deceit in any form; and I rather infer that his office as clerk, then a most important office, and certainly having a close connection with the law establishment of the province, misled our ancestor's mother, who may have had, in the emergency, no male adviser prone to diligent investigation, and who, perhaps, assumed for herself, or was taught to assume, that, as a lawyer and a clerk of a court, in the early history of her country, were one and the same, so here must be a clerk of a county and a lawyer. However this may have been, the boy's (no doubt the widow's)² guineas were not thrown away; for we know that

¹ The connection of a student with his principal had been called an "apprenticeship" for a long time. Lord Campbell, while not using the word as contemporaneous, applies it to the first years in his inn of court of Henry De Staunton, the great chief justice of the fourteenth century.—*Lives of the Chief Justices*, i. 102.

² One hundred guineas a year was the usual fee then paid by law students in England to become pupils of a special pleader or an equity draughtsman. Lord Eldon, as Mr. John Scott, was not in a situation to observe this custom; but Mr. Duane, the distinguished conveyancer, agreed to let him have the run of his chambers for six months without a fee. Mr. Tidd took one hundred guineas from Mr. John Campbell for the first of the three years he studied with him; and in the second year not only declined to take the

some years after reaching here, having become the deputy of Mr. Stokes, and purchased books, he practised law, and soon laid up the money with which he bought his lands. This we have upon the authority of his son, of whom it may be said that he never reported a rumor—nor even a plausible inference—as the truth; and that, rather than rely upon that of which a doubt might be suggested, he would abandon the point which it otherwise sustained. Bishop White must have had it direct from his father, and probably also from his father's contemporaries, that he had conducted causes at the Maryland bar; and there can be no question that such was the fact, because the bishop conveyed the information to Bishop Hobart in 1819. If Mr. Stokes, therefore, was not able to educate his apprentice and representative in the science then in the highest repute, the scholar was taken in hand by some one else; for by the law of the province, which had been in force since 1694, gentlemen were subjected to examination before admission to the bar, and judges and lawyers were directed to wear gowns. Colonel Scharf, the present learned historian and antiquarian of Maryland, has just informed me that this enactment remained operative until some time after the Revolution; and we may at once congratulate ourselves, since it is clear they were thus early shown, that our ancestor, for his bravery in extreme youth, his patience, his fidelity, and the essential virtue of dependence upon one Supreme Power, of which in after life he showed the full fruits, came in good time to be rewarded in the acquisition of what then was an honor jealously guarded by the learned body, and acknowledged by all men.

In his province at that day the standard of personal merit to which gentlemen of the gown must conform was high, as it was in Pennsylvania; and I have taken much interest in the accounts which those who know of them have given me

second one hundred, but insisted on returning that which he had had. (*Campbell's Lives of the Chancellors*, vii. 164, n.) In 1704, the year in which Col. White was born, Mr. Salkeld, a very eminent London attorney, took Philip Yorke, afterwards Lord Hardwicke, as an articled clerk, without a fee.

of the caustic criticisms of alarmed laymen, at the close of the last century, remonstrating against the too hasty increase of the members of the body the most learned which Maryland politically possessed. Her clergy and her legists were distinguished and revered.¹

Mr. White, then, wore the gown; but there is no need to enter upon a description of the legal establishment of which he was a member. The position in which he is best known in Maryland history was one of great importance in the county of Baltimore. That county, until 1773, comprised the present county of the same name, and the present county of Harford, where we stand to-day. He became deputy surveyor of this vast, wild region, and acted as the representative of the Lord Proprietary, the surveyor-general not coming between him and his principal; as fourteen years later, in Virginia, did George Washington for Lord Fairfax, laying off by metes and bounds the lands which were by him granted to the early settlers in return for certain rents, at rates established by a general law.

I have had access to the records of the land office at Annapolis, and have had the aid there of one of the gentlemen of the department; but, agreeably to our anticipation, I have not found any evidence of his appointment to this post, and our failure so to do has confirmed the theory of the officer who made the search with me, that, as had been in the half century before, no commissions were then granted in the chamber of the Surveyor-General, but that all appointments, being made either by the Lord Proprietary, or by the Governor for him, were still recorded in the minutes of the Council. These we could not reach.

It is, indeed, welcome to know that a young man, leaving his kinsfolk and his home, and visiting a region that was unpromising in many ways, where, too, the eligible candidates so outnumbered the few posts of importance as to make the authority of constable as desirable as in the days of Richard

¹ By his will, Colonel White left his law books to his son, "desiring that he will make a donation of the Law Books to one of my Grandsons, if educated in that Science."

II., came thus to attain to a position of weight and trust. A final confidence was reposed in him by the two adverse interests of the time; for upon his certificate all the titles in Baltimore County, all the rents reserved on lands there, the homes of the people, and the revenues of the Proprietary, during his term of office depended. There is yet to be seen the transcription of many such valuable documents, signed by him, in the old records of the government; and his formal declarations, lengthy and precise, are spread largely upon pages and pages of that manuscript State library.

A few notes made here of the history of the Land Department will aid us to form an estimate of the importance of Colonel White's employment.

A surveyor-general has been the only person who has held an office for life in the province. The instance is that of John Langford, Esq., who in 1641 was so appointed, and who had thus secured to him the income of the post, because (it is suggested) one qualified for such a care could not be induced to relinquish the emoluments falling to him in an old country, for the hazards of an infant colony, on common terms. In 1648 he died, and Robert Clarke, Esq., who was a deputy-surveyor before, was appointed in his place, and made a member of the council. The council constituted the nobles of a ruler who was, in the regard of the precise lawyers of the King's cabinet, a vice-regent. From this time deputy-surveyors were appointed for each county; and generally, if not always, not by the surveyor-general, but by the Lord Proprietary, or his governor. The surveyor-general thereafter was an officer enjoying, as in some degree or other a relative of Lord Baltimore, a valuable sinecure, sitting at the council board, not for the wisdom of his speech as much as for the dignity of his calling, constituting one of a provincial court, and at liberty to do everything that others did but to make a survey. After Robert Clarke, the surveyor-general had not the reputation to be allowed to do that.

His deputies were independent of him; were not even, in most instances, as has been said, appointed by him; and stood towards the provincial authorities in the relation which had

been his when Maryland was small enough in population to enable the chief to act without representatives. Such a surveyor-general was Colonel Talbot in 1683; succeeded by Henry Darnall, Esq., in 1684, who, with eight other gentlemen, was made Commissioner, to rule the province during Lord Baltimore's absence in England. He was the son of Philip Darnall, and a kinsman of Lord Baltimore. In 1695 Robert Smith, Esq., who was Chief Justice of Maryland, was made surveyor-general. I believe it was about thirteen years later that surveyors of counties were required to take oaths; and the land office has its test-books, old volumes, with the form of the long and severe tests on the first page, and the signatures of the gentlemen following; just as all the county courts in Maryland, and the Court of Appeals have.

I at one time thought that Thomas White had made the survey of the town of Baltimore, which was laid out some ten years after he reached this country, and when, accordingly, his age was about twenty-six; but I find that his immediate predecessor in office, Philip Jones, did this. It cannot be unlikely that Thomas White aided him, for certainly four years later, and possibly sooner, he himself filled the place vacated by the death or removal of Jones, and no doubt he had had an extended experience before the responsibility was cast upon him.

The records at Annapolis show him to have certified surveys in 1734. By that date he had married, and was the father of two children.

John Hall, Esq., of Cranberry Hall, in Baltimore County, became his father-in-law; a personage of extensive possessions, and of high position in the province. Of his wealth there lies adequate proof in the title papers, and other records of the county; and of his position I shall refer to but two pieces of evidence, each, it may be said, not the less significant in its special relation, and to the lay mind, perhaps, the more entertaining and persuasive, because really valueless as legal proof. The first is the tradition only recently lost (if actually lost) in this vicinity, that he was above the process of the courts, and not amenable to the justices on sentence given, because, being

entitled, if in default, or under accusation, to be tried by his peers, there was no body of his peers nearer than England. This tradition was familiar only a few years ago to the common people here. The second, is the fact that, in the church records, the ancient books of the vestry of Saint George's at Spesutiæ—whose green enclosure now protects the remains of Colonel White—in the lists of births, of marriages, of deaths, wherever John Hall's name appears, or the name of any one closely allied to him, and the connection is noted, it is recorded in a hand bolder than that of the many names before and after. Thus there has been spared for more than a century and a half, a tribute of reverence for worldly position, in the private register of an establishment which regards all men alike, that cannot be doubted, that does not vary, and that, no matter what might be suggested of its inconsistency with the Church's teaching of the equality of suppliants in the house of God, was eminently proper. For these two particulars must be taken as of a high order of historic proof, and sufficient without the more that is beyond, to show that John Hall then was of the civil "powers that be," whom all are taught by the Church to honor. The respect thus mutely paid him calls to mind the many other forms in which in print and manuscript, the names of great persons are noted in a way to show also the esteem in which their owners are held. Whilst the old clerk of Saint George's was thus, like laborious monk at intricate initial, doing homage according to his faith, the commons of England were printing in Acts of Parliament their King's name in capitals.

In noticing John Hall, I may direct your attention for a moment to the circumstances of a gentleman of Maryland of his day. His house was of brick, with durable and thick walls substantially imbedded in an honest foundation, very spacious, and wainscotted throughout: furnished only usefully below, but with an attention to elegance and comfort in the bedchambers recorded by every historian of his people and his era. It was always the central object of a plantation settlement, where a court-baron, or a court-leet might be held, and was usually, like Sophia's Dairy, approached by water.

For one or two generations, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, the Maryland gentleman was a feudal lord without a title, of right the ruler of a manor if his lands exceeded one thousand acres, as they mostly did, and administering his affairs upon regal principles, with a Royal proprietary and a great empire to back him. His home was built for him by convicts, shipped hither upon commercial arrangement made through his correspondent in London, and invoiced as culprits, under sentence duly set out in the manifest, for offences as scrupulously indicated. These persons were received in the province as chattels, or animals, as they passed under the eye of the constable, or sheriff at the port of entry, who acted as customs officer. After 1728 it was the law, that gentlemen bringing them to the New World, "importing them," it was called, should enter them in the public registers as felons, and declare the crimes to which they owed their predicament. And in this there was regarded the minor consideration, that the inhabitants, in being thus advised, might be secure; without prejudice to the weightier reason, that the duty due to the government on the human freight might be recovered.

His state service consisted largely of silver. Besides pewter for common use, the first settlers had a great deal of sterling plate that was massive, bearing the arms of their forefathers, which, as gentlemen and lineal successors, they themselves were entitled to carry. His house servants were mulattoes; and of these in Mr. Hall's time there were probably three thousand in the province; but his field hands were negroes, who outnumbered the mulattoes then by about thirteen to one. He ate, in the earlier days, without a fork, which was not because he was a Marylander, but because he was a man in the wilds where forks were unknown: and one of his spirited descendants, but recently passed away, was upon the eve of adding, as he indited this, that he cut his meat with his rapier, or other weapon, so rarely had the matured great-great-grandson "met with a dinner knife" in his prolonged researches. It need not be said what he ate, save that it was the rich product of a warm country, varied with

copious supplies from peopled waters. His drink was, for many years, sack, of which we have been assured there is more frequent mention in the records of the settlement than in the pages of Shakspeare.

In hours of repose he used stools and forms, and some benches against the walls. His artificial light was yielded by candles made of a hard, brittle wax, of a curious green color, that was gotten from the berry of the myrtle growing at the mouth of rivers, and found free from grease, and very pleasant to the smell after a careful cooking. These tapers were sometimes extinguished, that the sweetly perfumed smoke might fill the room.¹

I turn from him as a local sovereign, to regard him for a few moments as a subject. His taxes, payable to the colonial powers, and his tithes, due to his ghostly adviser, were mainly rated and discharged in tobacco; if he owed any one money, the secret of relief lay at hand in the far-reaching leaves of that staple; were he fined for a bad road, or assessed for a contribution to the cost of a good one, or called upon for a subsidy by the Assembly, or in need of money itself, his men rolled the due tale of casks to the weighing-sheds, and then delivered them to the person who cancelled the obligation, or met the want for coin which had involved the transfer, and himself proceeded forthwith to use them as we do bank notes and drafts.

In 1640 they had, I think, no money here, as current tokens passing from pocket to pocket. The authorities, it is true,

¹ The annals of the province furnish us so many details of the personal appearance, the dress, of the men and women of that day, and are so accessible in the citations of the numerous modern works that have drawn from them, that I may gratify my wish to be brief in conscientiously omitting what would necessarily appear but a paraphrase. The red coat and ruffles, with the white scarf, of Colonel White, are familiar to us in the pictures we have of him; and we know that he wore short breeches and silk stockings; doubtless he carried a sword on occasions of ceremony, and perhaps, as a young man, he shared what was then called the folly of youth, in wearing diamonds and gold and silver buttons about him, and in having his long cuffs kept in place by bits of lead, just as some years ago the ladies ballasted their skirts with shot and miniature shrapnel.

agree that in commercial transactions a little English or European coin was occasionally employed; and in trading with the Indians for beaver-skins and like articles, the peake and the roanoke obtained a free circulation; but in the main the colonists used tobacco instead of grain or money. The history of Maryland exhibits a nation from its earliest stage, when merely by barter its wants are supplied, and presents a problem of peculiar interest, in the contrast of the intellectual maturity of the highest civilization with the contemporaneous and adequate simplicity of primitive customs. Especially in manifesting the toleration of the broadest mental development, at a time when the laws of trade and the domestic code were those of a country in its infancy, is the story of this State significant. A good deal less than two hundred years ago the arts and sciences were so well known here, that Annapolis was called the modern Athens, but the question of money was not an important one in the province. In 1661 a mint was established, where shillings were coined, containing at least the worth of ninepence in sterling silver, to pass in return for tobacco, rated as worth twopence per pound; and thus the currency was fixed as it remained till the Revolution, six of these shillings, or their vegetable equivalent, being at first worth a dollar. By statute, in 1669 men had to take the vegetable as a legal tender if their debtor preferred to keep the sterling silver for himself; and this, too, notwithstanding a depreciation in the weed-money, which resulted from the too great plenty of the yield. Three years before the Assembly had actually passed a law prohibiting the planting of tobacco for a twelvemonth; a folly founded on some principles of political economy that the Lord Proprietary would not countenance; although one may be encouraged to suspect that, in maintaining the integrity of his principle, he did not urge the true doctrine at an inconvenient crisis; for his "disassent" was only signified in the November following that first day of February from which the statute was to take effect, and by that time the object had been accomplished. Both the principles which he justly decried, and the tobacco which his people sought to check, now flourish

about us. In Virginia the growth was stopped; and the number of idle negroes was, in conversation and political action, significantly pronounced a sore grievance. The royal governor was not here also taxed for a veto, perhaps, because no analogous law of suspension could be formulated. Just after our ancestor married, the malcontents in Maryland could not be restrained, and they wildly destroyed many fields, ravaging the crops till the militia came up and dispersed them.

The Maryland gentleman witnessed all sorts of English experiments, conceived somewhat for the establishment of the prosperity of his own country, but mainly for the establishment of securities against its prosperity in prejudice of the wealth of Great Britain. He was coaxed to grow grapes, and given vines; but he would not. He was not allowed to manufacture, because England made all the fabrics that could be paid for. The home government offered a premium to those who would increase the use of British iron, by importing it into the province, notwithstanding the boundless supply of iron already here. A contest, manifested and effective in the acts of the respective legislatures, the Parliament, and the Assembly, was waged for a long while, marked by selfish restrictions on one side, and by schemes of uncloaked retaliation on the other. The Assembly, to thwart the home government, alike in checking the inflow of the foreign, and to speed the shipment of the domestic metal, gave a bounty to the citizen who, after 1719, took up one hundred acres of land, and erected furnaces and forges for the working of the ready ore; and secured to him facilities for exportation on his part. Colonel White was one of the many men who erected iron-works on the Western shore, and took up a great extent of woodland there.¹

John Hall in all his time had the benefit of the postal system, secured by private enterprise till 1710, when the British Government, in aid of the sheriffs, established a general office. The Maryland gentleman helped to pay the premiums given

¹ His books mention The Bush River Iron Co., and Stafford Forge.

for dead bears and wolves, crows and squirrels; and for the capture by the rangers of the wild horses and cattle that made this tract unsafe. He cared for the preservation of the deer. He sustained an organized force, to fight the border men on land, and to clear the coasts of pirates. He was a judge of the moral life of his fellows, summoning them (and subject himself to summons) before the vestry, to answer the charges of swearing, of denial of the Trinity, of the oppression of maid-servants and debtors, and of other sins. His children while they trembled yearned to hear, and devoutly believed, ghost stories; and his fields were the scenes of wild midnight mysteries, that gave names to their open stage; and that lived, with the names, in the memories of elders not wanting in courage, if also strongly tinged with superstition. There is an entertaining instance of this in the traditions of a tract till recently in the family, of which one enclosure was called "Ha! Ha!" and another, "Ha! Ha! Indeed!" The restless spectre that ruled the former, in the deep night, announced his presence and his humor in a wild "Ha! Ha!" to whom the unknowable soul in the other field, whether in the sympathy of jollity, or in the malevolence of mockery and triumph, cannot be said, laughed back in startling notes, "Ha! Ha! *Indeed!*"¹ . . . He retained a warm love for the land of his fathers, giving home titles to his counties, his plantations, his towns, his streets. He died as gentlemen die, willing finger rings to many, and a legacy of tobacco to his divine; and left true gentlemen to follow him.

Thomas White married the daughter of such a gentleman;

¹ In Colonel White's will we find mention of "Line of AH HA INDEED (being the end of the East Northeast Line of AH HA, the cow pasture)." These tracts among others are also the subject thereof: Edinburgh, Abbott's Forest, Constantinople, Antrim, Kilkenny, Londonderry, Eaton's Addition, Eaton's *second edition*, Gay's Favour, Hathaway's Hazard, Chance, Rumney Royal, Hammond's Hope, Paradise, Leigh of Leighton, Royal Exchange, Simmond's Neglect; his tax lists show, besides, Neighbor's Affinity, Attaway's Trust, Constant Friendship, Harrison's Resolution, etc. etc. These tracts were all large, AH HA INDEED, for instance, contained 825 acres.

named Sophia; who lived until the eighteenth of June, 1742. He had by her three children, all of whom were daughters:—

SOPHIA, born May 8th, 1731.

ELIZABETH, born January 28th, 1733.

SARAH CHARLOTTE, born October 25th, 1736.

Her father died in about 1728, and under his will, which was not legally executed, but which was carefully obeyed by her kinsmen, she acquired the tract of land called Sophia's Dairy in the paper, and also two hundred acres, part of a tract called Hall's Plains. It is believed that the bride was carried by her husband from Cranberry Hall, which stood near the old graveyard whence Colonel White's remains have just been removed, to a house standing on the plantation where we now are, towards the south of this present house, facing Bush River. I am told that traces of the foundation of the old homestead yet remain.

Mr. White at this time had the title of Major, but how he received it I cannot say. No doubt it was his as the commander of a battalion of militia, raised for service in defensive movements against the Indians, and in the difficulties that had for some time troubled the authorities of his State and those of Pennsylvania, as to the border line, in which the lives of many men were lost, and probably inquiry would show that there was then a permanent organization of troops under the system created in 1715, or a year or so later, for the energetic enlistment of soldiers, to be paid while in active service. Of this body, the members of the Council were Colonels. Perhaps it was found well to make the representatives of the counties officers also, in rank only a grade below the principals at headquarters. Major White had a most powerful friend at the capital, in the person of the governor, Samuel Ogle, who was appointed in 1731, in the room of Benedict Leonard Calvert, the brother of the Lord Proprietary, who came to Maryland in 1727, and taking ill, was forced to embark for England, dying on the passage. Governor Ogle, as Bishop White has told us, was an intimate companion of Major White, and must have proved his estimation of him in many ways of which we know nothing,

for he had considerable power at the time, and was so well disposed towards our ancestor, that he conferred, with the office mentioned, other county offices and appointments upon him.

In 1732, just after Sophia Hall White was born, Lord Baltimore himself came to the province, in order to meet the sons of William Penn, and with them to reach an amicable adjustment of the oft-recurring troubles touching the limits of their possessions. In the conferences which then took place, the Archives of Pennsylvania show that Major White bore a part, certainly as a surveyor, and perhaps as a military man; but the disagreements of the proprietors were not ended, nor did they terminate till after some of the principal actors had got into Chancery, and Lord Hardwicke had been appealed to. In 1734, Lord Baltimore returned to England, and Mr. Ogle was again governor. It was in this year at the latest, that Mr. White was made deputy surveyor of the county, as I have already stated; and if his appointment may not be attributed to his Lordship's visit, and appreciation of Mr. White's services, it may certainly be ascribed to the elevation of Mr. Ogle, whose functions as governor had only been suspended whilst Lord Baltimore was here. This governor found in Mr. White a valued friend, made him an officer next in rank to the gentlemen of his Council, gave him charge of the proprietary's lands and interests in Baltimore County, and sought his advice in matters of state. After this time there were commissioned two colonels for Baltimore County, and Mr. White was promoted to be one of them.

Besides thus discharging public duties in behalf of his fellows, Mr. White increased his landed possessions, of which I have recently examined the incontestable proofs in the State Capitol at Annapolis. In 1777, his taxable real estate in Harford County alone, comprised seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-two and one-half acres.

Like all of his time, and of the hundred years just preceding, making an election between Holy Church and the Holy Anglo-Catholic Establishment, he was a vigilant servant of God, and in the parish of Spesutiæ for many years per-

formed with regularity his duties as a vestryman, whereto he was first qualified on the 29th of May, 1731, that term of service, by successive re-elections, continuing till the 3d of June, 1734. On Easter Monday of 1742 (April 19th), he was again qualified, taking, as the record shows, the oaths of allegiance, abhorrency, and abjuration—tests prescribed by the first legislature which assembled after the province was restored to the Baltimores, in 1716—and applied till the American Revolution. He acted with the vestry till 1745, some three years after the death of his wife, and when his last child was nearly nine years of age.

His daughter Sophia, upon whom it is thought he settled this property, married Aquila Hall, on February 14th, 1750; and it was her husband who erected this house in 1768, the year in which Governor Eden came over, by the hands, it is said, of five redemptionists, two of whom were masons, two carpenters, and one a laborer, who worked with imported bricks, and who, when the building was finished, received their freedom for their reward.¹ Sophia was the only one of

¹ The house is sixty-four feet front, by fifty-four feet in depth, regular in outline, two stories high, with an attic above. It is wholly without external ornament, and the expanse of brick is only relieved by small platforms with balustrades and seats, at the doors at either end of the hall, which goes through the middle of the building, and by some variety in the laying of the rows of bricks that form the tops of the windows, and the moderately projecting eaves. It is vast, but too bare and monotonous to be imposing, according to the prevailing fashion of its day, of which many specimens may still be seen in Annapolis. There is one there, in particular, at the corner of The Duke of Gloucester St. and Conduit St., which differs from this only slightly in dimensions. The timbers of the floors and stairways are remarkably fine; the foundations are enduring monuments of the honesty of the work of the poor culprits doomed to lay them; and the walls are so thick as to have resisted a stroke of lightning. They are, I think, nearly two feet in thickness. This structure faces southward, and commands a view of Bush River, at the distance of about half a mile, at a point where there is a wide expanse of water, crossed by the railway bridge of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road. The land slopes down easily from the elevation of the homestead to the shore, and is under cultivation. Somewhere between the present site and the river, the first building of John Hall's time stood, and traces of the foundation remain. An old negro stated on the day of the

the daughters who married. The others died, the second early, the third late; Elizabeth, it is not known when, beyond the fact that she did not grow old; and Sarah Charlotte, on the 19th of November, 1776, long after her father had carried her to his new home in Philadelphia.

To Philadelphia, Colonel White removed about 1745, and on the seventh day of May, 1747, at Christ Church, he married Esther, the widow of the late John Newman, and daughter of Abraham Hewlings, of Burlington, in New Jersey; a lady of much force of character; coming of a family that, among Quakers, had constantly adhered to the Church of England; and so zealously, indeed, as, in the persons of some of its members, to have left testamentary direction that later generations be likewise bound to that faith. Bishop White was used to speak of her with reverence and affection. By this marriage Colonel White had two children; William, of whom I have just spoken, and Mary, who married Robert Morris.

His life in the city was an active one, notwithstanding a physical misfortune that hereafter shall be alluded to. His interests bound him still to his Maryland home, where he retained the bulk of his property, and personally supervised it twice in each year up to the time of his death. As he had there duly considered the general welfare in former years, aiding in political movements, and contributing to the establishment and maintenance of the church, he also in Philadelphia participated in the government of public institutions,

family meeting, that he had, some time back, ploughed up there a spoon, which proved to be of fine silver, having the initials "S. H."—Sophia Hall, no doubt. From what is technically the rear of the house, if premises so uniform and so admirably placed on an eminence commanding fine views on all sides can be said to have a back, the summer landscape inland is charming, comprising hilly but cultivated fields immediately under the eye, rolling away in rich green and brown waves, to the forest far beyond, none of them too rugged for the plough. The kitchen and servants' quarters are in an outbuilding, some forty feet by twenty in size. A substantial spring-house and barn are also at hand. The homestead proper, comprises, I believe, five hundred and sixty acres, although the whole tract is of nine hundred and eighty-eight acres.

notably in that of the Philadelphia College;¹ and in his continued devotion to religion it seems just to discern the influence that later secured to the true doctrines the unfaltering allegiance, and the unbroken ministrations of his only son.

He died in Maryland, in this house, on the 29th of September, 1779, attended by his wife and son. Mrs. Morris was informed of the event in this letter from her brother.

MY DEAR SISTER:—

The intention of this letter is not so much to inform you yt your honoured Father has paid ye last debt of nature—for yt you would have concluded from my letter of this morning to Mr. Morris—but to assure you it was with as little suffering as so great a change admits of; he was ill but five days, and during ye greater part of yt time was able to enjoy his Book and ye conversation of his friends. For a long time he has expected without ye least uneasiness yt every attack would be his last, and as this did not arise from discontent at ye world or impatience under bodily infirmities we may flatter ourselves it was built on a foundation wh this world can neither give nor destroy. Our Mother is more shocked at ye Event than I had reason to expect, considering she must have looked for it so long & been assured of it for these 24 hours past; but I trust it will be ye happiness of you & me, as I am sure it will be our endeavour to make up for her loss.

With ye hope yt ye information here given will alleviate your distress, I am

Your ever affectionate Brother

W. WHITE.

HARFORD COUNTY, Sep. 29, 1779.

MRS. MORRIS.

Although active, zealous, and successful, the companion of the men of his time, for twenty-two years before his death, because of a fall from his carriage, Mr. White was a cripple; depending upon canes.² Out of his seventy-five years thus a

¹ He was Trustee of the Philadelphia College from Nov. 13, 1749, to the time of his death, in 1779. He was one of the Commissioners of the Peace in 1752.—*Colonial Records*, v. 572.

² "This," said Bishop White, in his account of his own life, "kept him out of all society, except such as could be had at his own hospitable table and fireside; and, except in afternoons, of some of the principal gentlemen of the city, of his own age, who, in those days, habitually assembled at the public coffee-house, for society merely."

large number were marked by his patient acceptance of an impediment to freedom, of the kind which no man can admit without grief, and which no fortune can remedy. His youth had passed in a victorious struggle with difficulties, as little desirable, but of another order, surmounted in the vigor and confidence of rectitude and health; his age encountered that which could not be overcome. In youth, therefore, he acquired experience, skill, the forethought and promptitude of the intrepid pioneer and the husbandman; while in life's decline it was as natural that he should supplement these with the silent but effective acknowledgment of a power not to be wrestled with, in his cheerful employment of returning seasons still beneficently vouchsafed him; perhaps vouchsafed him in a higher beneficence, in that they were seasons of calm not unalloyed. "My Father," said Bishop White, "left the world with the reputation of unsullied integrity through life."

The mere appreciation of the spectacle thus afforded us, in the recital of the undisputed results of a well-known career, will promote the purposes of eulogy, while protecting us from a benevolent suspicion of extravagance in the mind of the dispassionate observer. Colonel White's youth could scarcely be contemplated by any one without some enthusiasm of commendation. He is found cast upon his own resources ere his beard has grown; encountering the awful illness of homesickness in a wilderness, without mother or kinsfolk, either near or within reach of dying entreaty; pressed upon by unalterable circumstance, significant of the vast difference between felicity lost and despaired of, and toil and danger inevitable and of only profit to be hoped for. He was encompassed by elders, by the law of their nature heedless of the example they unwittingly set him; or perhaps observant and unmanly in the rough derision by which, in violation of his nicer sense, they sought craftily to beguile him to sully his purity. He was unaided in the urgent quickening of his moral instincts; and as he was thus without guide in his election between courses known to be dubious, and yet felt, one or other, to be necessary, so also he was unenlightened after a hazarded judg-

ment by the merited applause, or the priceless censure, of a loving arbiter. There is here indicated a struggle which has marked the similar situation of all men in their immaturity, and the memory of which is, in later years, associated by the successful with every image and tradition of the earlier time. In a superior degree of sensibility it would be likely that a contest of this sort might become dreadful and calamitous. Of Colonel White it may be remembered, with a feeling of congratulation, that the course which his gentle birth alone would have made the more hard for him, was happily less rugged and painful because of the concomitant kindness of those in power, to which his gentle birth recommended him. But this influence was not that which secured the reputation for integrity recorded by his son. The picture of his later life discloses so much of the strength that was always his, that we owe it to him to declare his ultimate bright fortune of a character possibly unattainable by men of ordinary power, no matter how kind and how opportune the favors of the great about them, and whilst it was the proof of his just use of his opportunities, it was not the less the reward of virtues entirely his own.¹

¹ Col. White's field books are now in the possession of Mr. Thomas White Hall, of Maryland: his account books, of Mr. Thomas Harrison Montgomery, of New York City. It seems hardly necessary, but it may be proper to add, that the leading authorities in Maryland history have been consulted in the preparation of this paper.

BISHOP WHITE AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

BY J. BRINTON WHITE.

In furtherance of the object for which we have been drawn together, the writer of this paper has been entrusted with the preparation of a short sketch of those descendants of Colonel Thomas White, whose common ancestor was Colonel White's only son William. Assembled as we are for only a few hours, this sketch, covering the duration of a century and the lives of about eighty persons, must necessarily be only a rapid touching of the prominent points in a family's history. William White, son of Col. Thomas White, of London, England, and Esther, daughter of Mr. Abraham Hewlings, of Burlington, New Jersey, United States, was born in Philadelphia on March 24th, 1747, old style, or April 4th, 1748, new style. Educated in the schools and college of the "College of Philadelphia," now the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1765, having just completed the 17th year of his age; he afterwards studied for the ministry in the only way then possible, viz., by the friendly aid of the clergy. Especially was he indebted to Rev. Dr. Peters, the Rector, and Rev. Mr. Duché, one of the assistant ministers of Christ Church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia.

The resolution to enter the ministry, he informs us in one of his writings, was made when he was sixteen years of age. In his eighteenth year, with Benjamin Franklin and Francis Hopkinson, he assisted Miss Betty Shewell to elope from her brother's house in Philadelphia, in order to marry Benjamin West, the painter, who was then in England, she proceeding

there under her future father-in-law's care. To the end of his life Bishop White always defended this elopement from a brother's illegal detention, stating that "If it were to do over again, I should act in precisely the same way; God meant them to come together."

In October, 1770, he sailed for England, and was ordained Deacon on December 23d of the same year, in the Royal Chapel in London, by Dr. Young, Bishop of Norwich. He then remained in England about one year and a half, until of age to be ordained priest. This interval was spent with his aunts, Mrs. Weeks and Miss White, both sisters of his father, a third sister, Mrs. Midwinter, having died shortly before his arrival. The happy time passed with them and the pleasant circle of friends he there formed seems to have made so strong an impression upon him that in one of his writings he alludes to Twickenham, where his aunts resided, as "That earthly paradise." During his stay in England he made several journeys extending as far as Liverpool, also visiting in May, 1771, Oxford and Bath.

He seems to have been received most kindly by those whom he met, and speaks of becoming intimate with the "Carr" family, between whose family and his own, he states, there had been an "hereditary friendship." He mentions having several times visited Dr. Samuel Johnson, and having once found him at work on his dictionary, preparing it for a new edition; he also met Dr. Oliver Goldsmith.

It should be remembered that these friendships and visits were made when he was only twenty-three years of age.

In June, 1772, he was ordained priest by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London, and in the same month sailed for Philadelphia, arriving there on September 13th, shortly after which he was elected assistant minister of Christ Church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia.

In February, 1773, he married Miss Mary Harrison, daughter of Captain Henry Harrison, of Lancashire, England, one of the wardens of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and at one time Mayor of that city.

On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he at once decided that the claims of the colonies were just. Perhaps his own words express most forcibly his feelings and those current at the time. He says: "The late measures of the English government contradicted the rights which the colonists had brought with them to the wilds of America."

On the announcement of the Declaration of Independence he ceased to use the form of prayer for the king, and shortly after took the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, being the second person who did so. Although warned at the time that, in consequence of his being connected as a clergyman with the Church of England, he might be exposing his life to great danger, his answer was, "I know my danger . . . but I trust in Providence. The cause is a just one, and I am persuaded will be protected." Early in the contest, and before the Declaration of Independence, he openly taught the right of resistance to usurpation.

In September, 1777, he was chosen chaplain to the Continental Congress, and continued as such and afterwards for the United States Congress until it removed to New York; on its return he was again successively elected until its final removal to Washington in 1801.

In April, 1779, he was elected Rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia.

The estimation in which he was held by the public is shown by the congregations of these churches meeting and thanking the vestry for the selection made.

In the summer of 1782 he published a pamphlet which shows his courage in grappling with difficulties. Seeing that the Episcopal Church would inevitably die out if the war was continued, and no bishops or ministers could be obtained to carry on the services, he boldly advocated the meeting of the laity in convention and the establishment of the form of the Episcopal Church; a declaration to be made that Episcopal succession was to be obtained as soon as it was possible to be done.

Peace being shortly afterwards declared, this step was ren-

dered unnecessary. This pamphlet at one time gave rise to much argument, as the situation of affairs was not realized; it is now, however, fully understood, and its forethought acknowledged.

In this pamphlet is first urged the introduction of the laity into ecclesiastical councils, which was afterwards carried into effect.

On September 14th, 1786, he was unanimously elected bishop, sailing for England for consecration on November 2d, and arriving on November 21st of same year. On February 4th, 1787, he was consecrated bishop in Lambeth Chapel, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Bishop of Peterborough. In same month he sailed for New York, arriving there on Easter Sunday, April 7th.

From January, 1788, after peace was concluded with Great Britain, Bishop White was most active in the work of organizing and building up the Episcopal Church in this country, and, perhaps, to no one is it more indebted for starting with a broad, comprehensive, far-seeing policy. Free from narrow-mindedness himself, he successfully labored to make the church equally so. Contending with diversities of opinion, and the marked jealousy with which the Episcopal Church was regarded by many on account of its connection with the Church of England, he lived to see the church strong, active, growing, and respected. In one of his writings he states: "Having lived in days in which there existed prejudices in our land against the name, and much more against the office of a bishop, and when it was doubtful whether any person in that character would be tolerated in the community, I now contemplate nine of our number conducting the duties of the office without interruption." He then speaks of ten who had died and says: "Being your senior by many years, I enjoy satisfaction in the expectation of the good which you may be expected to be achieving in what is now our common sphere of action, when I shall be removed from it."

Seeing the necessity of education for the people of this country, he early took an active part in all measures looking to the same. When he was 26 years of age he was elected one of the trustees of the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, holding that position until his death—over sixty-two years.

He was also one of the founders of the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia.

He opposed the city of Philadelphia accepting the provisions of Stephen Girard's will, fearing that the college was intended to graduate students mentally and physically, but not morally educated; a course of education which he contended could not be too strongly opposed. He petitioned against the establishment of the theatre in Philadelphia, but when asked to censure a clergyman from England, who afterwards lived in Philadelphia, and was in the habit of going to the theatre, he replied: "No, that it was the custom to do so in England, and that the clergyman must settle it with his own conscience as to whether it was right and expedient to attend the theatre in this country." During the yellow fever season of 1793, and subsequent years, he was constant in his visits to the sick and dying, and again in the cholera season of 1832, when in his eighty-fifth year, he regularly visited the hospitals to comfort and relieve the patients.

He was fond of society—had dancing in his own house; entered with zest into the pleasures of marriage-feasts, always passing the cake through the ring for the young to dream upon; and at parties showed much attention to the young people. He used to say that "This life was to be used and not abused."

He approved of the style which General Washington maintained as President. To the end of his life he adhered tenaciously to wearing small clothes. He was careful in his diet. His regular allowance of cigars was four a day. He had great admiration for woman's character; and replied to a grandson, who said that the Bible called them the weaker vessel, "Yes, as Sevres is weaker than common crockery."

He was particular in enforcing order in church, and would stop in the service if there was any talking in the congregation. He read the ante-communion service from the reading-desk and not from the communion-table, as is the custom now. His churchmanship was not partisan; as bishop he ruled for the good of all parties; recognizing the fact that there must be differences of opinion, but he deeply deplored the evils of extreme "high" or "low" church views. On being told that some of the extreme low-church party claimed that he held their views, he indignantly replied, "They might as well call me a Turk." By those who knew him well, this language is said to be the most severe ever imputed to him, and, like Washington's oath at the battle of Monmouth, could only have been spoken by him while under the influence of strong and unusual feeling.

To the Rev. Thomas Reed, a clergyman who had written him, among other things, as follows: "I am very sorry to hear of the schism in our church, that of the high and low church; the difference I do not know. I have asked some of the low church; they could give me no satisfaction. I conjecture they are denominated high-churchmen who adhere strictly and conscientiously to the Rubrics and Liturgy of the Church; am I right in my conjecture?" Bishop White replied in a letter, the draft of which in his own handwriting is preserved: "It is to me, as to you, a matter of much regret that there should be introduced into our Communion the terms of High and Low Church, and especially as used differently than in their original senses. In the times of the Stuarts, a High Churchman was one who was for carrying power, civil and ecclesiastical, to the highest extent; while the ideas of Low Churchmen were more agreeable to the Episcopal Church in the United States. In these senses I have always avowed myself a Low Churchman, but should be sorry to be so considered as the term is now used among us."

On the other hand, he wrote strongly and warningly against those extremes to which Oxford afterwards went, especially

so in a writing entitled "Strictures on Dean Hickeys' Work on the Priesthood," which the Rev. G. Emlen Hare, D.D., perfectly remembers, and for which, in order that he might have it published, he has made several unsuccessful inquiries.

Although not an extremist, yet his views were clearly defined. Using the term as now understood, he was a strong "Prayer-book Churchman," tenacious of the rules and rubrics of the Church.

Bishop White continued in active ministry almost to the last day of his life. He preached in St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, on Sunday, June 26th, 1836, was taken sick on July 2d, and died July 17th of same year, in the 89th year of his age. He was buried, on July 20th, in the family vault in Christ Churchyard, Philadelphia. On the day of his funeral, which was attended by the public authorities, the clergy of all denominations, and by many charitable and other associations, there was a general suspension of business, and the streets were crowded with persons, showing unmistakably by the quietness of their manner the respect which they felt for his life. This was the first time in Philadelphia that the flags of the city and of the shipping were placed at half-mast for a private citizen.

On December 23d, 1870, his body was removed by the authorities of Christ Church, from the family vault to the chancel. A memorial window was afterwards placed there.

In a time when freedom was fought for and secured, but royalty not forgotten, Bishop White, living in a republic, received to an extent superior perhaps to any of his successors that attention which is given to his rank in a kingdom; an attention increased by the high estimation of the strength and purity of his character.

The recognition of his presence in the streets by strangers to him, the request of the long line of voters at the State-house that he would take precedence in position, his selection as the person most fit to preside on different public occasions, all show this attention and this estimation. His trust in God, and his love for the Church, are well shown in the fol-

lowing lines about himself, written by him a few months before his death:—

“To whatever period the days of his earthly pilgrimage may be extended, and whatever may be the dispensations of Providence in the course of them; whether, as hitherto, the uninterrupted enjoyment of health and a considerable measure of worldly comforts, or such visitations as he has witnessed in the persons of many whose merits and whose usefulness, had they been the rule of divine procedure in this life of uncertainty of change, as they are not, are far beyond what can be supposed his own; it will be his endeavor and his prayer, that he may live in daily dependence on the gracious Providence which has conducted him to an advance in years beyond that of the usual lot of man, and under the assurance that, if there should be for him in reserve any portion of bodily suffering or sorrow, it will be sent in mercy, and will be no more than is necessary for the correction of his frailties. Whether prosperity or adversity be his appointed lot, he is sure that, if his reason should be continued to him, his life will not end without prayer for the Church, in the concerns of which he has so long engaged; and especially for the divine blessing on her ministry and her institutions; to be manifested in the conversion of sinners, in the edification of the godly, and, in the end, of both the glory of God and the enlargement of the Kingdom of his Son, the adorable Redeemer.”

In concluding this sketch of Bishop White's life, it must be noted that no radical change in his religious character is to be seen. The schoolboy, deacon, priest, and bishop, each is passed through with a growing purity of character, acknowledged in his youth and venerated in his manhood and old age. At the present day, by those who only know little of him, Bishop White is spoken of as pure, venerable, and good; but with those who are familiar with his work he stands out just as strongly, a manly man.

No one can read his words, know his works, and see his friends, without feeling that he was one of those great men

that God vouchsafed to the times of the infancy of this republic, whose works are to be followed, and whose instructions are to be heeded.

Finally, is not the Bishop's character well described in the words of St. Paul, in his description of what a bishop should be, "Vigilant, sober, of good behaviour, given to hospitality, apt to teach, blameless"?

Mary, the wife of Bishop White, died December 13th, 1797, and was buried in the family vault at Christ Church, Philadelphia.

Of the eight children of Bishop White, five, viz., Ann, Henry Harrison, William, a second Henry Harrison, and a daughter who died unnamed, all died at an early age; and three, viz., Elizabeth, Mary, and Thomas who afterwards took his mother's maiden name Harrison as his middle name, grew up, each marrying and leaving descendants.

Elizabeth White, who was born in 1776, married General William Macpherson, who, on the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, was an Adjutant in the 16th Regiment of the English Army in this country. As he positively refused to fight against his countrymen, he was allowed to resign, but not to sell his commission. He then joined the American army, and was made Major, by General Washington, who knew him well. After the war he held several prominent political offices, being at one time Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia. He was also Naval Officer at the same place. In the war with France he was Brigadier-General in the U. S. Army. Mrs. Macpherson's hand at one time was sought for by John Singleton Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor of England; but as the Bishop disapproved of his daughter living abroad, the match was not concluded. She died in 1830, leaving two children, Esther and Elizabeth.

Esther Macpherson married Dr. Thomas Harris, Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy, who wrote a life of Commodore Bainbridge, and added to an already established reputation as surgeon, by extracting from the arm of President Jackson a

bullet that had been received in a duel several years previous. Mrs. Harris, who had no children, died in 1858; she was noted for the pleasantness of her manner, and when at one time they were living in Washington, their house was considered one of the most attractive in that city.

Elizabeth Macpherson married Rev. Edwin Wilson Wiltbank, now dead, and has four children, all living, viz., Elizabeth White, William White, Mary White, and George.

Elizabeth White Wiltbank, unmarried, resides in Philadelphia.

Wm. White Wiltbank, member of the Philadelphia Bar, who has just read the sketch of Col. Thos. White and Sophia's Dairy, served in the late war as Major on General Staff of the U. S. A., married Edith Brinton, daughter of Hon. Ferree Brinton, of Lancaster County, Penna., and has four children, all young.

Mary White Wiltbank married Rev. Charles A. L. Richards, Rector of St. John's Church, Providence, Rhode Island, and has four children, all young.

George Wiltbank, now George Macpherson (he having taken his mother's maiden name, Macpherson, to perpetuate the name), connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, married Frances Lowndes Ellis, daughter of Wm. Ellis, Esq., of Philadelphia. Of his two children, one died in early infancy; the other, a young child, is living.

Mary, the second (in the order of this sketch) of Bishop White's children, married Enos Bronson, of Connecticut, editor of the *U. S. Gazette*, newspaper of Philadelphia. The letter which Mr. Bronson wrote to Bishop White, dated October 19th, 1804, asking for the hand of his daughter, is now in the possession of Mr. Bronson's son, the Rev. Wm. White Bronson, and is a beautiful specimen of an earnest, manly letter. Mrs. Bronson died in 1826, having had seven children, viz.:—

Mary Harrison Bronson, who died in 1830, unmarried. Hettie Atwater Bronson, who married Rev. Alfred A. Miller, and died in 1844, having had three children, all of whom died young and unmarried.

Sophia Hall Bronson, who died in 1822, aged seven years.

Bird Wilson Bronson, who died in 1821, aged one year.

Ann Bronson, who was lost in the "Arctic," September 27th, 1854.

Rev. Wm. White Bronson, now in charge of Christ Church Hospital, Philadelphia, who officiated for us to-day, and who wrote the life of Rev. Bird Wilson, D.D., married Mary Chapman, daughter of Mr. Thos. Ash, of Philadelphia, and has two children, Thos. A. Bronson and Wm. White Bronson, living; and three who died young, and unmarried.

Thomas A. Bronson, a drug merchant of New York City, married Ann Sears, daughter of Elnathan Sears, of New York, who died in 1876, leaving no children.

Wm. White Bronson, unmarried, resides in Philadelphia.

Elizabeth White Bronson married Henry Reed, Professor of English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania, who is acknowledged to have been one of the most accomplished scholars in English literature that this country has produced. To him the poet Wordsworth paid the high compliment of accepting, as the best arrangement of his own poems, the one that Professor Reed had made. In reading the sad account of the loss of the steamer "Arctic," who can but admire and desire to possess that faith which bore fruit in the calmness with which Miss Ann Bronson and her brother-in-law, Prof. Henry Reed, met their death in the slowly descending vessel?

Of the six children of Mrs. Reed, three died in infancy, and three are living, viz. :—

Mary Bronson Reed, unmarried, resides in Philadelphia.

Henry Reed, member of the Philadelphia Bar, who married Charlotte Frances Foster, adopted daughter of J. Edgar Thomson, of Philadelphia.

Anne Bronson Reed, who married W. B. Robins, member of the Philadelphia Bar, and has two young children.

Thomas Harrison White, the third and last, in the order of this sketch, of Bishop White's children, and the only son who lived to maturity, was born in Philadelphia, November

12th, 1779. For some years he was in business in Philadelphia as a wholesale wine merchant. He was an enthusiastic admirer of General Washington, whom he remembered as a visitor in his father's house. He married Mary Key Heath, who died March 23d, 1814, the daughter of General Richard Heath, of Baltimore, Md., and died in October, 1859, having had five children, viz., Mary Harrison, Rebecca, William, George Harrison, and Richard Heath.

Mary Harrison White married Rev. Jas. Montgomery, D.D., Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia. Although Rector of one of the prominent churches of that city, he was noted for his earnest labors among the poor. At his funeral the streets around the church were crowded with his humble friends who came to show their love and respect. Mrs. Montgomery died in 1875, having had four children, two of whom died in infancy, and two, viz., Rev. Wm. White Montgomery and Thos. Harrison Montgomery, are now living.

The Rev. Wm. White Montgomery, at present Rector of St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, New York, married Gainor Smith, daughter of Peter Lazarus, of Sunbury, Penna., and has one child, a son, unmarried, living; having lost three, all under age, and unmarried.

Thomas Harrison Montgomery, General Agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters of New York, married Anna, daughter of Dr. Samuel George Morton, of Philadelphia, and has eight children, all unmarried and under age.

Rebecca White, unmarried, the second of Thomas H. White's children, resides in Philadelphia.

William White, the elder son, and the third of Thomas H. White's children, was a member of the Philadelphia Bar, and died in 1858. He married Sarah Frederica Brinton, who died in 1869, daughter of John Hill Brinton, Esq., of Philadelphia, having had ten children, viz. :—

William White, civil engineer, unmarried, living in Santa Fé, New Mexico, who, in the line of descent by the eldest son, is now the eldest representative of the descendants of Col. Thos. White.

Maria Heath White, unmarried, resides near West Chester, Penna.

George Brinton White, who died in infancy.

John Brinton White, Comptroller of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the writer of this sketch, who married Jane Dundas, daughter of Hon. David Francis Gordon, of Reading, Penna., who has six children, all under age, and unmarried.

Catharine Ann White, unmarried, resides near West Chester, Penna.

Harrison White, private of the 28th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of Antietam, September 17th, 1862, at the age of eighteen. At a reunion of the regiment in 1871, the following was narrated of him: "During Pope's retreat, the whole command being near the third day without food of any kind, an officer to whom a biscuit had been given by a friend from a relieving regiment, offered it to a member of ours. Our comrade hungrily put out his hand to take it, and then drawing back, he blushed and said, 'No, sir! thank you, but you need it more than I do.'" The narrative then went on to say: "Among the thousands sleeping on the field of battle, no one was more beloved, or was more true to his peers and companions whom he knew and trusted so well, than you, dear comrade, brave Harrison White."

Sarah Frederica White, the seventh child of William White, married Thomas Biddle, of Philadelphia, and died in Cuba in 1870, where her husband was Consul-General from this country, leaving five children, all under age and unmarried. It is doubtful whether many children have, while so young, passed through so many eventful scenes. Brazil, Cuba, Central America, and Ecuador, were in turn lived in; their mother dying in Cuba, and their father near Guyaquil, Ecuador, to which country he was minister from the United States. They were in San Salvador, a city of over 18,000 inhabitants in 1871, when it was completely destroyed by an earthquake, only two buildings remaining standing; at

which time their escape was so narrow, that when in the morning they could see the condition of things around them, they found that one-half of the garden attached to their house had fallen into the valley, and that only under the very tree to which the family had been clinging in the night was the ground free from the ruins of the surrounding buildings.

Charlotte White, unmarried, eighth child of William White, resides near West Chester, Penna.

Thomas Harrison White, unmarried, farmer of Chester County, Penna.

Upton Heath White, unmarried, tenth child of Wm. White, resides in Philadelphia, connected with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

George Harrison White, the fourth of Thomas H. White's children, was born in Philadelphia; entered the U. S. Navy as midshipman; afterwards resigned, and entered into business as dry goods commission merchant, in Philadelphia. After a few years he again entered the navy as purser, and continued as such until his death in 1868. He married Margaret Wharton, daughter of Jacob R. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, and had six children, two of whom, viz., Alfred Henry and Charles Eugene, died at an early age, and four are now living, viz. :—

Wharton White, who served as second lieutenant, promoted to first lieutenant in 20th Infantry U. S. Army in Louisiana and Texas. He then was assigned to special duty in Virginia, with the late General Canby. After several years' service he resigned, and returned to civil life. He now resides in Philadelphia, and is unmarried.

William White, unmarried, who served in the late war, first as a private in the ninety days' enlistment of Company "F" Washington Grays, and finally as captain Company "H" 6th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. Now a member of the Philadelphia Bar.

George Harrison White and Thomas Harrison White, both living in Philadelphia, unmarried.

Richard Heath White, the fifth of Thomas H. White's children, died in infancy.

In finishing this sketch, the writer cannot refrain from again calling attention to the fact that as this is only one of the five papers to be read this afternoon, it can be easily understood why Bishop White's life, so warm in social events as well as active in religious and public affairs, is condensed into so sharp a description. Still more, why so little detail is given of the history of his numerous descendants.

MARY WHITE—MRS. ROBERT MORRIS.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY REQUEST, AT SOPHIA'S DAIRY, HARFORD CO.,
MARYLAND, JUNE 7TH, 1877, ON THE OCCASION OF THE REINTERMENT
OF THE REMAINS OF COLONEL THOMAS WHITE, BEFORE A
REUNION OF HIS DESCENDANTS—HALLS,
WHITES, MORRISES.

BY CHARLES HENRY HART.

I have been invited here to-day to perform not an easy task. The life of a woman whose chief distinction is the prominence of her husband, is not likely to be possessed of characteristics and events, apart from him, of sufficient moment and interest to be preserved alive for half a century after her decease, and bear repeating at the end of that time. And yet this is a grateful task; for by performing it I hope to gratify that most laudable desire of man's heart, to know something of his progenitors, that, by imitating their virtues and transmitting the same to his successors, he may help to improve and benefit the human race. With this end and aim in view, I will relate all I know of Mrs. Robert Morris—Mary, youngest child of Thomas and Esther [Heulings] White. She was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 13th day of April, 1749, and on the 21st of May was baptized at Christ Church. Of her maidenhood, no incidents, even by tradition, are preserved, save in the opening verse of Colonel Shippen's "*Lines written in an Assembly Room*,"¹ to commemorate the beauty and charms of Philadelphia's belles, where he says:—

“ In lovely White's most pleasing form,
What various graces meet!
How blest with every striking charm!
How languishingly sweet!”

She must, however, have been carefully trained and educated in all womanly accomplishments to have enabled her to fill,

¹ Shippen Papers, edited by Thomas Balch. Phila. 1855.

with so much ease, and dignity, and grace, the position in which she was afterwards placed.

On the second of March, 1769, before she was twenty, she was united in marriage by the Reverend Richard Peters, to Robert Morris, the future financier of the American Revolution. Mr. Morris was a native of Great Britain, having been born in Liverpool on the 31st of January, 1734. His father, also Robert Morris, came to this country and settled at Oxford, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he died July 12th, 1750, when his son was in his seventeenth year. Robert came to Philadelphia, and entered the counting-house of Mr. Charles Willing, the first merchant of his day; and in 1754, at the age of twenty, formed a copartnership with his son, Thomas Willing, which lasted a period of thirty-nine years, and the firm of Willing & Morris became the best known and largest importing house in the colonies. Early taking an active interest in the welfare of the colonies, Mr. Morris was appointed by the Assembly of Pennsylvania one of the delegates to the second Congress, and entered upon a public career so well known as to render a relation of its details on this occasion unnecessary.

Towards the close of the year 1776, when the British approached Philadelphia, and Congress retired to Baltimore, Mr. Morris remained in the city as one of the committee intrusted with plenary power to perform all public acts. Mrs. Morris followed the Congress, and took up her abode at this very house where we are now assembled, and where her mother and father were visiting her step-sister, Mrs. Hall, and here she remained until the early part of the following March. On the 20th of December she writes to Mr. Morris: "I long to give you an account of the many difficulty's and uneasyness we have experienced in this journey. Indeed, my spirits were very unable to the task after that greatest conflict flying from home; the sufferings of our poor little Tom distressed us all, and without the affectionate assistance of Mr. Hall and the skilfulness of Dr. Cole, whose services I shall never forget, I don't know what might have been the consequence, as it was a boil of an uncommon nature, and required

the surgeon's hand. We had reason to apprehend, too, we should lose our goods; the many circumstances of this affair I must leave till I see you, as neither my patience nor paper will hold out. Only that Mr. Hall was obliged, when in a few miles of his house, to return to Christiana and retake his vessel, which he accomplished by the assistance of Mr. Hancock; . . . but after all the dangers, I've the pleasure to inform you we are safely housed in this hospitable mansion." In another part of the letter she writes: "I thought I was prepared for every misfortune; for, as you observe, of late we have little else. Yet when Lee is taken prisoner, who is proof against those feelings his loss must occasion, and add to that the triumph of our enemy's and the mortification his sensibility must suffer. Mr. Hall has heard it contradicted at Bush, and that Mr. Hancock thinks from the circumstance it's a false report. God send it may be so, but I've observed pieces of bad news are seldom contradicted."

On the 30th of the same month, upon receipt of the news of the victory at Trenton, she writes to Mr. Morris: "We had been for many days impatiently wishing for a letter from you, as the news we hear from any other quarter is not to be depended on; but when the welcomed one arrived, which brought those glad tidings, it more than compensated for what our late unfortunate circumstances prepared our minds to expect, which was nothing more than our Army's being on the defensive, and fearing least their numbers were not even equal to that, but retreat as usual; but I hope, indeed, the tide is turned, and that our great Washington will have the success his virtues deserve, and rout that impious army who, from no other principle but that of enslaving this once happy country, have prosecuted this Cruell War. My father was greatly, *tho' agreeably*, affected at such good news, and I was the happy means of making many joyfull hearts, as we had many guests added to our large Family to celebrate Christmas. Mr. Hall is surprised he has not received orders to March with his Battalion, but only to hold himself in readiness." She again writes to him on the 15th of January, after hearing of the Battle at Princeton: "I have received

five of your letters since my last, besides Mr. Hall's, the contents of which almost petrified us;—happy had we been had the petrification reached our hearts, and made them proof against our feelings in this day of Trial. I suppressed mine all in my power, as I wish to make myself as agreeable as possible to this family, and as they had invited a party of young folks to a Twelfth Cake, I tried to be cheerful; how could I be really so when hourly in expectation of hearing the determination of so important a Battle, and when the express arrived and pronounced Washington victorious, would you believe it, your Molly could not join in the general rejoicing? No! nor never can at a victory so dearly bought." In her last letter to him before her return, written on the journey, she writes: "We are all well in health, and in want only of your Dear Company to be as happy as the state of our country will admit of."

On March 15th, 1777, she writes to her "mamma" from Philadelphia, addressed "To Mrs. White, at Aquila Hall's, Esqr., near Bush Town, Maryland."—"Last Wednesday noon I had the pleasure to arrive safe in dear Philadelphia, after a much pleasanter journey than I expected from our setting off, and it made me very happy to find myself at home after so long an absence, with the terrible apprehensions we fled with of never seeing it again." In the same letter she writes: "I suppose Jemmy Hall has told you how everybody exclaims at my thinness; several of my acquaintances did not know me till they had time to recollect, and then declared there was very little traces of my former self." She concludes with: "Duty to my father, and love to sister and Mr. Hall and all the Hospitable Family, whose kindness to me and my exiled family I shall never forget." In a postscript she adds: "Billy has been told that the Congress appoint'd him their Chaplain when in Baltimore, but has not yet heard it from them, and begs it may not be mentioned." The "Billy," here referred to was none other than her brother, the future eminent prelate and father of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, Bishop White. In a letter on April 1st, she writes: "Mr. Hancock intends resigning his seat in Con-

gress, and going home; it is imagined he will be appointed Governor of Boston. They meant to have complimented Mr. Morris with the Presidentship, but he told the gentlemen who informed him of it he could not serve, as it would interfere entirely with his private business, and so begged it might be dropped. . . . Don't you feel quite important? I assure you I do, and begin to be reconciled to Independence."

Mrs. Morris had not been at home a month before fears of the approach of Howe necessitated preparations, at least, for seeking safer refuge. She writes to her mother on the 14th of April: "We are preparing for another flight in packing up our furniture and removing them to a new purchase Mr. Morris has made ten miles from Lancaster, no other than the famous House that belonged to Stedman and Steigel at the Iron Works, where, you know, I spent six weeks; so am perfectly well acquainted with the goodness of the House and situation. The reason Mr. Morris made this purchase, he looks upon the other not secure if they come by water. I think myself very lucky in having this Asylum, it being but 8 miles, fine road, from Lancaster, were I expect Mr. Morris will be if he quits this, besides many of my friends and acquaintances. So I now solicit the pleasure of your company at this once famous place, *Instead of Mennet*, where, perhaps, we may yet trace some vestages of the late owner's folly, and may prove a useful lesson to us his successors." A fortnight later she writes: "I am yet on dear Philadelphia ground, but expect soon to inhabit the Hills, where we shall remain, if possible, in the enjoyment of all that's beautiful to the eye and grateful to the taste; for, as if to add to our mortification, are we obliged to leave it; nature never appeared there so lovely, nor promised such a profusion of her gifts. We intend sending off our best furniture to Lancaster, with all the linen we can spare, and stores of all kind, that our flight may be attended with as few incumbrances as possible."

"The Hills" spoken of by Mrs. Morris in this last letter, with so much fervor and admiration, was her summer residence which Mr. Morris had purchased in 1770, and laid out in a style and manner unknown in this country at that day.

After it passed out of his hands, it was called Lemon Hill, and now forms that part of Fairmount Park, situate on the east side of the Schuylkill river south of the Girard Avenue Bridge, and north of the old water-works. Here he erected the large house still standing on the knoll of the hill overlooking the boat houses of the Schuylkill Navy, together with extensive hot-houses where he raised all kinds of tropical fruit, a fish-pond, and an ice-house. The "hot-houses" and the "ice-house" were the first introduced into the colonies. The "*famous house*" near Lancaster, which Mr. Morris bought, was none other than that built by the eccentric and doubtful Baron Henry William Steigel, who came to America about 1757, from Manheim, in Germany, and the following year purchased from Charles and Alexander Stedman, of Philadelphia, a portion of a large tract in Lancaster County, where he laid out a town which he called from his native city, Manheim. Here he built an iron furnace and extensive glass works, and erected the magnificent mansion which Mrs. Morris mentions as her proposed refuge from the enemy should they enter Philadelphia. "The Castle," as it was called, was very large, and contained a chapel, where the "Baron" held daily service. The wainscotings, mantel-pieces, and cornices are described as having been very massive and rich, while the arras-tapestry which covered the walls of the parlor, and the porcelain tiles encircling the fire-place, were of the finest order, specimens of each of which have been preserved to the present time. To this "famous house," then, Mr. and Mrs. Morris repaired, when in September, 1777, the near approach of the British army obliged Congress to remove from Philadelphia, first to Lancaster, and afterward to York as a more convenient place, and here they remained until after the evacuation of the city by Sir Henry Clinton and his troops early in the summer of 1778.

On the second of July, 1778, Congress reassembled in Philadelphia. At this period Benedict Arnold had command in the city. Mrs. Morris, writing to her mother in November, says: "I know of no news, unless to tell you that we are very gay is such. We have a great many balls and enter-

tainments, and soon the Assemblys will begin. Tell Mr. Hall even our military gentlemen here are too liberal to make any distinctions between Whig and Tory ladyes—if they make any, it's in favor of the latter, such, strange as it may seem, is the way those things are conducted at present in this city. It originates at Head-quarters, and that I may make some apology for such strange conduct, I must tell you that Cupid has given our little General a more mortal wound than all the host of Britons could, unless his present conduct can expiate for his past—Miss Peggy Shippen is the fair one." This lady, I need hardly say, became Mrs. Benedict Arnold, and suffered with her husband all the ignominy his subsequent actions heaped upon his wretched head.

In the month of September, 1779, Mrs. Morris was called upon to mourn the loss of her father,—Col. Thomas White, who died on the twenty-ninth instant, and to do reverence to whose memory we are assembled here to-day. The event was communicated to her in a letter¹ enclosed in the following from her brother to Mr. Morris:—

MY DEAR SIR—The event wh. I prepared you to expect in my letter of this morning took place at 8 o'clock this evening. My dear Father's stupor returned at 4, and when he expired it was without ye least pain. The enclosed you will deliver whenever you think proper. You know your presence would be a consolation to us; but should you have leisure, there will hardly be time for you to pay your respects to his remains. They talk of Saturday.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your affectionate Friend and Brother,

W. WHITE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10 o'clock.

Three weeks later her mother wrote to her:—

MY DEAR CHILD—Yr. letter was dcubly welcome, as it is a long time since I had one from you, and my much altered circumstances makes the filial notice of my children more

¹ For letter to Mrs. Morris, see Vol. I., p. 436, PA. MAG. OF HIST. AND BIOG.

acceptable to me than ever, but you don't tell whether yr. little fellows are come from Frederick. I think you said last summer they were to come home in October. I should be very sorry to miss seeing them, as it is not likely I shall go up so soon as was expected, for Tommy Hall will not be ready. It seems repugnant to ye laws of nature for me to seek a home out of Philadelphia, and yet it is natural for me to enquire how I shall be able to live there, the necessaries of life here are exorbitant, and with you we are told they are much higher, the two articles of house rent and firing would be saved here, which is a great matter; but there is a providence who governs the world, and to be told we may have a reliance on it, is so great a privilege that nothing but its being a Duty, could cause mankind to revolt from it.

I did not think that the late great event, as it was so long expected, would have affected my spirits so much as it has done. I don't know whether it is most wise or foolish to wish you may never experience the same trial, as it is the general lot to one to be the survivor. I would not have anybody see the above, as it may cause a laugh at what was wrote by one in tears. I was afraid some time ago yr. sister would not long survive Mr. Hall, but she seems now out of danger, tho' in a bad state of health. May you have all the blessings this world can bestow, and when it has an end ten thousand times ten thousand more than it is capable of giving, is the prayer

Of your affectionate,

E. WHITE.

23 October, 1779.

Give my love to Mr. Morris, yr. brother, and Polly White.

Early in the year 1781, Congress became sensible of the necessity of erecting the several departments of the government, similar to those which now exist, in order to give greater strength and efficiency to their executive authority, and Robert Morris was placed at the head of that of finance, with the title of Superintendent; which position he filled until the first of November, 1784, when he resigned. Mrs. Jay, on hearing of the appointment, wrote to Mrs. Morris from Spain: "No

circumstance of a public nature since my absence from America has given me greater satisfaction than Mr. Morris's acceptance of that important office which he at present holds; nor would you, my dear madam, even regret being so frequently obliged to dispense with his company, if you could be witness to the universal satisfaction it has diffused among the friends of our country, but w'd (were you as malicious as myself) even enjoy the confusion of our enemies upon the occasion. Besides the public utility which must arise from the measure, I have a peculiar pleasure, which results from the more frequent mention of the person, from whose abilities and integrity so much is expected, in terms the most grateful to friendship. Your fears for Mr. Morris's health are, I own, too well founded, and I think a little address to draw him into the country, at least of evenings, would be patriotic."

This is not the place to depict the arduous duties which this appointment imposed, but the wisdom of the choice was amply justified by the result; for it is very certain that no other individual in the country combined so comprehensive a knowledge of the subject with which he had to grapple, with that firmness and decision of character and keen sense of honor, which at once attract universal confidence. In consenting to accept the office, Mr. Morris made it a condition that he should have the power to appoint and remove at his pleasure all subordinates connected in any way with his department, and it is a striking evidence of the respect in which his personal qualities were held, that these terms were readily complied with. No one requires to be informed of the effect of his efforts in restoring the public credit,—no person could have accomplished more than he did; the only real cause of wonder is, that with means so limited—in fact without any public means at all—he could have done so much; but he put his shoulder to the wheel, and the much needed end was gained.

The prominence which this appointment gave to Mr. Morris, his wealth, ability, and social position, made his home the centre of all the amenity and civility of the day, and it is as the hostess presiding over this establishment that we have some of the most pleasing pictures of his wife.

After the alliance with France, this country was visited by many Frenchmen of distinction, diplomats, officers, and citizens, and all of them brought letters of introduction to Mr. Morris, who was esteemed the representative man of the city. From many of these foreigners we have published accounts of their travels, and from them gain vivid pictures of society in Philadelphia and other cities. There were Le Marquis de Chastellux, L'Abbé Robin, Citizen Mazzei, Le Prince de Broglie, Le Chevalier de la Luzerne, and many others. The first of these, who was here in 1780, in speaking of Mr. Morris says: "Mr. Morris is a large man, very simple in his manners, but his mind is subtle and acute, his head perfectly well organized, and he is as well versed in public affairs as in his own. . . . His house is handsome, resembling perfectly the houses in London. He lives there without ostentation, but not without expense, for he spares nothing which can contribute to his happiness and that of Mrs. Morris, to whom he is much attached." In another place, in describing an entertainment at the Chevalier de la Luzerne's, he says: "On passing into the dining-room, the Chevalier de la Luzerne presented his hand to Mrs. Morris, and gave her the precedence, an honor pretty generally bestowed on her."

The Prince de Broglie, whose narrative was procured recently in France by the late Mr. Thomas Balch, describes a visit he made to Mrs. Morris in 1782, with considerable minuteness. "M. de la Luzerne conducted me to the house of Mrs. Morris to take tea. She is the wife of the Comptroller General of the United States. The house is simple but well furnished and very neat. The doors and tables are of a superb mahogany, and beautifully polished. The locks and hinges in brass were curiously bright. The porcelain cups were arranged with great precision. The mistress of the house had an agreeable expression, and was dressed altogether in white; in fact, everything appeared charming to me. I partook of most excellent tea, and I should be even now drinking it, I believe, if the Ambassador had not charitably notified me at the twelfth cup that I must put my spoon across it when I wished to finish with this sort of warm

water. He said to me: it is almost as ill bred to refuse a cup of tea when it is offered to you, as it would be for the mistress of the house to propose a fresh one when the ceremony of the spoon has notified her that we no longer wish to partake of it."

The Chevalier de la Luzerne spoken of in each of these narratives, who was the Ambassador from France, was on terms of most familiar intercourse with the family of Mr. Morris. I have before me an evidence of this in an invitation to Mr. and Mrs. Morris and Miss Livingston, "*together with the young family of Mrs. Morris,*" to dine at Shoemaker's Place on the following Saturday afternoon; and it was from this nobleman that Mr. Morris, on his personal credit, obtained the twenty thousand pounds in specie which he sent to Washington, and enabled him to compel the capitulation of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The Miss Livingston mentioned in the invitation was Catharine, daughter of Governor William Livingston, of New Jersey, and younger sister of the beautiful Sarah Van Brugh Livingston, who became the wife of John Jay. She afterwards married Matthew Ridley, an Englishman residing in Baltimore, a particular friend of Mr. Morris, and under whose roof she most probably met him, as she made one of the Morris family for several years, during the absence of her sister in Europe, when Mr. Jay represented the Confederation, first as Minister to Spain, and subsequently in Paris as one of the Commissioners to arrange the definitive treaty of peace. Mrs. Jay, writing to Mrs. Morris from Madrid, under date of Sept. 1, 1780, says: "When I left Philadelphia I did not also leave the remembrance of the repeated instances of friendship which has endeared you to me; but had I been less sensible of them, surely your recent kindness to my dear Kitty could not fail of awakening my gratitude. Accept, my dear Mr. and Mrs. Morris, of my sincere thanks for your kindness to my sister; believe me, nothing has given me more pleasure than the happiness she has enjoyed under your hospitable roof."

These heartfelt words of Mrs. Jay were doubtless called forth by the letter she had received from her sister written

the previous July, in which she says: "In our last distresses from the invasion of the British troops, Mr. and Mrs. Morris sent for me to come and live with them. It was exceedingly friendly; and it is certainly no small alleviation to our infelicities to have such friends as can feel for us, and by their kind endeavors soothe our troubled bosoms to peace and tranquillity. They have at present a delightful situation—Springsberry. Mr. Morris has enlarged the buildings, and converted the green-house into a dining-room, which far exceeds their expectations in beauty and convenience."

The last day of summer, 1781, was a gala day in Philadelphia. The military were out and the whole city astir. General Washington was coming, and with him the Count de Rochambeau and other foreign and American officers of consideration, who were all on their way to join Lafayette near Yorktown, hoping, with the aid of De Grasse, who was hourly expected with his fleet, to capture Cornwallis and his army. At mid-day the general reached the suburbs, where he was met by a large number of people and escorted to the City Tavern, where he held an impromptu reception. From thence he went to the residence of Mr. Morris, who entertained the eminent officers and their staffs, together with many citizens, at dinner. In the evening the city was illuminated in honor of the distinguished visitors. A recent writer has said: "Justly fell to Robert Morris the honor of entertaining General Washington on this occasion; for it was to him the general owed the possibility of this sudden transfer of the army to Virginia. . . . Next to Washington the country owes the triumph at Yorktown to Robert Morris."

In the fall of this same year Mr. Morris sent his two elder sons, Robert and Thomas, aged respectively twelve and ten years, to Europe, under the care of Mr. Mathew Ridley, before mentioned, for the purpose of being educated. They took with them a letter from their father to Dr. Franklin at Paris, in which Mr. Morris gives his reason for sending them to be that "the interruption given to the progress of learning, the distresses which the several seminaries in this country have undergone the various lucrative employments

to which masters and tutors have been invited in the progress of the present war, are circumstances which operate powerfully to the disadvantage of the present race of American youth, and which have induced me to take the determination of educating my two eldest sons, Robert and Thomas, in Europe." They carried with them also a letter from Mrs. Sarah Bache, Dr. Franklin's only daughter, to her son Benjamin Franklin Bache, who was being educated abroad, at the tender age of twelve, under his grandfather's care. In it she says: "My dear Benny:—This letter will be handed to you by the Master Morris's, who, you may remember, came to take leave of you the morning you left us. I am particularly happy in their going to Geneva, as I am sure it will give you great pleasure to see two old Friends, and have them go to the same school with you. Their Father and yours have the strongest Friendship for each other. I hope it will be the same with their sons, and that you will let them have a share in your heart with [*unintelligible*]. You will, I make no doubt, do everything in your power, to make Geneva agreeable to them; they are very clever boys, and will be strangers there compared with you."

They were placed to school in Geneva, where they remained five years, making during the vacations brief visits in the vicinity. One of these visits was to Paris the next year, which they passed with their mother's friend, Mrs. Jay, who wrote: "Your little sons, by passing their holiday with me, made me very happy. Robert so exceedingly resembles Mr. Morris, that I feel for him a respect mingled with my love; tho' at the same time I regret his distance from his father's example and counsel. Tommy (who is likewise a fine boy) told me that his last letters mentioned Hetty's and Maria's illness. I hope they are now quite recovered, as well as my dear Kitty. Will you embrace them for me?"

In the summer of 1786, under the tutelage of M. de Basseville, they went to Germany, and entered the University of Leipsic, where they remained nearly two years, returning home in the spring of 1788. The letters written during their absence, to them and to their tutor, by their father, are not

only fraught with good parental advice, but indicate and lay down a course and system of study, showing mature consideration, and a knowledge of the subject truly remarkable.

On the 25th of May, 1787, there met in Philadelphia the memorable Convention called together to frame a Constitution for the United States. To this body Mr. Morris, who had eleven years before affixed his bold signature to the Declaration of Independence, was a delegate, and it was upon his motion that George Washington was unanimously chosen to preside over its deliberations. To his sons at Leipsic Mr. Morris wrote June 25: "General Washington is now our guest, having taken up his abode at my house during the time he is to remain in this city. He is President of a convention of Delegates from the Thirteen States of America, who have met here for the purpose of revising, amending, and altering the Federal Government. There are gentlemen of great abilities employed in this Convention, many of whom were in the first Congress, and several that were concerned in forming the Articles of Confederation now about to be altered and amended. You, my children, ought to pray for a successful issue to their labours, as the result is to be a form of Government under which you are to live, and in the administration of which you may hereafter probably have a share, provided you qualify yourselves by application to your studies. The laws of nations, a knowledge of the Germanic System, and the constitutions of the several governments in Europe, and an intimate acquaintance with antient and modern history, are essentially necessary to entitle you to participate in the honor of serving a Free People in the administration of their Government."

Soon after the adjournment of the Convention, Mr. Morris visited Virginia in company with Mr. Gouverneur Morris, on matters of private business, where he was absent more than six months. The letters which passed between Mr. and Mrs. Morris during this period have fortunately been preserved, and show a cultivation and ease in epistolary composition now comparatively unknown. His first letter, written from Baltimore on his journey southward, contains a reference of

considerable interest on this occasion. He writes: "We arrived here last night all well, after a pleasant journey without any accident, and with fine weather and good roads. . . . I saw J. Hall at Havre de Grace. Charlotte Hall was at his house, but being dark and our journey having fatigued, we did not go thither. They were all very well, and next morning we visited the mansion of Mr. Hall; unluckily he had gone off (half an hour before we arrived) to a Plantation of his on the other side of Bush River. We were very graciously, I may say affectionately, received by three charming young ladies, Miss Molly, Patty, and Sophia. They gave us good breakfast and a hearty welcome, inquired particularly after you, and I pressed Molly to go up immediately with one of her sisters, and pass the winter with you, assuring them that was your wish, and that you would be exceedingly glad of their company. I flatter myself you will have them for companions for this winter, and I need not tell you how much I bid them welcome on my part. If Molly Hall does go up, I desire that you will engage Mr. Reinagle to teach her on the Harpsichord, and that you pay the expense; do this in the most delicate manner, such as I am sure your goodness of heart will dictate."

During her husband's absence, Mrs. Morris was made glad by the return from Europe of her sons Robert and Thomas, and it was during this same period that the clouds began to gather around the horizon of Mr. Morris's successful financial career. In October, 1788, he was again called into public life, by being elected by the Assembly to represent Pennsylvania in the first Senate of the United States, which was convened in New York on the 4th of March, 1789. On the very day of the meeting he writes to Mrs. Morris: "I arrived safe here at 7 o'clock this morning, before Mr. Constable was up. . . . We met the members that are now in this city from the other States, opened the two houses by entering on the minutes the names of those who appeared, and adjourned until to-morrow at Eleven O'clock. There were only Eight Senators and thirteen assembly men, and before we can proceed to business there must be twelve Senators and thirty

members of assembly. . . . Last night they fired 13 cannon from the Battery here over the Funeral of the Confederation, and this morning they saluted the new Government with 11 Cannon, being one for each of the States that have adopted the Constitution. The Flag was hoisted on the Fort, and Federal Colours were displayed on the top of the New Edifice and at several other places of the City; this, with ringing of Bells and Crowds of People at the meeting of Congress, gave the air of a grand Festival to the 4th of March, 1789, which, no doubt, will hereafter be celebrated as a new Era in the Annals of the World."

Congress did not organize for business until the eighth of April, and on the thirtieth, Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States. Mrs. Washington did not accompany the general to New York, but on Tuesday, the nineteenth of May, accompanied by her grandchildren Eleanor and George Washington Parke Custis, set out in her private carriage for the seat of government. She received ovations all along the route, and on Thursday, when she reached Gray's Ferry, just outside of the city, she was met by Mrs. Morris, whose guest she was to be, and accompanied by her, entered the city escorted by a large concourse of military and citizens. On reaching High (Market) Street, near the residence of Mrs. Morris, she was greeted by the ringing of bells, the discharge of thirteen guns from a park of artillery, and the cheering shouts of an immense concourse of joyous people. Mrs. Washington remained with Mrs. Morris until the following Monday, and then departed for New York, taking with her Mrs. Morris and her daughter Maria in her carriage, as her guests. They were met on Wednesday at Elizabethtown by the President and Mr. Morris, and crossed over to New York on the President's barge. On Friday, the 29th of May, Mrs. Washington gave her first levee, at which Mrs. Morris was present, occupying the first place, on her right, and at all of her subsequent levees in New York and afterwards in Philadelphia, when present, Mrs. Morris occupied the honored place, as also did Mr. Morris when a guest at the public or private dinners given by Washington.

Mrs. Morris remained in New York with her husband until the fifth of July, when she returned home, he being detained at the seat of government by his senatorial duties. On the 17th he writes to her: "I have received your very pleasing letter of the 10th inst., and was made very happy in reading the narrative of your journey, of your reception at General Dickinson's, the Delaware Works, and, above all, in Market Street." A few days later he writes: "I paid a visit at the President's on Friday Evening (it is the only one I have paid since we parted). He is mended much in appearance and reality,—the Doctors, however, have had another cut at him, which has been very useful,—both he and Mrs. Washington were very particular in their enquiries after you, about your journey, and were pleased to hear that you had got safe home. Nelly Custis asked after Maria, and Mrs. Washington and the President after both Hetty and Maria."

Mainly through Mr. Morris's exertions the seat of government was removed the next year to Philadelphia. As soon as it was settled definitely that the removal should take place, Mr. Morris, whose residence on High Street east of Sixth Street was the finest private residence in the city, offered it for the presidential mansion. It was built of brick, three stories high, and the main building was forty-five feet six inches wide by fifty-two feet deep, and the kitchen and wash-house twenty feet wide by fifty-five feet deep, while the stables would accommodate twelve horses. The front of the house displayed four windows on the second and third floors, two on either side of the main hall, and on the first floor three windows, and a single door approached by three heavy gray stone steps. On each side of the house were vacant lots used as a garden, and containing trees and shrubbery. This property Mr. Morris bought in August, 1785, and rebuilt the house, which had been destroyed by fire New Year's day, 1780. When completed, he removed from his residence on Front Street below Dock Street, which he had occupied before and during the dark days of the revolutionary struggle. Washington wrote from Philadelphia, on his way to Mt. Vernon, to his Secretary, Tobias Lear, at New York: "The

house of Mr. Robert Morris had, previous to my arrival, been taken by the corporation for my residence. It is the best they could get. It is, I believe, the best single house in the city. Yet without additions it is inadequate to the commodious accommodation of my family." He subsequently wrote to Lear from Mt. Vernon: "Mr. and Mrs. Morris have insisted upon leaving the two large looking-glasses which are in their best rooms, because they have no place, they say, proper to remove them to, and because they are unwilling to hazzard taking them down. You will therefore let them have, instead, the choice of mine. . . . Mrs. Morris has a mangle (I think it is called) for ironing clothes, which, as it is fixed in the place where it is commonly used, she proposes to leave and take mine. To this I have no objection, provided *mine is equally good and convenient*; but if I should obtain any advantages besides that of its being up and ready for use, I am not inclined to receive it. . . . Mrs. Morris, who is a notable lady in family arrangement, can give you much information on all the conveniences about the house and buildings, and I dare say would rather consider it as a compliment to be consulted in those matters, as she is near, than a trouble to give her opinion of them." On yielding up his own residence to the President, Mr. Morris removed into the house at the southeast corner of Sixth and Market Streets, which had been built by the loyalist Joseph Galloway, and confiscated to the State on account of his adhesion to the British crown. Mr. Morris purchased it from the Executive Council of Pennsylvania shortly after he had purchased the *presidential* mansion, to which it adjoined.

The President and Mrs. Washington arrived in Philadelphia from Mt. Vernon towards the end of November, and took possession of their house, where on Christmas night the first levee in Philadelphia was given. The close friendship which existed between Mr. Morris and the chief soon spread to their respective families, and an intimacy was engendered which neither misfortune nor time could diminish. That Robert Morris was Washington's most intimate friend—the man who entered nearest to his heart, and to whom he most

unbended—is proverbially well known, and the following incident of his last levee, held a few days before his retiring from the presidency, has been preserved and handed down by an eye-witness:¹ “Washington received his guests, standing between the windows in his back drawing-room. The company, entering a front room and passing through an unfolding door, made their salutations to the President, and turning off, stood on one side. His manner was courteous, of course, but always on these occasions somewhat reserved. He did not give his hand, but merely bowed, which was the mode for that day. Mr. Morris came in, and when the President saw him entering the room, he advanced to meet him, and shook him heartily by the hand: Mr. Morris, in allusion partly, perhaps, to the day which may have been cloudy, but more to the event, repeating as he came forward the lines:—

‘The day is overcast, the morning lowers,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day—
The great, the important day.’”

On the 4th of March, 1797, Washington’s second term expired with the installation of John Adams into the executive chair. The day preceding he had given a farewell dinner, at which both Mr. and Mrs. Morris were present. Bishop White, who was also one of the guests, says: “During the dinner much hilarity prevailed; but on the removal of the cloth it was put an end to by the President, certainly without design. Having filled his glass, he addressed the company, with a smile on his countenance, saying: ‘Ladies and gentlemen, this is the last time I shall drink your health as a public man; I do it with sincerity, wishing you all possible happiness.’ There was an end to all pleasantries, and there was not a dry eye among the company.” He showed his esteem for Mrs. Morris by presenting her with a small profile portrait of himself, by the Marchioness de Brehan, with this autograph presentation: “The President’s compliments accompany the inclosed to Mrs. Morris.”

We now approach near to the period of her husband’s great financial misfortunes, brought on by his striving after large possessions and his misplaced confidence in one of his asso-

¹ The late Hon. John B. Wallace.

ciates. He purchased, at merely nominal prices, varying from a few cents to a dollar an acre, many millions of acres of unseated lands in the several States of the Union, some individually and others in conjunction with John Nicholson and James Greenleaf, with whom he subsequently organized the North American Land Company in February, 1795. Early in the following year Morris and Nicholson found that they had joined their fortunes with the wrong man, and endeavored to extricate themselves by purchasing his interest, but alas! too late; the evil seed planted by Greenleaf was too widespread, and had taken too deep root, to be killed out and eradicated, and thus by his dishonest and rascally conduct was Robert Morris dragged under and sacrificed. In the autumn of 1796, Mr. Morris passed some time in Washington, or, as it was then called, "The Federal City,"—where Major L'Enfant, who had been the architect of the enormous pile, partly erected, on the square bounded by Seventh Street, Eighth Street, Chestnut Street, and Walnut Street, and known as "Morris's Folly," was engaged in laying out the city plans,—endeavoring to dispose of lots, a large number of which Mr. Morris had purchased when it was decided that *there* should be the permanent capitol of the country.

Finally the crisis came on the fifteenth of February, 1798. On that day he was arrested at the suit of one Charles Eddy, and from "the Hills" he writes to Nicholson: "I am here in custody of a sheriff's officer. Charles Eddy is the most hardened villain God ever made. I believe if I had bank bills to pay him with he would refuse them on the ground of their not being a legal tender." The next day he was taken to the debtor's apartment of the old Prune Street Prison, where he was confined until liberated by the operation of the General Bankrupt Law on the twenty-sixth of August, 1801, after undergoing an imprisonment of three years, six months, and ten days. The country for whose independence, safety, and salvation he had pledged and given his private fortune in the hour of its deepest depression and most desperate need, forgot him when adversity crowded upon him, and neither by word, act, or deed helped to alleviate the burden of his unfortunate situation. The Congress which, without his aid,

never would have had an existence to hold a session, sat within the shadow of his prison walls, but lifted not a voice or hand to save him. Yet one, noble above all, did not forget him. His great compeer, with Trenton and Yorktown fresh in his mind, remembered who had given him the gold which gave the two decisive conflicts of the war. In a letter written by Washington to Mrs. Eliza Powell, he says: "Poor Mrs. Morris! I feel much for her situation; and earnestly pray that Mr. Morris may, and soon, work through all his difficulties; in which I am persuaded that all who know him heartily join me; as they do, that their ease, quiet, and domestic enjoyments may be perfectly restored." Late in 1798, when Washington visited Philadelphia to collect and organize an army, at the time that the relations with France made such a measure necessary, "he paid his first visit to the prison-house of Robert Morris." Nor was this all. The following year Mrs. Morris, with her daughter Maria, visited her eldest daughter Hetty—Mrs. James Marshall, of Virginia, and while there received the following cordial and gratifying *joint* letter:—

"MOUNT VERNON, September 21, 1799.

"OUR DEAR MADAM—We never learnt with certainty, until we had the pleasure of seeing Mr. White (since his return from Frederick), that you were at Winchester.

We hope it is unnecessary to repeat in this place how happy we should be to see you and Miss Morris under our roof for as long a stay as you shall find convenient before you return to Philadelphia; for be assured we ever have and still do retain the most affectionate regard for you, Mr. Morris, and the family.

With the highest esteem and regard, and best wishes for the health and happiness of the family you are in, we are,

Dear Madam,

Your most obedient and very

Humble servants,

GO. WASHINGTON,
MARTHA WASHINGTON.

To MRS. MORRIS,
in Winchester."

This flattering invitation reached Mrs. Morris just as she was starting for Philadelphia, whither she had been called by the breaking out of the malignant fever of 1799. Mr. Morris wrote to his son Thomas on the seventh of September: "My good health continues, altho' our city is again afflicted with sickness. I have, however, got an order of Court for my removal into the country when I shall deem my present situation dangerous; and in consequence thereof I believe Robert will go next week to Winchester to bring back your mother and Maria." This was the third visit of the fever; during that of the previous year Mrs. Morris lost her third son, William, who died October 9th, 1798, in his twenty-seventh year. Mr. Morris communicates it to Thomas the next day in a letter full of feeling: "In the midst of grief and distress I write these lines, altho' they will make you a participator of it. Could the event be kept from your knowledge I would spare your friendly feelings for the loss of a worthy brother. Poor William, he has fallen the untimely victim of a billious remitting fever (not the prevailing Malignant Fever) which has been hanging about him for a month past; during that time he lived low and took medicine, but without effect, and last Friday night he was seriously attacked; two able Physicians did all they could for him, but in vain. He died yesterday in the forenoon, and his body was immediately deposited in the Family Vault at Christ Church. I have lost in him not only a dutiful son, but a friend and companion; I have lost those hopes which were hung upon his sense, virtue, and talents. Had he been spared, he would have made a fine figure in this world. The only comfort left upon his subject, that he is translated pure and uncontaminated from this world of trouble to enjoy that bliss which is promised in another to the virtuous." This young man showed considerable promise, if an opinion may be formed from the letters he addressed to his parents from London and Paris in the years '94 and '95. They disclose an observing and discriminating mind, improved by no little taste and cultivation.

During the confinement of Mr. Morris, his faithful and devoted wife and daughter, Maria, were his constant companions.

Day after day Mrs. Morris visited the prison, and dined at the cell-table of her unfortunate but noble husband, and while the malignant fevers which raged terribly in Prune Street infested the city, she never left him, but continued her daily visits until she walked through two rows of coffins, piled from floor to ceiling, in reaching his room. With death around him and beside him, in this, its more direful form, he had no personal fear. To John Nicholson he writes October 15th, 1798: "It is wonderful, but, notwithstanding the danger is now at my chamber door,—for Hofner is in the room I formerly occupied,—I feel no kind of apprehension, and my only anxiety is for my wife and daughter and these poor sick people. I hope my life will be spared, for the sake of my family, until I get my affairs settled." Three days later he says to the same correspondent: "I think of moving out of my room into that formerly occupied by Dr. Ruston, in the back part of the house; if I do this, it is to give some comfort to Mrs. Morris, whose distress pierces my heart. As to myself, I cannot feel afraid or alarmed at the neighborhood of this disease, although I have tried." By the care of a beneficent Providence he was guarded and protected through the ravages of this fell destroyer.

At last Mr. Morris was released from prison. On "Monday morning, August 27th, 1801," he writes to his son Thomas: "As I know the contents of this letter will be very pleasing to you and your family, I embrace the first opportunity to tell you that I obtained my liberty last evening, and had the inexpressible satisfaction to find myself again restored to my home and family." Alas! what a far different home he entered to the one he left. Mrs. Morris at this period was living in a small establishment on the east side of Twelfth Street, midway between Market and Chestnut Streets, which she had been enabled to keep together through the instrumentality of Mr. Gouverneur Morris, who, not a relative, was the best true friend Robert Morris ever had. The title to the four tracts containing three million three hundred thousand acres in the Genesee country, which had been conveyed to the Holland Land Company by Mr. Morris in 1792 and 1793, proved defective and required confirming,

for which Gouverneur Morris compelled the company to pay Mrs. Morris an annuity of fifteen hundred dollars during her life, and this was all she had upon which to live. Compare this picture with those we have presented of a decade and a score of years before. *Here*, a broken-down old man, in his sixty-eighth year, without one cent that he can call his own, only protected from the storms of heaven by a roof preserved through the thoughtful instrumentality of an old friend. *There*, the first man of the city—the first in wealth, in influence, and in position—receiving and entertaining Washington and the officers of the allied armies on their way to the crowning success of the war; and again when the city of his adoption becomes the capital of the Union, yielding up his private residence—the most magnificent in the city—for the presidential mansion. These vast changes he survived not quite five years. On the seventh of May, 1806, he was released from the harassing cares of this mortal life, and found a resting-place in the family vault, Christ Church, Second Street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Morris was a man of remarkable presence—large in stature, and with a countenance peculiarly open and noble; he impressed all who approached him with the force of his character and the strength of his ability. There are portraits of him painted by Peale, Pine, Trumbull, and Stuart. He possessed a mind as vigorous and strong as his body—*mens sana in corpore sano*. He wrote with a clearness, purity, and strength which is only equalled by the volume of his correspondence; the number of letters which he wrote with his own hand, in the midst of the most engrossing public and private duties, being almost miraculous. He was a genial man, fond of good cheer, and delighted in sprightly conversation and sparkling wit. That he was warm-hearted, noble, and generous, his whole life evidences. On this occasion, let me read to you the tender affectionate words he wrote to Gouverneur Morris at Paris, informing him of Mrs. White's death:—

PHILADELPHIA, Jan'y 2d, 1791.

MY DEAR FRIEND—I have just parted from my family, who are all in mourning. Old Mrs. White, my wife's mother,

now lies a corpse in her own house. She expired on Friday evening, the 31st ult., after a short illness, occasioned by a severe cold taken accidentally, and treated with neglect until too late. She did not suffer much pain, and being in her 71st year, her end was to be looked for; but notwithstanding these circumstances it came unexpectedly, and therefore has given a greater shock to the feelings of her two children than otherwise it would. My wife told me a while ago, when I mentioned that I had been writing to you, that she recollected you having often professed a regard and esteem for her mother, and therefore requested me to mention the decease to you. The old lady was a sensible, good woman, and as such, exclusive of all considerations of connection, I valued and respected her exceedingly.

We have ever been on terms of the most friendly intercourse, and I regret the loss of her as much as if she had been my own mother. Her daughter grieves at the loss, but has too much sense and too much integrity of mind to make parade of grief. To-morrow we shall attend her remains to the grave, at least myself and my children will; but I do not intend that Mrs. Morris shall, for the weather is extremely cold, and I do not choose that she should risque her health. I hope, my dear Gouverneur, that you and I may live long enough to meet again in this world. I declare to you, if I were to indulge a doubt of it, my happiness would be much diminished, and my stock of happiness has already been so much curtailed by adversity that I can spare very little of the little now left.

I hope that you may long be spared an ornament of your species; an honor to humanity, and be permitted the full enjoyments of all the happiness that man is capable of. Farewell. You never had nor ever will have a more sincere Friend than

ROBT. MORRIS.

Mr. Morris possessed considerable taste for the fine arts, and encouraged them liberally. For Robert Edge Pine, the English portrait painter, he built a house on Eighth Street,

below Market, adapted for the exhibition of his pictures and the prosecution of his painting. He aided Jardella, an Italian sculptor of no mean merit, to establish himself in Philadelphia, and during the French Revolution he imported some of the finest Gobelin tapestry and French marquetry work ever brought to this country. His will, written by his own hand two years before his death, closes with these philosophical remarks:—

“Here I have to express my regret at having lost a very large fortune acquired by honest industry, which I had long hoped and expected to enjoy with my family during my own life, and then to distribute it among those of them that should outlive me. Fate has determined otherwise, and we must submit to the decree, which I have endeavored to do with patience and fortitude.”

Such is a portraiture of the man whom Mary White married, and whom she survived twenty-one years.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Morris removed to Chestnut Street, above Tenth, on the south side, and here she resided when Lafayette made his famous tour through the States in 1824. He arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday morning, September 29th, and was tendered the grandest ovation he received during his visit as the nation's guest. On the evening of his arrival he called upon Mrs. Morris, making her his first private call in the city, thus showing the deep affection and respect which a separation of thirty-seven years, amid the vicissitudes of momentous times and the fearful events of the French Revolution, could not erase. At his especial personal request, she attended the grand civic ball given in his honor at the new Chestnut Street Theatre, on the night of Monday, October 5th. She was at this time in her seventy-sixth year. On Tuesday, the sixteenth of January, 1827, she joined her beloved husband in the unknown land of departed spirits, and was buried in the family vault.

Without the attractions of beauty, Mrs. Morris possessed the highest qualities of mind and heart. She was tall, graceful, and commanding, with a stately dignity of manner which

ever made a controlling impression upon all with whom she was brought in contact. There are three portraits of her; one, an execrable thing by Charles Wilson Peale, in Independence Hall; the second, a beautiful miniature by Trumbull, painted about 1790, in the possession of her granddaughter, Mrs. Ambler; and the third, an unfinished head, by Gilbert Stuart, in the gallery of the Lenox Library, New York, painted shortly before her death, and said to be the last female head Stuart painted. From an obituary which appeared some time after her decease, I extract the following:—

“On Tuesday, the 16th inst., departed this life, in the 78th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Morris, relict of Robert Morris, Esq., formerly a member of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, a member of Congress long before the Declaration of Independence, of which instrument he was one of the signers, the Minister of Finance during the latter years of the Revolutionary War, a member of the Convention which established the present Constitution of the United States, and a Senator in the first Congress after its adoption.

“His deceased widow, after having enjoyed with him without arrogance the wealth and the honours of the early and the middle years of his life, descended with him, without repining, to the privations incident to the reverses of his fortune towards the close of it. Since his decease, some of the liveliest of her gratifications were the occasions frequently occurring of civilities and services tendered to her by men who dated the beginnings of their successes in their respective occupations to the patronage and the aids furnished to them by her deceased husband in the course of his successful pursuits of commerce, some of whose names had been unknown to her until the occasions which called forth the expressions of their gratitude.

“Having lived in the unostentatious profession of religion, and in the faithful discharge of her relative duties, she met the event of death with entire resignation; and, as is trusted, with a well-grounded hope of the mercy of God, through the merits of the Redeemer.”

Mr. and Mrs. Morris had seven children, the record of whose births I read from the entries made by Mr. Morris in the family Bible:—

“March 2d, 1769. Robert Morris was married to Mary, his wife.

“Decem’r 19th, 1769, was born Robert, their son, at $\frac{1}{4}$ before 11 o’clock at night.

“Feb’y 26, 1771, Thos., their second son, was born at 7 o’clock in the evening.

“Aug’st 9th, 1772, William, their third son, was born at 10 o’clock in the evening.

“July 30, 1774, Hetty, their daughter, was born at $\frac{1}{4}$ past one o’clock at night.

“July 11th, 1777, Charles, their fourth son, was born at 10 o’clock at night.

“April 24, 1779, Maria, their second daughter, was born at 7 o’clock in the morning.

“July 24, 1784, Henry, their fifth son, was born at half after three o’clock in the morning.”

THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF COL. THOS. WHITE.

BY JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY HENRY REED.

Being a paper which was read at the meeting of the descendants of Col. Thomas White, held at Sophia's Dairy, near Perrymanville, Harford County, Maryland, June 7, 1877.

You have heard the facts which remain, concerning that ancestor, whose long-mouldering dust, gathered to-day with pious care, has just been laid in the churchyard through which, a hundred years ago, we know he walked with religious frequency to old St. George's. You have heard described what the life of a Maryland gentleman was in the days of the Calverts and their successors; we have been told also a great deal that is of interest about Col. White's venerated son, the founder of the American Church; a tribute of becoming respect, too, has been paid the memory of Mrs. Robert Morris, Colonel White's youngest daughter; and last, that we might more fully understand what our special part and lot is in this history, there has been deduced for us with patient and precise care the lines which through his daughter Sophia, wife of Aquila Hall, through Bishop White, and through Mary, wife of Robert Morris, connect us all of to-day with the Thomas White who, in 1721, came out as a boy to seek his fortune in the new world.

This does not, however, exhaust all that there is of common family interest to us; there remains to be told what the ties are which link us to the mother country, who there are to whom we have the right to look back with due ancestral pride. To this subject I can I think invoke your willing attention, for after rejecting as weakness all mere assumption of birth unconnected with individual strength and merit, and all such pettiness of feeling as would force into undeserved inferiority those of our fellows whose patent God-given

of intelligence, force, or rectitude outweighs every claim of descent; putting I say, as I am sure you will, all this aside, the fact remains that those who have gone before us, whose blood be it ever so minutely flows in our veins, whose attributes and capacities, nay, and whose acts and circumstances are for good or evil a heritage to each of us, must have for us an importance that no stranger to our line and name can expect to command.

At this point let me give an experience of my own which will I hope indicate exactly the thought I want to suggest—I saw last summer in the town of Warwick wherever the crest of the Earls of that name appears the motto “*Vix ea nostra voco,*” I scarcely call these things ours; and I wondered what the things were which each Lord Warwick disclaimed so pointedly; was it his wealth and quasi allegiance of half a county’s tenantry, was it the grandest castle in England, his place in the court of his sovereign, his seat in the parliament of the realm; which of all those which went to make up his inheritance did he put from him with this proud humility? Now in the thirteenth Book of the *Metamorphoses*, Ovid makes Ulysses say—

“*Nam genus et proavos et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco,*”

“Our race and ancestry, and all those things which we have not done, these things I scarcely call our own:” so spake the self-reliant Grecian king, and in later days Sir Philip Sidney in his brief and glorious career, the first man in England, chose for his motto the words of Ulysses, and from Sidney, Fulke Grevile, the first Lord Brooke, his friend, copied the motto, and handed it down to his successors the earls of Warwick. “I scarcely then call these things our own,” but claim them or not, they are still ours, and it is my part to-day to show you what is our heritage of a just and honest ancestry.

I shall take you back to the death of the first ancestor of Thomas White of whom our knowledge is certain, and from that time I shall come down to the date when the last of Col. White’s immediate family in England, his sister Charlotte, died in the fulness of years in 1780, at the pretty village

of Twickenham on the Thames; and if I shall have not already exhausted your interest, I will describe the investigations which are now going on in England, whose result later will in all probability be to carry back the family line into Bedfordshire, where 400 years ago the Whites were of the gentry of the shire, and wore by right the coat of arms which you see to-day.

Taking our start then in 1676, we find the will of the first William White executed 24 November, 1676, and approved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 18 December, 1676. Some time between these two dates, nearer perhaps to the latter, the worthy London burgher died. Evelyn in his diary notes the heavy snow during the beginning of December of that year, and says that on the Sunday he could not go to church. To reach still more clearly a notion of the time, let us recall the historical events of the last half of the seventeenth century, and what were the great contemporaneous names. The Cabal was still in power; the young Prince of Orange was fighting the French in the Low Countries; Charles II. was selling his kingdom to Louis XIV., and was secretly trying to find some one to trust him long enough to admit of the bargain being consummated. A little later Titus Oates, with his popish plot, was setting the whole of England wild with rage and terror. It was a decade since that wonderful year which Dryden describes, and in which happened the plague of London, and the great fire which swept London from end to end; this must have passed close by that thrifty establishment at Whitefriars Wharf, for the old church of St. Bride's, where Lovelace the poet, and Wynkyn De Worde lay buried, and near which William White lived, perished, with a multitude of other London churches. Close by St. Bride's Milton lived for many years, and it was for the protection of this house that he invoked as a precedent the sparing of the home of "sad Electra's poet." Dryden himself was at this time at the height of his fame; Sir Isaac Newton also. Hale (who died in this very December, 1676), Tillotson, and Evelyn represented law, eloquence, and learning; Hobbes original and independent thought; while Pepys

buzzed in the transitory sunshine of court favor. Milton completing a grand old age, without any need of the aid of a Charles or a James, had died two years before. Herrick had then sung his last madrigal. Andrew Marvel died two years later. Butler, author of *Hudibras*, two years later still. In 1678, Phillips, who wrote "*Splendid Shilling*," was born. Old Isaak Walton, then 83 years old, had brought out a new edition of the "*Complete Angler*," with Charles Cotton's tract on fly fishing added to it; and Cotton this year built in the banks of the clear flowing Dove his fishing house with Walton's initials and his own intertwined in the key-stone. Swift was a boy nine years old. How far back our ancestor's recollections went we can of course only guess. As a man old enough to be the father of married children he must have lived in the Cromwellian times, and may, for it was only twenty-seven years before, have witnessed the trial and execution of Charles I. Pushing our conjectures, however, no further, let us return from great men and public measures, and from the miseries of state, to the honorable, prosperous private affairs of this our first known ancestor.

[The narrator at this point gave extracts from the wills of the ancestors of Thomas White, and an account of what Col. Chester had accomplished up to this time: this, being better given in Col. Chester's own monograph, may now be omitted.]

I may call your attention also to the fact that the William White of 1676 had a brother John at that time living in Virginia, of whom, however, we know nothing more. Taking up the will of the next William White (son of the preceding) who died in 1709, we note that he had a cousin George White, of whom, too, we have no further knowledge;—this William White seems to have gone into mercantile ventures, for we find by his will that he had interests in a vessel sailing to the East Indies, and had money owing him by Charles Woolly, a New York merchant.

Passing over one or two generations we come to the immediate family of Thomas White, of which we know much through the letters which he received from his sisters, and through his son's recollections. These letters are principally

from his sister Elizabeth, of whom Bishop White was in the habit of speaking with such great love and respect; they are very simple, affectionate messages, giving the trifling incidents of an uneventful life. Under date of 20 May, 1750, the writer commiserates her brother on the accident of breaking his leg; on 12 Feb. 1753, she speaks of leaving London for the country, and of the marriage of her sister Charlotte; on 28 Nov. 1755, she had heard of General Braddock's defeat; 23 June, 1759, she had arranged to live at Twickenham, where she afterwards died; April 22, 1776,¹ she speaks of having sent to her brother the portraits of her parents by Sir Godfrey Kneller (those still possessed by the family), and acknowledges the receipt of her brother's own portrait.² In

¹ In her letter of 30 October, 1761, she says: "The News will furnish you with all the Gay doings we have had in England in the marriage and coronation of our King,* which is all I know of them myself, not having stir'd from home to see anything of them, they will always have my Prayers & Wishes for Health and Prosperity, & that I may once more see the Blessings of peace which we severely see the Want of from our Load of Taxes."

² She thus refers to them, 20 Jan. 1764, "I think I will just tell you that you are often the Subject of discourse with me and my Sisters & amongst other things were thinking as you have a Family to come after you that you might like to have the Pictures of my Father and Mother & we should have sent them had we not fear'd the Size was too Large for the Hight of your Room. I will send you the measure which is four Foot eight inches in Length & desire you will let me know your thoughts upon it, & if to come how I must convey them to you. I will take care to have them clean & Packed in a proper case." Again 22 April, 1765, "I should have answered my Dear Brother's letter much sooner had we been in Health; the Winter Season of late, has been a Trying time to us & confin'd us to the House which has prevented getting the Pictures done so soon as I would wish. They are now Finished, the pictures clean'd & mended, as there were some faults by moving them about, & the Frames new Gilt which I think makes them look very well. They are Pack'd in a case & sent to Mr. Berkley [David Barclay & Sons of London] according to your order, & he has Promised to Convey them to you in a Ship that is soon to Sail. I hope you will Receive them Safe & accept them as a Present from your sisters that you will value, it will bring to your Remembrance our Dear Mother, as it

* George III. was married 8 Sept. 1761, and the coronation of their Majesties was on the 22d of same month.

her letter of 11 April, 1766, she wrote to her brother, who had refused to import while the law had been in force, congratulating him on the repeal of the Stamp Act.

The death of the last of the three aunts of Bishop White broke the only remaining tie between our American and our English ancestry—between those whose thoughts and interests were rooted in the past, and those who were opening a new chapter in the family history in a new country. Now, therefore, with a kindly remembrance of these Jacobite gentlewomen, who becoming reconciled to the Hanoverian dynasty could not forget the early days when their mother would come to them from visiting in prison a faithful non-juring priest¹ (a friend and spiritual guide perhaps before the Revolution), but who yet not the less heartily sympathized with their brother's wider views of liberty across the Atlantic, let us close this part of our story.

[The reading of the wills and of the family letters was the final feature of a long and interesting meeting, and had Col. Chester's paper been then ready, such an inadequate substitute, as the above (given at the time in part orally, and, therefore, to some extent written out since from memory), would not have been necessary.]

was always thought to be very like her. My Father dyed when we were too young to take much impression, but have been told that it was extremely like him. My Sister White was so good to say in her letter to Sister Midwinter that you were so kind to Sett for your Picture, which will be a most acceptable present to us, and what we Impatiently expect, as I assure you we shall value it extremely & will in Imagination fancy we are conversing with my Dear Brother." Col. White, when writing to his correspondents in London, Mr. David Barclay & Sons, 11 November, 1765, says, "I am under great Obligations to you for shipping y^e pictures, which are safe arrived." It is in the same letter he writes, "Please to send me a good Pinchback Watch with a green Shagreen case, a Ψ of yd. wide Irish Shirting Linen a $\frac{3}{4}$ & a Ψ of Ditto a 3 Ψ r yd. But not if the Stamp Act be unrepealed." This watch is doubtless the one described on p. 6.

¹ See *Memoir of Bp. White*, by Dr. Wilson, p. 32. Rev. Lawrence Howel, who was ordained by the non-juror Bishop Hicke, in 1712, was imprisoned in 1717 for writing the pamphlet *The Case of Schism in the Church of England truly stated*, London, 1715, 8vo. (Anonymous), and died in Newgate in 1720. His best known work was *A Complete History of the Bible*, in 3 vols. 8vo., which was not published until after his death.—*Allibone's Dictionary*.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS CONCERNING THE
ANCESTRY OF THE RIGHT REVEREND
WILLIAM WHITE, D.D.

BY JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, LL. D.,
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN & C.¹

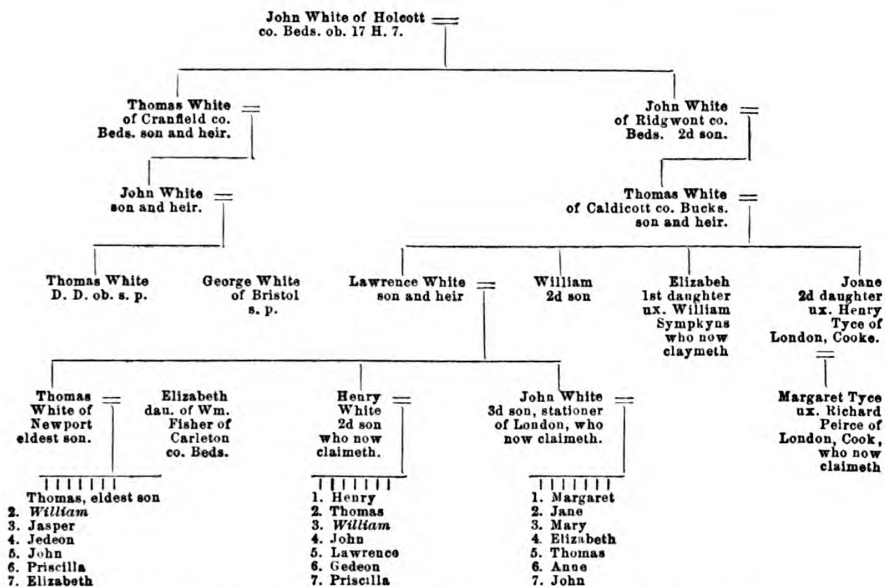
When I first undertook these investigations, I did so with much misgiving. I could not understand how it came to pass that the antecedents of this eminent man and distinguished prelate, this personal friend of Washington, and himself a grand historical character, had never been ascer-

¹ It must gratify American readers to know that their fellow-countryman Col. Chester has won a conspicuous place for himself among the genealogical antiquarians of the mother country. He is best known by his life of John Rogers, the famous Smithfield martyr, and by his investigations into the pedigree of General Washington, disproving the one which is usually given as sanctioned by the high authority of Sir Isaac Heard. Colonel Chester's last work on the Register of Westminster Abbey is best described by Dean Stanley, who, in the preface to the fourth edition of his Memorials of Westminster Abbey, acknowledges his obligations to, among others, "Colonel Chester, a distinguished antiquarian of the United States, who, with a diligence which spared no labor, and a disinterestedness which spared no expenditure, has, at his own cost, edited and illustrated with a copious accuracy which leaves nothing to be desired, the Register of the Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in the Abbey." The very reverend author on page 186 of the same book, speaking of a previous collection of the contents of these registers, says: "But these transcripts have been found to be so full of errors that a new and corrected version was absolutely needed; under these circumstances the Dean and Chapter have been fortunate in obtaining the valuable aid of a learned and laborious antiquarian, Colonel Chester, of the United States, who has undertaken a complete edition of the whole Register, with references and annotations wherever necessary, with a zeal which must be as gratifying to our country as it is creditable to his own." Colonel Chester received from Queen Victoria, as an acknowledgment of the dedication of this book to her, a copy of Martin's Life of the Prince Consort with her autograph upon the fly-leaf.—R.]

tained; that, in fact, nothing definite was known of his ancestors beyond his own father and mother.¹ Then, without any decided clew to pursue, the very commonness of his surname, and the fact that it was to be found in every class of English society, suggested serious doubts whether the desired object could ever be obtained. By adopting, however, what turned out to be a most fortunate course in my preliminary investigations, I very soon discovered and completely identified his grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great-grandfather, and was able to determine that the latter must have been born early in the 17th century. Beyond him I could not for the moment proceed. I then turned my attention to the coat-of-arms to which he claimed to be entitled, and of his right to which, from the manner in which he became possessed of the shield containing them, there seemed to be little if any doubt. I soon discovered that they were identical with the arms on the seal used by Sion College, in London, and that this Institution had adopted them because they were the arms of the Rev. Dr. Thomas White, the original founder of the College. I then directed my inquiries to the Herald's Visitations of his period, and was eventually successful in finding the pedigree of this Dr. White recorded in the volume containing the Visitation of Buckinghamshire, made by the Heralds in 1634. It is in the College of Arms, in London, and the precise reference to it is "1st C. 26, folio 97b."² The following is a copy of it:—

¹ The facts relating to Bishop White's paternal grandparents and of one of his father's uncles, which had been known to the family in America, were stated in a paper on the Bishop's English ancestry, which was read at the family meeting at Spesutiae, Maryland, *vide ante*, p. 77 *et seq.*—R.

² Books in the Herald's office containing the pedigree of the nobility and gentry of the realm are evidence on a question of pedigree, and so are the minute-books of a visitation from which the entries are afterwards made in the books of the Herald's College. The visitation books were compiled by the provincial kings at arms who were usually authorized soon after their investiture in office by a commissioner under the great seal to visit the several counties within their respective provinces, to take survey and view all manner of arms, &c., with the notes of the descents, pedigrees, and mar-



The arms blazoned on this pedigree are, Argent, on a chevron between 3 wolves' heads erased sable a leopard's face or. On the margin is the following:—

“Mem. that this descent, upon a suit in the Chancery, after the death of Dr. White, late Prebend of St. Paul's in London, was there proved to be true, and, being of the blood & kindred of the s^d Dr. White, Henry & John White, 2 of the sonnes of Lawrence White, did enjoy part of the s^d Dr. White's estate.”

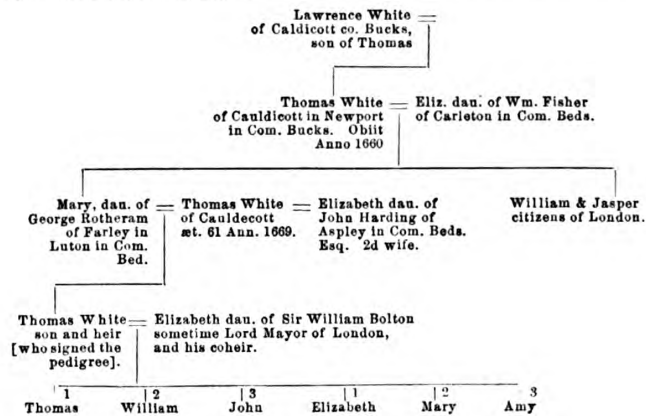
Besides the ordinary authority of Pedigrees that appear in the Herald's Visitations, it will be at once seen that this one possesses a peculiar value, and becomes much more authoritative, from the fact stated in this precious memorandum made by the Heralds themselves, viz., that it was

riages of all the nobility and gentry, &c. They occupy the interval between 21 Hen. VIII. and the end of the reign of James II. See Starkie on Evid. Bur. II. p. 1802, n. (1st Amer. ed.) R.

absolutely proved, of course in all its particulars, in the Court of Chancery.

The pedigree itself is but a mere skeleton, sufficient, no doubt, for the special purpose of the Court of Chancery, but has only a single date, and that in the first generation. My examination of the Wills and other records must therefore cover a period of a century and a quarter, instead of my being able to confine my researches to particular years, which the presence of other dates would have permitted me to do. It will be seen also that in the last generation there are two sons, of different fathers, each named William. The questions before me, then, were, was either of these the William White to whom I had already carried the Bishop's line backwards, and, if so, which one? The results of the patient, protracted, and persevering researches then commenced will appear in the following pages, and I will simply add that I never experienced more sincere satisfaction than when I found my labours finally crowned with complete success.

Before proceeding, however, with the general narrative, I will give a copy of the only other authentic pedigree (indeed the only one) of any portion of the family, which I have been able to find. It occurs in the latest Herald's Visitation of the County of Bucks ever made, viz., in 1669, and is in the College of Arms, the precise reference being "D. 25, folio 9." It stands thus:—



With these two skeleton pedigrees as my basis, I commenced my researches among the old records, and the variety of the authorities by which the statements in the following narrative will be substantiated will sufficiently show the character and extent, as well as the thoroughness of my investigations. The different generations in the direct line of Bishop White's descent will be indicated by numerals. We commence, therefore, with

I. JOHN WHITE, of Hulcote (written *Holcott* in the Visitation pedigree), in the County of Bedford, a small village on the western border of that county, and only a few miles from Newport Pagnell, in Buckinghamshire, the subsequent residence of the family. It seems likely that his connection with Hulcote was not a permanent one, as in his will he directed to be buried at Cranfield, another parish about two miles distant. What were his interests in either place it is now impossible to ascertain, and it is enough for our present purposes that we find him, on the authority of the proved pedigree, as well as that of his own will, of Hulcote at his death in 1501. That he died comparatively a young man is evident from the fact that his children were still under age at his death, but, at all events, the date of his own birth cannot have been far from the middle of the fifteenth century, and I hardly need say that there are now comparatively few families, like that of Bishop White, which can trace an unbroken descent back to the year 1450.

John White made his will on the 6th of October, 1501, describing himself as of Hulcote. It is in the old Latin of the period, full of arbitrary contractions only to be comprehended by those who have had experience in such matters, and was probably written by his priest, as was quite the custom in country parishes in those days when all the country was Roman Catholic. The following is a faithful translation and full abstract of it, only the unnecessary verbiage, as in all cases hereafter, being omitted:—

I commend my soul to God, the Blessed Virgin, and all the Saints, &c.—my body to be buried in the Church of Saints Peter and Paul at Cranfield, before the image of the Virgin Mary—to the high altar of Hulcote six

shillings and eight pence for tithes forgotten—various bequests of lights, altar cloths, &c., to the Churches of Hulcote, Cranfield, Symstone, Ridgemont, Husborn-Crawley, Woburn, Birchmore, Holyngton, Aspley, and Salford—to the priests in the Monastery of St. Mary the Virgin at Woburn, 20 pence—to Richard and John, sons of my brother John White, each 10 shillings—to the daughters of my said brother John six shillings and eight pence each—to the sons and daughters of my brother Henry each 6s. 8d.—to Agnes my wife sundry plate, sixteen silver spoons, &c., and at her death the same to go equally to Thomas and John my sons—all the residue of my estate to Thomas, Abbot of Woburn, Mr. Thomas Lewis, Agnes my wife, and John White my brother, and they to be my executors—I will that Thomas my son have my lands, tenements, &c., in Cranfield, Hulcote, and North Crawley, when 21 years of age, and John my son my lands, &c., in Symston, Mulso, Wootton, Ridgemont, Husborn Crawley, and St. Albans, when 21, and each to have £4 per annum until they reach that age—to my daughters Joane and Alice each £20 at their respective marriages. Witnesses, Thomas Barowe, Rector of Hulcote, and others.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 20 Dec. 1501, by all the executors.

It is evident enough that this John White was a man of considerable estate, as he bequeathed lands in no less than nine different parishes. All the money bequests must be multiplied by at least fifteen, in order to obtain their relative value at that period, so that the marriage portion of each daughter, £20, was equal to £300 (or \$1500) now.

It will be seen that John White had a brother of the same Christian name, an occurrence not at all uncommon at this and a considerably later period, but one that always gives genealogists more or less trouble. They were usually designated as "John the elder" and "John the younger." (In one case that has come under my observation there were three brothers each named John, and the intervening one was distinguished in a will as "John the middle!")

In the present instance the field of my labor was instantly enlarged by this revelation in the will, for the line of Bishop White, if connected with this family at all, might have come from either of the two brothers. I may say at once, however, that I have obtained no further information respecting the brother John, and know no more of him or his descendants than is contained in the will.

Of John White's widow, Agnes, I have no later trace. She left no will that can be discovered, unless, as is not unlikely, she remarried, and died under another name. As Parish Registers did not begin to be kept until 1538, the earliest ones of the parishes named, even if in existence, would afford no assistance.

Of their eldest son and heir, Thomas White, I have also been unable to obtain any later particulars. He was under age at his father's death, and in the first visitation pedigree already quoted he was described as of Cranfield, in Bedfordshire. Either he or his son John, and perhaps both, removed to the city of Bristol, where the latter died. More, perhaps, might be ascertained, but, as Bishop White did not descend from this Thomas, I have not deemed it necessary to go out of my way to pursue the history of his line very minutely, and, as it very soon became extinct, it would have been of little importance, except as concerns one member of it, of whom more will be said hereafter.

John White, son and heir of Thomas White of Cranfield, and grandson of John White of Hulcote, made his will 26 Nov. 1569, describing himself as of the city of Bristol, Merchant. He had evidently been twice married, first to a daughter of Walter Philips, and secondly to Edith, sister of Edward Cullimore, who appears to have been the mother of his children, and who survived him. His bequests were considerable, varying from what would be now \$30,000 to his wife, \$7500 each to his two sons, and \$3500 each to his five daughters, to say nothing of his real estate, which came eventually to his eldest son. His children were nearly all under age at his death, and were as follows:—

1. Thomas, of whom hereafter.
2. George, who survived his elder brother about ten years, and died unmarried. He was also a wealthy merchant of Bristol. He made his last will on the 19th of July, 1634, leaving considerable legacies to numerous Bristol charities, and to his relations, evidently the children and grandchildren of his sisters. His age was about 70 at his death.
3. Susan, who subsequently became the wife of ——— Kitchin, of Bristol.

4. Elizabeth.
5. Edith, who married —— Rowland.
6. Maude.
7. Grace.

John White's will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1 May, 1570, by his nephew Thomas Williams, merchant of Bristol, and he was doubtless buried in the church of Temple Parish, in which parish the family appears to have lived.

His eldest son, Thomas White, became a man of considerable eminence, and left behind him a name and memory which are cherished to the present day. He was born in Temple parish in Bristol, and educated at Oxford, entering Magdalen Hall about the year 1566, and attaining the degree of D. D. in 1584. He was first minister of St. Gregory's, in London, but became Vicar of St. Dunstan in the West, Fleet Street,¹ in 1575, and held that living until his death, nearly half a century later. In 1588 he was made a Prebendary of St. Paul's in London, in 1590 Treasurer of the Diocese of Salisbury, in 1591 Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1593 Canon of St. George's, Windsor, all of which important and then profitable posts he continued to hold until his death. He is said to have been "held in great esteem for his godly

¹ "The chief feature of Fleet Street on entering it" (from the Strand) "is the Church of St. Dunstan in the West built by Shaw in 1831 on the site" of the church in which the great Lord Strafford was baptized. This old church was famous for its clock, in which two giants struck the hour; they are commemorated by Cowper in his Table-Talk.

"When Labour and when Dulness club in hand
 "Like the two figures of St. Dunstan's stand
 "Beating alternately in measured time
 "The clock-work tintinnabulum of rhyme."

It was here that Baxter was preaching when there arose an outcry that the building was falling. He was silent for a moment, and then said solemnly: "We are in God's service to prepare ourselves that we may be fearless at the great noise of the dissolving world when the heavens shall pass away and the elements melt with fervent heat."—*Hare's Walks in London*, p. 106.—R.

and practical way of preaching," and his character may be understood from the fact that he founded numerous charities during his lifetime, and others at his death, bequeathing all his personal fortune, and such real estate as did not go by law to his brother George, to these objects. The Alms-house which he founded and endowed, in 1613, in his native parish in Bristol, is still in active existence, and continues to bear his name. But he is perhaps best remembered as the founder of Sion College, in London, which has long ranked among the first charitable institutions of the city, besides wielding great influence through its Fellows, who are confined to the clergy within certain municipal limits, and whose now magnificent library, first commenced by Dr. White, is resorted to by students from all parts of the world.¹

¹ Sion College stands in the street known as London Wall, between Aldermanbury and Philip Lane; opposite it is one of the few remaining bits of the old wall which encircled London; the College was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, and one of the two portraits of the founder was consumed, the other still stands in the hall; a large part of the building which was put up after the fire was taken down in 1800 and rebuilt; the library is still standing, and with the ancient blackened roof beams of the interior has a quaint, antique appearance; the ground floor is even older, and perhaps antedates the fire; among the Presidents of the College have been several distinguished members of the English Church, among the rest Dr. Thomas Westfield, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1661; Edmund Calamy; Dr. Edward Reynolds, Bishop of Norwich in 1660; Dr. John Labe, Bishop successively of Soder and Man, 1683, Bristol, 1684, and Chichester, 1685; Dr. Robert Grove, Bishop of Chichester in 1691; Dr. William Beveridge, Bishop of St. Asaph in 1704, who left the principal part of his estate to the Societies for the Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and Promoting Christian Knowledge; Dr. William Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's in 1691; Dr. Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester in 1691; Dr. John Williams, Bishop of Chichester in 1696; Dr. Thomas Bray, who in 1699 was sent by the Bishop of London to America as Commissary to Maryland and Virginia, who on his final return to England accepted the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate, and to whose exertions the venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel owes its origin; and, in later years, James William Bellamy; Barham, author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*; Thomas Hartwell Horne, and George Croly.

For a full account of Sion College see the catalogue, a copy of which is in the library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. A historical sketch of the College of some interest recently appeared in the *London Builder*, 27 April,

Dr. White was twice married; first, in 1576, to Fortune Knight, and secondly, in 1580, to Elizabeth Bouge, who died

1878, p. 425. The following account of Sion College has been written by the Reverend William Henry Wilman, present Librarian and late President of the College: The buildings of Sion College, which is a guild or company of the beneficed clergy of the city of London and its suburbs, founded by Dr. Thomas White, and incorporated by Royal Charter 1630, are situate at the angle formed by London Wall and Philip Lane. The premises of the College extend back from London Wall to the Brewers' Hall, and some houses belonging to the College, which are let for commercial purposes, face Aldermanbury. Opposite to the principal entrance of the College, in London Wall, is one of the most important remaining fragments of the old Roman Wall which once encircled London; it forms now the northern boundary of the churchyard of St. Alphage Parish. The principal buildings of the College were till quite recently the Library and the Hall, with a house containing court and committee rooms adjoining it; and an almshouse with rooms for twenty inmates, ten men and ten women. The almshouse has, however, just been removed, as the almsfolk are for the future to be pensioners of the charity, with a largely increased annual allowance, and are to be permitted to live where they please instead of being confined to the narrow limits of the former almshouse, the site being to be let for their benefit. The Library, Hall, and President's House still remain much in the same condition in which they were rebuilt after the great fire, the original buildings of the College were of course consumed in the great conflagration of 1666. In 1800, however, the external walls of the Library were refaced, and the roof was reconstructed. The Library is a long and somewhat narrow chamber, interesting rather for the associations connected with it, and for its extremely valuable contents, than from any pretensions to architectural beauty. Though of considerable size, some 125 feet internally, it is quite insufficient for its purpose. Every available space for books is already occupied, so that the large number of volumes added annually to the library can only be set up upon the shelves in a very makeshift kind of way. From the passing of the first Copyright Act down to 1837, the library was entitled to a copy of every work entered at Stationers' Hall since 1837; it has received instead an annual compensation in money, the amount of which is expended in the purchase of valuable works in all classes of literature. It is by its library that Sion College is best known to the public. The College once possessed two portraits of the founder, Rev. Thomas White, D. D., to whose memory a tablet has just been erected by the College in the Church of St. Dunstan's in the West, of which he was Vicar; besides holding this vicarship White was a Prebendary of St. Paul's, Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, Canon of Windsor, a great amount of Church preferment to have been concentrated in one pair

eleven years before him, but died a childless man, and was thus able to indulge his charitable disposition to the fullest extent. He died on the 1st of March, 1623-4, and was buried in his own church of St. Dunstan. By an Inquisition *post mortem*, 11 June, 1624, his brother George, then 60 years of age, was found to be his heir, and succeeded to the entailed estates. But as we know, from the memorandum on the visitation pedigree first quoted, that some of his distant kinsmen obtained certain portions of his estate, it is probable that this was under some special reversion attached to some particular property, which, under certain contingencies, was to return to the heirs of the second son of John White of Hulcote. The proceedings in Chancery referred to would no doubt be extremely interesting, but I have spent days in a fruitless search for them at the Public Record Office, and it is believed that they are hopelessly lost.

The will of Dr. White, dated 20 Feb. 1622-3, with a codicil 1 Oct. 1623, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 19 March, 1623-4. It is very long, mostly in reference to his charities, and of no interest in connection with this narrative.

One curious and interesting incident must not be omitted. Dr. White, in his will, directed that a gravestone, to cost about £3, with a short inscription, should be placed over his grave. Whether it was the fault of his executors, or the neglect of the various institutions which were enjoying the benefit of his bequests, is not known, but this very modest sum was never expended for that purpose, and, for more than 250 years, no mural tablet, or more humble gravestone marked the spot where still rest the remains of this learned divine and excellent man. It was not until the year 1877 that the authorities of Sion College, and of the parish of St. Dunstan

of hands—tho' they were the hands of an active, beneficent, pious man, who enjoyed a great reputation as a preacher; of the two portraits, one perished in the fire, the other still hangs in the hall, so dark, however, as to defy the art of the photographer. Considering the many admirable institutions which owe much to the munificence of Dr. White, it seems a pity that steps cannot be taken towards securing a good engraving from this portrait.—R.

erected a creditable monument to his memory. It was placed on the north wall of the sanctuary of the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, and is composed mainly of alabaster, enriched with colored marble columns, and has also a medallion portrait in marble. The inscription is as follows:—

" PIAE MEMORIAE
 THOMÆ WHITE, S. T. P.
 Istius Eccles. Paroch. Quondam Vicarii
 Eccles. Cath. S. Pauli Lond. Prebendarii
 Sarisburiensis Thesaurarii
 Capellæ Regalis de Windsor et
 Eccles. Cath. Christi Oxon. Canonici
 Collegii de Sion apud Londinenses
 Hospitii de Temple apud Bristolenses
 Fundatoris Munifici
 Hoc Monumentum
 Præses et Socii Coll. de Sion necnon Cives Quidam
 Londinenses et Bristolenses
 Beneficiorum haud Immemores
 Posuere A. D. MDCCCLXXVII^o
 Nat. Bristol: ob. Lond. Kal. Mart. A. D. MDCXXIV^o.
 Vir fuit si quis alius pius desertus doctus beneficus
 Eloquentia et liberalitate doctrinam
 Christi Salvatoris vivus ornat
 Aedibus insum cleri et pauperum dicatis
 Defunctus adhuc eloquitur
 ' Vade Ac Fac Similiter.'"¹

¹ "Although Dr. White specially said: 'I would have a gravestone about three pounds' price with a short inscription made and laid,' I cannot find that the order was obeyed. Old St. Dunstan's Church escaped the great fire of London in 1666, and there was *no* inscribed stone existing when my much esteemed and lamented friend, the Rev. J. F. Denham (who was curate there), compiled his Pictorial Account of the Church and its Monuments in 1829. But more than 250 years after Dr. White's death, thinking it was time to pay a little respect to the last wishes of so good a benefactor, we of the nineteenth century—that is to say, those who have not forgotten him—erected in September, 1877, on the north wall of St. Dunstan's, a handsome mural monument of alabaster, enriched with colored marble columns, and marble inlays, with a medallion portrait in statuary marble, and a suitable inscription, although more lengthy than Dr. White desired. The monument was designed by Mr. A. W. Bloomfield, and executed by Mr. J. Forsyth."—T. C. Noble, in *London Builder*, 4 May, 1878, p. . The erection of this tablet is in fact due to the inquiries Col. Chester made, and his vain search in 1878 for a contemporary compliance with Dr. White's simple bequest.—R.

On the death of Dr. White's only brother George, in 1634, the male line of the eldest son of John White of Hulcote became extinct. Of the two daughters of John White, Joane and Alice, who were both living at the date of their father's will, in 1501, unmarried, I have found no further trace. We now return to the second and only other son of John White, of Hulcote, viz. :—

II. JOHN WHITE, who was still in his minority in 1501, and who was described in the first visitation pedigree quoted as of Ridgemont, in Bedfordshire. This parish is within three or four miles of Hulcote, and, indeed, all the Bedfordshire parishes named in the will of John White already recited are embraced within a circle of only a few miles in diameter. The parish registers of Ridgemont contain no entries of the family, and this John White probably left there soon after their commencement in 1538, as in his Inquisition *post mortem*¹ it is stated that he died possessed of the manor of Caldecot, in Newport Pagnell, Co. Bucks, which, with other lands there, and in the neighborhood, he had purchased of John Hanchett, who executed a deed therefor on the 20th of March, 1539-40. It is probable that he took up his residence at Caldecot about this date, his eldest son being then 23 years of age, as will be seen hereafter, and this renders it certain that all his children were born before the date of parish registers. He left no will that I have been able to discover, though it is possible that there may be one among the unindexed records of the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bedford, now in the Registry at Northampton. I have been able, however, to ascertain his issue from other sources. He lived to a good old age, for his Inquisition *post mortem* states that he died on the 25th of August, 1572, and

¹ . . . "Upon the death of every one of the king's tenants an inquest of office was held, called an *inquisitio post-mortem*, to inquire of what lands he died seised, who was his heir, &c. . . . in order to entitle the king to his marriage, wardship, &c." . . . III. Black. Com. p. 258; II. Id. 68; and as to these inquisitions being good evidence in case of pedigree, see Starkie on Evid. (1st Am. ed.) Part. ii. p. 258.—R.

the parish register of Newport Pagnell records his burial there on the 26th of that month. By this Inquisition, taken by the Escheators at Newport Pagnell on the 12th of April, 1573, now on file in the Public Record Office in London, and which contains no other particulars of interest, his son Thomas was found to be his next heir, and then aged 56 years and upwards. Besides Thomas, he had three other sons, viz., George, John, and Roger, who were all living about 1567-8, and apparently all dead in 1590, each leaving then living a son John. The evidence of this is to be found in a Bill in Chancery, which I fortunately discovered at the Public Record Office, without which the existence of these three sons could not have been known, and the evidence of the direct line of descent would not have been so perfect as it now is. The date of the Bill is 10 Oct. 1590, and the complainant was Lawrence White, of Caldecot, Co. Bucks, Gent., grandson of the John White now under consideration. The following is the exact substance of the Bill, stripped of its mere legal verbiage, and I put the statement in the first person, as more convenient of comprehension:—

“My grandfather, John White the elder, was, in his lifetime, seized as of fee in the mansion or capital house of Caldecot, in Newport Pagnell, co. Bucks, and the lands and tenements thereto appertaining, and did, about 23 Nov. 1561, enfeoffe John Lambert, Richard Myllinge, and John Harris, of said premises, in trust to the use of himself and one Anne Yonge, for their lives and the life of the longest liver, and after their decease to the use of Thomas his son and his heirs forever; but said John White the elder, my said grandfather, had, by his deed dated about 2 Elizabeth (1559-60), granted to his son George White and his heirs male an annuity of £8 out of said estate, and also annuities of £4 each to two other of his sons, viz., John White and Roger White, and their heirs male; and afterwards, doubting the validity of the three deeds granting said annuities, he did, about 10 Elizabeth (1567-8), execute three new deeds to said three sons, intending that the first three deeds should be cancelled and made void, without meaning that they or their heirs male should ever have the benefit of the said first three deeds, as John White son of said George White, John White son of said John White, and John White son of said Roger White, now unconscionably surmise: and afterwards said John White the elder, my grandfather, died, and said premises came to said Thomas White my father, as his son and next heir, who assured the same unto me.”

The complainant prayed that the said three John Whites might be compelled to give up the said first three deeds. The answers of the defendants cannot be found, and probably would not be of any importance. The contents of the Bill furnish a link in the chain of evidence concerning the descent, and confirm the Visitation pedigree. I know nothing further of the three sons George, John, and Roger, nor of their issue, and their history is not important to this narrative, but it will be readily seen how the existence of these three contemporaneous Johns would have complicated and extended my researches if it had become necessary to pursue their history.

It may be suspected that the enfeoffment in 1561, quoted in the foregoing Bill in Chancery, was on the occasion and in consequence of the second marriage of John White to Anne Yonge, but I find nothing further respecting her, unless she was the Anne White buried at Newport Pagnell 6 April, 1594, though the date is rather too late to render this probable. Of the first wife of John White, the mother of his children, I find no trace whatever. John White himself was the first of the name who was buried at Newport Pagnell, so far at least as the almost illegible parish registers can be deciphered. His three younger sons evidently found homes in other parts of the country, as there is no trace of them in the Newport registers. We now return to his eldest son and heir, viz:—

III. THOMAS WHITE, who succeeded to Caldecot. We have seen from his father's Inquisition *post mortem* that his age was 56 and upwards at its date in March, 1573. He was therefore born in 1516. Some thirteen years after his father's death, viz., on the 1st of April, 1586, when he was in his 70th year, he conveyed Caldecot and the other estates absolutely to his eldest son Lawrence, evidently on the occasion of providing a settlement on the marriage of his younger son William. Probably at his advanced age he was willing to be relieved of the care of the estate, and he of course secured an ample provision for himself for the remainder of his life. Having disposed of his property in his lifetime, there was

no occasion for him to leave a will, and consequently none is to be found. His wife Agnes joined with him in the execution of this deed, the evidence of which will be hereafter found in the Inquisition *post mortem* of his eldest son Lawrence, whom, after all, he outlived. He survived seventeen years after thus disposing of his estate, and was buried at Newport Pagnell 30 August, 1603, at the age of eighty-seven. In order to distinguish him from the others of the same name then living, he was described in the parish Register as "Thomas Whyte the eldest, of Caldecot." I rather incline to the belief that it was his wife Agnes who was buried at Newport Pagnell 6 April, 1594, although called "Annie" in the register. The names Anne, Annis, and Agnes, were used indifferently at this period, when there was no precise standard of orthography, and no other person of either name was buried at Newport Pagnell who could possibly have been she.¹ The children of this Thomas White and Agnes his wife were as follows:—

1. *Lawrence*, of whom hereafter.
2. A second son, who was evidently living at the date of the deed above mentioned, 1 April, 1586, but who died before the date of the first Visitation pedigree heretofore quoted. In his grandfather Manley's will he is called Thomas.
3. William White, who was called third son in the Deed above mentioned, 1 April, 1586, but second son (i. e. second surviving son) in the Visitation pedigree of 1634. He was not named in the will of his grandfather Manley, and was therefore born after 22 Sept. 1557. At the date of the deed he was evidently about to marry Jane, one of the daughters of Anthony Rowen, of Wellingborough, co. Northampton. They appear to have had children baptized and buried at Newport Pagnell, but it is difficult, if not impossible, to identify them with any degree of certainty. She was buried there 19 November, 1609. He married a second wife, Katharine, who

¹ She was one of the daughters of Lawrence Manley, a wealthy Linen Draper, of the town of Northampton, who, in his will, dated 22 Sept. 1557, mentioned her and her husband, and their five children then living. He was probably of an heraldic family, as their pedigree was entered in the last Visitation of Northamptonshire, in 1681.

was buried 20 January, 1637-8, and he was himself buried there 23 September, 1639.

4. Katharine, named in her grandfather Manley's will as eldest daughter, but probably died young.
5. Elizabeth, who, according to the Visitation pedigree of 1634, was the eldest daughter, married to William Simpkins, and was one of the claimants in the Chancery suit for a portion of the estate of the Rev. Dr. Thomas White. She was named in her grandfather Manley's will as second daughter. I have found nothing later concerning her.
6. Joane, named in the same pedigree as second daughter, and as having married Henry Tyce, of London, Cook. In her grandfather Manley's will she was named as third daughter. They appear to have both been dead at the date of the Chancery suit, leaving an only daughter, Margaret, then wife of Richard Peirce, of London, Cook, who was also one of the claimants. These two persons described as Cooks were doubtless citizens of London and members of the Company of Cooks, one of the substantial old Companies still in existence, and it is not necessarily implied that they actually followed the profession indicated as it is ordinarily understood, and, even if they did, there would be nothing derogatory in the matter, as the "Cooks" ranked high among the professional tradesmen of old London. It is quite likely that they were proprietors of respectable London Inns, or Taverns, and possible that they were in some altogether different occupation, but London citizens were usually described by the particular City Companies to which they belonged, and through which they became citizens.

We now return to the eldest son and heir of Thomas White and Agnes his wife, viz:—

IV. LAWRENCE WHITE, who was the third in succession to Caldecot. He was the complainant in the suit in Chancery already quoted, against the three John Whites his cousins, in 1590. His Inquisition *post mortem* was taken at Chipping Wycombe, co. Bucks, 19 January, 1600-1. He is therein described as Lawrence White, Gentleman, and it is stated that he died seized as in fee of the Manor of Caldecot, in Newport Pagnell, and other lands, &c., in co. Bucks, under

and by virtue of an Indenture dated 1 April, 1586, between Thomas White, of Caldecot aforesaid, Gentleman, father of said Lawrence, and Agnes his wife, of the first part, said Lawrence White of the second part, William White third son of said Thomas and Agnes, and Jane Rowen one of the daughters of Anthony Rowen of Wellingborough, co. Northampton, of the third part, and Lawrence Manley of the town of Northampton, Gentleman, and Thomas Withers of Newport Pagnell aforesaid, Yeoman, of the fourth part. The Inquisition further states that said Lawrence White died on the 29th December, 1600, that his wife Margaret was still living and in good health at Caldecot, and that Thomas White was his son and next heir, and was aged at the date of the Inquisition 17 years and upwards.

Lawrence White was buried at Newport Pagnell 2 January, 1600-1. Of his widow Margaret I find nothing later. If she was buried at Newport, it was at a date when the parish register is hopelessly illegible. Their children were as follows:—

1. *Thomas*, of whom hereafter.
2. Henry, called second son in the Visitation pedigree of 1634, and said to have been one of the successful claimants for a portion of the estate of the Rev. Dr. Thomas White. That pedigree also assigns him the following children: 1. Henry; 2. Thomas; 3. William; 4. John; 5. Lawrence; 6. Gideon; 7. Priscilla; who appear to have been all living at the date of the proceedings in Chancery, but whose history I have not attempted to pursue.
3. John, whom the same pedigree described as third son, a Stationer in London, and one of the claimants to Dr. White's estate. That pedigree also names his children as 1. Margaret; 2. Jane; 3. Mary; 4. Elizabeth; 5. Thomas; 6. Anne; 7. John. I have not been able to find the record of this John White in the books of the Stationers' Company, nor have I gone out of my way to pursue his history, or that of his children, having, before reaching this point, obtained the decisive clew to the direct line of Bishop White, to which I subsequently confined my attention. We return, therefore, to

V. THOMAS WHITE, eldest son and heir of Lawrence White and Margaret his wife, who was so found by his father's Inquisition *post mortem*, and so described in the Visitation pedigree of 1634. He was baptized at Newport Pagnell 20 November, 1513, which accords with his age as stated in the Inquisition just mentioned. He is the only one of his father's children whose baptism is discoverable in the present condition of the Newport registers. According to both the pedigrees quoted, he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Fisher, of Carlton, in Bedfordshire, Esq., who was descended from a well-known heraldic family in Warwickshire. She became the mother of ten children, the last two of which were twins, whose birth she did not long survive, and was buried at Newport Pagnell 7 August, 1627. Her husband survived her many years. In the pedigree entered by his grandson, at the Visitation of 1669, it is said that he died in 1660, but this is a slight mistake, as he was buried at Newport Pagnell 1 June, 1661, being described in the parish register as "Mr. Thomas White, senior, of Caldecot." He also reached a good old age, as he died in his 78th year.

The children of Thomas and Elizabeth White were as follows:—

1. Thomas, of whom hereafter.
2. *William*, of whom hereafter.
3. Jasper, who was baptized at Newport Pagnell 12 February, 1617-18, and buried there 5 June, 1619.
4. Jasper, second of the name, who was baptized at Newport Pagnell 6 June, 1619, the day after the burial of his elder brother of the same name. In the Visitation pedigree of 1634 he is named as the third, i. e., third surviving child, and in that of 1669, in connection with his brother William, as a Citizen of London. I have not found another instance of the Christian name of *Jasper* among all the voluminous records of the different families of White that I have searched. He was named as an overseer in the will of his brother Thomas, in 1670, who left him and his wife each £5 for mourning, and also gave £5 each to his four daughters, Sarah, Elizabeth, Rose, and Rebecca. He was also a witness to the will of his

brother William, in 1676. He died intestate, and his widow Sarah administered to his estate, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 4 August, 1681, when he was described as of the parish of St. Stephen, Coleman Street, London. I have no further knowledge of his wife and daughters. His unique Christian name, it will be readily seen, became an important link in the chain of evidence by which I was enabled to identify the direct line of Bishop White.

5. Gideon, called "Jedeon" in the Visitation pedigree of 1634, but baptized at Newport Pagnell as "Gideon," 25 February, 1620-1. He was evidently named after his mother's eldest brother, Gideon Fisher. He was not named in the will of his brother Thomas, in 1670, and had probably then long been dead.
6. John, who was baptized at Newport Pagnell 15 August, 1624. He was named in the will of his brother Thomas, in 1670, as then living, with a son John not then of age, and he was also mentioned in the will of his brother William, in 1676, as being then *in Virginia, beyond the seas*. I find nothing later concerning him.
7. Priscilla, who was evidently the eldest daughter, as named in the Visitation pedigree of 1634, but whose baptism is not discoverable at Newport Pagnell, by reason of the defective condition of the parish register at the probable period of her birth.
8. Elizabeth, who was baptized at Newport Pagnell 12 September, 1622.

Neither of these two daughters is named in the will of their brother Thomas, in 1670, nor have I found any further trace of them. It is very probable that they died young, and were buried at Newport Pagnell at dates when the parish register is illegible.

9. Henry } Twins, who were baptized at Newport Pagnell
10. Catharine } on the 22d July, 1627, and buried there the next day, fifteen days before the burial of their mother.

Before proceeding with the direct line of Bishop White, which was through William, the second son above named, we will carry out, to its probable extinction, the line of the eldest son, in which continued the manor of Caldecot.

Thomas White, eldest son and heir of Thomas White, by

Elizabeth Fisher his wife, was born about the year 1608. His baptism cannot be deciphered in the Newport register, but he matriculated at Oxford, from Magdalen Hall, 23 April, 1624, aged 16, and, as the age stated on matriculation at that University was always that at the last birth-day, it follows that his birth must have occurred after 23 April, 1607, and before 23 April, 1608. He married, first, Mary, daughter of George Rotheram, of Farley, in Luton, co. Bedford, Esq., a lady several years his senior, who died 15 July, 1635, in her 38th year, and was buried on the 17th of the same month at Newport Pagnell. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund (erroneously called John in the Visitation pedigree of 1669) Harding, of Aspley Guise, co. Bedford, Esq., and widow of Thomas Giffard, of North Crawley, co. Bucks, who survived him nearly 17 years, and was buried at North Crawley, with her first husband, 23 May, 1687. By his second wife he had two sons, Samuel, buried at Newport Pagnell, 31 July, 1654, and John, buried there 13 Oct. 1655, both dying young. By his first wife he had two daughters, Mary, buried at Newport Pagnell 15 July, 1640, and Elizabeth, baptized 10 Feb. 1632-3, and buried there 13 August, 1659, and one son, Thomas, of whom hereafter. During the Commonwealth period this Thomas White was one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Bucks, and the parish register of Newport Pagnell records the marriage by him,¹ in that capacity, 3 May, 1655, of Mr. Lewis Atterbury²

¹ "In the times of the great rebellion all marriages were performed by the justices of the peace; and these marriages were declared valid, without any fresh solemnization, by statute, 12 Car. II. c. 33."—*Blackstone*. M.

² Rev. Lewis Atterbury, born 1631, became Rector of Milton or Middleton Keynes, in Bucks, about 1657, retaining that living under Charles II.; three of his sermons were published; he was drowned near his residence in 1693. His eldest son was the Rev. Lewis Atterbury, who was born at Newport Pagnell in 1656, ordained 1681, preacher at Highgate Chapel, London, 1695, one of Queen Anne's chaplains, who presented him to the Rectory of Shepperton; he also obtained the Rectory of Hornsey, 1719, but continued to preach at Highgate until his death in 1731; two volumes of his sermons were published. The younger son Francis, afterwards Bishop Atterbury, was born at Milton, near Newport Pagnell, in 1662; he died in Paris in exile 15 February, 1731-32.—M.

and Mrs. Elizabeth Giffard. This record is interesting from the fact that the lady then married was the daughter of his second wife, by her first husband, and became the mother of the celebrated Bishop Atterbury, afterwards so conspicuous in the history of the country. Thomas White made his will on the 8th of August, 1670, describing himself as of Caldecot, &c., Gentleman. The following is a full abstract:—

I will that certain messuages, lands, tenements, etc., some of which were heretofore the lands of William White, Gentleman, now deceased, be to the use of my wife Elizabeth for her life, and afterwards go to my grandchildren, Elizabeth, Mary, William, Amy, John, and Samuel White, but my son Thomas White to have the same at once on paying a certain sum—*To my brother William White and his wife each £5 for mourning, and to his four children, William, Elizabeth, Thomas, and John White each £5*—To my brother, Jasper White, and his wife each £5 for mourning, and to each of his four daughters, Sarah, Elizabeth, Rose, and Rebecca White £5; to my cousins, John Barnes, Elizabeth Cooper, and Katherine Maydwell each £5; to John White, son of my brother John White, £20, when 21 years of age; to my kinsman, John Smyth, and Thomas Smyth each £10; to Dr. Lewis Atterbury £5 for mourning; to my son, Francis Giffard, £5 for mourning; to my cousins, George Chapman and Roger Chapman, and their wives, each 50 shillings for a ring; to my brother Caton and his children, and my cousin Beamont, and his wife and children, each 10 shillings for a ring; all residue of my estate to Thomas, my son, and he to be my executor. Overseers, my friends Mr. Matthew Mead and Mr. Henry Whitebread.

By a codicil, dated 13 September, 1670, he appointed his brother, Jasper White, to be another overseer. The seal attached to the original will contains the White arms as blazoned on the Visitation pedigree of 1634. The will was proved in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, 27 October, 1670, by his son Thomas White, the executor named. The testator, Thomas White, was buried at Newport Pagnell on the 4th of October, 1670. Two gravestones, for himself and his first wife, formerly on the floor near the west end of the church, are not now to be found. The inscriptions on them were preserved by the celebrated antiquary, Browne Willis, and are now among his Collections in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, from which I quote them directly, as they are somewhat inaccurately printed, although taken from the

same source, in Lipscomb's *History of Bucks*, vol. iv. p. 288. The first was on a brass plate fastened to the stone, and as follows:—

“ Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary White, wife of Mr. Thomas White the younger, of Caldecot, and daughter of George Rotheram, of Farley, Esq., who died, in the 38th year of her age, upon the 15th day of July, A. D. 1635.”

The other, upon an ordinary stone, was as follows:—

“ Here lieth the Body of Thomas White, Esq., late Lord of the Manor of Caldecot, who, having obtained a good report, died in the faith of Christ, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1670, in the 63d year of his age. He lived piously towards God, justly towards men, temperately as to himself. He was a loving Husband, a provident Father, a prudent Peacemaker, a faithful Friend, a Benefactor to the Poor, a great promoter of the Public Good. He did much in a little time.

Non tam diu, sed quam bene.

It is not so much how long, as how well, a man liveth. The memory of the just is blessed.—Prov. x. 7.”

There is no reason for doubting the justness of the description here given of the man whose memory is thus preserved, and the inscription is worthy of being treasured as the only early one existing, so far as I can ascertain, of any of the numerous members of the family from which Bishop White descended.

Thomas White, the only son of Thomas White, by his first wife, Mary Rotheram, and his only surviving child by either wife, was baptized at Newport Pagnell 8 July, 1635, probably on the day of his birth, and just a week before his mother's death. He was also twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir William Bolton, Lord Mayor of London in 1666, who was the mother of all his children. Her burial cannot be found in the register of Newport Pagnell. The name of his second wife was Jane, and she was evidently a widow when she married him, as a son of hers, clearly by a former husband, was buried at Newport Pagnell 12 May, 1689, and she was herself buried there on the 6th of October in the same year, having survived her second husband upwards of ten years. He made his will

on the 11th of February, 1678-9, describing himself as of Caldecot, etc., Gentleman. The following is a full abstract:—

To my three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Amy, whom I had by my first deceased wife, the daughter of Sir William Bolton, Knight and Citizen of London, I give all the apparel, linen, goods, etc. of my said deceased wife, as set apart for them by the said Sir William Bolton, and now in the custody of my present wife Jane; to my said wife Jane, whom I make my executrix, all the residue of my personal estate, for the purposes of my will—all my lands and tenements (being no part of my present wife's jointure), including that subject to an estate for life of my mother, Mrs. Elizabeth White, which, by the last will of my late father deceased, is settled and disposed, after her decease, for raising portions for my six younger children by my first wife. I give to my friends, Thomas Hackett, of North Crawley, Co. Bucks, Esq.; John Pemberton, of Bedford, Gentleman; Henry Whitbread, of Loughton, Co. Bucks, Gentleman; and John Knight, of Sherrington, Co. Bucks, Gentleman, their heirs, etc., in trust for paying my debts, and bringing up, apprenticing, and portioning my children, until my son Thomas be 21 years of age, when he is to have the same.

The original will is sealed with the White arms, and was proved in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, 20 June, 1679, by the relict Jane. Thomas White was buried at Newport Pagnell 31 March, 1679.

His children by his first wife, Elizabeth Bolton, were as follows:—

1. Thomas, eldest son, not 21 at the date of his father's will. He was buried at Newport Pagnell 4 Aug. 1682, dying unmarried.
2. William, of whom hereafter.
3. John, who died unmarried, and was buried at Newport Pagnell 21 Jan. 1682-3.
4. Samuel, the only child not named in the Visitation pedigree of 1669, and hence born after that date. He also died unmarried, and was buried at Newport Pagnell 14 October, 1700.
5. Elizabeth, who was born at Newport Pagnell 12 Nov. 1658 (at which period births and not baptisms were recorded), and buried there 29 July, 1689.
6. Mary, who was born at Newport Pagnell 23 August, 1660, and was living at the date of her father's will in 1678-9.
7. Amy, who was still living in 1678-9.

The second son, William, succeeded to Caldecot and the other estates on the death of his elder brother Thomas, in 1682. I have not been able to discover what became of him, but it is to be feared that he proved a degenerate scion of a line of ancestors hitherto without reproach, for it is on record that Caldecot and the other lands were sold about the year 1698, to one Roger Chapman, an attorney-at-law, in order to pay his debts, and thus the manor, after a possession of nearly 160 years, passed away from the White family altogether.¹

We now return to the direct line of Bishop White, through the second son of Thomas White and Elizabeth Fisher his wife, viz:—

VI. WILLIAM WHITE, who, there can be little doubt, was also born and baptized at Newport Pagnell, and, from his position as second son in the Visitation pedigree of 1634, somewhere between the years 1610 and 1616. Unfortunately, the parish register of Newport, from 1600 to 1618, owing to its exposure to damp, is almost hopelessly illegible, only a word here and there being decipherable. But as we know that Thomas, his elder brother, was born about 1608, and that his next younger brother Jasper, the first of that name, was baptized early in 1618, we may safely fix his birth within the period named. Being a younger son, he did what the younger sons of the smaller country gentry commonly did, viz., came up to London, and, having served the usual apprenticeship, engaged in trade. He founded a business to which his descendants to the third generation succeeded, and which certainly existed for nearly a century and a quarter. He called himself a "Citizen and Haberdasher" of London, while his grandson and great-grandson described themselves as Mercers. The business appears to have been carried on, and the family to have lived, at first in the parish of St. Bride, but subsequently, and for the greater portion of

¹ The Manor of Caldecot, never very large, has long since been merged in other territorial property, while of the manor-house, although its site is well known, not a vestige remains at the present day.

the time, on Ludgate Hill, in the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate. This locality was always celebrated, and still is, for the high character of its mercantile establishments, and it may be regarded as certain that the shop (or, as it would be called in the United States, "Dry Goods Store") of the Whites was eminently respectable and profitable, as otherwise it would not have maintained an existence so long in that centre of trade. The character and position of William White were those of a solid, respectable, well-to-do London *tradesman*—the word used in England to describe people of his calling, although elsewhere he would have been dignified with the title of *merchant*. That he was successful, and left a prosperous and profitable business to his descendants, is abundantly proved by what has been ascertained of their history, and also by the ability of William White himself to invest considerable capital in real estate in London, as appears by his will.

William White was twice married; first, at St. Benet Grace-church, London, on the 21st of December, 1637, to Catherine Best, who was described in the parish register as of the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, he being described as of St. Martin's, Ludgate. The early registers of St. Sepulchre's were destroyed in the Great Fire of London, in 1666, so that nothing can be ascertained about her family from that source, and I have not been able to discover any wills of persons of that name in which she is mentioned. William White at this time must have been somewhere from 21 to 27 years of age, and she was evidently the mother of all his children. I have not been able to ascertain when she died, for, although the different members of the family described themselves as either of St. Bride's or St. Martin's, Ludgate, only two or three entries concerning them are to be found in the registers of those parishes. William White himself, in his will, described himself of St. Bride's, and directed to be buried at St. Martin's, Ludgate, but there is no record of his burial in the St. Martin's register. The omission may have been from carelessness or accident, or the burials of himself and first wife may have taken place else-

where. At all events, his first wife, Catherine, died as early as 1654, as on the 13th of February, 1654-5, he was again married, at St. Stephen's, Walbrook, in London, to Anne Juxon, widow of Arthur Juxon, Citizen and Salter of London. She had been the second wife of this Arthur Juxon, whose first wife was buried at St. Shephen's, Walbrook, 22 Dec. 1631. He died in March, 1652, and in his will he mentioned her as the sister of Richard Saunders, whom he made his executor. Arthur Juxon was the youngest son of Ralph Juxon, Citizen and Merchant Tailor of London, whose elder brother Richard was father of the Most Reverend William Juxon, the celebrated Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom, therefore, Arthur Juxon was own cousin. I have not been able to trace this Anne Saunders any later than the date of the will of her second husband, William White, viz., 24 Nov. 1676, when she was living. As the second wife of both husbands she probably had only her jointures, which expired at her death, and so had no occasion to leave a will. As she had no issue by William White, her history is of minor interest.

William White made his will on the 24th of November, 1676, describing himself as a Citizen and Haberdasher of London, and an inhabitant of the parish of St. Bride. The following is a full abstract:—

To be buried in the parish Church of St. Martin's, Ludgate—whereas I hold of George Arnold, Esq., a wharf and ground adjoining Whitefriars' Dock in said parish of St. Bride, for a long term of years, and have built thereon a Brewhouse and a tenement and other buildings now in the occupation of John Day, at a rent of £46 per annum, and a messuage or tenement in my own occupation, and a crane, with other buildings, I will that my wife Anne enjoy the profits of said Brewhouse and other premises in the occupation of said John Day, for her life. To my executors the house, &c., wherein I dwell, and the rest of the said premises, they paying the whole rent of all said premises, viz., £60 per annum, to said Mr. Arnold. To my said wife all the goods, furniture, and household stuff I had with her in marriage. To Thomas my son the debt due to me from my brother John White now in Virginia beyond seas, and also £10, and, as he hath already received from me more than his orphanage portion by the custom of London, I require him to seal a release to my executors for the same before being put into possession of said legacies. To my daughter Eliza-

beth, now wife of Mr. George Saunders, my house or tenement at Collier Row in the parish of Hornchurch, in the county of Essex, and to her heirs forever. To William my son the lease of my house or tenement lying beyond said Brewhouse, and I give to him and my said daughter Elizabeth Saunders equally all the residue of my estate, and appoint them my executors. To my son in law Mr. George Saunders 20 shillings for a ring.

To this will Jasper White, who, it can hardly be doubted, was the brother of the testator, was one of the witnesses. It was proved, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 18 December, 1676, by the son William White, power being reserved for the daughter Elizabeth Saunders to prove it thereafter, if necessary.

It will be seen hereafter how important the estate of Whitefriars' Dock, mentioned in the will, became as a link in the chain of evidence identifying the direct line of Bishop White's ancestors.

The children of William White, evidently by his first wife, Catherine Best, were as follows:—

1. *William*, of whom hereafter.
2. *Thomas*, who was named in the will of his uncle Thomas White, of Caldecot, 8 Aug. 1670, and in his father's, 24 Nov. 1676. As he had, at the latter date, already received his orphanage or child's portion, according to the custom of London, it is certain that he was then more than 21 years of age, and therefore could not have been a son by his father's second wife. The language of his father's will concerning him does not necessarily imply anything like censure, but rather indicates that William White was a rigid man of business even when his own children were concerned. It seems probable that this son Thomas also went to America, perhaps joining his uncle John in Virginia, and died there, for his brother William administered to his estate, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 9 Oct. 1685, when he was described as having died beyond seas, a bachelor.
3. *John*, who was named in the will of his uncle Thomas White, of Caldecot, 8 Aug. 1670, but not in his father's, 24 Nov. 1676. He doubtless died between those two dates, and evidently unmarried. It is just possible that he may have been a son by his father's second wife, and died under age, as he left no will, nor did any one administer to his estate.

4. Elizabeth, only daughter, and evidently named after her father's mother, Elizabeth Fisher. As enumerated in the wills of both her father and her uncle Thomas, she appears to have been the second child, following her brother William, and preceding her brothers Thomas and John. She also was twice married. On the 13th of January, 1672-3, George Saunders, of St. Dunstan in the West, London, Gentleman, a bachelor, aged about 60, had a License, from the Vicar General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to marry Mrs. Elizabeth White, of St. Bride's, spinster, aged about 30, and at her own disposal. If her age was correctly stated, she was born about 1642. This George Saunders was a maternal uncle of the Right Reverend Henry Downes, Bishop of Derry, whose niece, as will be seen hereafter, married the nephew of Elizabeth White, and it was probably this marriage that first brought the two families together. He was a Merchant in London, and much his wife's senior, having been born at Wavendon, co. Bucks, about the year 1612. He made his will on the 9th of August, 1693, being then resident in the parish of Christ Church, London, leaving handsome legacies to his immediate family, but the bulk of his estate to his wife Elizabeth, who proved the will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 16 March, 1694-5. His widow re-married Samuel Browne, who administered to her estate, in the same Court, 22 July, 1709, when she was described as Elizabeth Browne, *alias* Saunders, *alias* White, late of the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, co. Middlesex. She evidently had no issue by either husband.

We now return to the eldest son of William White, by his first wife Catharine Best, viz. :—

VII. WILLIAM WHITE, who was his father's executor in 1676, and administered the estate of his brother Thomas in 1685. He evidently succeeded to and continued the business established by his father. It is also evident that he married in early life, and had one son, but of his wife no trace has been discovered. As neither she nor any of her family were named in his will, nor in that of his father, it is probable that she died at or soon after the birth of her only child, and

that he remained a widower until his own death. He was buried at St. Martin's, Ludgate, 12 September, 1709, and was probably over 60, and under 70, years of age. He had survived his son about seven months. He made his will on the 26th of April, 1709, calling himself simply William White, of St. Martin's, Ludgate, London. The following is a full abstract:—

To be buried in Christian and decent manner in the best vault in said parish.

As I have already given to my dear daughter in law Elizabeth White, widow to my late son William White, all my plate and household goods in the house wherein I now dwell, to her own sole and proper use and disposal, and believe her to be so ingenious as not to expect any large addition from me in prejudice of her seven children, my grandchildren, I now give her only £10 more, for mourning, in testimony of my affection to her. My estate in and upon Whitefriar's Dock, in the parish of St. Bride, London, having been settled on my said daughter in law during the life of my late son William, for her life, by Deed dated 2 February, 1696-7, between me of one part, and Thomas Leigh (brother of my said daughter in law) and John Lilly of the other part, I will that after her death the same be sold, and the proceeds divided equally among my said seven grandchildren, viz., William, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Charlotte, and Mary White, sons and daughters of my said late son William White, by my said daughter in law Elizabeth his wife, or among the survivors of them. Whereas I have the sum of £357 (the remaining part of a greater debt) due to me from my said late son William White, I desire the same to be put out at interest for the benefit of my said grandchildren, and my said daughter in law to receive the interest thereof towards their support. The lease of my house to my said grandchildren equally. My venture of £71 in the hands of Capt. James Stokes of the ship Mountague, which sailed about May last for the East Indies, and of £8 4s. in the hands of Edmund Girling, purser of said ship, and also of £100 in goods sent long since to Charles Woolly, of New York, Merchant, I give equally to my said grandchildren. To my said grandson William White £100 more than his equal share, he being the eldest son of my said late son William White, and to my said granddaughter Elizabeth White £30 more, and to my said granddaughter Sarah White £20 more. If my said daughter in law Elizabeth White think fit to place out either of my said grandsons or granddaughters to any trade or business, she may take what is necessary out of the share of said child or children. All the residue of my estate equally among my said grandchildren. I appoint my said daughter in law Elizabeth White and my kinsman Mr. George White my executors, and give the latter 20 shillings for a ring. I desire my friend Mr. Thomas Stone to assist my said executors. I appoint my said dear daughter in law to

be the guardian of all my said grandchildren during their minority, or so long as she remains a widow, but, if she marry again, then said Mr. George White to be their guardian.

The will was proved on the 25th of October, 1709, by both executors, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The exact relationship of George White, one of the executors, is not readily determined, as the word "kinsman" might indicate almost any degree of consanguinity, but he was probably one of the descendants of Henry or John White, brothers of the first Thomas White of Caldecot.

The apparently only son, and certainly the only surviving child of this William White, viz.—

VIII. WILLIAM WHITE died in the same year as, and only about seven months before his father, being buried at St. Martin's, Ludgate, on the 7th of February, 1708-9, and having made his will on the 2d of the same month, he described himself as William White, Junior, of St. Martin's, Ludgate, "Mercer." He had probably succeeded to the business, or was, perhaps, continuing it in partnership with his father. His will was evidently made *in extremis*, as it barely directed that, after the payment of debts and funeral expenses, all the residue of his estate should go to his wife and children, in such shares and proportions as were in accordance with the customs of London (*i. e.*, one-third to his wife, and the rest equally among his children), and appointed his dear and loving wife, Elizabeth, sole executrix. She proved the will in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 22d of February, 1708-9. The age of William White at his death was probably not far from forty, and perhaps some years less, as that of his wife, as will hereafter be seen, was then only thirty-three.

As this lady, the grandmother of Bishop White, was a person of importance in the family history, and her antecedents imperfectly known, while certain conjectures respecting her have proved to be erroneous, a little space must be devoted to the details which have been acquired after a careful and exhaustive investigation, which has necessarily been extended

to the records of the sister Kingdom of Ireland. A brief and rapid narrative will be all that is necessary here, while a tabular pedigree annexed to this memoir will embrace all the particulars that have been obtained respecting her ancestry.

Her maternal grandfather was Robert Downes, who was for many years a resident at Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordshire. There is some difficulty in determining his exact social *status*, as he was described on the monument of one of his sons as "Apothecary," and in the will of his daughter as "Yeoman," while in the record of the matriculation of his son at Oxford, and in that of his own burial at Leighton Buzzard, he was distinctly called "Gentleman." On the monument to his daughter and her husband, in Leighton Church, her arms as impaled are those of the heraldic family of Downes, of Cheshire. It seems probable, therefore, that he was a younger son of this family, who had been engaged in trade in early life, perhaps as a "Citizen and Apothecary" in London, and subsequently retired to Leighton. He was twice married, his widow Christian, of whom nothing further is known, surviving him certainly until 1704. His first wife, and the mother of his children, was Sarah, one of the daughters of Richard Saunders, Esquire, of Wavendon, Co. Bucks, who died in 1639, and on whose monument it is recorded that he had four wives, and 27 children (see Lipscomb's *History of Buckinghamshire*, vol. iv. p. 396). Of which of these four wives Sarah was the daughter is not known, as she was not baptized at Wavendon, but she was named in her father's will, dated 17 May, 1636, evidently as one of his younger children, as well as her brother, George Saunders, who subsequently, as has been seen, married Elizabeth White, the aunt of her granddaughter, Elizabeth Leigh's husband. When she died, and where she was buried, I have failed to discover, but as her burial is not recorded in the registers either of Leighton Buzzard or Wavendon, it is probable that she died away from home.

The children of Robert Downes and Sarah Saunders were two sons and two daughters, of whom only one son and one daughter survived. Saunders Downes, the eldest son, accord-

ing to the Leighton Buzzard Registers, was born 9 November, 1651, and died 14 February, 1657-8. Sarah, the youngest daughter, was baptized at Leighton on the 3d, and buried there on the 19th of January, 1657-8. The only surviving son, viz. :—

Henry Downes, was baptized at Leighton Buzzard on the 8th of April, 1666. He matriculated at Oxford, from New College, 30 August, 1686, and became B. A. 30 April, 1690, and M. A. 15 January, 1693-4. He was Curate of Brington, in the county of Northampton, from 6 September, 1696, until 11 May, 1699, when he became rector of that parish. About this last date he married Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Charles Trimnell, Rector of Ripton Abbots in the same county, and sister of the Right Rev. Charles Trimnell, afterwards successively Bishop of Norwich and Winchester. Their first child was born at Brington the following March, and all their children, except the youngest, were baptized, and some of them buried there. Mr. Downes held the rectory of Brington for more than seventeen years, when, by patent dated 8 February, 1716-17, he became Bishop of Killybegs, in Ireland, but was translated to the See of Elphin in June, 1720, and to that of Meath, 9 April, 1724. It was while he was Bishop of Meath that his wife died, and she was buried in the church of St. Mary, in the city of Dublin, on the 2d of December, 1725. This appears to have been a fatal year in his family history, as his youngest son was buried in the same church on the preceding 13th of January, and his eldest daughter on the 14th of December, only twelve days after the burial of her mother. On the 8th of February, 1726-7, Bishop Downes was finally translated to the See of Derry, which he held for nearly eight years, the entire term of his Bishopric being nearly eighteen years. He died on the 14th of January, 1734-5, and was buried on the 16th, with his wife and children, in what was known as the Dean's Vault, in St. Mary's Church, Dublin. His will, which was dated on the 6th, was proved at Dublin on the 25th of the same month, by his eldest surviving son, Robert, who, as will be seen by the tabular pedigree annexed, subsequently became

successively Bishop of Ferns, Down, and Connor, and Raphoe. Bishop Downes died in his 69th year. Although he had a numerous issue, and his line was continued by two of his sons, it is believed that no male representative exists at the present day.¹ The pedigree annexed will show the present character and position of his descendants in the female line. He was not a prolific writer, and appears never to have published anything except a few sermons preached on special occasions. The only solution of the question of his promotion to a Bishopric from a quiet country rectory may pro-

¹ On a white marble tablet against the north wall of the North Cloister of New College, Oxford, is the following inscription to the memory of a son of Bishop Downes:—

Hoc infra Marmor
 Conduntur cineres *Caroli Downes*,
 Hujus Collegii nuper Scholaris,
Episcopi Medensis in Regno Hiberniæ
 Filii Natu maximi
 Reverendi admodum *Caroli Trimnel*
 (Norwicensis primum, dein Wintoniensis Episcopi)
 Ex sorore Nepotis;
 Et Patre et Avunculo
 (Utrisque ejusdem Collegii non ita pridem Sociis)
 Non indigni,
 Qui nascenti virtute penitus imbutus,
 Ab ineunte pueritia ita vixit,
 Tanquam se non diu victurum fore
 Præsentiuret.
 Prudentia, Decor, Modestia,
 Sed imprimis erga Deum, et Parentes Pietas,
 Ei summo erant in studio:
 Erat
 Præter vires sedulus,
 Præter ætatem sapiens,
 Præter expectationem omnium
 (Quæ tamen erat maxima),
 Eruditus.
 Hunc summæ spei atque indolis adolescentem
 Ostendebat tantum modo terris Deus,
 Ostensum ad se corripuit
 16 die Aprilis,
 Anno Domini 1719,
 Ætatis suæ 19.

bably be found in the fact that the patron of his living of Brington was Charles Spencer, then 3d Earl of Sunderland, whose estate of Althorpe was in the immediate neighborhood. His position as a distinguished statesman, and especially as one of the principal Secretaries of State, would have enabled him thus to promote a clergyman, in whom he took an interest, and there seems no other adequate motive for the promotion of Bishop Downes, who certainly had in no way distinguished himself at the period of his first appointment. A miniature of the Bishop, discovered after considerable difficulty, gives a very pleasing impression of his *physique*, and, so far as can be judged, of his character.¹

The only surviving daughter of Robert Downes and Sarah Saunders was *Susanna*, who appears to have been their eldest child. She does not appear to have been baptized at Leighton Buzzard, and was probably born elsewhere, but an entry in the register of that parish, apparently made subsequently, states that her birth occurred in the year 1648. She married, about 1675, John Leigh, Citizen and Stationer of London, who was, according to his monument, some time Treasurer of the Company of Stationers of London. They both died comparatively young, he being buried at Leighton Buzzard, 31 August, 1686, having died the 28th, aged 40, and she 9 January, 1690-1, having died the 5th, in her 41st

¹ In a copy, now in the possession of Mr. George Macpherson, of the *Exposition of the Church Catechism*, by William, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, London, 1686, referred to on p. 7, there are the following entries, viz.: On the title-page the signature of Col. Thomas White; on the fly-leaf, "Elizabeth Leigh given me by my Uncle Downes, 1689;" on the same leaf in Bishop White's handwriting the following: "Elizabeth Leigh, this being her maiden name, was y^e mother of my father, who was accustomed to look back to his early years under her direction, for his father had died before he could have any knowledge of him, with a pious reverence. Her Uncle Downes, y^e giver of y^e Book, was a Clergyman who went to Ireland with a Lord Lieutenant, and was by him promoted to a Bishoprick. The only time my father recollected y^e seeing of Mr. Downes was when he passed through St. Albans on his way to Ireland, knowing that he had a young relative in y^e Grammar School of that town [18 miles from London] he stopped to see him.—Wm. White, Jan. 19, 1827."—R.

year. On the monument erected to their memory in Leighton church, his arms are roughly given, without tinctures, as a bend lozengy, and hers as a stag (or buck) couchant. In the record of her burial in the Leighton register she is described as "gentlewoman and widow." Her will, as of St. James, Clerkenwell, dated the 5th, was proved 17 January, 1690-1, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by her brother Henry Downes. They left only two children, a son and daughter. The son, Thomas Leigh, also Citizen and Stationer of London, made his will 25 September 1704, and it was proved 7 October following, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by his relict Elizabeth, whose maiden name appears to have been Harrison. An infant son, named Thomas, survived him, but evidently died young, or without issue, as otherwise his sister Elizabeth could not have used, as she subsequently did, the Leigh arms as an heiress.

The only daughter and only surviving child of John Leigh and Susanna Downes, viz., Elizabeth, married, as we have seen, the last named William White. The marriage probably took place about 2 February, 1696-7, the date of the post-nuptial settlement cited in the will of her husband's father. The language of that will shows the high estimation in which she was held by her father-in-law, who entrusted to her, as the widow of his only son, the entire interests of his grandchildren. It was only in case of her re-marriage that the guardianship of her children was to be transferred to another person, which was simply the usual and proper precaution in respect to the interests of the children. That contingency, however, did not arise. She continued William White's widow until her death, which occurred on the 30th of August, 1742, at the age of sixty-six. Her remains were conveyed to Leighton Buzzard, where they were buried with those of her ancestors on the 4th of September. Her will, dated 29 March, 1731, more than ten years before her death, was proved 23 October, 1742, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by her three daughters, whom she made her residuary legatees, after bequeathing to her eldest son £100, and to her other two

sons £50 each. These were of course merely complimentary bequests, as the sons had received their portions when they became of age.

There are only two monuments relating to the family in the Church of Leighton Buzzard, both being flat stones on the floor of the chancel. It may be well to record their inscriptions just here. On the first is the following:—

“Hereunder lyeth the body of Saunders Downes, son of Robert Downes, Apothecary, and Sarah his wife, the daughter of Richard Saunders, of Wavenden, Gent. He departed this life Feb^{ry} 14, 1657, in the 7th year of his age.”

On the other and larger stone is the following:—

“Here lyeth the body of Mr. John Leigh, late Treasurer of the Comp^y of Stationers in London, who dyed 28th of August, 1686, aged 40 years.

“As also of Susannah his wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Downes. She dyed the 5th day of January, 1690, in the 41st year of her age.

“As also the body of Elizabeth White, daughter of the above said Mr. John Leigh and Susannah his wife. She dyed the 30th of August, 1742, aged 66.

“As also the body of W. White, son of the said Elizabeth White, who died the 9th January, 1744, aged 42 years.”

This last stone was probably placed in the church after the last burial recorded, and it is on this that are cut the arms of Leigh impaling Downes, as before mentioned. If there ever was a stone for Robert Downes himself, it has now disappeared.

The children of William White and Elizabeth Leigh were as follows:—

1. William White, named as eldest son in his grandfather's will, and to whom his mother bequeathed £100. He appears to have lived and died unmarried. He made his will on the 2d of February, 1743-4, describing himself as of Ludgate Hill, London, Mercer, and directed to be buried at Leighton Buzzard. Except a bequest of £200 to his brother Major Thomas White, and legacies of £10 each to several friends, he left all his estate to his three sisters, who all proved the will, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 17th of January, 1744-5. According to the parish register and monument at Leighton Buzzard, he died on the 9th and was buried there

on the 15th of January, aged 42. He was born, therefore, in 1702, and was younger than his sisters Elizabeth and Sarah.

- IX. 2. THOMAS WHITE, named as second son in his grandfather's will, and in that of his brother William as *Major* Thomas White. His sister Sarah left him £200 in her will dated 10 May, 1766, describing him as then of Philadelphia, and his sister Elizabeth also bequeathed to him £200 in her will dated 7 March, 1776, as well as £100 to his son *William*, afterwards BISHOP WHITE. His subsequent history, therefore, does not belong to this narrative.
3. John White, named in his grandfather's will, as third and youngest son. He was living 29 March, 1731, when his mother left him £50 in her will, but evidently died before his brother William, as he was not named in his will, nor subsequently in those of his sisters.
4. Elizabeth. She was named as eldest daughter in her grandfather's will, and was her mother's executrix. She died unmarried, and was buried at Twickenham, co. Middlesex, a few miles from London, 20 September, 1776, when she must have been about 78 years of age, as her younger sister was born in the year 1700. She had evidently been residing at Twickenham for some time before her death, and there made her will on the 7th of March, 1776, adding a brief codicil on the 30th of July following. The following is an abstract of it:—

To my brother Thomas White £200.—To my Nephew the Rev^d Mr. William White £100.—To Mr. and Mrs. Jorden each £20.—To Mr. Edward James £100, for his trouble as my executor.—To my three servants, Hannah Robens, Pasient Wiles, and William Perfitt, each £20.—To Susan Stagg and Elizabeth Wright each three guineas.—To my sister Charlotte Weekes two houses in St. Paul's Churchyard, for her life, she paying Hannah Robinson £6 per annum.—After the death of my said sister Charlotte Weekes, I give said two houses to my brother Thomas White, if living, and, if not then to my nephew the Rev^d William White and his heirs forever, subject to the payment of £6 per annum to said Hannah Robinson for her life.—To my said Sister Charlotte Weekes £1400 in the 4 per cent. Bank Annuities, for her life, and, after her death, £700 thereof to my said brother Thomas White, and £300 to my said nephew the Rev^d Mr. William White.—To my nieces Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Charlotte White, and Mrs. Morris, each £100.—If my said brother die before me then his portion to go equally to my said three nieces.—To the Rev^d Mr. Robert Carr

£20.—To Richard Dixon Skrine, Esq., of Warley, £50.—All the residue of my estate to my sister Mrs. Charlotte Weekes, and I appoint her and the said Mr. Edward James my executors.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 23 Sept. 1776, by the said Edward James, power being reserved for said Charlotte Weekes.

It seems probable that the business on Ludgate Hill was continued by the three sisters for some time after the death of their brother William, but there is no evidence to show when it was finally relinquished.

5. Sarah, named as second daughter in her grandfather's will. After she had reached the age of 45, she married Mr. Daniel Midwinter, a well-known Citizen and Stationer of London. He was many years her senior, and she was evidently his third wife. He died, at the age of about 82, and was buried 25 January, 1757. His burial is recorded in the parish register of St. Faith, but he was buried in the Church of St. Gregory, to which parish St. Faith was united after the Great Fire of 1666, and which then became the church of the two parishes. By his will, dated 20 June, 1750, he left her a considerable estate, subject to several charitable legacies at her death, among which were £1000 each to Christ's Hospital (the Blue Coat School), and the Stationers' Company, the latter to be applied to apprenticing poor children, and £200 to the Foundling hospital. He was also a benefactor to the parish of St. Faith, and to Hornsey, in the suburbs of London, where he had a country house and resided some years before his death. His widow, Sarah White, survived him nearly 13 years. She died on the 5th of January, 1770, aged 69, and was buried at Hornsey. She made her will on the 10th of May, 1766, at Twickenham, where she was probably then residing with her elder sister Elizabeth. The following is an abstract :—

My copyhold messuage, &c., at Hornsey to my sister Elizabeth White, spinster, for her life, and after her death the same to Sir Francis Gosling, [her husband's nephew] Kt. and Alderman of London, and Elizabeth his wife (with remainder to their children).—To my said sister Elizabeth White, my two freehold tenements, &c., in St. Paul's Churchyard (which had been bequeathed to her by her husband).—To my sister Charlotte Weekes, widow, £20 for Mourning, and £20 per annum for life.—To my friend Mrs. Ann James, widow, £10 per annum for life.—To my brother

Thomas White, of Philadelphia, £200.—To Mrs. Jane Backhouse, Spinster, £50.—To Susannah Stagg and Hannah Robinson each £20, and to my other servants living with me at my death, each a year's wages.—To Mrs. Cockman, of Isleworth, widow, £5 per annum for life.—To the Boys' and Girls' Charity Schools at Twickenham, each 5 guineas.—I appoint my said sister Elizabeth White my residuary legatee and executrix.

In a codicil dated 3 April, 1769, she merely made some changes in the legacies to her servants. The will was proved, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1 February, 1770, by her sister Elizabeth.

A monument was erected at Hornsey, evidently after her death, and, as will be seen, it was repaired so late as the year 1857, at public expense, from respect to the memory of her husband. The inscriptions at present read as follows:—

Here lieth the body of
Mrs. Sarah Midwinter,
widow of the late
Daniel Midwinter, Esq.
of this Parish,
who departed this life
the 5th of Jan 1770,
aged 69.

Mr. Daniel Midwinter
died in January 1757,
and was buried
in the Parish Church
of St. Faith's, London.

This Tomb was repaired
at the joint expense of the
Parish of Hornsey, and the
Parish of St Faith, London,
in memory of
Daniel Midwinter, Esq.
their generous Benefactor,
Anno 1857.

6. Charlotte. She was named as third daughter in her grandfather's will, and was probably born about the year 1705. The family record of her Marriage on the 4th of November, 1752, is confirmed by the Marriage License, granted by the Bishop of London, which is dated on the 31st of October in

that year. She was described as of St. Martin's, Ludgate, which seems to indicate that the family business was continued at least to that period. Her husband was Charles Weekes, Esq., and he was described in the Marriage License as of Isleworth, Co. Middlesex, a widower. By his former wife he had a daughter Mary, who married Colonel Philip Lempriere, Commissary-General of the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, receiver of the King's revenues, and Attorney-General of Jersey. He appears to have died while on a visit to her, and she administered to his estate, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 2d of August, 1762. The record describes him as of Isleworth, but as having died in the island of Jersey.

His daughter Mary was Col. Lempriere's second wife, and died without issue. His widow, Charlotte White, survived him nearly 18 years. She died on the 13th, and was buried on the 24th of February 1780, at Twickenham. The following is an abstract of her will, made at Twickenham, on the 7th of that month:—

To my nephew William White, now in America, and his heirs and assigns forever, my messuage or tenement, &c., in Ludgate street, St. Martin's, Ludgate, London.—To my brother Thomas White now in America, £100.—To my said nephew William White, £50, and I desire that his picture, now hanging up in my parlour, may be carefully packed up, and sent to my niece his wife.¹—To the Rev^d Mr. Colston Carr, of Twickenham, £100.—To Mrs. Rowley £20, and all the prints of the battle of Alexander hanging in my parlor.—To my god-daughter, Tabitha Mason, wife of John Mason Esq., £20.—To Hannah Robinson £20—To Susannah Stagg, who formerly lived with me, £10.—To Elizabeth Wright, who formerly lived with me, £10.—To my servants, William Perfect, Mary Johnson, and Patience Willee, each £20, if living with me at my death.— All my household linen to my four servants equally.—All my household goods, plate, china, &c., in the house wherein I now dwell, to be sold as soon as convenient, and the proceeds, with all the residue of my estate, placed at interest in the public funds, to the benefit of my said nephew William White, until the same can be safely remitted to him in America, and I make him my residuary legatee.—I appoint the said Rev^d Coulston Carr my executor.

The will was proved by the executor named, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 17 of February, 1780.

¹ Taken in his Gown and Bands, and during his first visit to England, 1770-72. It is now in the possession of Mrs. Wiltbank.—M.

7. **Mary.** She was named in her grandfather's will as fourth and youngest daughter, and was evidently an infant at its date, 26 April, 1709. As she was not named in her mother's will, it is clear that she died young.

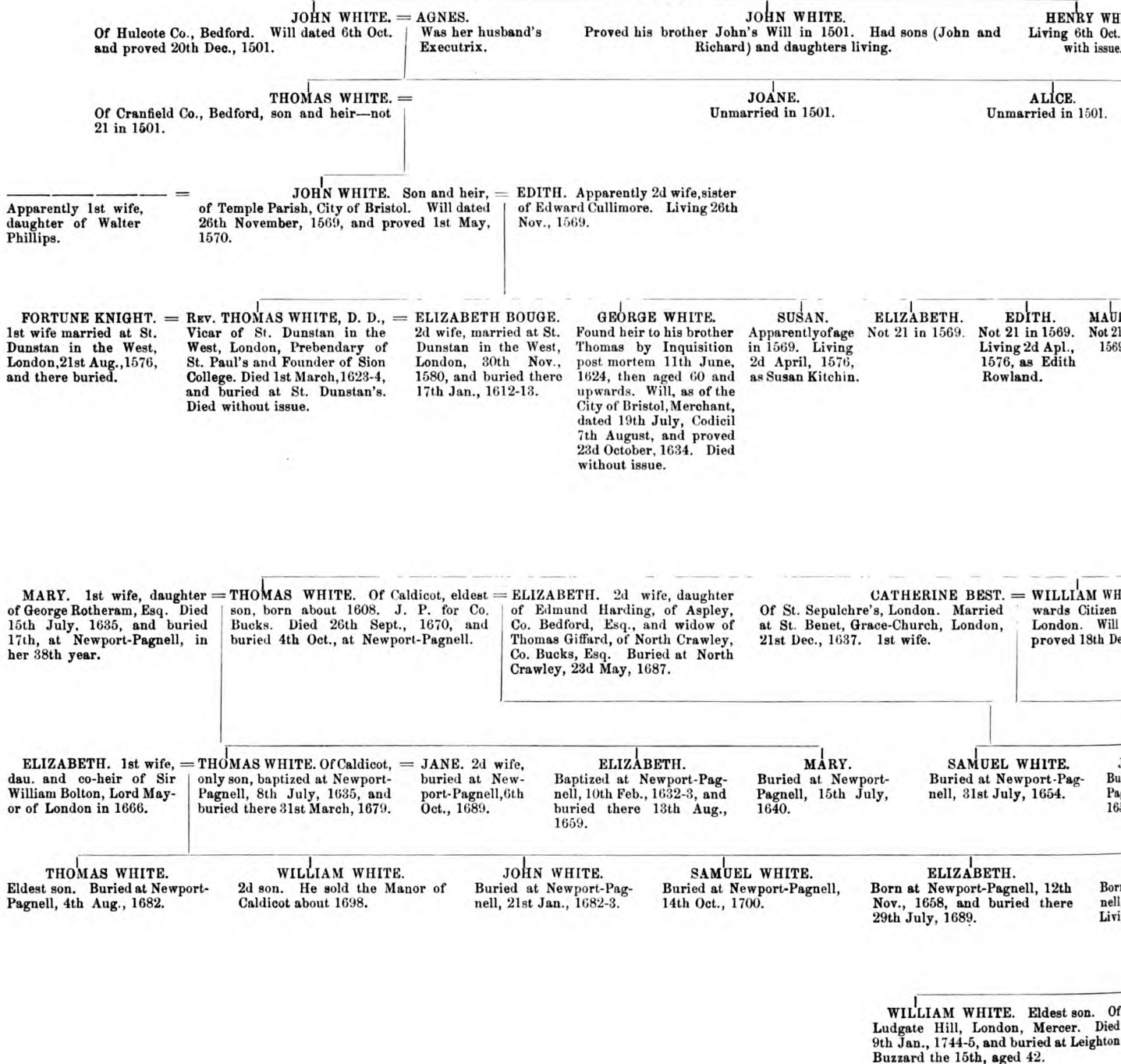
Charlotte Weekes, above described, was no doubt the last survivor of the family in England, and, as has been seen, she named as her heir her nephew William, afterwards Bishop White. The English history of the family having thus been traced for a period of more than three hundred years, the transatlantic continuation of it must be left to transatlantic pens.

LONDON, 22d May, 1878.





PEDIGREE OF COLONEL THOMAS



OF HARFORD COUNTY, MARYLAND.

JOHN WHITE. 2d son, =
 not 21 in 1501. Sometime of Ridgmont, Co. Bedford. Bought
 the Manor of Caldicot, in Newport-Pagnell, 20th Mch., 1539-40.
 Died 25th Aug., 1572, and buried the 26th, at Newport-Pagnell.

THOMAS WHITE. Of Caldicot = AGNES. Dau. of Lawrence Man-
 ley, of the town of Northampton, a
 573, then aged 56 and upwards. conveyed Caldicot to his son Law-
 rence 1st Apl., 1586. Buried at
 Newport-Pagnell, 30th Aug., 1603.

GEORGE WHITE. Living 1567-8; with a son
 John, living 1590.

JOHN WHITE. Living 1567-8; with a son
 John, living 1590.

ROGER WHITE. Living 1567-8; with a son
 John, living 1590.

LAWRENCE WHITE. Of Caldicot. = MARGARET. Living 19th Jan.,
 on and heir, born before 1557. Died 1600-1, at Caldicot.
 9th December, 1600, and buried 2d
 January, following, at Newport-
 Pagnell.

THOMAS WHITE. 2d son, in 1586.

WILLIAM WHITE. 3d son, in 1586. Mar-
 ried Jane, daughter of
 Anthony Rowen.

CATHERINE. Eldest daughter, in
 1557.

ELIZABETH. 2d daughter, in 1557.
 Married Wm. Simp-
 kins.

JOANE. 3d daughter, in 1557.
 Married Henry T
 of London, Cook.

THOMAS WHITE. Of Caldicot, eldest = ELIZABETH. Daughter of William Fisher,
 son and heir. Baptized at Newport-Pagnell, of Carlton, Co. Bedford, Esq. Buried at
 10th Nov., 1583, and buried there 1st June, 1661. Newport-Pagnell 7th Aug., 1627.

HENRY WHITE. 2d son, in 1634, with
 issue—Henry, Thomas, William, John, Law-
 rence, Gideon and Priscilla.

JOHN WHITE. 3d son, in 1634, Station
 London, with issue—Margaret, Jane, M
 Elizabeth, Thomas, Anne and John.

ANNE. Sister of Richard Saunders, = JASPER. JASPER WHITE. GIDEON. JOHN WHITE. PRISCILLA. ELIZABETH. HENRY & CATHER
 of and Widow of Arthur Juxon, Citizen Baptized at Newport-Pag- Baptized at Newport-Pag- Baptized at Newport-Pag- Baptized at Newport-Pag- Baptized at Newport-Pag- Baptized at Newport-Pag-
 and Salter, of London, cousin of Arch- nell, 12th Feb., 1617-18, and Merchant in London. nell, 25th Feb., 1620-1. 1624. Living 1670, with a son John. In Virginia in 1676. nelson, 12th Sept., 1622. Twins. Baptized at
 Bishop Juxon, 2d wife. Married at St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London, 13th Feb., 1654-5. Living 24th Nov., 1676. buried there 5th June, 1619. His widow, Sarah, ad- ministered his estate 4th Aug., 1681. Issue Sarah, Elizabeth, Rose and Rebecca. port-Pagnell, 22d
 port-Pagnell, 1627, and buried the next day.

ELIZABETH. Only daughter, married 1st, George = THOMAS WHITE. 2d son. Living = JOHN WHITE. 3d = WILLIAM WHITE. =
 Saunders, in 1672-3, who died 1694-5; and 2dly, 1676. Died beyond seas, a bach- son. Living 8th Eldest son. His father's executor. Buried =
 Samuel Browne, who administered to her estate, 9th Oct., 1685. Aug., 1670, but died before 24th Nov., 1709. Buried =
 22d July, 1709. before husband.

AMY. Living 1678-9.

WILLIAM WHITE. = ELIZABETH LEIGH. Only daughter of
 Only son, and apparently only child. Of St. sister of Thomas Leigh, Citizen and Sta
 Martin's, Ludgate, London, Mercer. Buried of London, (see Leigh and Downes Pedit
 there 7th Feb., 1708-9. Marriage settlement dated 2d Feb., 1
 Died 30th Aug., and buried at Leighton
 zard 4th Sept., 1742, aged 66.

WHITE. 2d son. Emi- JOHN WHITE. Youngest ELIZABETH. Eldest daughter, SARAH. 2d daughter. Mar- CHARLOTTE. 3d daughter. MARY. You
 rica in 1720. Living son. Living 29th March, and her mother's executrix. Died married Daniel Midwinter, Esq., 3d daughter. 4th Nov., 1752, MARY. You
 r, and afterwards Colonel Died 29th Sept., 1779, Citizen and Stationer, of London, Charles Weekes, Esq., of daughter. Living
 Died 29th Sept., 1779, who died in 1757, aged 82. She Charles Weekes, Esq., of Isleworth, Co. Middlesex. before 29th Mch.
 rry, Spesutiae, Harford died 5th Jan., 1770, aged 69, and was buried at Hornsey, Co. Mid- She died without issue, 13th Feb., 1780, and was buried the 24th at Twickenham, Co. Middlesex.
 nd, aged 75. Was father
 TE.

THE DESCENDANTS OF COL. THOMAS WHITE.

BY THOMAS HARRISON MONTGOMERY.

The particulars here given have been derived from the personal knowledge of the elder members of the different branches recorded, and confirmed where such were now obtainable by family and other formal records. The aim has been to make them complete, leaving nothing for future generations to seek for; but full success has not been attained in some few cases, as will be noted, though the want of this is not for lack of effort. The present seemed to be the opportunity when full record be made of all personal and family details, and it was an appreciation of the value of these which led to the hope that there would not exist any failure in the responses for complete information. What may have appeared curiosity to some unfamiliar with the plan and objects of such a family record was simply a wish to note now those fleeting details which may, at a future day, be inquired of by the growing generations and be difficult then to obtain. To those of the family who, having shared in this appreciation, have taken pains to construct their portions of the family record, and they are many (their number forbidding their enumeration here), will be due the thanks of their descendants in after years. Rather than encumber the text of the genealogy with personal history, the same has been put in notes, which will follow respectively each principal division; an advantage of this arrangement being in the greater compactness of the genealogy, enabling the eye to glance quickly at the descent and the number of each generation, which in an enumeration of more than five hundred and fifty persons (excluding those named in marriage) may be found a convenience for ready reference.

A Chart of the descendants, referred to on p. 77 (measuring 97 inches by 15 inches), and which forms the basis of the following, was submitted to the family at the meeting at the Dairy, immediately upon the conclusion of the reading of Mr. Wiltbank's paper.

The Memoir of Col. Thomas White has been fully sketched in preceding pages, and it will suffice to give here those domestic details of his life which are needed in the opening of this genealogical account of his descendants.

These latter will be given under three separate heads, namely, those springing respectively from his three married children, in order of seniority, for greater convenience of reference, *i. e.*, I. HALL, II. WHITE, and III. MORRIS.

THOMAS WHITE was married in Spesutiæ Parish, Maryland, to Sophia, daughter of John¹ and Martha Hall, of Cranberry, an estate lying on the Bush River in that portion of Baltimore County which was, in 1773, set off as Harford County, named for the last proprietary governor of the province. The incompleteness of the records of St. George's Church, Spesutiæ, at this time, deprives us of the date of this marriage, which doubtless occurred in the year 1730. The issue of this marriage was three daughters, viz. :

- I. Sophia, see HALL.
- II. Elizabeth, b. 28 Jan. 1733, and named after his mother, predeceased her father, probably dying in youth.
- III. Sarah Charlotte, b. 25 Oct. 1736, and named after his sisters, Mrs. Midwinter and Mrs. Weekes. She d. in Philadelphia, 19 Nov. 1776, and is buried in Christ Church Ground, Arch and Fifth Sts. In a codicil to his will dated 5 Nov. 1776, he refers to her as having "been a long time visited with sickness;" and in less than two weeks this had proved fatal.

Mrs. White d. 18 June, 1742, and was buried in the Hall Burying Ground at Cranberry. It could not have been long after this bereavement that Col. White's thoughts were turned to a change of residence from rural life to city life. Having correspondence with merchants in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and engaged indeed in foreign ventures, he rightly presumed he could better manage his extending concerns if located in the commercial metropolis of the colonies. Tradition says he was averse to bringing up his children away from the advantages of a city education; possibly both family and business reasons combined to form the motive of his removal. But though he left Sophia's Dairy for Philadelphia, his interests in Baltimore County and afterwards those in Harford were well cared for by his activity, and his concerns there grew with his advancing years.

As elsewhere stated he removed to Philadelphia about the year 1745, and at Christ Church on 7 May, 1747, was m. by the Rev. Dr. Jenney, the Rector, to Esther,² d. of Abraham and Mary Hewlings of Burlington, N. J. She was the widow of Mr. John Newman, and had continued her residence in Philadelphia after his death. To this marriage were born—

IV. William; see WHITE;

V. Mary; see MORRIS.

Col. White³ died while on one of his accustomed visits to his estates in Maryland on Wednesday, 29 September, 1779, and was there buried.⁴ His widow survived him eleven years, dying at her son's house in Philadelphia, on Friday, 31 December, 1790; and her remains became the first occupant of the Family Vault in the ground adjoining Christ Church.⁵

¹ The Halls, when first settling in the province of Maryland, were Roman Catholics, but some of the later generations became members of the Church of England, and removed from St. Mary's County. Of these latter, we find Sophia White's father, Captain John Hall, who was born in 1658, and who in 1694 purchased certain tracts of land from Michael Judd (8 October), Edward Boothby (26 May), and others, sufficient to make up 1539 acres, which he that year had surveyed, laid out, and patented as a patch called *Cranberry*, being mainly on the Bush River in the northern part of Baltimore County.

He had, on 18 July of the year previous, married Martha Gouldsmith, *née* Beadle. They had seven children. The church records state that "Madam Martha Hall" died 4 Feb. 1720, aged 52 years. He died in August, 1737. By his will, bearing date 4 Jan. 1728, he bequeaths to his oldest surviving son Edward, a part of a tract of land on which he then lives, called *Cranberry Hall*, lying to the east of the Mill Branch, and also 600 acres on Deer Creek. To his son John, he leaves his lands lying on *Spesutie* and *Mosquito Creeks*, Taylor's Good Hope 400 acres, and *Timber Nest* 470 acres. To his son Parker, that part of *Cranberry Hall*, lying west of Mill Run and *Jericho*, 1000 acres. To his daughter Sophia, a tract of land called *Sophia's Dairy*, part of Hall's Plains, and *Simmon's Neglect*. To his grandson John, son of *Aquila*, he leaves *Harmon's Swantown*, 200 acres, the *Enlargement*, and *Old Quarter* with 700 acres contiguous thereto; to his grandson *Aquila*, he gives the *New Quarter*, 600 acres.

Edward Hall, who was born 15 July, 1697, married 31 Oct. 1717, *Avarilla Carvil*; and his will is recorded in 1742. He did not, it appears,

reside at Cranberry Hall, which his son John occupied, as he was in his father's will already called "of Cranberry Hall;" and in 1744 Edward's brother, Col. John Hall, purchased of his widow the tract in which he had resided for 330 pounds sterling, namely, a tract of land called Hall's Park, which he had in 1730 laid out and surveyed, containing 1152 acres. Besides bequeathing to his son John all his part of a tract of land called Cranberry Hall, he gave him his plantation in the forest called Hall's Rich Neck; and to his daughter Martha, the tract known as Betty's Choice.

Captain John Hall, of Cranberry Hall, was born 8 June, 1719, and married 9 August, 1743, Berthia Stansbury. He died 30 July, 1779. His eldest son Edward, b. 1748, d. s. p. His will is recorded 1788. The second son Josias, b. 25 March, 1752, m. 28 June, 1757, Martha d. of George and Martha Garretson, and d. in 1832. They had one son John Carvil Cranberry, and six daughters. The son d. s. p. in 1855, and the eldest sister Martha Matilda, b. 9 Sept. 1788, m. in 1823 Dr. Andrew H. Lemmon, and their son, Mr. Josias Hall Lemmon, is now the owner of Cranberry Hall, and to whom we are indebted for many of the foregoing particulars. The present mansion on the estate is said to be the third one erected; the first was destroyed by fire.

For the first three generations the record stands as follows:—

- I. Captain John Hall, the first of Cranberry Hall, m. Martha, the second daughter of Edward and Mary Beadle, whose first husband was — Gouldsmith, by whom she had a daughter m. to James Presbury; (The elder daughter of Edward Beadle m. George Utie, and a d. by a second marriage m. Nathaniel Utie, and another m. Henry Johnson, whose granddaughter m. William Dallam); issue:—
 - i. John, b. 13 Jan. 1694, "at Spesutiæ Creek." Buried 24 April, 1701.
 - ii. Edward, b. 15 July, 1697, "at North Branch of Bush River," m. 31 Oct. 1717, Avarilla Carvil. He was sheriff of Baltimore County 1719–22. Presiding Justice 1732; and again sheriff 1734–36. He had
 - a. Capt. John Hall, b. 8 June, 1719, m. 9 Aug. 1743, Mrs. Berthia Stansbury, and d. 30 July, 1779. She d. 10 July, 1780, aged 54.
 - b. Martha, b. 15 Jan. 1721.
 - iii. Sarah, b. 1 May, 1698, "at Bush River."
 - iv. Aquila, b. 22 June, 1699, "at Cranberry Hall," m. 17 Dec. 1720, Johanna, widow of Col. James Phillips. She d. 14 Oct. 1735. He d. 15 Dec. 1730.(?) They had
 - a. John, b. 9 Oct. 1722.
 - b. Aquila, b. 7 Oct. 1724, d. 1 Dec. 1724.
 - c. Martha, b. 6 July, 1725, d. 7 Jan. 1734.
 - d. Aquila, b. 1 Sept. 1726, d. 1727.
 - e. Aquila, b. 10 Jan. 1728, m. 14 Feb. 1750, his cousin Sophia White.

- v. Col. John Hall, b. 3 Dec. 1701, m. 26 Nov. 1734, Mrs. Hannah Johns. She d. 20 Jan. 1782, æt. 70 years. He was Sheriff of Baltimore County in 1730, and one of the seven commissioners appointed on the union of the towns of Baltimore and Jonestown in 1745. (*Griffith's Annals*.) He d. 1 May, 1774. They had
- a. Martha, b. 21 Sept. 1735, m. ——— Giles.
 - b. John, b. 8 Oct. 1737, d. 5 May, 1770.
 - c. Josias, b. 31 March, and d. 3 Oct. 1739.
 - d. Mary, b. 21 May, 1740, m. ——— Benj. Rumsey.
 - e. Aquila, b. 17 June, 1742, d. 30 Oct. 1743.
 - f. Benedict Edward, of Shandy Hall, b. 20 Oct. 1744, m. Milcah d. of Amos Garrett, d. ——— 1822.
 - g. Josias Carvil, b. 7 July, 1746, m. 14 March, 1780, Janet d. of William Smith, d. 17 Aug. 1814.
 - h. Mary, b. ———, m. Parker Lee.
- vi. Parker, b. 13 Sept. 1707, m. ——— Blanche Carvil, and had
- a. Edward, b. 17 Feb. 1735, m. 2 Sept. 1756, Sarah Phillips, and was the father of Aquila Hall, of Long Green.
 - b. Blanche, b. 22 Feb. 1743, m. 18 April, 1765, John Beale Howard.
- vii. Sophia, b. Feb. 1709, m. Col. Thomas White.

² In the records of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, the Rev. John Talbot, Rector (who two years later obtained Episcopal consecration at the hands of the non-juring Bishops Ralph Taylor and Richard Welton, the latter of whom was Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, 1724-26), makes the entry in his own handwriting of the baptism of "Esther, of Mary & Abram Heulins, bap'd 29 March, 1719." Her grandfather, Abraham Hewlings, was, at the time, warden of the church, which office he had held at various times since 1708. Her father was warden of the church in 1728, and again in 1730, dying 23 October, 1731, aged 42 years, and his tombstone is yet in good preservation in St. Mary's churchyard. Abraham, the grandfather, and his elder brother William, it is said, came from Cirencester, Gloucestershire, in 1678, and landed at Burlington, William finally settling in Evesham. Both brothers are found assenting to the laws passed at the session ending 3 March, 1676 (*Leaming & Spicer's Laws, N. J.*, pp. 410, 11); but their subscription to these was obtained subsequently on their becoming freeholders. The Hewlings were originally Friends, but in the Keith controversy returned to the Church of England. We find in the record of Abingdon monthly meeting, Montgomery County, Penna., the marriage of Abraham Hewlings, of West Jersey, to Esther English, of Abingdon, ninth month, 1686; and his departure from the Friends was subsequent to this. His will, dated 18 June, 1720, records his desire that his children be brought up in the faith of the Church of England. He is one of the signers of the petition, dated 2 April, 1704,

praying the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to settle the Rev. John Talbot among them; "our circumstances at present are so that we cannot, without the assistance of your Lordships, maintain a minister, tho' we are in hopes as Quakerism decreases our church members will encrease, so that in time we may be enabled to allow a Reverend Minister such a competency as to have a comfortable subsistence amongst us." It was at William Hewling's house at Evesham that the Rev. George Keith records in his Diary his preaching, 15 Sept. 1703. Joseph Hewlings, a first cousin of Mrs. White, was warden of the church from 1740-43. Beyond the first name of her mother, Mary, we have no knowledge of her; she did not long survive her husband, for, under date 10 March, 1732, letters of administration of the estate of Abraham Hewlings, intestate, and of his widow Mary Hewlings, also intestate, who had partially administered her husband's estate, were granted to Joseph Hewlings, who is believed to be an elder brother of Abraham. The records of the Burlington church during Mr. Talbot's ministry and that of his successor were quite irregularly kept, and their incompleteness makes them of comparatively slight value to one who turns to them for precise information regarding members of a family, who for three if not four generations furnished wardens to the parish; for we find an Abraham Hewlings warden in 1756 and again in 1770, who may have been a brother or nephew of Mrs. White. Esther Hewlings was married in Burlington to Mr. John Newman, during the rectorship of the Rev. Colin Campbell, but no entry of the marriage is to be found. Their married life was brief, he dying at their residence in Philadelphia, where she remained; his will was proved 4 June, 1742, leaving her his executrix. In a memorandum, made by her son 22 July, 1819, he writes "of his honored mother Esther White:" "I say nothing of her many excellent Qualities & of her excellent Understanding; because my Children at ye Time of her Decease, were old enough to have a Knowledge of her Character. But I ought not to withhold ye Fact, that to her principally I owe Impressions of Piety in early Life."

³ "Of his honored Father, Thomas White, Esq.," the son writes in a memorandum of the same date as the foregoing: "he was indulgent to his Family in all their reasonable Desires, & was attentive to ye keeping of a plentiful & hospitable Table. Among his many good Qualities, was strict Temperance & scrupulous Integrity. Perhaps no Man ever lived & died with a more unreserved Acknowledgment of these Properties of Character. It would very much delight me to foresee that his Example will never be departed from by any of his Descendants."

⁴ By his will dated 15 April, 1773, his "Executors are desired to procure suitable Rings to be delivered to my Wife, Son, and Daughters, to Mr. Aquila Hall, Mr. Robert Morris, and to my two Sisters in England, and to my Son's Wife." His son procured rings, in compliance with this bequest, from London, by writing to his wife's uncle, Mr. Matthias Aspden, 1 October, 1784, then in London: "I beg you also to procure for me five Mourning

Rings for my Father; ye Size of ye Fingers I will send you, and as for ye Stile of Execution you must be ye judge of it;" the Rev'd Mr. White closes the letter by informing him, "I intend Setting off in a day or two for N. York, to an Ecc'l Meeting, called for ye Purpose of revising ye Corp'n for Relief of Widows and Children of Clerg'n, and for consulting on ye more general Concerns of ye Ch' Ch." [The meetings of the Corporation were held on the 5 and 8 October, and the consultations on the "more general concerns of the Ch' Ch." were held on the 6 and 7 October, and led to the call for the first General Convention which assembled in Christ Church, Philadelphia, on the 27 September, 1785.] Carrying the letter to New York, there to post, he adds on 6 October in a postscript: "I came from P. in such Haste that I neglected bringing ye size of ye Fingers of ye Rings, so must leave that till ye first Opp'y after my Return." But one of these rings is now known to be in existence, as previously stated on p. 6. This letter contains also the following passages worthy of record here; immediately preceding the order for the rings Mr. White says: "Ye Gowns are arrived and perfectly to my mind; but I neglected ordering Cassocks, under an Expectation of having them as well made here; but, being disappointed, I must beg you to get me two made of ye same Stuff as ye two Gowns." And immediately following the object of his going to New York, he says: "I find your idea on this subject is, that we sh'd give up Ep'y, and join with other Denominations in forming an Establish't. As to ye former, a great Proportion of our Communion will never Depart from it; and all Parties agree in keeping Church and State entirely separate."

⁶ From the voucher of Mr. John Wilcocks, Church Warden, found among the Bishop's papers, it appears that the latter paid "Eighty Pounds for a Vault in Christ Church Yard, Philada., 14 April, 1791." The stone originally placed over it was substituted after the Bishop's death by the present one; this erroneously gives Mrs. White's death as on 21 December; but her son, in the memorandum before alluded to, says, "Our Mother departed this Life on ye last Day of 1790," and Caleb Cresson, in his Diary recently printed, under date of Saturday, 1 January, 1791, records: "Widow White (mother of him called the Bishop), deceased."

In the year 1870, upon the erection of the new school-house over that section of the ground in which this vault was located, the entire western wall of the vault, being on the party-line, was taken down, and in its place the base wall of the school built. It was on this occasion that arose the suggestion to place the Bishop's remains under the chancel of the church, which was consummated 23 December, 1870, the centennial of his entrance into the ministry. The rebuilding of this wall necessitated an entire change of location of the remains of the thirty-three individuals therein, which was arranged on 11 June of that year, under the personal superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Bronson and the writer.

The only remains there of any one not of the family are those of Miss

Eleanor Agnes Frière Lewis, the daughter of Major Lawrence Lewis, and Nelly Custis, his wife, who was born at Woodlawn, her father's seat, 8 August, 1805, and died in Philadelphia while a pupil at Madame Grélaud's school, 28 October, 1820, and was here buried on 30 October, the funeral services being held in Bishop White's house. This young lady was a frequent visitor at the Bishop's, and an intimate friend of his granddaughters. An obituary of her appeared in Poulson's *American Daily Advertiser* on 1 November, 1820. Upon the rebuilding of the Washington family tomb at Mount Vernon, in 1837, Mr. Thomas H. White wrote to Mrs. Lewis's executors, inquiring if it was not their desire that the remains of her daughter be laid by the side of the mother, but they replied it had been Mrs. Lewis's expressed wish before her death that they be not removed from the side of her honored friend, the Bishop.

Three of the Bishop's children, Ann and the two Henrys, were buried in the church ground at Fifth and Arch Streets; nor were they brought to the new vault, for it is understood that he was averse to such removals, deeming it best that the departed should remain where they were originally interred; this principle accounts for his not removing his father's remains from Maryland to Philadelphia.

I. HALL.

SOPHIA WHITE married 14 Feb. 1750, Aquila Hall,¹ the son of John Hall, of Cranberry, Harford Co., Maryland. She was born 8 May, 1731, and died (Jan. or Feb.), 1785. Issue:

L. Thomas,² b. 27 Dec. 1750. He married —, Isabella,³ d. of Wm. Robinson Presbury, of Gun Powder River, Md. Died 9 August, 1804. Mrs. Hall died 1 Oct. 1828. Issue:

1. William White, b. 26 Jan. 1797. M. 24 Oct. 1815, Elizabeth Hall, d. of George Presbury,⁴ and died 1 March, 1820. (Mrs. Hall m. 2dly John B. Bayless.) Issue:

a. William Elizabeth, b. 26 Aug. 1816. M. 10 Feb. 1840, Charles Calvert Egerton, of Baltimore.⁵ Died 8 Jan. 1877. Issue:

aa. Isabella Elizabeth, b. —. M. 29 Oct. 1867, Hiram Jones Bordley, who d. 2 Jan. 1869. She m. 2dly, —, James Trapier Ringgold.

- bb.* Jane DuBois, b. —. M. 6 June, 1871, J. W. Reid, who d. 16 Dec. 1875. Issue:
aaa. Charles Egerton, b. 15 Apr. 1872.
bbb. Jane DuBois, b. 17 July, 1874.
- cc.* Mary Presbury.
dd. John Benard.
ee. Sophia Higinbothom.
ff. Florance.
gg. Bennett.
2. Sophia White, b. 23 July, 1795. M. 19 Oct. 1815, Ralph Higinbothom, of Baltimore.⁶ Died — July, 1855. Issue:
a. John, b. 21 July, 1816. M. 16 Nov. 1843, Frances, d. of Thomas Clagett. Issue:
aa. Charles Egerton, b. 25 Aug. 1844.
bb. Ralph, b. 21 June, 1846.
cc. Edward Griffith, b. 2 Feb. 1848.
dd. Emilie Chatard, b. 11 Dec. 1849. M. 17 Jan. 1871, John Mason Dulany, of Baltimore. Issue:
aaa. William Mason, b. 20 Nov. 1871.
bbb. John Higinbothom, b. 7 July, 1873.
ccc. Helen, b. 17 Jan. 1875.
ddd. Emilie Edna, b. 11 Mar. 1877.
ee. John Benard, b. 8 Feb. 1852.
ff. Maurice, b. 2 Feb. 1856.
gg. Frank Clagett, b. 27 Sept. 1858.
hh. Isabella, b. 7 September, 1861.
ii. Granville, b. 19 April, 1864.
- b.* Isabella,⁷ b. 1 April, 1819. M. 15 Mar. 1837, John Beale Egerton, of Balt. Died 11 Aug. 1855.
c. Edward Ralph, b. 15 Jan. 1824.
d. Sophia Elizabeth, b. 15 July, 1827. M. —, Carvil S. Stansbury. She died Sept. 1848. Issue:
aa. Sophia, b. Aug. 1848, died Sept. 1848.
3. Edward, b. 26 Feb. 1797, died 7 Sept. 1799.
4. Isabella Presbury, b. 1 Jan. 1799, died 29 Jan. 1872.
5. John Thomas, b. 17 Mar. 1801. M. 13 May, 1828, Elizabeth, d. of Alexander Rodgers.⁸ He died 22 Mar. 1831. Issue:
a. Isabella, b. 12 Mar. 1829.
b. Clara, b. 19 Aug. 1831. M. 24 Jan. 1854, Covington W. Cockey, of Green Spring Valley, Balt. Co., and has:
aa. Alexander, b. 28 Nov. 1854.

- bb.* Belle Hall, b. 24 Dec. 1856. M. 22 Sept. 1875, Edw. Gray Allen, U. S. N. Issue:
aaa. Covington, b. 21 Aug. 1877.
cc. Virginia Johnson, b. 16 May, 1860.
dd. Charles, b. 10 Sept. 1862.
ee. Alfonse Malter, b. 4 Mar. 1865.
ff. Augusta Shelmerdine, b. 26 July, 1867. Died 27 May, 1877.
gg. Frederick Pinkney, b. 11 Jan. 1873.
6. Edward Benedict, b. 12 Mar. 1803. Died 1 April —.
7. Martha Ann Elizabeth, b. 3 Feb. 1805. Died 12 July, 1878.

II. Aquila,⁹ b. 2 Sept. 1753.

III. James White,¹⁰ b. 8 Dec. 1754. M. 20 Oct. 1785, Sarah Stokes, d. of Clement Brooke of The Barrens, Baltimore Co., Md., and d. 8 Mar. 1808. Mrs. Hall died 24 Dec. 1827. Issue:

1. Sophia White, b. 18 Mar. 1787. She m. first, 4 Nov. 1806, John Day Lewis, of Harford County. Issue:
a. Sarah Ann, b. 20 Sept. 1807. M. 4 Jan. 1834, James W. Brooke. Mr. Brooke d. 5 Feb. 1870. Issue:
aa. Sophia Ann, b. 23 July, 1836.
bb. Mary Hall, b. 5 July, 1838. M. 28 Sept. 1865, Rev. Edward Augustus Colburn.¹¹ Issue:
aaa. Alice Brooke, b. 24 Feb. 1868.
bbb. Edward Hall, b. 21 Aug. 1869.
ccc. William Harlan, b. 1 May, 1871.
ddd. Florence Pinkney, b. 3 Nov. 1872.
eee. Alfred Allen, b. 9 July, 1874.
fff. Mary Roberts, b. 7 Dec. 1876.
cc. Laura Harrison, b. 9 Jan. 1841.
dd. Henry Clay, b. 22 Jan. 1843.
ee. Anna Maria, b. 22 April, 1845.
b. William Young, b. 25 Jan. 1809. Died —, 1809.
- Mrs. Lewis m. secondly, George Washington Hall, of Havre de Grace. She died 10 Nov. 1859. Mr. Hall died 19 Oct. 1853. Issue:
c. Julianna, b. 1 Jan. 1816, died 6 Mar. 1872.
d. Ellen Ramsay, b. 6 Nov. 1818.
e. Elizabeth Merryam, b. 28 Aug. 1820.

- f.* James White, b. 20 July, 1823.
- g.* Edward, b. 18 Feb. 1830. M. 9 July, 1861, Josephine, d. of — Coffield. Issue:
- aa.* Constance, b. 19 Aug. 1862.
- bb.* Sophia White, b. 14 Aug. 1864.
2. Mortimer Delville, b. 25 Mar. 1789, d. 28 Jan. 1823.
3. Juliana, b. 30 Jan. 1791. Died 18 Oct. 1873.
4. Eleanor, b. 8 April, 1794. Died 22 Sept. 1876. She married her cousin William White Ramsay, q. v.
5. Mary, b. 12 Sept. 1796. M. 24 Jan. 1831, Washington Pinkney Chew,¹² and died 20 Oct. 1837. Mr. Chew d. 7 Apr. 1850. Issue:
- a.* *Daughter*, died in childhood.
- b.* James White,¹³ b. 11 Jan. 1833.
- c.* Nathaniel, b. 20 May, 1835. M. —, Gertrude, d. of — Holliday. Issue:
- aa.* —.
- d.* William Stokes, b. 9 Mar. 1835. M. 29 Sept. 1863, Mina A., d. of — Barrington. Issue:
- aa.* Mary, b. 17 Nov. 1869.
- bb.* James Arthur, b. 10 June, 1871.
- cc.* William, b. 8 Jan. 1874.
- b.* James, b. 14 Dec. 1798. Died 30 Jan. 1800.
- IV. William, b. 31 July, 1756. M. 15 May, 1788, Sophia, d. of Wm. Robinson Presbury, of Gun Powder River. She died 9 Nov. 1818. He d. — 1818. Issue:
1. Martha, b. 21 Feb. 1789. Died 9 May, 1864.
2. Aquila, b. 26 Feb. 1791. M. 11 Oct. 1822, Catharine, d. of James Amoss, of Mount Pleasant, Harford Co. He died 9 Sept. 1870. Mrs. Hall died 2 July, 1872. Issue:
- a.* Sophia Catharine, b. 3 Aug. 1823. M. 8 Oct. 1867, Joshua Plaskitt, of Baltimore.
- b.* James William, b. 3 Aug. 1823. Died 9 Oct. 1863.
- c.* Alverda White, b. 15 Oct. 1824.
- d.* Elizabeth, b. 24 May, 1827.
3. George William,¹⁴ b. 2 Apr. 1798. Died 26 July, 1866.
4. Thomas White, b. 7 May, 1800. M. 14 Jan. 1840, Caroline Ann, d. of Edward Aquila Howard,¹⁵ of Baltimore Co. Issue:

- a. Agnes Sophia, b. 14 Oct. 1840. M. 4 Jan. 1870, Richard Emory, M.D., of Manor Glen, Baltimore Co. Issue:
 - aa. Thomas Hall, b. 12 July, 1873.
- b. Henrietta Howard, b. 29 April, 1842.
- c. Edward Aquila Howard, b. 4 Apr. 1844.¹⁶ M. 10 Feb. 1870, Lydia B., d. of Wm. B. Haynes, of Virginia. Issue:
 - aa. Edward Howard, b. 27 April, 1872.
 - bb. Thomas White, b. 3 May, 1874.
 - cc. William Shepherd, b. 15 May, 1876.
 - dd. George William, b. 22 Feb. 1878. Died 25 Mar. 1878.
 - ee. Smith Haynes, b. 22 Feb. 1878. Died 29 Mar. 1878.
- d. Pattie White, b. 28 Jan. 1846. M. 16 June, 1869, George Upshur Mayo, of Virginia.¹⁷ Issue:
 - aa. Son, b. June, 1871. Died same day.
- e. William George, b. 16 Nov. 1847.
- f. Isabella Berthia, b. 4 Dec. 1849.
- g. Anna Day, b. 24 Jan. 1853. Died 22 July, 1864.
- h. Thomas White, b. 23 Oct. 1854.
- i. Caroline Howard, b. 4 Nov. 1856. Died 4 Aug. 1864.
- k. John Howard, b. 26 Nov. 1860. Died 19 July, 1865.

V. Charlotte, b. 11 Feb. 1758. M. —, Col. Nathaniel Ramsay,¹⁸ who d. 23 Oct. 1817. Mrs. Ramsay d. July, 1838. Issue:

1. Montesquieu, b. 25 November, 1791. Died 25 June, 1792.
2. William White, b. 29 Nov. 1792. M. 8 March, 1816, his cousin Eleanor, d. of James White Hall, q. v. He died 26 Dec. 1831. Issue:
 - a. Nathaniel, b. 1 Feb. 1818, died 28 Jan. 1822.
 - b. Sarah Hall, b. 7 May, 1820.
 - c. Charlotte, b. 30 Mar. 1822. M. 5 Dec. 1850, John A. Sheaff. Mrs. Sheaff died 8 May, 1852. He died 1877. Issue:
 - aa. William Ramsay, b. 5 May, 1852.
 - d. Mary, b. 3 July, 1824. M. 20 Nov. 1845, William Penn Chandler Whitaker,¹⁹ of Harford Co., Md. Issue:
 - aa. Ellen Ramsay, b. 24 Aug. 1846.
 - bb. Grace Adams, b. 3 Apr. 1848.
 - cc. Mary Elizabeth, b. 17 Apr. 1850.

- dd.* Charlotte, b. 24 Aug. 1852. M. 8 January, 1879, Isaac R. Pennypacker,²⁰ of Philada.
- ee.* Leila Gertrude, b. 21 July, 1855.
- ff.* Sarah, b. 6 March, 1858. Died 9 March, 1858.
- e.* William White, b. 13 Apr. 1827.
3. Sophia Hall, b. 18 Sept. 1794. M. 23 June, 1812, Daniel William McHenry, of Harford Co., Md.²¹ Mrs. McHenry died 13 December, 1874. Mr. McHenry died 30 June, 1814. Issue:
- a.* Ramsay, b. 15 Jan. 1814. Died 13 August, 1878.
4. Charlotte Jane, b. 3 Jan. 1797. M. 16 November, 1820, Henry Hall,²² of Shandy Hall, Harford Co. Mrs. H. died 31 May, 1868. Mr. Hall died 7 Dec. 1854. Issue:
- a.* Charlotte Ramsay, b. 31 Aug. 1821.
- b.* Sophia McHenry, b. 15 Aug 1824. M. 25 May, 1843, Rev. William Francis Brand.²³ Issue:
- aa.* McHenry Boyd, b. 20 Mar. 1857.
- c.* Anna Eliza, b. 29 Oct. 1828. M. first, 4 Dec. 1847, McHenry Boyd, of Harford Co., who died 8 Dec. 1847.²⁴ M. secondly, 2 Oct. 1860, General John G. Barnard.²⁵ Issue:
- aa.* John Hall,²⁶ b. 5 July, 1861.
- bb.* Jane Brand, b. 26 Nov. 1862.
- cc.* Anna McHenry, b. 16 June, 1866.
- d.* Henry Carvil, b. 2 Nov. 1832.
- e.* William White Ramsay, b. 15 June, 1835. M. 30 Oct. 1860, Sally, d. of Joseph Pritchard, of Eastern Shore of Virginia.
5. Caroline, b. 3 July, 1798. Died 3 Sept. 1799.
- VI. Mary, b. 25 Jan. 1760. M. April, 1807, Gen. Richard Key Heath,²⁷ of Baltimore.
- VII. John, b. 8 March, 1762, died young.
- VIII. Edward,²⁸ b. 30 Dec. 1763, died 19 Jan. 1826.
- IX. Sophia, b. 6 Dec. 1765. M.²⁹ —, Hon. Philip Key,³⁰ and died July, 1833. Issue:
1. Edward Hall. Died in infancy.
 2. Sophia Hall. Died in infancy.
 3. Susannah Gardiner. Died in infancy.

4. Anna Heath,³¹ b. —, 1800. M. 26 Jan. 1830, Richard Smith, who d. 30 May, 1856. Mrs. Smith d. —, 1872. Issue:
- a. Richard Key, b. 20 Oct. 1830. Died 31 Oct. 1830.
 - b. Philip Key,³² b. 22 Oct. 1831. M. 30 Nov. 1860, Lizzie S. Chambers. She died 24 Dec. 1867. He died 28 Dec. 1867.
 - c. John, b. 6 Dec. 1832. Died 3 July, 1834.
 - d. Mary Key, b. 18 Apr. 1834. M. 1st, 24 Dec. 1844, Harmon B. Holloman. Mr. H. died 8 Aug. 1868. Issue:
 - aa. Margaret Smith, b. 29 Jan. 1854. Died 7 Aug. 1872.
 - bb. Eliza, b. —. Died 11 Feb. —, age 2 years.
 - cc. Richard Smith, b. —. Died 3 Aug. —, age 5 years.
 - dd. George, b. 29 Jan. 1861.
 - ee. Anna Heath, b. 3 May, 1864.
- Mrs. Holloman m. 2dly, —, S. H. Rives, M.D. Issue:
- ff. Green Smith, b. 23 Dec. 1873.
- e. Eleanor, b. 13 Apr. 1840. M. 18 Oct. 1859, Thomas J. Chambers, of Liberty, Texas. She died 24 Dec. 1871. Issue:
- aa. Ella J., b. 22 July, 1860.
 - bb. Anna Mary, b. 23 Dec. 1861. Died —, 1863.
 - cc. William Elder, b. 24 Mar. 1866.
 - dd. Edna Alita, b. 25 Aug. 1867.
 - ee. Mary Anna, b. 24 Dec. 1868.
 - ff. Philip Smith, b. 2 Mar. 1870.
5. Upton Scott,³³ b. —, 1802. M. —, Mary Sparrow (Mrs. Chew). He d. 14 July, 1866.
6. Mary Hall, b. 30 Sept. 1804. M. 23 May, 1823, John Hanson Briscoe, M.D.³⁴ Issue:
- a. Sophia Key, b. 30 Nov. 1827.
7. Thomas White,³⁵ b. Feb. 1806. M. 10 August, 1848, Nancy, d. of Samuel Murphy. He died 14 Dec. 1873. Issue:
- a. Francis Heath, b. 27 July, 1849. M. 17 April, 1871, Mary Angeline, d. of Joseph Burrison. Issue:
 - aa. Anna Ruth, b. 22 Jan. 1875.
 - bb. Mary Elimit, b. 26 Sept. 1877.
 - b. Barton, b. 7 May, 1851. Died 27 Nov. 1854.
 - c. Cecilia, b. 22 Sept. 1853. M. 10 June, 1873, Louis G. Guertin. Issue:

- aa.* Thomas Key, b. 20 March, 1875. Died 7 April, 1875.
- bb.* May Evelyn, b. 1 May, 1876.
- d.* Philip Ross, b. 2 Feb. 1856.
- e.* John Hall, b. 7 Apr. 1858. Died 14 June, 1862.
- f.* Southern Confederacy, b. 18 Oct. 1861.
- g.* Ruth Anna, b. 10 Aug. 1863. Died Feb —, 1864.
- h.* Thomas White, b. 7 Feb. 1867.
- i.* Evelyn, b. 26 Sept. 1869.
- k.* Lucretia Cooke, b. 30 Aug. 1872.
- 8. John Hall, b. 7 Mar. 1807. M. —, Juliet Malinda, d. of George and Margaret (Goldie) Reeder,³⁶ of St. Mary's County.
Issue:
 - a.* Margaret Goldie.
 - b.* Sophia Hall.
 - c.* Julia Reeder.
 - d.* Philip,³⁷ b. —. M. 30 April, 1873, Euphrates F. Martin.
Issue:
 - aa.* William Goldie, b. 22 Jan. 1874.
 - bb.* John White, b. 11 Aug. 1876.
 - e.* Mary Hall.
 - f.* George Goldie.
 - g.* Maria Reeder.
 - h.* John Hall. Died in infancy.
- X. Martha, b. 8 March, 1768. M. —, 1810, John McHenry.³⁸ Died 1846.
- XI. Elizabeth, b. 5 Feb. 1770. Died 9 May, 1771.
- XII. Benedict, b. 11 Dec. 1771.

¹ Her first cousin. This marriage was not with her father's consent, which he withheld on account of their relationship; and as he was not desirous of her making her home in Maryland, whence he had removed his family when his daughters were quite young. In a letter to Colonel White from his sister Elizabeth, dated Feb. 1, 1752, she says: "In my last letter, which I hope you have received, I expressed my concern at your Eldest Daughter's act of Disobedience, and must repeat it to extol your goodness and paternal Affection in forgiving, not only in words, but in putting them in a way to live, which with your continuance they may be enabled to do with Happiness, and be an Example to your other Daughter to avoid an indiscretion she must observe attended with many inconveniences to her self, as well as Sorrow to an indulgent Parent; but if this should not be the case, you have acted right and must leave the rest to Providence." Their wedding ring,

not the conventional plain gold ring, holds an amethyst with a diamond on each side; it is now in the possession of Miss Charlotte Ramsay Hall, the granddaughter of her eldest daughter Charlotte. In 1749 Miss Sophia White's name together with her step-mother's appears in a list for the ball of the City Assembly, of Philadelphia, her father, Henry Harrison, and others being on the list of subscribers. (Watson's *Annals*, where the date of the list of Belles and Dames of Philadelphia named is given "about the year 1757," but Miss White was married in 1750; to the list "of subscribers for the season," the year is given, viz., 1749; i. 284.) Captain Aquila Hall, by which title he was known in revolutionary times, though his age forbade him at the time very active duties, was born 10 January, 1727, the youngest child, but the only one that survived to adult years of Aquila Hall, the third son of John Hall of Cranberry Hall; his father and Mrs. Thomas White were brother and sister. He was the chairman of a "meeting of a very considerable and respectable body of the Inhabitants of Harford County," 11 June, 1774, which passed sundry Resolutions upholding the citizens of Boston and including the demand that "the gentlemen of the law of the Province bring no suit for the recovery of any debt due from any inhabitant of the Province to any inhabitant of Great Britain until the said Act be repealed," a resolve which a fortnight previous had been made the occasion for the lawyers of Annapolis and other citizens of the capital to protest against a similar demand of the Anne Arundel meeting. He was one of the Committee, headed by the Rev. Wm. West, Rector of Spesutiae, with his nephew Benedict Edward Hall, Richard Dallam, Benjamin Rumsey, Captain John Paca, and others appointed to meet like Committees of the Province; but it appears he did not attend the meeting at Annapolis of 22 June (*American Archives*, IV. ii. 402). See *ante* p. 51 for Mrs. Morris's reference to his military duties. There was an Aquila Hall Sheriff of Baltimore County, 1761, and who in May, 1773, was a Delegate to the General Assembly, the last under the Proprietary Government, and who in 1783 was a member of the Bar; but this was another member of the family, not residing in Harford County, whose kinship to him has not been traced.

The Dairy, or Sophia's Dairy as familiarly known, described on p. 29, a tract embracing 1044 acres, more or less, willed by Col. John Hall, of Cranberry, to his daughter, Sophia White, was after her death settled by her husband on their daughter Sophia upon her marriage. The latter's will bearing date 1 December, 1777, left this to her son Thomas Hall, and on his death his son William White Hall's claim to it as heir in tail was acknowledged after some litigation. It was in his lifetime sold to Captain Webster, and after some years purchased from the Davidge family by Mr. Hall's son-in-law, Gen. Egerton, who made it his family residence for many years; he, however, finally sold it in 1858. It is now owned by the Citizen's Bank of Baltimore who obtained possession under foreclosure of a mortgage; and to the consideration and kind arrangements of their tenant, Mr. Gallup, were greatly due the pleasures of the Family Meeting of June, 1877.

² A graduate of the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, in 1768, and subsequently a Tutor in the same while presumably preparing himself for the Law. When Col. White made his will, 15 April, 1773, he bequeathed to his "Son my Books, desiring that he will make a Donation of the Law Books to one of my Grandsons if educated in that Science." The Bishop did not retain this portion of his Father's Library, and it is believed that Thomas Hall became the recipient of the Law Books.

³ She was b. 26 February, 1772-73, and d. 1 Oct. 1827. Her parents were m. in 1764, her mother being Martha, d. of Captain John and Berthia (Stansbury) Hall, and her father the son of George Presbury, the son of James Presbury whose wife was daughter of Mrs. Martha Gouldsmith, afterwards Mrs. John Hall, of Cranberry. Mr. Presbury d. 20 August, 1780; a sister of Isabella Presbury m. William Hall, q. v.

⁴ The son of William Robinson Presbury.

⁵ Son of Charles Calvert and Jane (Du Bois) Egerton of Baltimore. He was appointed general in the 2d Light Brigade of Maryland, and commanded the troops from Baltimore in the John Brown raid, October, 1859. One of the pikes he captured from John Brown he presented to the Mayor of Baltimore, 5 February, 1879. In 1861 he was commissioned Brigadier-General 2d Light Dragoons, Maryland Volunteers.

⁶ Son of the Rev. Ralph Higinbothom, who was a native of Waterford, Ireland, graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, ordained priest by the Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, 12 March, 1778, elected by the vestry rector of St. Anne's parish (Annapolis), Anne Arundel County, Maryland, as well as master of King William's school (to which he had been appointed in August preceding), and was inducted on 28 February, 1785. He delivered the oration at the opening of St. John's College, Annapolis, 11 November, 1789, Dr. William Smith presiding and preaching the sermon. He resigned the rectorship 27 February, 1804, devoting himself to his professorship in St. John's College, of which he was Vice-Principal, which he retained until his death, 30 April, 1813.—Mr. Higinbothom was the first cashier of the Union Bank of Maryland, chartered in 1804.

⁷ A painting of this beautiful lady by Miss Peale, in the possession of her brother-in-law, Gen. Egerton, well preserves the memory of her great beauty, though her family and friends testify that it fails to do full justice to this.

⁸ The third son of Col. John Rodgers, of Harford Co.

⁹ A graduate of the College of Philadelphia in 1770. It is believed he died early.

¹⁰ He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the rifle company raised in Harford, 13 July, 1776.

¹¹ Was ordained deacon 11 June, 1854, and priest 18 May, 1856; in April, 1855, became assistant minister at St. Luke's church, Baltimore; in July, 1858, rector of Zion parish, Prince George County; in August, 1861, of Deer Creek parish, Harford County, and in August, 1869, of Churchville parish, Harford, Maryland.

¹² Son of Captain Nathaniel Chew, of Cecil County, Md., the eldest son of Benjamin Chew, who was the great-grandson of Samuel Chew, who settled in Calvert County, Maryland, *ante* 1655. Captain Chew was one of the first midshipmen in the U. S. Navy, served with Commodore Morris, and being captured suffered imprisonment in the Jersey Prison Ship. He attained the rank of Captain in the navy. He m. in 1792 Margaret, d. of Col. John Rodgers, of Harford County, and the sister of Commodore John Rodgers, another sister becoming the wife of the Hon. William Pinkney, LL. D.

¹³ Mr. Chew is Clerk of the U. S. District Court at Baltimore. To the memory of his parents this gentleman and his brothers erected the beautiful painted window in the chancel of St. John's church, Havre-de-Grace; and to the memory of their Aunt Juliana Hall, who brought them up, the marble altar.

¹⁴ Mr. George William Hall, of Constant Friendship, a title richly due the estate of which he was the lord, was a man of great energy and character, full of zeal and truth in all he undertook. The writer, who knew him well, and who more than once enjoyed his hearty hospitality, could not without a sigh regret his absence at the family meeting at the Dairy in June, 1877; and though more than ten years had elapsed since he had been laid to rest, the meeting of so many of his kin near his own hearthstone seemed incomplete without his sympathizing and cheery presence. A cousin writes of him thus: "On death of William Hall, George William found himself with a good deal of landed property, but no money; dreading debt he set himself with all his might to pay off the debts and improve his land. His sister Martha went hand and hand with him in this work, she was frugal in the management of the household things, while he worked early and late upon the farm, and after many years of such work he was rewarded by finding himself with a good income and able to help those that were dear to him. He owned many slaves, freeing them as they came to a certain age, providing they behaved well. He was a scrupulously honest man, and had good business talents. He was a most kind friend, but a man of strong prejudices. From him I learned much of the early history of our family, and I am ashamed I cannot make a better use of the opportunities I then had. His Uncle Edward, who had been a rich merchant, became involved in business troubles principally owing I think to French Spoliation Claims, of which

he had a large amount; and at his death he left Cousin George his Executor, and heir on condition he would pay his debts, some of which were well known and others were doubtful; but he paid them *all*, every one, and after paying these debts his fortune was much increased." The writer readily recalls the accounts he has had from Mr. Hall of the struggles his brothers Aquila and Thomas and he had to undergo in their early years, so determined were they to redeem their patrimony from the debts of years and improve it; he had not attained his majority at that time; but years of steady industry and unwavering patience on the part of the three brothers brought them the fruition of their well laid plans, being entirely seconded and supported in all things by their only sister, so lovingly known to all as Cousin Pattie. The estate of Constant Friendship was left by his mother to William Hall, who erected on the property the beginnings of the present mansion, which was enlarged subsequently to 1840 by George William Hall. The heirs to the estate at the death of the latter were his brother's children, Agnes and Thomas, and the latter purchasing his sister's interest is now the owner and occupant.

¹⁵ Born 15 November, 1775, the second son of John Beale Howard, who m. 18 April, 1765, Blanche, d. of Parker Hall, the youngest son of Captain John Hall of Cranberry. He d. 29 September, 1854.

¹⁶ Of Cedar Grove, Harford County. Served in the Maryland Cavalry during the later years of the Civil War; was twice captured and imprisoned several months.

¹⁷ A member of the U. S. Coast Survey from 1856 until 1861, when he entered the Confederate service.

¹⁸ Nathaniel Ramsay, born in Lancaster County, Penn'a., 1 May, 1741, the second son of James Ramsay, who had come from Ireland to Pennsylvania at an early age, and whose youngest son was Dr. David Ramsay the historian. He was a graduate of New Jersey College in 1767. Was a Captain in the Maryland Battalion, raised in 1776, and in the Battle of Long Island his company was in front and sustained the first attack of the enemy and lost heavily. In the Battle of Monmouth, upon the early retreat of the Americans under Lee, he performed the gallant action of holding in check with the artillery the advance of the enemy. His friend McHenry, then Aide to Washington, writes a note on the margin of page 473 of Volume III. of his copy of Marshall's *Life of Washington* (ed. Phila., 1804), now in the possession of Mrs. Barnard, reciting this incident in the following words: "I was at Gen. Washington's side, when he gave his orders to Colonels Stewart and Ramsay. General Lee's command were retiring before the British troops, which were pressing close upon them. General Washington arrived at this juncture, contemplated the scene for a few moments, then called to him Col. Stewart and Col. Ramsay, when taking the latter by the hand, 'Gentlemen,'

said he to them, 'I shall depend on your immediate exertions to check with your two regiments the progress of the enemy till I can form the main army.' 'We shall check them,' said Col. Ramsay. These officers performed what they promised. Col. Stewart was early wounded and carried off the field. Col. Ramsay maintained the ground he had taken, till left without troops. In this situation, he engaged in single combat with some British dragoons, nor yielded till cut down by numbers, and left for dead on the field. It may not be superfluous to add, that this important service, which arrested the progress of the British army and gave time to the commander-in-chief to bring up and assign proper positions to the main body, was gratefully remembered on his accession to the Presidency of the U. S.; he appointed Col. Ramsay to the civil office of Marshal, and afterwards to a place of more profit in the Customs.—James McHenry." This feat is not often recorded in American accounts of the battle, but finds place in an obituary notice of Col. Ramsay in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1818, p. 87, which is repeated in the *Annual of Biography and Obituary*, 1819, p. 218. The sword which is said to have been used by him on this occasion is now in the possession of his granddaughter Mrs. Whitaker. Subsequently in the Southern campaign he was taken prisoner at Charleston, and was exchanged 14 December, 1780. He was a delegate from Maryland to the old Congress, 1785-87. In 1790 he was appointed by Washington U. S. Marshal in the city of Baltimore, the first to fill that office in the new administration, and in 1794 Naval Officer at that port. He d. 23 October, 1817. For twenty years the residence of the family was the handsome property then owned by Dr. McHenry, now owned by Thomas Winans, in Baltimore, where his children were born and married, and in summer their home was made at Carpenter's Point, Cecil Co., more commonly called Car' Point, a fine farm on the shore of the Chesapeake near the mouth of the Susquehanna, which he had purchased from the widow of Francis Key, at one time Clerk of Cecil Co., and where he passed his first married life. He had m. first in 1771 Margaret Jane Peale, d. of Charles Peale, who d. in 1788 leaving no children; her brother Charles Willson Peale made portraits of Col. Ramsay, his brother Dr. Ramsay, and of their father, which hung at Monmouth (the estate which bears the name of Col. Ramsay's exploit, and bought and so named by his daughter Mrs. McHenry in 1839) until Mr. Ramsay McHenry's death; they are now in the possession of Mr. William White Ramsay. Mr. Peale also painted a portrait of Mrs. Charlotte Ramsay in the year of her marriage. The Monmouth estate has now passed out of the family.

¹⁹ Who was the son of Joseph and Grace (Adams) Whitaker, of Pennsylvania.

²⁰ Whose grandfather Matthias was the great-grandson of Heinrich Penny-packer.

²¹ The son of Hon. James McHenry, who was born in Ballymena, Ireland, 16 November, 1753, and, whose studies being interrupted by ill-health in 1771, came to Baltimore, whither his father and brother soon followed him, and where the former established himself in business. James soon turned his attention to a professional career and studied medicine under Doctor Benjamin Rush, when the opening stir of the Revolution drew his sympathies and soon engaged his activities, for he joined the army as Assistant-Surgeon in January 1776. Graydon mentions with gratitude his curing him of an attack of quinsy. He was taken prisoner at the capture of Fort Washington 16 November following, and was not exchanged until March 1778, and on 15 May he was appointed Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, and he remained in Washington's military family until August, 1780, when he was transferred to Lafayette's command and became his Aide, having the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; with his fellow Aide, Hamilton, he breakfasted at Robinson's House, 24 September 1780, with Arnold and his wife, and as they sat at table the news of André's capture reached Arnold, who shortly excused himself to his guests, fleeing—after a brief adieu to his wife who had followed him out of the room—to the British ship "Vulture," knowing that his treason was now exposed. He was a member of the old Congress from 1785–86 from Maryland, and also of the Convention which framed the Constitution of 1787. He was called to Washington's Cabinet as Secretary of War, 27 January, 1796, succeeding Colonel Pickering, who took the State Department in the place of Edmund Randolph, which portfolio he retained through the greater part of the Adams administration, until May 1800, when he resigned, owing mainly to his not concurring in the renewed negotiations President Adams had undertaken with France. The motives actuating him to this step he details in a letter to his nephew John McHenry, published in Gibb's *Memoirs of the Administrations of Washington and Adams*, ii, 346–8. His death occurred 16 May, 1816, and his name is honored in Fort McHenry, Baltimore. The house of Mr. Daniel William McHenry was at Cherry Tree Meadows in the Glades, Allegany County, Md., but their married life was of short duration; at the close of eighteen months, on their return from a visit to Baltimore, where their son was born, he was killed by a fall from his horse.

²² Who was the son of Benedict Edward Hall, the grandson of John Hall of Cranberry. He was captain in the Light Dragoons, commission dated 12 March, 1812, which was disbanded 1 January, 1815. He afterwards was for some time engaged with his brother-in-law in the fisheries at Carpenter's Point, and was subsequently Major of Militia in Baltimore. Benedict Edward Hall gave the name of Shandy Hall to his plantation about the year 1772, to honor the name of Tristram Shandy, and he was often himself called by his friends Tristram. The estate now known as Shandy Hall embraced with other tracts, Hall's Addition, also Beaver Neck described in Bernard Utie's will of 1675, bought by his grandfather.

Through his father-in-law, Mr. Garrett, he became involved in a heavy suit at law, which exhausted his means, necessitating selling Shandy Hall which was bought in by Mrs. Ramsay for the benefit of her daughter, and here Major Henry Hall lived for a while after his marriage, but owing to the then unhealthfulness of the place, the family made their residence in Baltimore for a short period, and finally established their home at Glen Echo, a farm situated a few miles west of Sophia's Dairy, and near Monmouth, on the upper lands of Harford County. A stone and brick house built in 1701, by John Hall of Cranberry, forms the homestead of the estate, is one of the oldest buildings in Baltimore or Harford counties, and is now occupied by Major Hall's sons. Mr. Henry Reed writes of a visit made thither, under date of 4 April, 1877: "After dinner we walked over a part of the Shandy Hall farm, which extends down to the bay; we visited a splendid White Oak, comparing most favorably with the best English I have seen; it is 21 feet in girth, and at its foot is the old stone for a corner, which, in a deed in 1672, is described as being by the 'spreading oak,' showing the tree to be large even then. I should say, allowing for faster growth on the part of the American oak, that the tree was 350 years old; if in England, I should have called it 500. Near the house at Shandy is a huge box-bush with a large, gnarled trunk, which is the oldest box I ever saw, and which is probably not younger than the old house itself. We had a good sight of Spesutiæ Island, and could see the setting sunlight reflected from the sand hills on the shores of Kent and Cecil counties, a very curious appearance. Mr. Hall showed us the tombstone, in a field near the house, of Mr. Benedict Edward Hall's coachman, Hercules Buchanan, who died in 1845, 96 years old, the age about of Bishop White, whom no doubt he often drove."

²³ Shortly after his ordination, 25 September, 1842, Mr. Brand became Rector of All Hallow's Parish, Anne Arundel Co., which he resigned to build up a new parish in Harford County, St. Mary's, the church of which was built from funds all supplied by near friends and kinsmen, and it was opened for service, as a free church, on the day of its consecration, 25 March, 1851.

²⁴ Whose mother, Anna, the wife of James Pillar Boyd, was the d. of Hon. James McHenry. Married at Monmouth in the morning, Mr. Boyd, when unpacking his trunks in the United States Hotel, Philadelphia, on the same afternoon, was accidentally shot by the discharge of a pistol he was lifting out of its case, producing a grievous wound which caused his death in four days.

²⁵ Who graduated from the West Point Military Academy, 1 July, 1833, the second in his class, and was breveted 2d Lieutenant of Engineers the same day; was breveted Major, 30 May, 1848, for meritorious services in Mexico; commanded the scientific commission appointed to survey the

Isthmus of Tehuantepec, for the route for a railroad, in the winter of 1850-51; Major Corps of Engineers, 13 December, 1858; Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers, 23 September, 1861; Brevet Colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the Peninsular Campaign, 30 June, 1862; Lieut.-Colonel Corps Engineers, 3 March, 1863; Brevet Major-General U. S. Volunteers, for meritorious and distinguished services during the rebellion, 4 July, 1864; Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in campaign of 1865, 13 March, 1865; Brevet Major-General, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during rebellion, 13 March, 1865; and Colonel Corps of Engineers, 28 December, 1865; mustered out of volunteer service, 15 January, 1866; LL.D. of Yale College, 1864.

²⁶ In June, 1878, was commissioned Cadet Midshipman United States Navy, and is at the Naval School, Annapolis.

²⁷ The eldest son of Daniel Charles and Mary (Key) Heath, b. 8 February, 1771, was a Major in the Maryland Militia, and took a prominent part in the suppression of the mob which destroyed the Federal Republican office, Baltimore, 22 June, 1812. He was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Maryland Militia in the United States service, from May to July, 1813; and in 1814, as first Major in Sterrett's (the Fifth) Regiment Maryland Militia, commanded the advance of the American army at the battle of North Point, 13 September, where signally distinguishing himself he was severely wounded, and had two horses shot under him. He d. 13 December, 1821.

²⁸ He spent many years in the West Indies, being a successful merchant at Aux Cayes, and returning from there to the United States in June, 1803, his remaining years were spent on his estate of Rumney, Harford Co. His fortune was largely in the unfortunate French Spoliation Claims, the results of his West India ventures, and he thus lost the earnings of his foreign business life. A man of excellent business habits, a good linguist, of travelled experience, the centre of a large acquaintance, the faithful brother and uncle, he has left a large mass of correspondence and many letter-books, which afford us vivid illustrations of his merchant's life in San Domingo, and his farming life at Rumney.

²⁹ Robert Morris, in a letter to Thomas Hall, 21 June, 1796, writes: "We hear there has been a wedding in your Family, and rejoice with you, for we know and like Mr. Key." A son by his first marriage, b. 25 Dec. 1786, had been named by Mr. Key after Mr. Morris: he died in 1818.

³⁰ Eldest son of John Key, the sixth son of Philip Key, the first of the family in this country, who, born in London, was educated in the Temple, and came young to the American Colonies, settling in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in whose provincial courts he practised his profession; his arguments are briefly noticed in Harris & McHenry's reports. He was a man of eminent abilities, and died in the possession of a large property, and is buried

in the family vault at Chaptico Church, King and Queen Parish, the site for which, and for a burying ground, was given by him. Born in St. Mary's County, in 1750, Mr. Key's father sent him, before he attained his majority, to London to complete his studies and to prepare himself in the law; before his departure he and his beautiful cousin Mary, the daughter of Richard Ward Key, had formed an attachment and pledged themselves to each other. His visit abroad was prolonged beyond the time at first designed, and local gossips attributed his lengthened stay to some English love affair, which idle story was encouraged by some irregularity in correspondence due to the uncertain postal communications of the time. His fair cousin finally was made to believe him faithless to her; and overwhelmed with attentions from many admirers, she finally accepted one of them, Daniel Charles Heath, whom she married 16 August, 1768. Philip Key returned shortly after, to find the tidings confirmed, which had at last reached him, that his love was another's, and he was disconsolate. Landing from his ship at Point Lookout, he journeyed up to Annapolis, and, stopping for a meal at a wayside tavern, inquired of the hostess the news of the neighborhood, and thinking the chief topic of social gossip would interest him, she mentioned the recent marriage of the beautiful Mary Key to Mr. Heath, which was the rude announcement to him of the destruction of all his hopes; she further told him that the young couple were then stopping in her house on their wedding ride to Mr. Heath's home, and they were just about leaving as he arrived. It is said they never met; in after years he would tell his younger children of his early romance. For ten years he remained single, finally marrying (firstly), 14 March, 1779, Miss Rebecca Sotheron, daughter of Col. John Sotheron, by whom he had nine children: Mrs. Key died 8 March, 1794. Though he had received a classical and commercial education, he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, not neglecting politics, however, serving a number of years in the Maryland Legislature, being Speaker of the House one or two terms. He also rendered some service in the municipal court of his county, and was a member of Congress from 1791-93. When Admiral Cockburn entered the Chesapeake in March, 1813, Mr. Key's estate of Tudor Hall, at the head of Britton's Bay, was exposed to the depredation of the British, and he was himself taken prisoner off to the fleet; but his daughter, Eliza Maynadier, afterwards Mrs. John Scott, with but a single attendant, pushed off to see the admiral in his gunboat, the large ships not entering Britton's Bay, to intercede for her father, and he was so charmed with her beauty and ready wit, and her womanly courage prompted by filial affection, that he at once granted her request, and, unsolicited, granted protection to both Tudor Hall and to Hamburg on the Wicomico, and said our next battle will be in Baltimore, and when they took possession of the city he would grant protection to her lover, John Scott—some of whose love letters to Miss Key had been captured in one of their raids. It was during this absence of her father that a party of the British approached the mansion with the design of firing it, when she addressed the officer in command

and said, "It would be a noble thing in him to return to England and say he had fired the house of an old man that had only a woman to protect it." The officer's remark was, "That is a deuced fine woman; the house shall not be burned." Proceeding up the country, he came on another estate, and was about applying the torch to the house when he was told it was owned by Mr. Key, and he said it should not be touched, as it belonged to the "father of *that girl*." This story was often repeated by Bishop White. Mr. Key died in January, 1820.

³¹ She had been adopted by her uncle and aunt Heath, and her first son and first daughter bore respectively their names. Mr. Smith was of Charles County, Maryland, and removed with his young family to Texas in 1839, and became clerk of Liberty County court, in that state.

³² Was clerk of Liberty County, Texas, many years, and in 1861 became captain in the Confederate army, seeing much service.

³³ He resided in Anne Arundel County during his wife's life, devoting himself to farming, though a lawyer by profession. His wife was the widow of Edward Chew, of Lombardy Poplar, Anne Arundel, by whom she had Thomas Edward Chew.

³⁴ The third son of John Hanson Briscoe, b. at Chaptico, St. Mary's Co., in 1752, who became a prominent surgeon during the Revolutionary War, serving in Gen. Smallwood's Division, and subsequently in Hospital Duty, at the close of the war being in charge of the government hospitals in Philadelphia, and d. 26 Sept. 1796. Dr. Briscoe (above) was captain in Gen. Steuart's Regiment in the war of 1812-14, Judge of the Orphans' Court in St. Mary's County, and also in Baltimore City, appointed Naval Officer by President Pierce, and held that position at the time of his death, in 1853. The following extract from a letter of Mrs. Briscoe, of 28 Jan. 1878, merits a place here: "Before closing this letter I must tell you how my mother taught her children to regard her honored Uncle Bishop White as a Christian gentleman, wearing his honors with such meekness and gentleness; all would feel his was a mission of love; his object was to persuade and save and not to condemn. I never saw him but once, when my husband, Dr. Briscoe, introduced me saying I was the daughter of Mrs. Sophia Key; he embraced me and said you are the child of one of my favorite nieces."

³⁵ He removed to Texas in 1835, preceding his sister Mrs. Smith and her family.

³⁶ Mrs. Reeder was d. of the Rev. George Goldie, a native of England, ordained and licensed for Virginia, 25 February, 1766, who subsequently coming to Maryland became Curate in All Saints' Parish, Frederick Co. About 1772 he became Curate of King and Queen Parish, St. Mary's

County, and its Rector after 1776, dying in 1791 at the age of fifty. He was called "the eloquent Goldie." He first m. a d. of Governor Eden, who d. without issue; and secondly, Miss Priscilla Barber, by whom he had two d., Jane and Margaret, the former dying in youth. Mr. Key resides at Hamburg, once a large estate, near Chaptico, St. Mary's.

³⁷ Was in the Texas service in 1861, and was at the taking of Fort Brazos and other places from the U. S. troops, after the State had voted secession. He served in the 5th Texas Regiment from August, 1861, to August, 1862, when his health failed him. He subsequently rejoined the same regiment, and in the spring of 1863 was captured and held as a spy for two months at Fort McHenry. Eventually he joined Company C of Mosby's Battalion, and was again captured in July, 1864, and was held in confinement at Carroll Prison and Fort Warren, and arrangements were being made for his exchange when the Confederate army finally surrendered, and he was released in June, 1865. In the year 1869 he removed to Missouri where he now resides.

³⁸ Nephew of Hon. James McHenry. Educated for the law and is known to Maryland lawyers by his work on ejections, and by Harris & McHenry's Reports; he was Secretary of Legation at the Hague in 1800. Immediately on their marriage they moved to a farm in Alleghany, twenty miles from what is now known as Oaklands, where they lived in perfect retirement for about forty years, making only two visits to their friends in Baltimore and neighborhood. Mr. McHenry survived his wife about ten years, dying in October, 1856.

II. WHITE.

WILLIAM WHITE was b. Tuesday, 24 March, 1747 (O. S.).¹ Married Thursday, 11 Feb. 1773 (being the Thursday following Septuagesima Sunday), Mary, d. of Capt. Henry Harrison,² of Philadelphia, and died Sunday, 17 July, 1836. Mrs. White died Wednesday, 13 Dec. 1797.³ Issue:

I. Daughter, b. 27 Nov. 1773, "born and died immediately unbaptized."

II. Elizabeth, b. 28 Jan. 1776. M. 9 March, 1803, Gen. William Macpherson, of Philada.⁴ She died 7 Nov. 1831. Gen. Macpherson died 5 Nov. 1813. Issue:

1. Esther White, b. 22 Aug. 1804. M. 30 Apr. 1839, Thomas Harris, M.D., U. S. N.⁵ She died 24 May, 1858.

2. Elizabeth, b. 17 July, 1806. M. 20 Mar. 1838. Rev. Edwin Wilson Wiltbank. Issue:
- a. Elizabeth White, b. 12 Feb. 1839.
 - b. William White,⁶ b. 27 Mar. 1840. M. 10 Sept. 1863, Edith, d. of Hon. Ferree Brinton,⁷ of Lancaster, Pa. Issue:
 - aa. Esther Macpherson, b. 17 Dec. 1865.
 - bb. William Macpherson, b. 25 Oct. 1869.
 - cc. Gertrude, b. 2 Nov. 1872.
 - dd. Marian Ferree, b. 26 Mar. 1875.
 - c. Mary White, b. 7 May 1841. M. 28 Dec. 1863, Rev. Charles Augustus Lewis Richards, M.D.⁸ Issue:
 - aa. Ethelind Gardiner, b. 16 Aug. 1867.
 - bb. Guy, b. 30 Dec. 1868. Died 29 Sept. 1869.
 - cc. John Wolcott, b. 15 March, 1871.
 - dd. Margaret Weston, b. 20 July, 1873.
 - ee. Dorothy May, b. 23 Mar. 1877.
 - ff. Elizabeth Leigh, b. 1 April, 1878.
 - d. George Harrison,⁹ b. 4 Jan. 1843. M. 6 June, 1871, Frances Lowndes, d. of William Ellis,¹⁰ of Philada. Issue:
 - aa. George, b. 17 Feb. 1873.
 - bb. Elizabeth, b. 18 June, 1875. Died 16 Dec. 1875.

III. Mary, b. 28 Aug. 1777. M. 4 Dec. 1804, Enos Bronson,¹¹ of Philada. She died 17 Nov. 1826. Issue:

- 1. Mary Harrison,¹² b. 3 July, 1808. Died 9 Aug. 1830.
- 2. Ann Emily,¹³ b. 21 Oct. 1809. Died 27 Sept. 1854.
- 3. Elizabeth White, b. 15 Aug. 1812. M. 8 Sept. 1834, Henry Hope Reed, LL.D.,¹⁴ of Philada. Issue:
 - a. Mary Bronson, b. 17 March, 1841.
 - b. Elizabeth, b. 25 Apr. 1843. Died 19 Feb. 1844.
 - c. Esther DeBerdt, b. 2 Mar. 1845. Died 5 Mar. 1848.
 - d. Henry,¹⁵ b. 22 Sept. 1846. M. 27 Apr. 1876, Charlotte Frances, d. of William B. Foster, Jr.,¹⁶ of Philadelphia.
 - e. Anne, b. 17 Oct. 1848. M. 21 Oct. 1869, William Bowdoin Robins,¹⁷ of Philada. Issue:
 - aa. Elizabeth White, b. 29 May, 1871.
 - bb. Emma Davis, b. 5 July, 1872.
 - cc. Henry Reed, b. 22 Feb. 1875.
 - dd. William Bowdoin, b. 10 Aug. 1876.
 - f. Arthur DeBerdt, b. 4 Mar. 1853. Died 6 Mar. 1854.

4. Hetta Atwater, b. 16 July, 1814. M. 18 Sept. 1838, Rev. Alfred Alexander Miller.¹⁸ She d. 7 Mar. 1844. Issue:
 - a. Mary Bronson, b. 29 Mar. 1840. Died 7 Sept. 1841.
 - b. William White, b. 14 Dec. 1841. Died¹⁹ 3 Dec. 1858.
 - c. Alfred, b. 22 July, 1843. Died 19 June, 1844.
5. Sophia Hall, b. 12 Oct. 1815. Died —, 1822 (Buried 24 May).
6. William White,²⁰ b. 7 Dec. 1816. M. 6 May, 1841, Mary Chapman, d. of Thomas Ash, of Philada. Issue:
 - a. Thomas Ash, b. 3 June, 1842. M. 28 Nov. 1865, Anna Louisa, d. of Eluathan H. Sears, of N. Y. She d. 4 March, 1876.
 - b. Mary White, b. 3 Aug. 1844. Died 12 July, 1845.
 - c. Sarah Chapman, b. 19 May, 1846. Died 20 Oct. 1873.
 - d. William White, b. 9 Dec. 1848.
 - e. Charles Kirkham, b. 5 Jan. 1851. Died 26 Apr. 1859.
7. Bird Wilson,²¹ b. —, 1820. Died —, 1821 (Buried 25 July).

IV. Thomas,²² b. 12 Nov. 1779. M. 1 Oct. 1804, Mary Key,²³ d. of Daniel Charles Heath, of Md. He d. 15 Oct. 1859.

1. Mary Harrison, b. 9 Nov. 1805. M. 30 May, 1827, Rev. James Montgomery, D.D.,²⁴ of Philada. She d. 2 August, 1875. Issue:
 - a. William White,²⁵ b. 21 May, 1828. M. 15 April, 1857, Gaynor Smith, d. of Peter Lazarus,²⁶ of Sunbury, Pa. Issue:
 - aa. James, b. 1 March, 1858. Died 3 Mar. 1858.
 - bb. James Henry, b. 24 Feb. 1859.
 - cc. William Wallis, b. 22 June, 1861. Died 7 Mar. 1865.
 - dd. Thomas Harrison, b. 20 Apr. 1866. Died 22 Apr. 1866.
 - b. Thomas Harrison, b. 23 Feb. 1830. M. 31 Oct. 1860, Anna, d. of Samuel George Morton, M.D.,²⁷ of Philada. Issue:
 - aa. Rebecca Morton, b. 29 June, 1862.
 - bb. Mary White, b. 7 Aug. 1864.
 - cc. James Alan, b. 13 June, 1866.
 - dd. Samuel Geo. Morton, b. 11 May, 1868.
 - ee. Anna Morton, b. 7 Feb. 1870.
 - ff. Thomas Harrison, b. 5 Mar. 1873.

- gg.* William White, b. 28 Oct. 1874.
- hh.* Charles Mortimer, b. 23 Oct. 1876.
- c.* John Henry Hobart, b. 26 Aug. 1831. Died 16 Oct. 1831.
- d.* Austin, b. 1 Jan. 1833. Died 13 Apr. 1834.
- 2. Rebecca Heath, b. 15 Aug. 1808.
- 3. William,²⁸ b. 1 July, 1810. M. 29 Dec. 1831, Sarah Frederica, d. of John Hill Brinton,²⁹ of Philada. He died 20 Dec. 1858. Mrs. White died 12 May, 1869. Issue:
 - a.* William, b. 5 Dec. 1832.
 - b.* George Brinton, b. 28 Sept. 1836. Died 25 Dec. 1836.
 - c.* Maria Heath, b. 27 Oct. 1837.
 - d.* John Brinton, b. 20 Mar. 1840. M. 9 April, 1863, Jane Dundas, d. of Hon. David Francis Gordon, of Reading, Pa. Issue:
 - aa.* Lydia Biddle, b. 8 Apr. 1864.
 - bb.* Sarah Frederica, b. 31 Oct. 1865.
 - cc.* William, b. 17 Mar. 1868.
 - dd.* Margaret Brinton, b. 9 July, 1870.
 - ee.* Louisa Tucker, b. 25 July, 1872.
 - ff.* Harrison, b. 7 June, 1875.
 - gg.* Clara Gordon, b. 1 July, 1877.
 - e.* Catharine Ann, b. 18 May, 1842.
 - f.* Harrison,³⁰ b. 14 Jan. 1844. Died 17 Sept. 1862.
 - g.* Sarah Frederica, b. 4 Oct. 1845. M. 1 Nov. 1861, Thomas Biddle,³¹ of Philada. She d. 18 July, 1870, of yellow fever, in Havana. Issue:
 - aa.* Caldwell Keppel , b. 3 Jan. 1863.
 - bb.* Harrison White, b. 16 May, 1864.
 - cc.* Sarah, b. 9 Jan. 1867.
 - dd.* James Cornell, b. 3 July, 1868.
 - ee.* Elizabeth Caldwell, b. 28 Jan. 1870.
 - h.* Charlotte, b. 3 Nov. 1847.
 - j.* Thomas Harrison, b. 8 June, 1849.
 - k.* Upton Heath, b. 16 Dec. 1850.
- 4. George Harrison,³² b. 26 June, 1812. M. 8 Nov. 1838, Margaret Wharton, d. of Jacob Ridgway Smith,³³ of Philada. He died 18 Nov. 1867. Issue:
 - a.* Isaac Wharton,³⁴ b. 8 Sept. 1839.
 - b.* William,³⁵ b. 26 Feb. 1842.
 - c.* George Harrison, b. 4 March, 1845.
 - d.* Alfred Henry, b. 11 Feb. 1847. Died 1 Sept. 1847.

e. Thomas Harrison, b. 21 May, 1849.

f. Charles Eugene, b. 31 July, 1851. Died 17 Apr. 1853.

5. Richard Heath, b. 30 Dec. 1813. Died 6 July, 1814.

V. Ann, b. 8 Feb. 1781. Died 23 Jan. 1787.

VI. Henry Harrison, b. 3 Mar. 1782. Died 26 May, 1783.

VII. William,³⁶ b. 1 June, 1784. Died 22 Jan. 1797.

VIII. Henry Harrison, b. 17 June, 1785. Died 17 July, 1788.

¹ The birthplace of Bishop White was in the house occupied by his father on the north side of Market Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the house of Mr. Stephen Paschall, whose daughter Hannah, "his intimate playmate from a very early age" (afterwards Mrs. Levi Hollingsworth), narrates the story of "the only time she ever knew Billy White to be a naughty boy," which Dr. Wilson records in his *Memoir*, p. 21. We find Col. White located in December, 1746, in "his house in Market Street, between the 4th and 5th streets, where Mr. Thomas Grace formerly lived, and Captain Bourne lately dwelt" (*Pennsylvania Gazette*, No. 940); he did not own the property, as his Maryland interests continued first in favor, and such investments as he made in Philadelphia appear to have been in other securities. In a letter young White writes to Benedict Edward Hall, of Shandy Hall, 9 December, 1765, he says: "I can tell you no News. For I seldom stir out of Doors, and, you know, our House is at some Distance from the Hurry of Business. The Stamp Act furnishes Conversation for most People, but what the various Opinions of our Politicians are I cannot tell you, as my studies tend another Way. The Stay of the Young Ladies in Philada. often took me from my Business in Order to wait upon them. So that I have been obliged, since their Departure, to confine myself the more in Order to retrieve my lost Time."

He had graduated in the May previous from the College of Philadelphia; and the final choice of a profession having soon been made, he must have without delay engaged himself in those preparations for such study of divinity as the colonies then afforded, though but seventeen years of age; the advantages open to him for this were fully acknowledged in after years, in a statement which his biographer, Dr. Wilson, quotes from. He continued his studies up to the moment of his sailing for England, for we find in his Mother's Cash Account for 1770, of which but a fragment remains to us, under the date of 12 April, and again a like entry on 11 May, "Let Billy have to pay the Hebrew master £1." On 2 May, she enters, "Took out for Billy, to pay for a Book, £2"—one of the beginnings, doubtless, of his Theological Library.

On Monday, 15 October, 1770, he sailed from Chester in the ship "Brittania," Nathaniel Falconer, Master, "with whom went Passengers, Mes-

sieurs James Mease, William White, Thomas Hopkinson, and Richard Dimsdale; also Jacob Rush, and Phineas Bond, Esquires, of this city, together with several others" (*Penn'a Gazette*, 18 October, 1770). One of the letters he took with him was from Joseph Galloway to Dr. Franklin, and is preserved among the Franklin MSS. in the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and merits a place here; attention was directed to it by the kindness of the president, Mr. Wallace. It is addressed "To Benjamin Franklin, Esquire, Deputy Post Master of North America, in Craven Street, London, p. Favour Mr. White," and is as follows: "Philadelphia, October 10, 1770. Dear Sir. This will be delivered to you by Mr. William White, for whose Parents, as well as himself, I have a particular Regard. His Arrant to London is with Design to finish his studies in Divinity, and to obtain orders in the Church. If great Goodness and Rectitude of Heart, improved by a virtuous and liberal Education, and free from the Vices and Licentiousness too frequently the attendants on unguarded Youth, render a young Gentleman fit for the great and important duties of Religion, I have good Reason to believe the Object of this Letter will not prove an inferiour Ornament to the Sacred Profession. Under this Opinion of him, permit me to recommend him to your Advice, Assistance, and Friendship. I will not offer an Apology on this Occasion as I well know the Pleasure you receive in lending your Aid to Mankind in general, but to youth in particular, in their laudable Pursuits, will more than compensate for any Pains you may be at in performing the benevolent office. I am, with much esteem, your most obed. humble Servant, Jos. Galloway." His return home was from London, 22 July, 1772, in the ship "Pennsylvania Packet," Capt. Osborne, arriving in Philadelphia on Sunday, 13 September. Capt. Osborne's passengers were "Dr. Farmar, his Lady and daughter, Rev. Mr. William White, Jacob Rush, Esq., Mr. David Sproat, Mr. John Benezet, &c." (*Penn'a Gazette*, 23 September).

From the MS. "Journal of Peter Mühlenberg, a candidate for Holy Orders, Intending please God from Philadelphia to London in the ship Pennsylvania Packett, Capt. Osborn, Commander, begun March the 2nd, Anno Domini 1772." in the possession of that Warrior-Divine's great-grandson Mr. Isaac Hiester, of Reading, Penn., we obtain some glimpses of Mr. White's life in London, which are interesting. Through the kindness of Mr. Hiester, the following extracts are noted: "April 15, 1772, I waited on his Lordship [the Bishop of London] again, and was told to attend next Saturday morning. After this I went to the Middle Temple, where I had the pleasure to find Mess. White and Bond from Philada. In the afternoon, I got my chests from the vessel after I had paid 1½ guineas, & brought them to my new lodgings at Mr. Gibson's, near the Savoy. . . .

"18th. This being the day I was ordered to attend on the Lord Bishop of London, I went to the Middle Temple to the Rev. Mr. White, who had promised to accompany me. We took coach at Temple Bar to his Lordship's house, and were introduced to him. He told us that in consideration there was three of us wanted priest's orders, he would give us private ordination

the Saturday after Easter. Mr. White was already ordained as Deacon, therefore a gentleman from Virginia [John Braidfoot] and myself should receive Deacon's orders from the Bishop of Ely. . . .

"19. Easter Sunday. I went to the church in the Savoy, and heard the Rev. Mr. Burgman preach in the forenoon, and in the afternoon I heard Mr. Pasche. In the evening I was visited by the Rev. Mr. White and Braitfoot. . . .

"24. I went to see the Rev. Mr. Burgman, and dined with him, and in the afternoon went to see Mr. White at the Temple, and concluded with him to meet at my lodgings to-morrow morning at ten, and from thence to go to the Bishop's.

"25. This morning at ten the Rev. Mess. White and Braitfoot & myself took coach for the Lord Bishop's, dressed in gowns. We were introduced to his Lordship, who made a very serious and eloquent oration to us concerning the weighty matter we had before us, and then desired us to walk to the Chapel. When we came there we found the Rev. Mr. Burgman, etc., there. After prayers were read, the Bishop proceeded to ordination. When all was over we returned to our lodgings, but were desired to attend in the Chapel to-morrow.

"26. This morning Mr. White, Mr. Braitfoot, and myself went to the Communion at St. James' Chapel. . . .

"May 1. I waited on his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and delivered my message from Dr. Peters in Philada. . . .

"13. I was visited by the Rev. Mr. White and Braitfoot.

"14. Mr. Bond, Osborn, Esq., Rev. Wh^r and B., Capt. Osborne & Mr. Mease & myself went to the celebrated Garrick.

"15. Dined with the aforesaid gentlemen in the Temple Coffee house. . .

"19. . . . In the evening Mr. White came to see me, gave me letters for Dr. Peters and his father. Likewise Mr. Bond letters to his father. Mr. Benezet a message to his father. This evening supt with my friends, and received a letter from John Sims, Esq."

Mr. White had on a previous occasion heard Garrick, for he writes to his friend James Wilson, 14 Feb. 1771, a description of his Hamlet he had seen a few days before (Bronson's *Memorial of Dr. Wilson*, p. 33). On 22 April, 1772, he attended the House of Lords and heard Lords Mansfield and Camden in the great argument in the Anglesea case, and describes his impressions of the eloquence of those orators in his *Commentaries suited to Occasions of Ordination*, p. 187.

On 2 November, 1786, he embarked from New York with the Rev. Dr. Provoost, in the regular packet, reaching Falmouth in eighteen days; and on 17 February, 1787, they both set sail homeward in the "Prince William Henry," arriving in New York on Easter Sunday, 8 April. "Sunday last arrived here the British Packet Prince William Henry, Capt. Scouse, in fifty days from Falmouth, in whom came passengers, the Rev. Samuel Provoost, D.D., Bishop of the Episcopal Church of this State, the Rev. William White D.D., Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania, Baron

Poellnitz, Lady Poellnitz, Master Poellnitz, Mr. Southerland" (*N. Y. Packet*, Tuesday, 10 April, 1787). He was ordained Deacon on Sunday, 23 December, 1770; Priest, Saturday, 25 April, 1772, "being the Festival of St. Mark's;" and consecrated Bishop, Sunday, 4 February, 1787, being Septuagesima Sunday; he landed from each voyage on his return home on a Sunday; and entered into his rest on Sunday.

Let us note the London weather for those three notable days in the Bishop's career in that great capital, which is quaintly described *in loco* in the "Meteorological Diary of the Weather" of the *Gentleman's Magazine*:—

23 December, 1770. Therm. 43°. Very wet night and morn, heavy moist day. 25 April, 1772. Therm. 50°. A black churlish day, a good deal of misting rain. 4 February, 1787. Therm. 42°. White frost, ice, fair, and still. Chaffinch (*fringilla caelebs*) and Thrush (*turdus musicus*) sing. Beautiful vernal day.

The early part of his married life was passed in the house at the southwest corner of Pine and Front Streets, upon the site of which now stands St. Peter's House, that noble establishment of St. Peter's Church. Some months before his marriage he had been appointed one of the assistant-ministers of Christ Church and St. Peter's, to which the vestry had invited him "before his return from England," the Bishop says in his letter of acceptance of 22 Nov. 1772; and as junior assistant minister, his duties may have been given principally to St. Peter's Church, hence the reason for establishing himself in its near vicinity. It was in St. Peter's he preached his last sermon on Sunday morning, 26 June, three weeks before his death, its subject being "Of the Gospel Sword" from Hebrews iv. 12, he having then entered his eighty-ninth year; the following Saturday his fatal illness began. Thus closed a term of sixty-four years' continuous official ministerial service in this his native parish, and among his only parochial flock, which is unparalleled in the annals of the Church.

In his study in this house were planned upon the close of the War all the measures looking to a union of the clergy and congregations of the Commonwealth, out of which grew that federate union of the churches in all the States forming the American Church; here was conducted all that voluminous correspondence which forms so valuable a portion of our church archives, and which so clearly illustrates the struggles and the perplexities which were the lot of those upon whose shoulders first fell the burden of the church of the new Nation, when "raising it from the desolation, almost amounting to annihilation, in which she was left by the war of the Revolution." In a letter written to the Bishop of Nova Scotia (Dr. John Inglis) 11 February, 1826, he says: "It is, as you suppose, a great gratification to me to behold our Church so increased and increasing, since its organization was begun in my Parlour in y^e spring of 1784." It is at the close of this letter he writes: "I have great Reason to be thankful to Almighty God for that continuance of Health and Strength of which you were informed by Bp. Hobart. Whether, as he also informed you, my Mind be unimpaired, is a Question on which

I am an incompetent Judge; but I am conscious of the desire to devote whatever may remain of it, to y^e service of God and his Church."

During the Revolution he was for a time treasurer of his Alma Mater. There is among the MSS. of the Pennsylvania Historical Society a receipt dated 22 April, 1776, "of ye Rev'd Dr. Peters forty pounds Sterling, being part of the principal of this Bond," and signed, "William White, Treasurer to y^e College." To Mr. John William Wallace we are also indebted for this interesting document.

After peace was established, in a few years he proceeded to build himself a house, his father's death in 1779 having afforded him some means therefor, and in 1786 he began the dwelling situated No. 89 Walnut Street, now 309; it was unfinished at the time he sailed for England, and the charge of its construction was left with his friend and neighbor, Judge Peters. It was completed by his return in the April following, and the family at once occupied it. Here he lived over forty-nine years, until his death, which came to him in his chamber, the front room of the second story, the adjoining room being his study, which latter was so graphically drawn by Mr. John Sartain. He himself best describes his family in his latter years, when writing to Bishop Inglis in the letter already quoted from: "Agreeably to your Desire, I send you an Account of my Family. It consists, under my Roof, of my Daughter Macpherson, known to you as Elizabeth White, now a Widow, and her two Daughters, young Ladies; and of my Son, with his two Daughters, young Ladies also, and his two Sons, 15 and 13 years of age. My Daughter, Mary Bronson, a Widow also, has four Daughters and a Son. My son has been a Widower since y^e year 1814, having then lost a very lovely Wife, who had been Mistress of my House for about eight years." His daughter, Mrs. Bronson, died in the following November, and her children thenceforward became also inmates of this patriarchal household.

A little incident illustrating the Bishop's courtesy and gentleness has lately come to the notice of the writer, and may be fittingly recorded here. It was in the year 1828, when in attendance on a regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia Dispensary, of which he had been President since its organization in 1786, and so remained until his death, when Dr. Caspar Wistar, who had just entered on his duties as Secretary to the Board (which office he retained until his death in 1867, and became in effect the executive officer of the institution), calling the roll of members, gave the Bishop no title, but simply called him *William White*, upon which a member present directing the doctor's notice to his omission, thinking it was a neglect of the young officer, who proceeding to explain he was merely complying with the rules of the Society of Friends, the Bishop promptly spoke and said, "Dr. Wistar, I am very well satisfied with the name my mother gave me."

* A native of Lancashire, he was early in life a sea captain; he m. in Philadelphia, 13 April, 1748, Mary, only d. of Matthias Aspden, Senior, formerly of Lancashire. A vestryman of Christ Church, we find him in

1752 and '53, and again in 1760-62, warden of the church; and in the latter year he was Mayor of the city of Philadelphia. An unwritten story of him, which illustrates his character, tells how in passing the plate on collection Sundays, he was annoyed by a gentleman, a frequent attendant at service, who always appeared to have forgotten his purse, and would, on the presentation of the plate, suddenly discover his loss and begin to search diligently in all his pockets for coin, the result of which was that the patient vestryman passed on to the next pew. But this patience ceased to be a virtue, and the captain had no sympathy with the gentleman's oft-forgottenness; so finally, on one Sunday, seeing him renew his efforts, he quietly entered the pew and took a seat at his side, holding out the plate in front of him until the gentleman, to end this emphatic action, did find something to offer, when the captain passed on, and was never more annoyed. He d. 3 Jan. 1766, aged 52, and is buried in Christ Church-yard, at Fifth and Arch Sts., where a stone is inscribed over him, "Alderman and sometime Mayor of Philadelphia, A Christian and useful Citizen. His desolate Widow, sadly bewailing her irretrievable loss, and striving to alleviate her grief with the memory of his worth, Erected this Stone." Mrs. Harrison d. in January, 1803, aged 84, and there is on the same stone inscribed to her memory: "To the last she cherished a soothing recollection of the virtues and endearments of Character of her fondly attached Husband. She had been to him an affectionate, devoted wife, and like him passed through life with unsullied integrity to her final resting-place." The following obituary of him appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, 9 January, 1766: "On Friday last, departed this life in the 53d year of his age, Henry Harrison, Esq., in whom his family have lost one of the best of Parents and Husbands, and the Public one of its most useful members. He was an Alderman of this city, had filled the office of Mayor, was a Manager of the Public Hospital, and one of the Vestryman of Christ Church, and all of which characters, as well as in the numerous private arbitrations wherein he was employed, he acquitted himself with steadfast integrity, firmness, and application to business. In a long and severe illness wherewith he was visited, and particularly in his last hours, he showed the utmost fortitude and resignation, which, he was not ashamed to confess, he derived from his sincere belief in the truth and efficacy of the Christian religion. In order to set an example of that economy necessary in the present distressed situation of our affairs, his family were prevailed on to bury him in the new mode, his pall supported by six gentlemen (who had been particular friends) without mourning, and attended to the grave on Sunday evening last by most of the principal inhabitants of this city." Mrs. Harrison survived both her daughters by many years.

The relationship of the Harrison family with Matthias Aspden (the half-brother of Mrs. Harrison), who died *sine prole* in London 9 August, 1824, leaving by will dated 6 December, 1791, his "estate, real and personal, to his *heir-at-law*," led to their valuable interest in one of the most protracted

lawsuits known in the American courts. Mr. Aspden was born in Philadelphia in 1758, and had succeeded to some real estate and other property by the will of his father, who d. in Philadelphia in September, 1765. Not sympathizing with the Revolutionary movement he sailed for England in September, 1776, when he was attainted and his real estate confiscated, but a pardon was granted him by the Council, 10 April, 1786. He, however, passed much of his time abroad, visiting his relatives in Philadelphia at frequent intervals. He was the only child of his father's second marriage with Mrs. Hartley (8 March, 1749, Trinity Church, Oxford, Records), who had several children; Mr. Matthias Aspden, Senior, having but one child by his first marriage with Mary, d. of Jonathan Watson, of Elwith, Mary, who m. Henry Harrison. Matthias had been very successful in his shipping and merchandising, and left a considerable estate, its value when received by Mr. Henry Nixon, President of the Bank of North America, the executor, being appraised at \$397,606.41. The "Aspden Case" was begun in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania in April Term, 1828. The contest was a triple one, there being the Harrisons, the Hartleys, and the Aspdens living in England, the nephews and nieces of Matthias, Senior; and turned on the question of his domicile and on the interpretation of the term "heir-at-law" under the laws of Pennsylvania at the time of his decease. The first decision was not reached for twenty years, when the jury found, 24 October, 1848, that the testator's domicile was, both at the time of the making of his will and at his death, and had been so in fact continuously, in Pennsylvania. And the opinion of Associate Justice Grier, 11 Nov. 1850, was that "both stocks of half-blood are equally entitled to the property in dispute," from which, however, an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The action of the lower court was sustained, and the estate at the final distribution had amounted to about one million dollars, of which three thirty-fifths came to the descendants of Mrs. Harrison.

The father of Matthias Aspden, Senior, was Thomas Aspden, of Simonstone, near Padium (Padiham), Lancashire, "of a respectable and antient family," b. about 1648, m. in 1688, Elizabeth Scroop, "a descendant of the Antient and Noble Family of that name" (as written by Matthias Aspden, Junior, in his father's family Bible), who was bur. Aug. 27, 1727; he was bur. 3 March, 1728. They had several children, viz., 1. John of Worston, bap. 4 August, 1689, m. 10 April, 1710, Sarah Butterworth of Readburn; bur. 30 January, 1754, at Deptford, Kent. 2. William, bap. 26 July, 1691, bur. Harwood, Lancashire. 3. Matthias, bap. 14 May, 1693; m. 31 July, 1718, Mary, d. of Jonathan Watson, of Elwith, and d. 19 August, 1765. 4. Nathaniel, bap. 18 April, 1697, bur. Harwood. 5. Andrew, bap. 28 December, 1701, bur. at Padium. 6. Timothy, bur. Padium. 7. Margery, bap. 4 June, 1704. 8. Thomas. 9. Richard, bur. Portmahon. 10. Ralph, and 11. James, both bur. Virginia. 12. Mary, bur. Padium.

Henry and Mary (Aspden) Harrison's family were as follows :—

1. Mary, b. 11 May, 1750, m. 11 Feb. 1773, Reverend William White, M. A.
2. Henry, b. 1 Oct. 1751, bur. 25 December, 1763.
3. Joseph, b. 6 June, 1755, d. s. p., *ante* 1824; a graduate of the College of Philadelphia in 1773.
4. Ann, b. 1758, m. 28 January, 1777, the Honorable William Paca, one of the Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was b. in Harford Co., Maryland, 31 October, 1740, the second son of John Paca, between whom and Col. Thomas White there existed much intimacy and some land partnerships. On the death of Elizabeth Paca in 1758, in Philadelphia, the father committed to Col. White the duty of placing a stone over her grave, which is in the church ground at the corner of Fifth and Arch Sts. In his Day Book for 1760, under date of 21 Aug., he enters : "When I was in Maryland last May, John Paca delivered me to pay the churchwardens for y^e Ground in y^e Churchyard for his Daughter's Tomb Stone £10, unless the order of y^e vestry for receiving so much on such an occasion was made before the application for Erecting y^e Tombstone, which is doubted, and in which I am not yet satisfied so have not hitherto paid the money." "2 September, Paid to Evan Morgan, late Churchwarden, for ground to erect his Daughter's Tombstone £10." It was due to this influence that young Paca was sent to Philadelphia for his education, graduating at the College of Philadelphia in 1759, in the second graduating class of the young institution, of which Col. White was one of the founders. William Paca m. in 1761 Mary, d. of Samuel Chew, while he was pursuing the study of law in the office of Stephen Bordley at Annapolis. He rose rapidly in political and professional prominence, and was a member of the Continental Congress until 1778, when after his second marriage he retired to assume the duties of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of his State, to which he had been appointed early in that year. His married life was passed at Annapolis, for it was not until 1791 that he erected Wye Hall, on Wye Island, which thereafter became the home of the family; this extensive and well stored mansion was consumed by fire on 3 February, 1879, with most of its valuable contents. He subsequently twice became Governor of his State, and in 1789 received the appointment from Washington of Judge of the District Court of the United States for Maryland, which he held until his death in 1799. William and Ann Paca's children were
 - a. William, b. bur. 6 May, 1779, at Christ Church.
 - b. Henry, bapt. 28 October, 1778 (Christ Church records), d. in 1781 at Annapolis. Mrs. Paca's wedding ring is in the possession of Mrs. Reed; a small, chased ring, on the inner surface now bearing the legend of her name and the date of her death.

5. Matthias, b. 2 Mch. 1759, m. Rebecca Mifflin, d. of Turbutt Francis.
Issue :
- a. Henry, b. 4 December, 1789, m. 27 March, 1817, his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Willing Francis, d. 16 March, 1825, and had—
- aa. Dorothy Francis, b. 28 Sept. 1820, d. 9 May, 1823.
bb. Mary Francis, b. 12 November, 1822, d. 5 January, 1841.
Mrs. Harrison m. 2dly, 22 May, 1832, her cousin Hon. John Brown Francis, of R. I.
- b. Rebecca Mifflin, b. 29 November, 1791, m. 4 June, 1812, James McMurtrie, of Philadelphia, d. 21 February, 1870. For portions of the interesting correspondence by Washington Allston with Mr. McMurtrie, who was instrumental in securing to the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts that artist's well known painting of the Dead Man Restored to Life, see Dunlap's *History of the Arts of Design in the United States*, vol. ii. pp. 175 *et seq.* Mr. McMurtrie d. 23 Feb. 1854, aged 70 years. Issue
- aa. Harrison, b. 9 April, 1813, d. 23 Sept. 1818.
bb. William, b. 20 January, 1815, d. 24 September, 1843, at St. Helena.
- cc. James, b. 19 November, 1816, d. 1818.
dd. James, b. 5 Oct. 1819, m. 25 October, 1849, Lydia d. of Joseph Wistar. For the last eighteen years Mr. McMurtrie has been residing in Hesse-Darmstadt. Issue:
William, b. 21 July, 1850, d. 1 August, 1851.
Joseph Wistar, b. 28 April, 1852, d. 16 Dec. 1872, in Hesse-Darmstadt.
James, b. 10 September, 1854.
Rebecca Mifflin, b. 6 May, 1856.
Henry Harrison, b. 6 April, 1858, d. 11 Nov. 1875, in Hesse-Darmstadt.
Elizabeth Wain Wistar, b. 12 May, 1860.
Sarah Josephine Wistar, b. 4 June, 1862.
Francis, b. 15 September, 1864, d. 15 May, 1867, in Hesse-Darmstadt.
- ee. Francis, b. 25 February, 1821, m. 16 June, 1874, Charlotte Gordon, d. of Professor Henry McMurtrie.
ff. Rebecca Harrison, b. 8 Dec'r. 1822, d. 11 Feb. 1831.
- Mrs. Harrison d. 13 January, 1792, and he m. 2dly, Rebecca, d. of Richard Wain, who d. s. p. 17 March, 1854, aged 81. He d. 17 June, 1817.
6. William, }
7. George, } twins, b. 13 Jan. 1761, died in infancy.
8. George, b. 3 September, 1762, m. 15 February, 1792, Sophia, d. of Tench Francis, d. 6 July, 1845. Both Joseph and George Harrison were ex-

tensively engaged in the importing and shipping business in Philadelphia, the latter amassing in time a handsome estate. George received his mercantile education in the house of Willing & Morris, and in June, 1787, sailed as supercargo in the Ship Alliance (the veteran warrior which Robert Morris had purchased in 1785) for Canton, Thomas Reed being the commander and Richard Dale, then thirty years of age, the first mate; the Alliance arrived home from Canton, 19 September, 1788. In April, 1790, he writes to his uncle, "I have just return'd from the s'ward as far as Charleston, where I've been y^e most of y^e winter on business." Before this trip he had written to his uncle from Philadelphia on the 4 January a letter, from which may be recorded here the following extract, as not a little illustrative of a characteristic mode he had always of expressing himself either by pen or tongue upon any subject distasteful to him and opposed to his views. "Mrs. Arnold, wife to y^e vile traitor, has been here on a visit to her family 6 weeks, and passes the winter. She has met no insult or incivility; and many warm Whigs, out of respect to her fam'y visited her, tho' everybody are [of] opinion she w'd have shewn more feeling by staying away, for it places her fam'y in an awkward situation. She is handsome, and a woman; but when we reflect, the ornaments of her person are y^e price of his curs'd villany, 'tis not pleasant to the feelings; a monster who is as much reprobated your side the water as this. Our public paper is very much risen latterly, in consequence of y^e confidence of the people in the new govermt, and their power to do justice. The second session meets this day, and the finance will be their immediate care. We have some hopes of their fixing in the neighborhood of Germantown as the federal seat." Possessed of an affectionate heart, and ever carrying a generous hand which only spread its benefactions in silence, he yet was impatient to those opposed to him politically or otherwise, and quick to express his dislike of men or manners he had no sympathy with. He and his wife dispensed a gracious hospitality in their cheery and ample mansion on Chestnut Street, now the site of the warehouses Nos. 622, 624, and 626 Chestnut Street, in the rear of which extended a handsome garden to the stables on Sansom Street, and whither resorted for a long series of years Philadelphia society, and where was always welcomed the stranger; no evening passed in this lengthened time when they were without the company of some of their kin and friends; and after his death his widow, though then in feebleness and blindness, endeavored to maintain the same welcome to all who were connected by ties of blood or affection to her departed husband or herself who offered their consolations to her in her declining years. In the very early hours of a warm summer's morning, Mr. Harrison's remains were laid to rest in Christ Church ground at Fifth and Arch; and the same simplicity which had always characterized him personally in life was by his own written directions strictly observed in his funeral services. He was tall and erect in stature, with well formed features, and of ruddy com-

plexion, having a noble bearing, and for many years merited the reputation of being the handsomest man in Philadelphia. Bishop White testifies in his Will, dated 12 October, 1820, to his great esteem for Mr. Harrison in the following sentence: "I am so little acquainted with y^e comparative value of different portions of my property as not to be able to make a specified distribution of them judiciously, and therefore leave y^e respective shares to be divided by agreement of y^e parties or according to Law. I trust however that in y^e case of differing opinions, my children will avoid contentions and submit all to y^e Judgement of Friends. Of y^e friendship of their uncle, Mr. George Harrison, they have a pledge in the obligations he has already laid them under to say nothing of the regard always manifested by him to me and of y^e peculiar affection entertained for him from his infancy by their mother, my ever honored and much lamented wife." Mrs. Harrison was her husband's residuary legatee, and dying in 1851, her nephew Joshua Francis Fisher, as her residuary legatee, succeeded to this estate. It was to Mr. Fisher and his cousin Charles Willing, then in Harvard University, that Bishop White wrote his letter of 25 October, 1822, "designed to guard them against Unitarianism and Infidelity," which Dr. Wilson gives in the *Memoir*, pp. 414-419. These young gentlemen, whom the Bishop says were "equally the object of his solicitude," graduated in 1825, Mr. Willing taking the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and ultimately both became active members of St. Peter's Church.

* Bishop White enters in his Family Record which he kept in an old Prayer Book given him by his Aunt Midwinter: "1797, Dec. 13, Mrs. White departed this Life." His handwriting appears no more in the book. The Rev. Samuel Magaw, D.D., delivered "A discourse in Christ Church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia, on Sunday, December 17, 1797; having a reference to the decease a few days before, of Mrs. Mary White, etc., etc." Dr. Magaw inscribes it "To the Memory of Mrs. Mary White. This valuable Lady, of a presence unaffectedly graceful, Possessed withal, Those soft attractive qualities, Which never fail to render A woman truly estimable, Courteous, humane, polite, engaging, Tender Hearted, She was beloved and copied at home; Esteemed and respected abroad. Conducting her affairs In prudence and distinguished economy, She was ever easy satisfied, composed; And took delight in making others so; Feeling the energy of piety unfeigned, within; Imitating her Saviour Christ; And in obedience, faith, and hope, Waiting for his appearance, she lived above things temporal, Even while necessarily conversing among them; And carried her opening prospects Into the Eternal World." His dedication of the sermon to Mrs. Harrison begins "Madam, you have lost another daughter who, like her sister, gave you, till the close of her lifetime, every tender proof of filial duty and affection."

But one letter of Mrs. White to her husband during his absence in Eng-

land is preserved; probably she wrote but few as it was expected that his stay there would not be long. Containing pictures of home and kin, and as illustrative of her good understanding and her lovely character, it may be well to give here some extracts from it. "Philad'a, Nov. 27. My dear Husband . . . I wrote you so did Betsy [their eldest child] and George [her brother] by a Vessel to Bristol which we hope will reach you in good health. How anxiously do we all count over the days since you sail'd; by this you must be near England, my neighbors tell me so, they are kind and attentive as I have a right, nay, more than I could expect. This day I received an invitation to dine with Mrs. Stocker [Mrs. Anthony Stocker], but George requests me not to go, as the weather is bad and I am not very well having a cold.—I have just broke up my School which consists only of our charming Nancy. I took her from Miss Peggy in a few days after you left us, and she does me great credit; she now can hem as well as either of her sisters, and she has got past *Blunder* in her spelling. The subject that I know will be most pleasing to you is that of the children, and to gratify you I shall be very particular. Betsy is better than when you left her. . . . She is I believe very attentive to her Learning, and has never staid from School but when she was taking physic. She shows me great attention and never has had the least gloom on her countenance but when she found I was going out without her, which has only happened once, for I never before last Saturday drank tea with my mother. Polly is very well and much improved in her reading. She frequently complains of the hardship of standing on the floor, and often wishes I would take her away from that cross creature; she behaves herself as well as ever. Tommy is also very well and an exceedingly good child. I asked him what I should say of him to you, his reply (with great modesty) was won't you tell him I am good. Standing by me yesterday, he said he wondered when Papa came home what he would say first, 'cause he had been gone so long. . . . Poor Henry much the same as when you saw him. Uncle G. [her brother] often exclaims at me for the great indulgences they have, and says if he was worried only one week as much as he sees I am, that he should be as thin as Mr. Hopkinson [Francis Hopkinson]. I tell him it is a pleasure to me to have them with me, and that possibly in a few years I may see him enjoying himself with as noisy a Circle round him as he now sees me with. Our neighbor Mr. Styles [Edward Stiles] told me a day or two ago that he was with Dr. Smith, and that he told him he was going to Scotland as soon as possible for consecration, that he had a recommendation signed by 30 odd people, so that you need be under no apprehension of seeing him in London. Mr. Powell [Samuel Powell] is indefatigable in hurrying the Workmen about the House; he told me this day he was afraid that there would not be as much of the plaistering done this season as you expected and he wished for; it is his opinion I should have some of the Chimneys measured and the dimensions sent you for marble, which I shall inclose; you can do what you think best; he tells me you will save near one-half by bringing it with you. I mentioned to him our inten-

tion of having mantles in some of the rooms, but he seemed to think we shall not be able to get any that will suit the chimneys, but it has not yet been tried. . . . Your mama is a great deal with me, and she is very well as are all of our connections. Mr. Bond [Phineas Bond] arrived last Saturday Evening; I am told he met a great many vessels, but that he did not see the one you was in. I am glad to tell you Mr. Dow [Andrew Doz] is on the recovery. . . . Your mama has just sent Bill to tell me her dinner is waiting for me, therefore I must leave off for this day. Friday morning, 10 o'clock. I imagine by this time, My Dear, that I have wrote you more than you will have patience to read, yet so it is, I feel no inclination to lay down my pen, and believe if the vessel was not to go this two weeks I should go on scribbling a little every day, whether you think it worth reading or not; I have a pleasure in writing to you greater than I can express. God only knows the pangs this separation has caused me, as well how great my Struggles have been to keep myself from sinking under it. When I think of my children, and what their situation might be should I suffer myself to be depres'd to that degree that I could not act for them as I now find I must in a double capacity, it rouses me when everything else fails—but I will turn my mind to a subject more agreeable, and indulge myself with thinking that I may sooner than generally is expected see you in your own House again, when I shall be recompensed for all I have had to go through by hearing you profess yourself perfectly satisfied with every part of my Conduct during your absence—that this Happiness is in store for me Heaven only knows. Anxious as I am to see you, let me beg you will not leave London at a time when it will be thought dangerous to come on our Coast, and pray be particular in what Vessel you come in. . . . To tell you by name all those who have desired me to remember them to you would be an arduous task indeed. Mrs. Moore [Mrs. William Moore d. of Thomas Lloyd] wished me to mention to you that she heard there was in London small trumpets for the hearing that they fix in the ear, and she thought you had better get one—I have not mentioned it to your mother. I wish I could tell you that I was grown stronger, I am much the same as when you left me. . . . Remember me to Mrs. Cox [Mrs. Daniel Coxe d. of Dr. John Redman] and Mr. Duche's family, and let Tommy know the picture he sent you of Mr. Seabury has come to hand. With my Constant wish I will now take leave of you again, which is that God may grant us a happy meeting, Yours forever, Mary White."

The *Tommy* Mrs. White thus thoughtfully names was Thomas Spence Duché, the only son of the Rev. Jacob Duché, who had painted the portrait of Bishop Seabury, so well known by the engraving of William Sharp, which young Duché had published in London on 20 April, 1786, and sent Bishop White an early impression of. It was this print which hung in the Bishop's library, over the mantel, the rest of his days, and can be recognized on the margin of Sartain's picture. Duché was a pupil of West, and early dis-

played talent as an artist; he d. in London, 31 March, 1789, at but 26 years of age.

In a letter Mrs. White wrote 7 September, 1779, to her mother-in-law then at the Dairy in Harford, she says: "I am the worst person in the world to give you any information on News or politics. The papers must supply you with every Thing of that kind that can be depended upon. However, they contain every Intelligence that has the least appearance of probability, and anything improbable I would not venture to communicate. . . . I must not omit informing you of the death of Mr. Drayton [William Henry Drayton, a member of the Congress from South Carolina] on Friday night [3 September] of a nervous or rather putrid Fever. They were obliged to bury him on Saturday Evening. Mr. White is gone to White Hill to marry Capt. Reed and Mrs. Field." [Capt. Thomas Reed and Mrs. Mary Field.]

⁴ Who was born in Philadelphia in 1756, the son of Captain John Macpherson, who had come from Scotland to America about ten years previously, and Margaret, the sister of the Rev. John Rodgers, D.D., of New York. At the age of thirteen, young Macpherson was a Cadet in the British Army, and in a few years his father purchasing him a Lieutenant's commission, was made Adjutant of the 16th regiment, and was stationed at Pensacola at the breaking out of the war. He declined bearing arms against his countrymen, and tendered his resignation, which, however, was not accepted until his regiment arrived in New York in 1779. It has been said that the death of his brother, Major John Macpherson, Jr., who was Aide to Montgomery, and fell with him in the attack on Quebec, 31 Dec. 1775, removed all doubts he might have entertained as to fighting against the English. He joined the American Army on the Hudson at the close of 1779, and was appointed Major by brevet. His services during the War were rewarded by the appointment by General Washington of Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, 19 September, 1789. He was appointed Naval Officer of the Port 28 November, 1793, which office he retained under the administrations of Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, until his death 5 November, 1813, at the age of 58 years. In the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794, several companies were formed in Philadelphia of militia, and Major Macpherson invited to their command, and the battalion was called in his honor the Macpherson Blues. They formed part of the army under Governor Mifflin, and before their return he was appointed Brigadier General in the Pennsylvania Militia. On the threat of war with France in 1798, the Blues were reorganized, and with the addition of other companies, consisting of cavalry, artillery, grenadiers, and riflemen, were formed into a legion, and the whole placed under command of General Macpherson. He had m. first Margaret, d. of Captain Joseph and Mary (Keen) Stout, by whom he had a son and three daughters. 1. Joseph Stout, U. S. Navy, d. 28 April, 1824, aged 35. 2. Julia, m. 21 July, 1808, Philip Houlbrooke Nicklin. 3. Margaret, m. 1 September, 1822, Peter Grayson Washington; and 4 Maria. He is buried in his father's tomb, in the rear of St. Paul's Church.

⁵ He entered the U. S. Navy 6 July, 1812, and died Senior Surgeon of the service, in Philadelphia, 4 March, 1861. He is more particularly mentioned on pp. 42-43.

⁶ While reading law in Philadelphia he received the appointment, 22 April, 1863, of Commissary of Subsistence of U. S. volunteers, with the rank of captain of the staff. In the following month was made Commissary of Hospitals of the Army of Potomac by General Hooker, and on 6 July again appointed thereto by General Meade, at Gettysburg; in November was on the staff of General Couch, and in July, 1864, appointed to the staff of Gen. Ord, commanding 18th Army Corps; and in October, 1864, and again in May, 1865, appointed one of the boards of officers for the examination of officers of the commissary department. On 5 October, 1865, appointed major by brevet for "faithful and meritorious services," and honorably mustered out of service 12 October, 1865. Was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar 17 Feb. 1866.

⁷ The grandson of Moses Brinton, of Lancaster County.

⁸ A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, 1852, but eventually turned his attention to the ministry, and was ordained deacon 2 July, 1858, and priest 18 November, 1859. He became rector in September, 1858, of St. James' Church, Great Barrington, Mass.; in October, 1861, of the Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia; in July, 1865, of Trinity Church, Columbus, O.; and in December, 1869, of St. John's Church, Providence, R. I.

⁹ On 11 June, 1873, his name was changed to George Macpherson, by virtue of a family arrangement and under proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County.

¹⁰ Son of William Cox Ellis, who m. Rebecca, d. of Benjamin Wistar and Mary (Wells) Morris.

¹¹ Born in Middlebury, Conn., 31 March, 1774, the eldest son of Eli Bronson, who m. Mehitable, d. of Capt. Enos Atwater, of Wallingford. He was lineally descended from John Bronson, who was early in Hartford, removing to Farmington about 1641, and was a deputy to the General Court in May, 1651, and at several subsequent sessions, dying 28 November, 1680. Mr. Bronson graduated at Yale College with distinction in 1798, and began the study of law, but he removed to Philadelphia, and taught there for a time the old Episcopal Academy. Conceiving the idea of starting a political paper, he eventually obtained the control of the *United States Gazette*, becoming its editor 2 November, 1801, which he remained until his death. In the following May, Mr. Elihu Chauncey was associated with him, the partnership continuing for three years. The *Gazette* became the leading newspaper of Philadelphia, and exerted a marked influence throughout the country; the editor was an earnest Federalist and able political writer, and

he soon found occasion to oppose Mr. Jefferson's administration. He denounced the Democratic party, and was a master of strong sarcasm and invective. When war was declared with Great Britain, party spirit ran high, and the *Gazette* was threatened with destruction, the fate of the Baltimore *Federal Republican* office on 22 June, 1812. The editor had been notified of the appointed night, and his friends, including Dr. Chapman, Charles Chauncey, Horace Binney, Bird Wilson, John B. Wallace, and Thomas Biddle, stood guard with him in and around the building prepared to resist an attack. Mr. Bronson "wrote with great vigor and directness, in a pure, lucid, and simple style, wielding old Saxon with great effect." The *Gazette* office issued, under his supervision, an edition of Roscoe's *Life of Lorenzo de Medici*, one object of the undertaking being to cultivate in the American mind a taste for literature and history. This led to a correspondence with Mr. Roscoe, and the subsequent issue of an edition of his *Life of Leo X.* He d. 17 April, 1823. A cotemporary obituary, which appeared in Baltimore, says of him: "Under an extreme coldness of manner, amounting almost to an appearance of apathy, dwelt a warm and benevolent heart, alive to all the tender impulses, blended with uncommon boldness and decision. Misfortune could make him wretched, but could not make him dishonest."

¹² Whose character is well portrayed in the following obituary notice of her by Professor Reed: "In the death of this young lady we have to record another instance of the mysterious operation of Divine Wisdom. Adorned with all that rendered her life useful to others, and possessing every element of enjoyment in her pure and innocent disposition—with intellectual endowments and personal attractions—in the morning of life, and when her merits had begun to command just estimation from all who knew her, it has accorded with the views of Providence to remove her from this scene of usefulness and enjoyment. Under such a deprivation, it is difficult to perform the high duty of resignation, and a solitary consolation is to be found in the recollection of the virtues by whose efficacy we trust the object of our sorrows has been removed to a happier and still purer state of being. The death of both parents placed her, early in life, in a situation of high responsibility, and produced a maturity of character which, united with the vivacity of youth, completed the natural charms of her disposition. To her orphan sisters her affection assumed all the solicitude of a mother's love. Blest with a temper of great natural sweetness, she studied the gratification of others with such devoted attention that every action of her life seemed directed by the most pure and exalted spirit of generosity. A deep sense of religion and a judicious spirit of benevolence guided the course of her life. Not content with the indulgence or the expression of feelings, the most amiable and enthusiastic, she gave the best practical evidence of their warmth and sincerity. Her natural cheerfulness rose in proportion to the success with which she could anticipate the wishes, not only of the aged and the young, who were naturally dependent on her, but of all who associated

with her, and with so much delicacy was this regard for the feelings of others cherished that it became in all respects habitual, and the sphere of her usefulness extended far beyond the circle of her family and friends. Worn down by a protracted illness, she resigned her being into the hands of Him who gave it, without apparent suffering, and in the tranquility of her dying hours preserved a perfect unison with the unvarying tenor of her life and character."—Poulson's *Daily Advertiser*, 11 August, 1830.

¹³ Lost in the steamer "Arctic," with her brother-in-law Professor Reed. The dull suspense of those waiting days, looking for tidings of the missing steamer, found its consummation when, on a dull October morning, the news of the loss of her precious freight broke with all its horrid certainty upon the ears and the hearts of those who had prepared a welcome to greet their return; the sadness of that hour leaves its impress upon all who witnessed it.

¹⁴ His baptismal name was derived from Henry Hope, of Amsterdam, the first cousin of his maternal grandfather, James Horatio Watmough, and after attaining his majority he dropped the Hope. He was b. 11 July, 1808, the second son of Joseph and Maria Watmough Reed, and a grandson of General Joseph and Esther (De Berdt) Reed. After graduating at the University of Pennsylvania, he read law in the office of his maternal uncle, Hon. John Sergeant, and was admitted to practice 7 September, 1829. He was appointed Assistant Professor of English literature in the University in September, 1831, and Assistant Professor of Moral Philosophy in the ensuing November, and Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in 1835, retaining this post until his death. His lectures on English Literature, on English History as illustrated by Shakespeare's Chronicle Plays, and on Tragic Poetry, and those on the British poets, have now an established place in the literature of every English speaking people. Within the brief five years from the publication of the first of these series in 1855, the sales in the United States had amounted to over 12,000 copies, and in London to 14,000 copies; and their popularity is still maintained. Other works from his thoughtful and well-trained mind on literary and historic subjects, fill out a long catalogue of his productions—all the fruit of a refined and gentle character. He made a summer jaunt to Europe in 1854, his sister-in-law accompanying him, and on their return home in the steamer "Arctic" they both met an ocean grave when that steamer was sunk off Newfoundland, by a collision, on 27 September.

¹⁵ A member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted 16 October, 1869.

¹⁶ Canal Commissioner of the State of Pennsylvania, and First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

¹⁷ A member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted 22 June, 1861. Son of Thomas and Eliza (Wiltbank) Robins. Mr. Thomas Robins is the descendant of Thomas Robins, of Northampton Co., Virginia (who m. Elise, d. of

Peter Bowdoin, of Boston), the fifth son of John and Esther (Littleton) Robins.

¹⁸ Son of Alexander J. and Anna Maria (Bass) Miller. Was ordained Deacon 16 October, 1836, and Priest 25 October, 1839; became Rector of Trinity Church, Pottsville, Pa., in January, 1838; of Christ Church, Stratford, Conn., in June, 1843; of Mount Calvary Church, Baltimore, in 1844, which he resigned on account of ill health in 1854, taking up his residence in Florida, there becoming Rector of Trinity Church, St. Augustine, wherein he remained until his death, which occurred when on his way North, on 30 August, 1862, on board the Government transport steamer "Delaware," in St. Helena's Sound.

¹⁹ While pursuing his studies at St. Timothy's College, Catonsville, Md.

²⁰ Ordained 5 July, 1840, Deacon, and 10 January, 1841, Priest, by Bishop H. U. Onderdonk. His first rectorship was that of St. Mark's Church, Lewistown, Pa.; then from 1843, that of Christ Church, Trumbull, Conn.; in 1847, St. James, Danbury, Conn.; in 1854, Calvary, Stonington, Conn.; in 1857, Christ Church, Reading, Conn.; in 1869, assistant minister at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia; and in 1875, Chaplain of Christ Church Hospital, Philadelphia. Mr. Bronson is the author of *A Memorial of the Rev. Bird Wilson, D. D., LL. D.*, Philadelphia, 1864; and of *Lectures, Historical, Expository, and Practical, on the Communion Office of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, by a Presbyterian*, Philadelphia, 1865. In 1869 he copied and arranged *The Inscriptions in St. Peter's Church Yard, Philadelphia*, which in 1878 were so faithfully and carefully edited, with annotations, by Mr. Charles Riché Hildeburn.

²¹ Named after the Rev. Bird Wilson, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Systematic Divinity in the General Theological Seminary at New York, and the Biographer of Bishop White. Between the parents of Dr. Wilson and of Mrs. Bronson there had existed an early intimacy, which has been continued unbroken to the third and fourth generations of the two families. The Hon. James Wilson, LL. D., a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and appointed in 1789 one of the Associate Justices in the Supreme Court of the United States, was a native of Scotland, who came in the year 1766, at the age of twenty-four, to Philadelphia, and while preparing himself for the Bar, to which he was admitted in 1768, was connected as Tutor with the college of Philadelphia, from which William White had graduated in 1765. In the University of Pennsylvania—the successor to the College of Philadelphia—Judge Wilson was appointed Professor of Laws in 1790. He was a member of Congress for six years out of the twelve from 1775 to 1787, and was a leading and influential member of the Convention of 1787, to frame the Constitution, being one of the Committee of Five (of which he was the chairman), by whom it was drafted; and it was of him that Washington made the remark, that "the convention was made up of the wisest

men in America, and that among the wisest of them was James Wilson." While on his circuit in 1798, he died at Edenton, N. C., 21 August, in the house of his friend and Associate Judge Iredell. He m. in 1771 or 1772 Rachel Bird (between whom and Mary Harrison there existed a warm intimacy), the d. of William Bird, who opened extensive iron-works in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1740, and whose name is preserved in Birdsboro in that county. In 1760 Mr. Bird petitions, with others, "inhabitants of the county of Berks," the Society for Propagating the Gospel, "to send over a missionary to reside in Reading, the chief town of the county aforesaid, and to officiate also at Morlattin, a place fifteen miles distant, where a church has for many years been built by a society of English and Swedes, who are desirous of having a missionary of the Church of England." Doctor Wm. Smith, writing the society 26 August, 1760, referring to this petition, says "the first gentleman who signs, Mr. Bird, is worth 1000 guineas per annum in iron-works." (Bp. Perry's *Hist. Collect. Am. Colon. Church*, ii., 289, 325.) Mr. Bird's son Mark, and his daughter Mary, m. respectively, Mary Ross and George Ross, children of George Ross, the Signer, whose sister Gertrude was the wife of George Read, the Signer, and whose brother, John Ross, was the great-grandfather of Miss Ann Leamy and Mrs. John Barclay Stout, the munificent promoters of the Episcopal Hospital of Philadelphia. Mr. Bird's daughter Rebecca m., 1st, Peter Turner of Philadelphia, and 2dly, Dr. Joseph Redman, of that city; and his son William marrying in Alexandria, Va., Catharine d. of William Dalton, removed from there about 1790 to Georgia, and became the grandfather of the Hon. William L. Yancey, and of Miss Pamela Cunningham. Mrs. Wilson, d. 14 April, 1786, leaving, viz.: 1. Mary m., 31 May, 1812, Paschall Hollingsworth, the son of Levi and Hannah (Paschall) Hollingsworth; 2. William, who d. at Kaskaskias, Indiana, in 1816; 3. Bird, whose memoir, by the Rev. W. W. Bronson, was published in 1864; 4. James, b. 10 November, 1779, was Lieutenant U. S. Army, resigned, and entered mercantile life, and d. in 1808, in San Domingo; 5. Emily, b. 11 May, 1782, d. at Norristown, 1809; 6. Charles, b. 3 August, 1785, midshipman in the U. S. Navy, and resigning, also entered mercantile life, d. in 1800 at Havana. Judge Wilson m., 2dly, in September, 1793, Hannah, d. of Ellis Gray, of Boston, by whom he had a son, Henry, who d. in infancy; Mrs. Wilson eventually became the wife of Dr. Thomas Bartlett, of Boston, and d. in 1807. The letter of Bishop White to Judge Iredell, in acknowledgment of the tidings of his friend's death, which the Judge had communicated to him, is given in McKee's *Life of Iredell*, ii. 535. Judge Wilson's daughter Mary made her home in Bishop White's house, with his children, for two years after her father's death. The sons of the two friends, Bird and Thomas, the former being nearly three years the senior, preserved a life-long intimacy, and died within six months of each other in 1859.—Bishop White, in having among the signers of the Declaration of Independence not only his intimate friend James Wilson, but two brothers-in-law, Robert Morris and William Paca, was brought closely in contact with the political and social movements of the American Revolution.

²² He assumed the initial letter of his mother's family name soon after attaining his majority for the sake of distinction, there being another merchant in the city of the same name with his. In a letter to his cousin Edward Hall, dated 15 March, 1804, he adds a postscript: "In your Directions recollect to give me the Middle letter H." A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, he began his mercantile life in the counting-house of Willing & Morris, and made more than one voyage as their supercargo; on one occasion while at the Mauritius he was deemed an American spy, and was not allowed to land, such were the suspicions aroused by the fear of hostilities between France and the United States. He was for many years engaged as a wine merchant on Dock Street below Walnut, the present number being No. 330, and retired from active business about 1840. For a long time he served as a vestryman of Christ Church, from which he resigned when upon the day immediately succeeding his father's funeral the Vestry filled the vacancy in the Rectorship which had been held by him for over fifty-seven years; he frequently represented the church in the Diocesan Convention, and was at one time Treasurer of the Diocese. He was connected with several benevolent and financial institutions in Philadelphia, and he bestowed much interest especially in the directions of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the Philadelphia Dispensary, of which he was acting President in 1858 and '59 (his father having been President from 1786 to 1836), and the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and was also Treasurer of the Ridge Turnpike Company, incorporated in 1811. He was one of the originators of the Walking Club, formed of a dozen friends, of which Mr. Samuel Breck was elected a member (*Reminiscences*, 13 October, 1837, p. 288); once or twice a year they walked either to Germantown or to the Falls of Schuylkill, dined, and returned on foot or in a carriage; but for many years their excursions were all made on wheels owing to the increasing ages of the party; the writer recalls the great favor of being taken as a child on one of their drives to the Old Buttonwood Hotel, Germantown, above Betton's Lane (now Manheim Street) where the Club were always assured of a good steak. In 1798, during the hostilities with France, he was one of the Grenadier Corps which offered their services to the government, commanded by Captain Thomas L. Moore, who on his appointment as Colonel in the Regular Army was succeeded by Joseph Higby, their First Lieutenant. This corps was attached to the Battalion called the Macpherson Blues, under the command of Gen. William Macpherson, who subsequently became his brother-in-law. He outlived all his seventy comrades of the Corps.

On the appearance of Vol. I. of Irving's *Washington*, bearing as its frontispiece the engraving from Wertmüller's picture, he wrote to the Messrs. Putnam, 22 October, 1855: "I hope you will excuse my expressing to you the great Disappointment I experienced when examining the Engraving of that Great Man, it appears so unlike him, that no one would I think know, separate from the Book, for whom it was taken. I have reason to rely on my recollection of his Face, having although but a Youth then had some

Personal acquaintance with him; the Pew I sat in, in Christ Church, was very near to the one occupied by him, and the latter, from the Time Washington left this City, became my Father's by presentation of the Vestry. The last time he was here in 1798, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he was at my Father's Table, on occasion of a Dinner given to him, when I had the gratification of shaking hands with him as one of his Volunteer Soldiers (in the Grenadier Corps). I mention these Particulars, to convince you, that with such opportunities for observation, together with the Deep veneration entertained for his Memory, there can be but few now living, who are so able to judge of what Purports to be a resemblance of him." To this Messrs. G. P. Putnam & Co. at once responded: "Your esteemed favor of yesterday's date is at hand, and permit us to express our obligations for the trouble you have taken to communicate your opinion of the Wertmüller Picture, as engraved in 1st Vol. of Irving's Life of Washington. It is proper that we should explain however that the engraving referred to is not the only portrait the work will contain. We have already prepared engravings of the following, viz.: that by C. W. Peale, original in possession of Mr. Custis, of Arlington House. II. Stuart's, from the original at Boston Athenæum. III. Houdon's Statue, from the original at the Capitol, Richmond, Va. These will all appear in subsequent Vols., and we hope will aid the public eye and taste in their conclusions upon this interesting subject. You will find an interesting article in Putnam's Monthly for October (this month), which may prove more in accordance with your views than the engraving in question."

An excellent likeness of Mr. White, when he was about sixty years of age, was painted by his kinsman, Mr. James McMurtrie. "He was an active and efficient member of the Episcopal Church, and greatly respected for his exemplary and religious character in private life." (*Histor. Magazine*, iii. 355.)

☞ "Always called Maria," as recorded by her husband in the Family Bible. She was b. 17 Feb. 1787, the fourth d. of Daniel Charles and Mary (Key) Heath, of St. Mary's County, Md., and latterly of Baltimore. Mrs. Heath's father Richard Ward Key, was granduncle of Francis Scott Key, the author of the Star Spangled Banner. Mr. Heath was the fourth son of James Paul and Rebecca (Dulany) Heath, the latter being sister to the Hon. Daniel Dulany, whose *Considerations on the Policy of imposing Taxes in the British Colonies*, London, 1766, 8vo., raised him to the front rank of the Colonial disputants of the right of the Imperial government to tax the Colonies without representation. Mr. White records of his wife she "departed for a better world, to receive the reward of a life of piety and virtue, on 23d March, 1814, aged 27 years, 1 month, and 6 days, having been married 9 years, 5 months, and 22 days; and on the 6th July same year was followed by her Infant Richard Heath White aged 6 months and 6 days." An inmate of Bishop White's house all her married life, and who presided over his household arrangements, this beautiful and lovely woman endeared herself to him as an own child, and it was her memory that called forth from

him the only obituary he was ever known to write, and this being the sole production of the kind of his pen, it will bear insertion here: "On Wednesday, the 23d inst., departed this life, aged 27 years and 1 month, Mrs. Maria Key White, the wife of Mr. Thomas H. White, of this city, and daughter of the late Daniel Heath, esq., of Maryland. This amiable lady, although removed by a dispensation of Providence from her afflicted family and friends, had lived long enough to manifest the excellent properties of her mind, as a wife, as a mother, and in every domestick relation, and to render herself endeared to a very numerous acquaintance by her engaging manners. Although naturally disposed to the innocent cheerfulness of society, it was never enjoyed to the neglect of her family, or by forgetting the high duties of her religious profession. These she engaged in without ostentation, but under a deep sense of their importance; and as they had influenced her life, they were her consolation under the sufferings of her last illness; in which she testified submission to the will of God, and the hope of an happy immortality through a Redeemer. On Friday, her remains were deposited in the yard of Christ Church, attended by a large number of respectable and sorrowing friends and acquaintances."—Poulson's *Daily Advertiser*, 29 March, 1814.

²⁴ Born in Philadelphia, 25 November, 1787, the second son of John and Mary (Crathorne) Montgomery. A graduate of Princeton College in 1805, he read law in the office of Judge Hopkinson, and became a member of the Philadelphia Bar, and was in successful practice of some years, when he finally entered the ministry of the church, being ordained by Bishop White 25 August, 1816. He was successively Rector of St. Michael's Church, Trenton (where he was ordained priest by Bishop Croes, 7 October, 1817); Grace Church, New York; and in 1823, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia, which parish his personal friends were instrumental in establishing, the consecration sermon being preached 27 February, 1823, by his early and warm friend Bishop Hobart. He d. 17 March, 1834. See p. 45.

²⁵ A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1847; ordained, 12 September, 1852, in St. Stephen's Church, Deacon; and on Trinity Sunday, 22 May, 1853, in St. Mark's Church, Priest, by Bishop Alonzo Potter. For some years he was Rector, jointly, of St. Matthew's, Sunbury, and St. Mark's, Northumberland, and Christ Church, Milton; subsequently, of Trinity Church, Warsaw, N. Y.; St. Luke's Church, Buffalo; Christ Church, Corning, N. Y.; St. James's Church, Downingtown, Penna.; and in 1871, of St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

²⁶ Mr. Lazarus m. Elizabeth Wallis, d. of Enoch Smith, a member of the Northumberland County Bar, whose wife was Gaynor, d. of Joseph J. Wallis, and the gr. d. of John Lukens, who was Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, under the Proprietaries from 1761, and under the Commonwealth from 1781 until his death in October, 1789.

²⁷ The Ethnologist, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, 1820, and of the University of Edinburgh, 1823; author of the *Crania Americana*, *Crania Egyptiaca*, and other works on science and medicine; President of the Academy of Natural Sciences at the time of his death; was born in Philadelphia, 26 January, 1799, the son of George Morton, who survived his son but six months, and who was the second son of Thomas Morton, of Little Island, Esquire, near Clonmell, Ireland. Dr. Morton d. 15 May, 1851.

²⁸ A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1829; in a few years he read law in the office of Charles Chauncey, Esquire, and was admitted to the Bar in 1837.

²⁹ Son of George Brinton, brother of Moses Brinton, named in note 7.

³⁰ Whose fidelity to duty and bravery in danger was well portrayed by his brother on p. 46, "Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori." His remains lie near the scene of his death.

³¹ Son of James Caldwell and Sarah (Keppel) Biddle, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, whose health eventually obliged him to seek a warm climate; was appointed Consul for the U. S. at Akyab, India; he was at one time acting Consul-General in India; in 1861, Secretary of Legation to Brazil and acting Chargé d'Affaires. Retiring from diplomatic life, he spent some years in Philadelphia, but in 1869 was appointed Consul-General to Cuba, when in the following July both he and his wife were attacked with yellow fever at the same time, to which his wife became a victim. In 1871 he was made Minister Resident to San Salvador, and remained there until 1873, where his family were exposed soon after their arrival to the terrors of the great earthquake of 1871, described on pp. 46, 47. On the consolidation of the ministries to the several Central American States, his mission terminated. In 1875 he was appointed Minister-Resident to Ecuador, and had reached the country with his young family, when he died at Guayaquil, 7 May, 1875, on his way to the capital. Mr. Biddle had passed upwards of twenty years in the foreign service of his country.

³² Named after his father's uncle, George Harrison, who, in his infancy, desired to adopt him, having no children of his own, but his father could not consent, being unwilling to part with his paternal responsibilities. He was commissioned a Midshipman in the U. S. Navy, 1 June, 1828, and before the year closed entered on a cruise in the sloop of war "Vandalia;" but on 17 July, 1829, he resigned his commission. It was after his sailing that his grandfather, Bishop White, wrote him the letter of affectionate counsel which Dr. Wilson inserts in the *Memoir*, pp. 428-30, and which closes with the sentence: "Once more, my dear George, farewell. May the blessing of God be with you. Within a few days you will be at a distance from me;

but not distant from the affection or from the prayers of your grandfather, Wm. White." He passed some years engaged in mercantile life in Philadelphia, and again entered the Navy, being commissioned as Purser 13 September, 1841, and spent an active service until within a few years of his death, when a suffering illness detained him from duty. His remains lie in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

⁷³ Son of James and Ann (Ridgway) Smith, who m., 12 November, 1817, Rebecca Shoemaker, d. of Isaac and Margaret (Rawle) Wharton.

³⁴ Received appointment 7 March, 1867, 2d Lieutenant 20th Infantry U. S. Army; and on 1 February, 1869, 1st Lieutenant of same; and on 1 December, 1870, he resigned his commission, and received his discharge under Section 3 of the Act approved 15 July, 1870, reducing the army. See p. 47.

³⁵ Served in Company F, 17th Penna. Infantry, known as the "Washington Grays," in the three months' campaign of 1861. On 20 November, 1862, was appointed 2d Lieutenant Company D, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, known as "Rush's Lancers;" and on 11 January, 1864, 1st Lieutenant of same company; and Captain of Company H, 11 April, 1864; and was mustered out with his company 11 October, 1864, on expiration of term of service. In the cavalry fight at Brandy Station or Beverly Ford, Virginia, 9 June, 1863, his horse was shot under him. Is a member of the Philadelphia Bar; admitted in January, 1867. See p. 47.

³⁶ His mother writes, 27 November, 1786, in the letter already quoted from to the absent father: "William improves daily; he is more beautiful than ever, and good you know he always was." Dr. Wilson, in the *Memoir*, p. 186, says: "In the beginning of the year 1797, the Bishop met with a severe affliction in the loss of his son William. Another of his children, a daughter Ann, had nine years before been taken from him at an early age [and during his absence in England]. His loss, in the present instance, was the more deeply felt, as this son was a great favorite, and gave promise, so far as his youth would allow a judgment to be formed, of being like, in his character, to his father." The child's health before this, was the cause of parental anxiety, for on 16 February, 1795, the Bishop writes to his nephew Thomas Hall, "My poor little William has been much distressed for several weeks past with an Headache, which visits him, more or less, every day, and makes us very uneasy for him. He has taken Physic often, but to no great Effect. Yesterday he was bled, from which we entertain great Hopes."

III. MORRIS.

MARY WHITE was born 2 April, 1749 (O. S.), 13 April (N. S.). Married 2 March, 1769, Robert Morris, of Philadelphia. She died 16 January, 1827. Mr. Morris was born 31 Jan. 1734 (N. S.), and died 7 May, 1806. Issue:

I. Robert, b. 19 Dec. 1769. M. 5 May, 1796, Anna, d. of Benjamin Shoemaker,¹ of Philadelphia. Issue:

1. Robert, b. 24 March, 1797. Died young.

2. Elizabeth Anna, b. 18 November, 1798. M. 7 June, 1821, Sylvester Malsan. Issue:

a. John Francis, b. 25 December, 1824. M. 10 September, 1849, Sarah Bennet Brown, of Blandford, England. Issue:

aa. Francis Bloodgood, b. 17 November, 1850.

bb. Sylvester, b. 24 September, 1852.

cc. Henry Morris, b. 23 September, 1854.

dd. John, b. 10 October, 1856.

ee. Edward Shoemaker, b. 11 June, 1859.

ff. William Benjamin, b. 13 January, 1861.

gg. Joseph Hooker, b. 17 June, 1864.

hh. George Waldron, b. 26 July, 1867.

ii. Anna Bloodgood, b. 11 March, 1870.

kk. Robert Morris, b. 1 October, 1876.

b. Henry Morris, b. —, 1826. M. 25 February, 1848, Sarah E. White, of Whitesboro, N.Y. Died —. Issue:

aa. Anna Louisa, b. 4 April, 1850.

bb. Julia Pauline, b. 5 June, 1852.

Mrs. Malsan m. 2dly, John Cosgrove, of Albany, and d. 4 Dec. 1870. Issue:

c. Mary Elizabeth, b. 3 July, 1842. M. 21 February, 1871, Joseph J. Manifold. Issue:

aa. Elizabeth Anna, b. 23 January, 1875.

bb. Catharine M., b. 14 December, 1876.

3. Mary White, b. 28 November, 1800. M. — March, 1827, Paul Hamilton Wilkins, M.D.,² of Georgia. Issue:

a. Paul Hamilton, b. —, 1828. Died —, 1835.

b. Francis Bloodgood, b. —, 1829. Died 14 June, 1838.

4. Robert,³ b. 12 December, 1802. M. 27 May, 1836, his cousin Caroline, d. of Henry Nixon. She died 31 March, 1837. Issue:
 - a. Robert,⁴ b. 18 March, 1837. M. 19 January, 1860, Ellen Markoe, d. of George Mifflin Wharton. Died 13 August, 1863. Issue:
 - aa. Caroline Nixon, b. 13 October, 1860.
 - bb. Marion Wharton, b. 24 August, 1862.
 - Dr. Morris m. 2dly, 1 June, 1854, Lucy Pickett, d. of his cousin Robert Morris Marshall, of Happy Creek, Fauquier Co., Virginia. Issue:
 - b. Henry, b. 6 June, 1855.
 - c. James Markham, b. 21 February, 1858. Died 24 Dec. 1864.
 - d. Anna, b. 11 November, 1859.
 - e. Susan Marshall, b. 26 Nov. 1860.
 - g. Lucy Marshall, b. 24 March, 1866.
5. Benjamin Shoemaker, b. 8 January, 1804. Died young.

II. Thomas,⁵ b. 26 Feb. 1771. M. in Albany, 28 May, 1799, Sally, d. of Colonel John Kane,⁶ of Schenectady. He died 12 Mar. 1849. Mrs. Morris died 17 Dec. 1853, aged 75 years. Issue:

1. Mary,⁷ b. 3 Apr. 1800. M. 22 Dec. 1818, Charles Apthorp Van Den Heuvel,⁸ of New York. Issue:
 - a. John Cornelius, b. 21 Sept. 1819.
 - b. Apthorp, b. 11 Sept. 1820.
 - c. Robert Morris, b. 31 Oct. 1821.
 - d. Charlotte Auguste, b. 24 Mar. 1823.
2. Sally, b. 6 Mar. 1802. Died 19 Dec. 1848.
3. Robert Kane,⁹ b. ——. Died ——.
4. Henry W.,¹⁰ b. —, 1805. Died 14 Aug. 1863.
5. Harriet, b. —.
6. Emily, b. —.
7. Archibald, b. —. Died in infancy.
8. William, b. —. Died —.
9. Caroline, b. —. M. 3 Aug. 1836, John Stark,¹¹ of New Hampshire. Mr. Stark d. — May, 1849. Issue:
 - a. Mary, b. —, 1838.
 - b. John, b. —, 1841. Died — June, 1845.
 - c. Charles Frederick Morris, b. 18 Feb. 1848. M. 27 Feb. 1878, Annie, d. of John McNeil, of Winchester, Mass.

10. William White,¹² b. —, 1817. Died 5 Nov. 1865.
 11. Charles Frederick,¹³ b. —, 1819. Died 13 Sept. 1847.

III. William White,¹⁴ b. 9 Aug. 1772. Died 9 Oct. 1798.

IV. Hetty, b. 30 July, 1774. M. 10 Apr. 1795, Hon. James Markham Marshall,¹⁵ of Virginia. She died 13 April, 1817.
 Issue:

1. Thomas,¹⁶ b. 6 Feb. 1796. M. June, 1822, Katharine Innes, d. of — Thornton, of Fall Hill, near Fredericksburg, Va. Died Sept. —, 1826.

a. Mary Morris, b. —, 1823. Died —.

b. James Markham, b. —, 1824. Died 1826.

2. Robert Morris,¹⁷ b. 20 Jan. 1797. M. 20 Jan. 1819, his first cousin Lucy, d. of Charles Marshall, of Cherry Hill, near Warrenton. He d. 10 Feb. 1870. She d. 24 Dec. 1844.
 Issue:

a. Hetty Morris, b. 12 Nov. 1819.

b. Jane Letitia, b. 10 Apr. 1821. Died 2 May, 1825.

c. James, b. 9 March, 1823. M. 18 March, 1846, Lucy S., d. of —. Issue:

aa. Lucy, b. 16 Feb. 1847.

bb. Judith B., b. 28 Apr. 1849.

cc. Hetty Morris, b. 5 Aug. 1851. M. 17 October, 1876, Alexander J. Davison.

dd. Charles C., b. 25 June, 1853.

ee. Robert Morris, b. 29 Apr. 1855.

ff. James Markham, b. 13 Jan. 1857.

gg. Mary Morris, b. 24 May, 1857.

hh. Henry M., b. 9 Apr. 1861. Died 1 Oct. 1861.

jj. Susan B., b. 9 Oct. 1863.

kk. Anna Maria, b. 11 Aug. 1865.

ll. Jane Andrews, b. 7 Jan. 1869.

d. Anna Maria, b. 20 July, 1824. Died 20 July, 1825.

e. Charles, b. 5 Feb. 1826.

f. Thomas, b. 5 Apr. 1827. Died 15 Nov. 1829.

g. Lucy Pickett, b. 26 Oct. 1828. M. Robert Morris, q. v.

h. Susan, b. 19 Jan. 1830. Died 12 June, 1838.

j. Thomas,¹⁸ b. 13 Apr. 1831. M. 17 Oct. 1860. Bettie S., d. of — Williams. He died 13 Oct. 1862. Issue:

- aa.* Samuel Williams, b. 8 Sept. 1861.
- bb.* Lucy Morris, b. 14 Dec. 1862.
- k.* Robert, b. 7 Sept. 1832.
- l.* Martin Pickett, b. 19 Sept. 1833.
- m.* Mary, b. 21 Sept. 1834.
- n.* Anna Maria, b. 7 Nov. 1835. Died 20 July, 1836.
- 3. John, b. 4 Feb. 1798. Died 25 Mar. 1798.
- 4. Mary Morris, b. 31 Jan. 1799. Died — January, 1839.
- 5. William, b. 1 Apr. 1800. Died 17 June, 1800.
- 6. Eliza, b. 14 Apr. 1801. Died 13 July, 1802.
- 7. James, b. 21 Oct. 1802.
- 8. John, b. 27 June, 1804. M. 1st, 31 May, 1837, Mary Jane Payne, d. of — Shackleford. She died 7 Aug. 1849. Issue:
 - a.* James Markham,¹⁹ b. 17 Mar. 1838.
 - b.* William, b. 1 Aug. 1840.
 - c.* Charles Shackleford, b. 16 Mar. 1843. M. 13 Dec. 1866, Cary Randolph, d. of — Jones. Issue:
 - aa.* James Jones, b. 12 May, 1869.
 - bb.* John, b. 9 Jan. 1871.
 - d.* Robert Morris,²⁰ b. 12 July, 1845. Died 12 Oct. 1863.
- Mr. Marshall, m. 2dly, 24 Oct. 1850, Rebecca Boyd, d. of — Smith. He d. 18 Sept. 1855. Issue:
 - e.* Hester Morris, b. 26 July, 1852. M. 28 Oct. 1875, James Paxton Marshall, of Kentucky.
 - f.* John Augustine, b. 5 Sept. 1854.
- 9. William, b. 29 Mar. 1806. Died 7 Apr. 1806.
- 10. Lucy, b. 26 June, 1807. Died 25 Sept. 1808.
- 11. Charles Lewis, b. 14 Apr. 1809. Died 13 May, 1831.
- 12. Henry Morris, b. 13 June, 1811. M. 15 May, 1834, Elizabeth, d. of Matthew Whiting Brooke. Issue:
 - a.* Mary Morris, b. 6 Mar. 1835. M. 6 Mar. 1856, James Edward Marshall. Issue:
 - aa.* Elizabeth Alexander, b. 26 Jan. 1857.
 - bb.* Charles Louis, b. 20 Mar. 1861.
 - cc.* James Edward, b. 5 Dec. 1863.
 - dd.* John, b. 10 Jan. 1866.
 - ee.* Ashton Alexander, b. 20 Nov. 1867.
 - ff.* Philip Thomas, b. 25 Dec. 1869.
 - gg.* Mary Morris, b. 29 Jan. 1872.
- b.* Thomas, b. 29 Aug. 1842. M. 5 Dec. 1866, Courtenay Norton, d. of — Marshall. Issue:

- aa.* Susan Ambler, b. 27 Aug. 1867.
 - bb.* Carrington, b. 28 Feb. 1869.
 - cc.* Henry Morris, b. 25 Dec. 1870.
 - dd.* Thomas, b. 1 Nov. 1874.
 - ee.* Elizabeth Lewis, b. 1 Feb. 1877.
 - c.* James Markham, b. 7 Oct. 1844. M. 18 Dec. 1872, Alice,
d. of — Poindexter. Issue:
 - aa.* Adelaide Poindexter, b. 13 Apr. 1877.
 - d.* Elizabeth Lewis, b. 25 May, 1846. M. 23 Nov. 1871, Bowles
Edward Armistead. Issue:
 - aa.* Mary Morris, b. 2 Jan. 1873.
 - bb.* Henry Morris, b. 15 May, 1874.
 - cc.* Lewis Addison, b. 2 Jan. 1876.
 - e.* Hester Morris, b. 26 Jan. 1848.
 - f.* William, b. 3 Feb. 1850.
 - g.* Henry Morris, b. 18 July, 1853.
 - h.* John, b. 21 Dec. 1855.
 - 13. Susanna, b. 11 Oct. 1812. M. 8 June, 1843, Richard Cary
Ambler, M.D.²¹ Issue:
 - a.* Hester Morris, b. 28 Feb. 1844. Died 25 Mar. 1844.
 - b.* Catharine Buck, b. 1 June, 1845. Died same day.
 - c.* John, b. 26 May, 1847. Died 12 Aug. 1860.
 - d.* James Markham Marshall,²² b. 30 Dec. 1848.
 - e.* Richard Cary, b. 10 June, 1850.
 - f.* Mary Morris, b. 28 Oct. 1852.
 - g.* Edward, b. 6 July, 1854.
 - 14. Alexander, b. 24 Jan. 1814. Died 16 Feb. 1814.
 - 15. William, b. 1 Jan. 1815. Died — Sept. 1831.
 - 16. Lucy, b. 22 Mar. 1817. Died — Sept. 1827.
- V. Charles,²³ b. 11 July, 1777. Died —.
- VI. Maria, b. 24 Apr. 1779. M. 4 Mar. 1802, Henry
Nixon,²⁴ of Philada. She died 17 Sept. 1852. Issue:
- 1. John, b. 23 Dec. 1802. M. 1st, 25 Nov. 1828, Armine Cress, of
Philadelphia. She d. 1 June, 1836. Issue:
 - a.* Elizabeth, b. 19 Apr. 1830. M. 29 Nov. 1855, John Cooke.²⁵
Issue:
 - aa.* Elizabeth Nixon, b. 4 Sept. 1856.
 - bb.* Lydia Barton, b. 13 June, 1858.
 - cc.* Mary Armine, b. 10 Dec. 1863. Died 9 Aug. 1864.

- dd.* Matilda Crothers, b. 21 Sept. 1865.
ee. Mary Morris, b. 27 Nov. 1867. Died 28 June, 1869.
ff. Caroline Bollman, b. 29 Aug. 1869.
- b.* Henry, b. 5 Oct. 1832.
c. Armine, b. 31 Dec. 1835. M. 16 Nov. 1869, Charles Henry Hart,²⁶ of Philada.
- Mr. Nixon, m. 2dly, —, Catharine Van Kirk. He died 28 Oct. 1854. Mrs. Nixon died 13 January, 1867. Issue:
- d.* Mary, b. 12 Jan. 1841. Died — May, 1861.
e. Emily, b. 10 Feb. 1845.
f. Joanna, b. 20 Mar. 1847.
2. Robert Morris, b. 23 Aug. 1804. Died —.
 3. Mary, b. 6 Aug. 1806. Died 8 Oct. 1851.
 4. Elizabeth, b. 31 Jan. 1809.
 5. Caroline, b. 21 Mar. 1811. M. Robert Morris, q. v. Died 31 Mar. 1837.
 6. Henry, b. 4 June, 1813. Died —.
 7. David Walker, b. 5 Nov. 1815. Died —.
 8. Hetty, b. 28 Apr. 1818. Died 26 Feb. 1856.
 9. Emily, b. 8 Aug. 1821. M. 21 Feb. 1842, John Moss,²⁷ of Phila. She died 29 Dec. 1868. Issue:
a. Joseph Mora,²⁸ b. 17 May, 1843. Died 20 Sept. 1862.
b. Henry Nixon,²⁹ b. 17 Dec. 1844. M. 21 March, 1878, Josephine D. Netterville.
c. Maria Morris, b. 10 Apr. 1847. M. 12 Feb. 1874, William C. Watson, of Philada.
d. Eleanor Mercer, b. 17 July, 1849. M. 5 Sept. 1872, Daniel Smith Newhall, of Philada. Issue:
aa. Caroline Nixon, b. 1 June, 1873.
bb. Thomas, b. 17 Oct. 1876.
e. Caroline Bollman, b. 18 July, 1855. Died 7 Aug. 1871.
a. Arthur Wells, b. 10 May, 1859.
10. Ellen Cora, b. 5 Sept. 1825. M. 29 Nov. 1843, Edward Waln,³⁰ of Philada. Issue:
a. Sally Morris, b. 27 Sept. 1845.
b. Ellen Nixon, b. 4 Dec. 1846. M. 23 Feb. 1870, Charles Custis Harrison, of Philada. Issue:
aa. George L.,
bb. Edward Waln,
cc. Ellen Waln,
dd. Charles Custis,

- c. Mary, b. ——. Died —.
- d. Jacob, b. ——. M. —, Lydia, d. of Joseph S. Lewis.
Issue:
 - aa. Edith Lewis, b. 5 May, 1873.
 - bb. Mildred, b. 16 Mar. 1877.
- e. Edward, b. —.
- f. Nicholas, b. ——. M. 18 Dec. 1878, Bertha, d. of George S. Fox.
- g. Hetty Nixon, b. —.
- h. Elizabeth, b. ——. Died —.
- j. Harry, b. ——. Died —.
- k. Morris, b. —.
- l. Rebecca, b. —.
- m. Richard, b. — May, 1870.

VII. Henry,³¹ b. 24 July, 1784. M. 29 Sept. 1819, Eliza Jane, d. of William Pitt Smith, M.D.,³² of New York. He died 1 Dec. 1842. Mrs. M. died 4 Mar. 1844. Issue:

1. Mary, b. 17 July, 1820. M. 11 Jan. 1841, Joshua L. Husband, of Philada. Issue:
 - a. Henry, b. 22 Oct. 1841.
 - b. John, b. 19 Nov. 1843.
2. Amelia Smith, b. 11 May, 1822.
3. Robert,³³ b. 6 Feb. 1824. M. 31 March, 1845, Mary W., d. of Samuel Fisher, of Pottsville, Pa. He died 31 March, 1877. Issue:
 - a. Edith, b. 2 Dec. 1845. M. 22 Dec. 1864, Baird Snyder, of Pottsville. Issue:
 - aa. George Washington, b. 9 Jan. 1866.
 - bb. Robert Morris, b. 24 May, 1867.
 - cc. Baird, b. 21 Nov. 1868.
 - dd. Edith Morris, b. 16 June, 1870. Died 19 July, 1870.
 - ee. Allen Fisher, b. 11 June, 1872.
 - ff. Douglas Bannon, b. 11 Aug. 1874. Died 11 July, 1875.
 - gg. Edith, b. 1 Feb. 1876.
 - b. Gouverneur, b. 5 Nov. 1847. M. 19 Nov. 1872, Florence, d. of — Walton, of Virginia. Issue:
 - aa. Robert, b. 8 February, 1874.
 - c. Fisher, b. 6 Feb. 1850.
 - d. Mary White, b. 16 July, 1852.

4. William Pitt, b. 15 May, 1826.
5. Charlotte Eliza, b. 19 Jan. 1829.
6. Henry, b. 16 Mar. 1832.²⁴
7. Sallie, b. 4 Nov. 1835. M. 18 Feb. 1862, James Darrach, M.D.,²⁵
of Philada. Issue:
 - a. Margaretta, b. 4 Dec. 1862. Died 1 Oct. 1863.
 - b. Edith Morris, b. 5 Nov. 1864.
 - c. Caroline, b. 24 July, 1866. Died 14 Aug. 1866.
 - d. Robert Morris, b. 7 Jan. 1870.

¹ Son of Samuel Shoemaker, Mayor of Philadelphia, who was son of Benjamin Shoemaker, also several terms Mayor; Samuel married Hannah d. of Samuel Carpenter, Jr., whose wife was Hannah d. of Samuel Preston, one of the early Mayors of Philadelphia, and whose wife was Rachel d. of Governor Thomas Lloyd. Mr. Morris had received his education in Europe; his father writes 6 August, 1783, to his friend Ralph Forster, of England, "my two eldest sons are in France, unless lately gone to Geneva; they will probably finish their education in England, where you may, perhaps, meet with them one day or other;" he read law in the office of Richard Harison of New York, and after practising at his profession in Philadelphia, died during a visit abroad subsequent to 1804. His widow m. 3 November, 1823, Francis Bloodgood of Albany, in which city she resided until his death, 5 March, 1840. Mr. Bloodgood was during a period of over forty years an eminent citizen of Albany. A graduate of Yale College, he pursued the profession of law, and was for many years clerk of the Supreme Court; subsequently several years Mayor of the city; and at the time of his death president of the State Bank, of which he had been one of the founders; he was 72 years of age at the time of his death, and "had been distinguished for the excellence of his disposition and the integrity of his character." Mrs. Bloodgood returned to Philadelphia, and passed the remainder of her years there, dying 5 March, 1865, aged 83 years.

² The son of Paul Hamilton Wilkins of Liberty Co., Georgia, graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1825, and pursued his profession in Savannah with great success; until he and his wife concluded to make their residence in the North, her mother having presented her, 28 September, 1837, with the greater portion of the old Shoemaker property, Germantown, including the mansion fronting on Main Street, which Benjamin Shoemaker had by his will, dated 22 September, 1808, left to his wife Elizabeth, and Mrs. Bloodgood was their only child and heiress, and succeeded; but Dr. and Mrs. Wilkins, in June, 1838, took passage with their surviving child on the steamer "Pulaski" from Savannah to Baltimore, which, on the night of the 14th of that month, was wrecked by the explosion of its boiler off the coast of North Carolina, and the three were among that majority of the passengers whose lives were sacrificed almost in sight of land. Major James P.

Heath's statement in the *Baltimore American* of 23 June, and Mr. Fosdick's statement in the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, 27 June, give vivid personal experiences of this great calamity which produced such wide-spread grief. The Shoemaker property was subsequently sold, 1 April, 1842, to Mr. George H. Thomson, who, on the site of the mansion, erected a row of dwellings, which yet bears the name of Cottage Row. A note in the early history of this property is given in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, vol. ii. p. 473.

³ A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1821, he read law with Horace Binney, Esq., and was admitted to practice 18 October, 1824. He subsequently turned his attention to the study of medicine, and became M.D. of the University of Pennsylvania in 1832, the subject of his thesis being Traumatic Tetanus.

⁴ A member of the Philadelphia City Troop when that old corps entered the service of the government at the outbreak of the War. On their return from the three months' service, he aided in recruiting the Sixth Penna. Cavalry, Colonel Richard Rush, known as "Rush's Lancers," in which he was commissioned Major, 31 October, 1861. He distinguished himself in the early campaigns of the regiment in the Peninsula and in Maryland in 1862; and in April, 1863, when Col. Rush, suffering from a chronic disease contracted in Mexico, aggravated by exposure, had to leave the regiment, its command fell upon Major Morris; he led it during Stoneman's raid in May, and in the great cavalry fight at Beverly's Ford, or Brandy Station, Virginia, 9 June, 1863, in a severe charge he had his horse shot under him, who in falling, rolled over him, and, not being able to extricate himself in time, he was captured, and taken prisoner to Richmond, and confined in Libby Prison, where he died 13 August following. His remains lie in the cemetery of St. James the Less, Falls of Schuylkill, where two years later those of his grandmother Bloodgood were laid.

⁵ Mr. Morris received his early education in France, and read law in the office of Richard Harison, New York. His father, in a letter to Sir William Putney in 1791, declared his intention of settling him in the Genesee country, as an evidence of his faith in its value and prospects, and that he "was then reading law with Richard Harison, Esq., by whom he was esteemed a worthy young man." In August, 1791, with some companions, he passed through this country, visited Niagara Falls, and made a considerable stay at Canandaigua. "The excursion," he writes in 1844, "was undertaken by me partly from a desire to witness an Indian treaty and see the Falls of Niagara; and partly with a desire to see a country in which my Father at that time had so extensive an interest; and with the determination to settle in it if I liked it, I was pleased with it, and made up my mind to settle at Canandaigua as soon as I should have attained the age of twenty-one, and my admission to the Bar. Accordingly, in the early part of March, 1792, I left New York for Canandaigua. I was induced to fix on that place for my residence from

the character and respectability of the families already established there. In the course of that year I commenced building a framed house, filled in with brick, and which was finished in the early part of the year 1793. That house still subsists [1844], and even in that handsome town, where there are so many beautiful buildings, is not considered an eye-sore. When it was completed, that and the house built by Oliver Phelps were the only framed houses west of Whitestone." Major Hoops, who was surveying for Robert Morris, writes to him, in Sept. 1791: "Your son is an excellent woodsman." His father having become the purchaser of the pre-emption right of what was afterwards the Holland Purchase and Morris Reserve, it was probably intended that he should be the local agent. That interest, however, being parted with, he had much to do with closing up his father's affairs in this region, and in all the preliminary measures adopted by the Holland Company, in reference to their purchase. His father having in his sale to the Holland Company guaranteed the extinguishment of the Indian title, he acted in all that affair as his agent. He was the first representative in Congress from all the region west of Seneca Lake, in the years 1801 to 1803; and he was for three years a member of the New York Assembly from Ontario County. As a lawyer, land proprietor, and agent, he was intimately blended with all the local history of this region. Becoming, through his father, an early proprietor of the Allan tract at Mount Morris, that locality derives its name from him. At an Indian ceremony, Mr. Morris writes, "I received an Indian name, by which I was thereafter called by them O-tes-si-aw-ne, which was translated to be Always Ready. Red Jacket told me that it was his name when a young man, but when he became a sachem he was called Sa-go-ye-wa-ta." This was bestowed on him at the treaty council near Painted Post in 1791, held between Col. Pickering and the Six Nations. In August, 1797, he attended another treaty at Geneseo. Again he writes: "Having received the early part of my own education in France, and was well acquainted with the French language, I would frequently retire with Peter Otsequette into the woods and converse with him." In June, 1797, Louis Philippe and his brothers the Duke de Montpensier and Count Beau-golais were his guests at Canandaigua, and he rode with them to show them the Falls of the Genesee River; where Rochester now stands not a hut was then to be seen. Like others of that early period, Mr. Morris overtraded in lands, and shared in his father's reverses, and, as early as 1803-04, retired to the city of New York, where he continued to practise law. He was for many years U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of New York, retiring therefrom in 1841. A very interesting memoir, narrating his experiences with the Indians and in his early settlement in Western New York, was prepared by him at the request of Mr. Henry O'Reilly, and was read by that gentleman before the New York Historical Society on 3 Feb'y, 1852, and is now on file in the archives of that society.

⁶ Col. John O'Kane came from Ireland in 1752 at the age of 18, and upon marrying Sybil d. of the Rev. Elisha Kent accepted Protestantism, and, at

the same time, dropped his patronymic prefix. The Rev. Mr. Kent was a native of Suffield, Conn., and removed, in 1740, to the southeastern part of Dutchess County, N. Y., where he died in July, 1772, at the age of 72, in charge of what was called "Kent's Parish." His eldest son Moss Kent was the father of Chancellor Kent. A son of Colonel Kane, Elias, was the father of Hon. John K. Kane of Philadelphia.

⁷ Mrs. Van den Heuvel made a collection of *Mythological Fables, translated by Dryden, Pope, Congreve, Addison, and others, prepared expressly for Youth*, with notes, which was published by W. E. Dean, New York, 1837, 8vo. pp. 266.

⁸ Son of John Cornelius Van Den Heuvel, who m. in February, 1794, Charlotte d. of Charles Ward Apthorp, of New York.

⁹ Met his death in New Orleans by receiving a pistol ball at the hands of a stranger intended for another.

¹⁰ Was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, 21 August, 1819, when he was just fourteen years of age; on 17 May, 1828, he was commissioned lieutenant, duly reaching—by the customary seniority—the commander's commission, 12 October, 1849, having in those years been actively in duty, and principally at sea. He had been Tatnall's first lieutenant in the "Consort" when she conveyed Santa Anna from New York to Vera Cruz subsequently to his capture by the Texans. He was fleet captain of the Mediterranean Squadron, under Commodore Stringham, in 1855. On 27 December, 1856, he became captain. In 1861, he superintended the building of the sloop-of-war Pensacola at the Washington Navy Yard, and was given her command, and he safely ran her past the Potomac rebel batteries 12 January, 1862, and, after a brief delay at Hampton Roads, sailed for the Gulf of Mexico, where he took part in Farragut's advance on New Orleans. When Commodore Farragut proceeded further up the river, Captain Morris was left to watch the Delta and the adjacent coasts, and hold the city; "a trust he so ably and discreetly discharged as to elicit the unqualified written encomiums of his superior in command." His health began to fail in this campaign, and his strength showed signs of decaying after his forty-five years of service, of which he had been twenty actually afloat; but he persisted in the discharge of his duties until he had exhausted his energies, and he finally returned home in the flagship "Hartford;" but only to die, for not many days elapsed before he was released from his sufferings by death, which closed his long record of honor, usefulness, and glory.

¹¹ The son of Samuel Newell of New Hampshire, who m. Elizabeth d. of Major Caleb Stark, the son of General John Stark. Mr. Newell after his marriage had his name changed to Stark.



¹² Was a civil engineer; and d. of apoplexy in Houston, Texas.

¹³ Graduated from the U. S. Academy at West Point, 1 July, 1841, when he received his commission as Brevet Second Lieutenant of the 8th Infantry, and on 28 September following was commissioned Second Lieutenant. He served with his regiment in Florida, in 1845, and in the military occupation of Texas, in 1845-46; and in Taylor's army, in the invasion of Mexico, being engaged in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, 8 and 9 May, at which latter he was seriously wounded; after which he was on recruiting service for several months, being stationed at New York. The military and his other friends in New York presented him with a sword, the ceremonies being held at Castle Garden, on 13 August, 1846; but as he had not arrived at home, his father received it on his behalf from the Hon. Wm. B. McClay, who delivered an address in presenting it. "The sword was a very beautiful weapon, with a silver scabbard mounted with gold, with 'Palo Alto' engraved on one side of the blade, and 'Resaca de la Palma' on the other." The scabbard bore the inscription, "Presented to Lieut. Charles F. Morris, of the 8th Infantry, U. S. A., by the First and Second Regiments, U. S. Volunteers, and other citizens of the city of New York, interested in his welfare, as a testimony of regard and of their admiration of his gallant conduct on the fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. New York, July, 1846." A very lucid account of these engagements was penned by Lieut. Morris to his father, which was inserted (without name) in the *New York Commercial Advertiser* of 1 June, 1846. On 18 June, 1847, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of the Eighth, and returned to Mexico, joining Gen. Scott's army in its advance on the city of Mexico, being present at the capture of San Antonio on 20 August, and in Worth's Division in its attack on Molino del Rey, on 8 September, where he was seriously wounded in the right foot, "which caused a great hemorrhage, and which a tourniquet instantly applied would have averted; but this gallant youth pressed on to battle without attending to his wound, until he fell exhausted. He was then taken up and carried to the hospital, but the exhaustion from loss of blood was so great that he could not be saved, and he died on the 13th, a victim to as high and chivalrous gallantry as ever graced the name of soldier." "Beloved by his regiment, and lamented by all." (Letters in *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer* 25 and 29 October, 1847.) [Cullum's *West Point Graduates* gives his death on 17 Sept., and his tombstone at Greenwood Cemetery records 14 Sept., but all cotemporary advices, and the formal advertisement of his death at the time, say 13 Sept.]

¹⁴ A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1788. His brother Thomas says of him: "A younger brother of mine and myself left Philadelphia in the month of June, 1791, to attend this treaty [that of Col. Pickering with the Six Nations]. Our route was first to Wilkesbarre, and from thence along the West Branch of the Susquehanna by what was called

'Sullivan's Path.' After this the two went to Geneva and Canandaigua, thence to Niagara Falls. There was then but an Indian path from the Genesee River to Niagara Falls, and not a habitation of any kind. They returned to Canandaigua, thence to Whitesborough, and through Albany to New York and Philadelphia. William sailed from Philadelphia to London, December, 1793, and his father writes: "When he returns he may settle in the Federal City or town of Washington." For account of his illness and death, written by his father, see *ante*, p. 70. His father there states his remains were deposited in the family vault at Christ Church; they must have been subsequently removed to a grave in the ground at Fifth and Arch Streets, for there is a tombstone there erected over him, with a long inscription thereon, part of which is now illegible.

¹⁵ Judge Marshall was a younger brother of Chief Justice Marshall, being the third son of Col. Thomas Marshall, who m. Mary Isham, d. of the Rev. Alexander Keith, who was the youngest brother of George Keith, the last Earl Marischall, attained in 1715; Mrs. Keith was daughter of Thomas Randolph of Tuckahoe. Col. Marshall was the eldest son of John Marshall, (who m. Elizabeth d. of Edward Markham, an officer of the British Navy), a descendant of John Marshall, a native of Wales, who settled at Jamestown, Virginia, 1610-12. Judge Marshall, subsequently to the Revolution, became a member of the Bar; and later was appointed Judge for the United States Circuit for the District of Columbia, under President Adams. He eventually resigned from the judiciary, and retired to his estates in Fauquier County, and d. in March, 1843, at the age of 85 years.

¹⁶ Who practised law in Winchester, Virginia.

¹⁷ Of Happy Creek, Fauquier County, Va.

¹⁸ Served in the Confederate army from the beginning of the war. Was Lieutenant in Company E, 12th Virginia Cavalry, and met his death at an engagement near Brandy Station, Virginia.

¹⁹ Held also a Lieutenant's commission in the 12th Virginia Cavalry, and was very seriously wounded at the cavalry fight at Brandy Station, 9 June, 1863, in a charge on the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, where his cousin, Major Morris, was taken prisoner.

²⁰ A private in his brother's company; he met his death during a skirmish at the village of Jefferson, at the hands of one of his own regiment, in front of whom he rode just as his gun was discharged, and he was shot in the head.

²¹ Grandson of Edward Ambler, who m. Mary, d. of Wilson Cary; this lady, Irving speaks of as the one whom the young Washington was attached to on his visit to Belvoir, in 1748; she was the sister-in-law of George William Fairfax (i. 35). Edward Ambler was the son of Richard Ambler, of

Yorkshire, who settled at Yorktown, and m. Elizabeth, d. of Edward Jaqueline, of Kent, a descendant of a Huguenot family who settled at Jamestown in 1697, and m. a Miss Cary of Warwick. Chief-Justice Marshall m. Mary Willis, d. of Jaqueline Ambler, a younger brother of Edward.

²² Graduated M. D. of the University of Maryland, 4 March, 1870; was appointed Assistant-Surgeon, 1 April, 1874; and passed Assistant-Surgeon 13 June, 1877, in the United States Navy.

²³ A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1795, in the class with his cousin Thomas H. White.

²⁴ Son of Colonel John Nixon, b. in Philadelphia, 9 August, 1776, d. 18 August, 1840. He was for many years President of the Bank of North America, chartered in 1781 by Congress. Col. John Nixon was b. in Philadelphia, in April, 1735; on 8 July, 1776, at the State House, "he read and proclaimed, to a great concourse of people, in a voice clear and distinct enough to be heard in the garden of Mr. Norris's house on the east side of Fifth Street, the Declaration of Independence, publicly for the first time." He d. 31 December, 1808.—Bishop White informs his nephew Thomas Hall, 22 May, 1799, "My sister and Maria are gone to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, in Virginia, where they will probably stay the greater part of the summer."

²⁵ Of Font Hill, Cheltenham, Montgomery Co., Pa.

²⁶ A member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted 14 November, 1868. For an account of Mr. Hart's contributions to American Biography, and also to the history of Numismatics, see Dnyckinck's *American Literature*, Philadelphia, 1875, vol. i. pp. 968-9. In 1868 he was elected Historiographer of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

²⁷ A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1834. Son of Samuel Moss, of Philadelphia, who m., 14 July, 1807, Eleanor Tittermary, d. of Capt. Robert Mercer, of Philadelphia, the son of Dr. Archibald Mercer, of Middlesex County, New Jersey. Mrs. Moss's cousin Louisa Mercer m. in 1797, Gen. John Frelinghuysen; and the sister, Charlotte, m. in 1809 the brother, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen; both d. s. p.

²⁸ A thoughtful, faithful young man, he had early turned his thoughts to the ministry, and was beginning his preparatory studies therefor, when he felt it his duty to offer himself to the service of his country, and was commissioned, 21 August, 1862, Second Lieutenant Company K, in the 118th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Prevost, which had been raised and equipped at the expense of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange that month, and which at once joined McClellan's army in Maryland. It was in reserve on 17th September, during the battle of Antietam, and on the 20th crossed the Potomac at Blackford's Ford, in pursuit of the enemy, with the design

of proceeding to Shepherdstown, but was met by a large force and surrounded, and young Moss was shot dead in the struggle, which took from the regiment one-fourth of its numbers in killed, wounded, and prisoners. His pastor, the Rev. George Leeds, D. D., testified that he had "never seen a person at any age of more inflexible principle, one more intent upon doing his duty for simple duty's sake, and out of respect to the will of his heavenly Master." On 18 December his remains were laid in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

²⁹ A graduate of West Point Military Academy, 17 June, 1867, and commissioned Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry, same day. His service has been mostly in the West and in the Pacific States. He resigned his commission of First Lieutenant 5 June, 1876, and engaged in mercantile business in San Francisco.

³⁰ The son of Jacob S. Waln (son of Richard Waln) who m. 6 June, 1804, Sally, d. of Benjamin Wistar and Mary (Wells) Morris. Was admitted a member of the Philadelphia Bar, 6 September, 1834.

³¹ A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1802, and was soon destined for mercantile life, but his father's misfortunes came before he had attained his majority, and his plans for that pursuit came to naught. At the age of twenty-one he went as supercargo on a voyage to the East Indies, and his father's affectionate counsel and advice to him on that occasion are contained in a letter, which well merits record here: "Philadelphia, January 9, 1806. My dear Henry,—Your letter of the 29th ult. gave me great pleasure, because I find thereby you are placed precisely in the situation I wished; the station of second is better for you, in my opinion, than to have first or sole supercargo, until you had acquired some knowledge of the business. You will now have the opportunity of gaining that knowledge, without having too much responsibility hanging over your head; and although the emoluments of this voyage may not be great, yet it is to be expected that it will lay the foundation for your future fortune; but to insure this you must make the utmost exertions to make yourself well, very well, acquainted with the quality and value of the various articles, of the produce and manufacture of the country you are going to, and with its consumption of articles that can be sent advantageously thither from this; and, in short, you must obtain the best information that is possible of the general state of the commerce there, of the best modes of conducting it, the expenses and charges attending, the charges on our shipping, duties, commissions, etc., so that upon a second voyage you may have everything at your fingers' ends, and be able, on your return, to convince your employers that you are competent to their service in every respect. You will, I dare say, make it a point to inform yourself well of the character and responsibility of the different trading houses, not only in Calcutta, but other parts of India, if you can, and also of the black or native merchants, brokers or factors, because this sort of knowledge will not only be useful in

future voyages, but still more so when you come to sit down and ship on your own account. You were taught navigation at school, but now you will have the opportunity to acquire it practically, and if you do you will be amply repaid for the trouble it may cost you, by the pleasure and use you will derive from the knowledge of it. There is a young man of the name of Bailey that went as you do, second supercargo, a few years ago to India; he applied himself to navigation on his passage, and to business on shore, and is now, as I am informed, a rich man, and the best navigator out of this port, and he was not so well informed when he begun as you are now. Amongst other things, you must study and learn how to take care of your health, for on that everything else depends; as to your principles and morals, I think they are now pure, and with your present habits, I think and hope you will keep them so; and remember Dr. Diego's advice to his nephew, never to do one dishonorable thing. Integrity and truth carry with them the rewards that secure the happiness of all who practise them strictly. Nature has given you a good understanding, but an irritable temper, and the sooner you learn to control the latter the better; doing so may save you from quarrels, it will tend to prolong your life, and make it easy and happy whilst it lasts. We did expect to see you before you sail, but from your last letter to your sister and one of the 5th inst., which I have received from your brother Thomas, it appears we shall be disappointed in that expectation; but perhaps you have determined right, and I hope I may live to see you return safe from India, although I have been a good deal unwell since you left us. At the time of writing this, I am very well, and when the Ballston water arrives, hope to grow still better, for my whole complaint arises from debility of stomach, and I live very abstemiously. Your mother is quite well, and wants to send you some sweetmeats and pickles for sea stores, but I don't see how she can possibly do it, for the jars would get broke and lost in the stage. God bless you, my dear son; I commit you to the care of Providence, where all our hopes I trust must ultimately rest. Robt. Morris." He in later years engaged in manufacturing pursuits with some success in Cincinnati, and subsequently in Paterson, N. J. In the extension of the Reading Railroad to the coal regions, he was agent for the company in settling the right of way, and remained with them some years, when he resigned and purchased a farm in Delaware, where, however, he did not long remain, and returning to Philadelphia he was elected Sheriff of that county by a very heavy vote, in 1841; but on 1 December, the year following, fell dead from disease of the heart, on his way to his office, at the corner of Seventh and Sansom Streets. It was truly said of him, that "he was a most estimable and excellent man, and no one who ever knew him failed to admire and love him. Modest and unobtrusive in his deportment, he won the good opinion of all who came within the sphere of his influence, and he left behind him a stainless and irreproachable character." And another authority says of him, "an honest, faithful, and good man."

³² Mr. and Mrs. Morris were m. at the house of her guardian and aunt's husband, Hon. Elisha Boudinot, Newark, New Jersey. Dr. Smith was an eminent physician of New York City. b. 7 June, 1760, was Professor of *Materia Medica* in Columbia College, in 1792, and d. in January, 1796. Amidst an active practice, he made time not only to use his pen in literary and religious discussions, but became member of the State Assembly, where he took rank as one of its most influential members. He was the youngest son of Judge William Peartree Smith, first of New York and afterwards of Elizabeth, N. J., the lawyer and the patriot, whose wife was Mary, d. of Captain William Bryant, of New York; and who was first cousin to William Smith, the Historian, of New York. Judge Smith graduated at Yale College, in 1742, and the Historian in 1745. Judge Smith's grandfather was William Smith, otherwise known as "Port Royal" Smith, from his connections with Jamaica, he having m. Frances, d. of Col. William Peartree, formerly of that place.

³³ He died suddenly of heart disease, a death he always apprehended, as it was the cause of his father's. He resided many years in Schuylkill County, where he had interests in coal and iron operations. He had travelled much, had taken some interest in politics, and during the Speakership of Mr. Banks, in the House of Representatives, had been Postmaster of the House. Upon the establishment of the Board of Mercantile Appraisers in Philadelphia, he was appointed a member, and on the expiration of his office in 1876, was reappointed and elected President.

³⁴ Met his death in Nicaragua, from fever.

³⁵ Son of William Darrach, M.D., of Philadelphia, the son of James Darrach, who m. Elizabeth, d. of Thomas and Mary (Fisher) Bradford, of Philadelphia.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 5, line 35, read A Paper on *Mary White*—*Mrs. Robert Morris*.

- “ 7, “ 13, “ *Mrs. George H. White*.
- “ 35, “ 29, “ *April, 1772*.
- “ 39, “ 16, “ *Rev. Thomas Read*.
- “ 45, “ 5, “ daughter of *Daniel Charles Heath*.
- “ 45, “ 19, “ *Gaynor Smith*.
- “ 45, “ 27, “ *Rebecca Heath White*.
- “ 53, “ 14, “ *Stiegel*.
- “ 54, “ 12, “ “
- “ 58, “ 8, *Prince de Broglie*.

This title is an error. The person intended was Claude Victor de Broglie, eldest son of the second *Duc de Broglie*, who, dying at the age of thirty-seven, before his father, did not even inherit the dukedom, v. *Magazine of American History*, July, 1879.—C. H. H.

Page 61, line 18, The word marked [*unintelligible*] is “*Cochran*.”—C. H. H.

- “ 75, “ 3, read *Charles Willson Peale*.
- “ 75, “ 7, The proof is not satisfactorily conclusive that the portrait by Stuart in the Lenox Library is of *Mrs. Robert Morris*.—C. H. H.

Page 82, line 29, read *Mess. David Barclay & Sons*.

- “ 85, “ “ *George White, son of John White*.
- “ 85, “ 4, “ *Ridgmont*.
- “ 86, “ “ *Thomas White, son of Thomas, of Caldecot*.
- “ 87, “ 12, “ *Newport Pagnell*.
- “ 91, “ 27, “ *Sodor*.
- “ 91, “ 31, “ *Sherlock*.
- “ 92, “ 4, “ *Rev'd William Henry Milman*.
- “ 94, “ 25, “ *in usum*.
- “ 94, “ 44, “ 1877.
- “ 109, “ 6, “ *St. Stephen's*.
- “ 117, “ 29, “ given me *by* my Uncle.
- “ 129, “ 14, Col. Josias Carvil Hall took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine from the College of Philadelphia at the Commencement 28 June, 1769, delivering an “*Oration in Honor of Medicine*.” His military career during the Revolution is recorded in *Maryland Annals*.

Page 132, line 26, *Mrs. Hall* d. 10 October, 1827.

- “ 133, “ 1, *Mary Presbury Egerton*, and *not* *Jane Du Bois*, m. J. W. Reid.

Page 133, line 31, Mrs. Stansbury was b. 15 July, 1828.

" 135, " 8, read after Juliana, *James b. 10 Jan. 1723, d. 12 Jan. 1793.*

" 136, " 27, Mr. Ramsay d. 26 December, 1832.

" 137, " 7, read of *Baltimore, Md.*

" 137, " 27, " Eastern Shore of *Maryland.*

" 151, " 4, not Edith *Anna*, as stated in *The Brinton Family*, p. 55; the baptismal name being Edith.

" 158, " 28, The house No. 89 Walnut Street was sold by the Executors, 22 November, 1836, to Mr. Charles Chauncey, who was the owner and occupant of the property adjoining on the east; the dwelling adjoining on the west was owned and occupied by Mr. James C. Biddle.

Brookland was the name of the place to which Dr. Wilson alludes in his *Memoir*, pp. 159, 160, whither Bishop White sent his family during the prevalence of the Yellow Fever in 1793, and succeeding summers. It was then owned by Mrs. White's mother, who had purchased from her son Joseph, 5 March, 1787, the different tracts composing it, and erected thereon the mansion. It comprised about forty-one acres, and was situated on Islington Lane, about three and a quarter miles in a direct line from Centre Square; the house was about forty feet square, fronting the southwest, on elevated ground, commanding an extended and pleasant prospect. Bishop White bought the property of Mrs. Harrison, 4 June, 1796; and in 1799 and again in 1802, made additions to it. But he was so averse to being away from his pastoral duties that he seldom could be prevailed on to spend any time at Brookland, though desirous that his household should pass the summers there; and, finally, as they were unwilling to be there without him, he concluded to dispose of it, and sold it 13 March, 1815. In a few years after, the estate came into the possession of the late Mr. George Blight, and is now held by his son Mr. Atherton Blight. The mansion was taken down in 1858 in view of the line of Twentieth Street running through it, and its site is about 200 feet south of Cumberland. The trees which formerly shaded it yet remain. It will be found located in the *Map of the City of Philadelphia and Environs, Surveyed by John Hills in the Summers of 1801-1807*, a copy of which is with the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Page 161, line 45, Mrs. Paca d. 18 *February*, 1780.

" 162, " 19, H. McMurtrie d. 23 September, 1848.

" 172, " 33, Charles Wilson d. 1808.

" 179, " 25, Mr. Aphthorp Van Den Heuvel d. 7 *May*, 1879.

" 180, " 27, M. M. Marshall b. 24 May, 1859.

" 180, " 14, Mr. Marshall d. 11 February, 1870.

" 181, " 4, M. P. Marshall b. 9 September, 1833.

" 181, " 12, Mr. Marshall m. 1 May, 1837. He had been commissioned Midshipman in the U. S. Navy, 1 January, 1818, and Lieutenant 3 March, 1827; had leave of absence from January, 1833, to February, 1835, to remain in Europe; on 18 September, 1838, his resignation was accepted.

Page 183, line 12, Mr. Nixon read law in the office of James Smith, Esquire, and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar 20 December, 1826.

Page 183, line 15, Mrs. Morris was b. 28 March, 1811.

" 184, " 23, Mr. Morris was b. 16 February, 1824.

" 190, " 24, Judge Marshall d. 26 *April*, 1848.

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DESCENDANTS OF COLONEL THOMAS WHITE
OF MARYLAND.

BROUGHT DOWN FROM 1877 TO ABOUT MARCH 1, 1932.

On June 7, 1877 a meeting of the descendants of Colonel Thomas White, who emigrated from London to Maryland in 1720, was held at his former home of Sophia's Dairy, on the Bush River, near Perrymansville, Harford County, Maryland, at which time prepared papers were read to the 57 of his descendants there gathered. These papers were bound and edited under the title "Account of the Meeting of the Descendants of Colonel Thomas White of Maryland, Philadelphia, 1879," and were sold to help defray their cost of printing and the expenses incident to obtaining the information therein contained. About 100 copies of this unbound book are still undisposed of, and copies can be obtained from William White, Esq., 1528 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, as well as copies of this additional statement of Colonel White's descendants of his male line.

Col. Thomas White was married twice. By his first wife Sophia Hall, he had 3 daughters, only one of whom married, viz: Sophia White, who married her cousin Aquila Hall. These Hall descendants of Col. Thomas White are enumerated in pages 125 to 150 inclusive of the above mentioned book, but are not herein further brought down.

By his second marriage, Col. Thomas White had two children, viz: William and Mary White, the former became the first Bishop of Pennsylvania, and the latter became Mrs. Robert Morris. The descendants of Bishop White down to 1877 are recorded on pages 150 to 177 inclusive of this account, and the principal object of this pamphlet is to bring down to date the male line of Bishop White's family, including such data as has been obtained about the female lines.

The descendants of Col. Thomas White by his daughter Mary who married Robert Morris, are to be found on pages 178 to 196 inclusive of the said account, but no attempt is now made to bring down this line.

Returning now to Bishop William White, son of Col. Thomas White (p. 150-177) before 1877 all the children of said Bishop William White had died, as appears duly set forth in said Account, but for simplicity's sake commencement of this additional data starts with Bishop White's children. Therefore we start with page 150 of said Account, where the following entry about Bishop White's eldest child appears.

I. Daughter, b. 27 Nov. 1773, "born and died immediately unbaptized."

II. Elizabeth, b. 28 Jan. 1776. M. 9 March, 1803, Gen. William Macpherson, of Philada. She died 7 Nov. 1831. Gen. Macpherson died 5 Nov. 1813. Issue:

1. Esther White, b. 22 Aug. 1804. M. 30 Apr. 1839, Thomas Harris, M.D., U.S.N. She died 24 May, 1858.

2. Elizabeth, b. 17 July, 1806. M. 20 Mar. 1838. Rev. Edwin Wilson Wiltbank. Issue:

a. Elizabeth White, b. 12 Feb. 1839 d.s.p. 15 July 1919.

b. William White, b. 27 March 1840. Died 23 Jan. 1914.

M. 1st: Edith Anna Brinton, 10 Sept. 1863. She died 21 March 1893.

M. 2nd: 6 Nov. 1902 Frances de Lancey Welsh who died 25 Feb. 1908. No issue.

Issue by first wife:

aa. Esther Macpherson, b. 17 Dec. 1865. M. 28 Dec. 1887, George Henry Thomson. She died 9 May 1898. No issue.

bb. William Macpherson, b. 25 Oct. 1869. M. 2 Sept. 1897 Josephine Bachelder. He died 10 July 1905. No issue.

cc. Gertrude, b. 2 Nov. 1872. M. 16 June 1904, Sharswood Brinton who died 14 Jan. 1929. No issue.

dd. Marian Ferree, b. 26 March 1875. Died 6 Feb. 1914. M. 1st: Gustave A. Heckscher 20 Jan. 1896. No issue.

- M. 2nd: James Henry Colfelt, 26 Apr. 1900, who died June 1927. Issue:
- aaa.* Brinton White, b. 17 Nov. 1901. M. 4 May 1929 Mary Johnston.
 - bbb.* Barbara, b. Dec. 1904. Died 25 June 1905.
- c.* Mary White, b. 7 May 1841. M. 28 Dec. 1863, Rev. Charles Augustus Lewis Richards, M.D. He was born 30 Mar. 1830 and died 20 Mar. 1914. She died 16 Jan. 1925. Issue:
- aa.* Ethelind Gardiner, b. 16 August 1867, M. 8 Nov. 1900 Charles Carroll Gardiner, (b. 23 Jan. 1863, died 30 Aug. 1918). Issue:
 - aaa.* Charles Carroll, Jr., b. 28 June 1905. M. 25 Sept. 1930 Elena Josephine Maria Galiano, b. 19 March 1904.
 - bb.* Guy, b. 30 Dec. 1868. Died 29 Sept. 1869.
 - cc.* John Wolcott, b. 15 March 1871. M. 9 July 1912 Grace O'Hara, b. 18 July 1871.
 - dd.* Margaret Weston, b. 20 July 1873.
 - ee.* Dorothy May, b. 23 March 1877. M. 18 June 1909, William Frederick Keach, b. 3 Aug. 1858. Issue:
 - aaa.* Mary, b. 9 July 1911.
 - bbb.* Dorothy, b. 5 Aug. 1912.
 - ccc.* Eleanor Richards, b. 13 Aug. 1917.
 - ff.* Elizabeth Leigh, b. 1 April 1878. M. 14 Nov. 1910 Rev. Alfred Dewey Keegan Shurtleff, b. 5 Sept. 1873.
 - aaa.* Elizabeth Leigh, b. 10 April 1913.
 - bbb.* They adopted a girl Ethel who was born Nov. 11, 1913.
- d.* George Harrison, b. 4 Jan. 1843. Died 30 Sept. 1928. M. 6 June 1871 Frances Lowndes, d. of William Ellis of Philada., b. 19 Oct. 1846. Died 27 Jan. 1920. On June 11, 1873 George Harrison Wiltbank changed his name to George Harrison Macpherson. Issue:
- aa.* George (*i.e.* Macpherson), b. 17 Feb. 1873. M. 28 Oct. 1920 Martha Lillian Pettibone, b. 21 June 1875. No issue.
 - bb.* Elizabeth (*i.e.* Macpherson), b. 18 June 1875. Died 16 Dec. 1875.

III. Mary, b. 28 Aug. 1777. M. 4 Dec. 1804, Enos Bronson of Philada. She died 17 Nov. 1826. Issue:

1. Mary Harrison, b. 3 July, 1808. Died 9 Aug. 1830.
 2. Anna Emily, b. 21 Oct. 1809. Died 27 Sept. 1854.
 3. Elizabeth White, b. 15 Aug. 1812. M. 8 Sept. 1834, Henry Hope Reed, LL.D. of Philada. She died 19 Nov. 1899. Issue:
 - a. Mary Bronson, b. 17 March, 1841. Died 28 April 1913.
 - b. Elizabeth, b. 25 April 1843. Died 19 Feb. 1844.
 - c. Esther DeBerdt, b. 2 Mar. 1845. Died 5 March 1848.
 - d. Henry, b. 22 Sept. 1846. M. 27 April 1876, Charlotte Frances, d. of William B. Foster, Jr., of Philadelphia. He died 23 February 1896. She died 28 November 1881. No issue.
 - M. 2nd: Sarita Elizabeth Bond, 5 January 1888. Issue:
 - aa. Sarita McCall, b. 27 January 1889.
 - bb. Henry Hope, b. 31 August 1890.
 - M. 1st: Elizabeth Digby Leeds, 9 Dec. 1914. She died 30 April 1925. Issue:
 - aaa. Henry Hope, Jr., b. 25 Sept. 1915.
 - bbb. Walter Webb, b. 9 July 1918.
 - ccc. Joseph, b. 14 July 1920.
 - M. 2nd: Elizabeth Beers, 21 Sept. 1926. No issue.
 - cc. Elizabeth Leigh, b. 4 Oct. 1891. M. 22 Aug. 1910, Thomas L. Hamilton, Jr. Issue:
 - aaa. Beatrice Reed } b. 7 May 1912.
 - bbb. Charlotte Reed }
 - ccc. Sarita McCall, b. 6 Oct. 1914.
 - dd. Josephine Warren, b. 9 December 1892. Died 26 April 1909.
 - ee. Francis Edward Bond, b. 3 July 1895. Died 8 Sept. 1931.
 - M. 1st: Mary Fitzpatrick. Issue:
 - aaa. Mary Leigh Reed, b. 1 May 1922. Died 7 August 1931.
 - M. 2nd: Ruth Keogh, 1 Aug. 1924. Issue:
 - aaa. Joseph Keogh, b. 6 March 1926.
- e. Anne Bronson, b. 17 Oct. 1848. M. 21 Oct. 1869, William Bowdoin Robins, of Philada. She died 5 Sept. 1902. Issue:

- d.* William White, b. 9 Dec. 1848. M. G. Alice H. Phipps. He died 6 Sept. 1898. She died 7 Aug. 1911. Issue:
aa. Sarah C., b. 4 July 1878. M. Henry Morton 23 April 1902. He died 24 October 1931. Issue:
aaa. Henry, b. 27 January 1906.
bbb. Clara Bronson, b. 23 March 1914.
ccc. Bronson, b. 30 November 1916.
bb. Charles H., b. 20 May 1880.
cc. Mary Rebecca, b. 7 April 1886. Died 21 July 1916.
e. Charles Kirkham, b. 5 Jan. 1851. Died 26 April 1859.
7. Bird Wilson, b. ——— 1820. Died ——— 1821. (Buried July 25th.)

IV. Thomas White, b. 12 Nov. 1779. M. 1 Oct. 1804 Mary Key, d. of Daniel Charles Heath, of Md. She died 23 Mar. 1814. He d. 15 Oct. 1859. He added H. (Harrison) to his name to distinguish him from another of the same name. Issue:

1. Mary Harrison, b. 9 Nov. 1805. M. 30 May 1827, Rev. James Montgomery, D.D. of Phila. She d. 2 Aug. 1875. Issue:
a. William White, b. 21 May, 1828. M. 15 Apr. 1857, Gaynor Smith, d. Peter Lazarus, of Sunbury, Pa. He d. 28 Dec. 1889. Issue:
aa. James, b. 1 March, 1858, d. 3 March 1858.
bb. James Henry, b. 24 Feb. 1859, died June 27, 1917. M. 5 May 1886, Caroline Skiles, d. of Isaac Skiles. Issue:
aaa. James Henry, b. 28 Jan. 1888. M. 30 April 1913, Mary Elizabeth, d. of Alexander J. Johnstone. Issue:
aaaa. Mary Blackstone, b. 26 Dec. 1916.
bbb. Catharine Eglinton, b. 11 May 1892. M. 22 Jan. 1929. James M. Charles of New York.
ccc. John, b. 12 June 1897, d. 6 July 1897.
ddd. John Hugh, b. 8 June 1898, d. 10 March 1899.
cc. William Wallis, b. 22 June 1861, d. 7 March 1865.
dd. Thomas Harrison, b. 20 Apr. 1866, d. 22 April 1866.
- b.* Thomas Harrison, b. 23 Feb. 1830. M. 31 Oct. 1860 Anna, d. of Samuel George Morton, M.D. of Phila. He died 4 April 1905. Issue:
aa. Rebecca Morton, b. 29 June 1862, d. 15 April 1931.
bb. Mary White, b. 7 Aug. 1864, d. 12 Aug. 1926.

- cc.* James Alan, b. 13 June 1866. M. (1st) Mary Frank Owen of Berlin. She d. 24 March 1900. M. (2nd) Edith, d. of Newcomb Butler Thompson of Philadelphia. Issue:
- aaa.* James Alan, b. 18 Aug. 1904. M. 15 Sept. 1931, Kathleen, d. of Ernest Henry Keates of Philadelphia.
- bbb.* Thomas Harrison, b. 24 Feb. 1906, d. 5 April 1909.
- ccc.* Newcomb Thompson, b. 26 Feb. 1907.
- ddd.* John Eglinton, b. 9 Dec. 1908, d. 25 Aug. 1909.
- eee.* George Morton, b. 11 Nov. 1910.
- dd.* Samuel George Morton, b. 11 May 1868.
- ee.* Anna Morton, b. 7 Feb. 1870.
- ff.* Thomas Harrison, b. 5 Mar. 1873. M. 19 Sept. 1901, Priscilla, d. of John Braislin of Crosswicks, N. J. He d. 19 March 1912. Issue:
- aaa.* Thomas Roger, b. 28 July 1902. M. 14 July 1928, Anna Scott, d. of Clarence Stuart Ward of Brookline, Mass. Issue:
- aaaa.* Patricia, b. 30 March, 1931.
- bbb.* Hugh, b. 17 Apr. 1904. M. 28 June 1930, Esther d. of Charles Prentice Howland of New Haven, Conn.
- ccc.* Raymond Braislin, b. 4 May 1910.
- gg.* William White, b. 28 Oct. 1874.
- hh.* Charles Mortimer, b. 23 Oct. 1876. D. 3 March 1932.
- ii.* Emily Hollingsworth, b. 23 Oct. 1882.
- c.* John Henry Hobart, b. 26 Aug. 1831, d. 16 Oct. 1831.
- d.* Austin, b. 1 Jan. 1833. D. 13 Apr. 1834.
2. Rebecca Heath, b. 15 Aug. 1808, d. 4 Mar. 1889.
3. William White, b. 1 July, 1810. M. 29 Dec. 1831, Sarah Frederica, d. of John Hill Brinton, of Philada. He died 20 Dec. 1858. She died 12 May, 1869. Issue:
- a.* William White, b. 5 Dec. 1832. M. Perigina ——— probably of Santa Fe, New Mexico, living at and after her husband's death. He died 8 Sept. 1898. Issue:
- aa.* Pedro Federon. Died at age of 2 years.
- bb.* Jose Fortuno. Died at age of 5 months.
- cc.* David M., b. 19 Oct. 1866. M. about 15 Sept. 1897 Virginia Garcia (nee Brown). No children in 1900.

Descendants of Col. Thos. White.

- dd.* Josephine, b. 19 Mar. 1870. M. 14 July, 1896 William Du Chemin who died 2 July 1898. Issue:
aaa. Lillian Frances, b. 28 March 1897.
bbb. Josie ———, b. in late 1898 or 1899.
- ee.* Fannie, b. 27 Jan. 1879.
 (NOTE.—Sometime about 1900 or later, Josephine Du Chemin and Fannie White, possibly David M. White and wife, also, moved to Denver, Col.).
- b.* George Brinton, b. 28 Sept. 1836. Died 25 Dec. 1836.
- c.* Maria Heath, b. 27 Oct. 1837. Died unmarried 5 Oct. 1915. Buried at Paoli, Pa.
- d.* John Brinton, b. 20 March 1840. M. 9 April 1863, Jane Dundas, d. of Hon. David Francis Gordon, of Reading, Pa. He died 27 Oct. 1918. She died 25 Oct. 1907. Both buried at Paoli, Pa. Issue:
aa. Lydia Biddle, b. 8 April 1864. M. 28 Oct. 1884 to Charles Williams Williams, who changed his name to Charles Duane Williams in 1888 and was lost at sea in the sinking of the "S. S. Titanic" 14 April 1912. Issue:
aaa. Richard Norris 2nd, b. 29 Jan. 1891.
 1st M.: 11 Jan. 1919, Jean Haddock, d. of Arthur Henery Haddock and Matilda Stewart his wife of New York, b. 4 Sept. 1890. Died 1 April 1929. Issue:
aaaa. Duane Norris, b. 25 Oct. 1924.
bbbb. Richard Norris 3rd, b. 5 Feb. 1928.
 2nd M.: 2 Oct. 1930 Frances West Hemsley Gillmore, b. 17 Jan. 1908, d. of Genl. and Mrs. Quincey Adams Gillmore of New York. Issue:
cccc. Quincy Norris Williams, b. 7 July 1931.
- bb.* Sarah Frederica, b. 31 Oct. 1865. M. 3 June 1891 Alexander Brown Coxe, b. 9 Sept. 1865. He died April 16, 1926, and is buried at Paoli, Pa.
- cc.* William, b. 17 March 1868. M. 21 Oct. 1911, Emma Loomis, daughter of Hon. Lawrence Cowles Phipps, of Denver. Issue:
aaa. William, Jr., b. 2 Feb. 1914.
bbb. Lawrence Phipps, b. 22 Mar. 1916.
ccc. Jane Dundas, b. 27 May 1919.

- dd.* Margaret Brinton, b. 9 July 1870.
M. 1st: 10 Oct. 1884 Daniel Coxe, who died
6 Sept. 1895. No issue.
M. 2nd: 15 Dec. 1906, Count Giovanni
Gaetano Filippa di Brazzà Savorgnan Cergnu
of Rome, b. 20 Aug. 1855, who died 12 Feb.
1916. Issue:
aaa. Alvise Maria Oberto Pietro Girolamo di Brazzà
Savorgnan Cergnu, b. 20 July 1913.
- ee.* Louisa Tucker, b. 25 July 1872. M. 4 April 1894
Charles Edmund Coxe, who died 11 Jan. 1927
and was buried at Paoli, Pa. Issue:
aaa. Eckley Brinton, 3rd, b. 4 June 1895. M. 4 June
1919 Mary Parsons, b. 25 Oct.
1895, d. of Mr. and Mrs. George W.
Owens, of Savannah, Georgia.
Issue:
aaaa. Elizabeth Wayne, b. 30 Nov. 1920.
bbbb. Eckley Brinton, IV., b. 4 May 1922.
cccc. Mary Owens, b. 3 Nov. 1926.
dddd. Louisa White, b. 29 March 1930.
- bbb.* Jane Gordon, b. 27 April 1901. M. 10 July 1926
William Meade Fletcher, Jr., b. 29
March 1897. Issue:
aaaa. Jane Gordon, b. 13 Aug. 1927.
bbbb. Anna Lea, b. 12 April 1929.
cccc. Joan, b. 1 Aug. 1931.
- ff.* Harrison, b. 7 June 1875. Died 5 Jan. 1883. Buried
at Paoli, Pa.
- gg.* Clara Gordon, b. 1 July 1877. M. 26 Sept. 1899
Charles Wellford Leavitt, Jr., b. 13 March
1871, who died 22 April 1928 at Hartsdale,
N. Y. and was buried at Scarsdale, New York.
Issue:
aaa. Charles, b. 10 July 1900. Died 27 July 1901.
Buried at Essex Fells, N. J.
- bbb.* Gordon, b. 10 Jan. 1902. M. 23 Feb. 1925
Margaret Stewart, b. 25 Jan. 1901,
daughter of Dr. Alfred Alexander,
and Myra Noah Macleay of Man-
chester, New Hampshire. Issue:
aaaa. Clara White, b. 29 April 1928.

Descendants of Col. Thos. White.

- cc.* Kent, b. 27 Aug. 1903. M. 13 Oct. 1928, Mary, b. 7 Feb. 1904, d. of Howard and Adele Kenyon Boocock, late of New York. Issue:
- aaaa.* Charles Wellford, b. 10 July 1929.
- bbbb.* Adele, b. 20 Sept. 1930.
- ddd.* Charlotte, b. 16 Feb. 1906. M. 26 June 1930, George Bell Dyer, b. 12 April 1903, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer Dyer of Silverado Ranch, Calistoga, California.
- eee.* Clarissa, b. 20 Dec. 1908, d. 17 Jan. 1909.
- fff.* Dundas, b. 19 July 1910.
- hh.* Agnes Brinton, b. 23 June 1879. Died 18 Jan. 1894. Buried at Paoli, Pa.
- e.* Catharine Ann, b. 18 May 1842. Died 17 March 1931. Buried at Paoli, Pa.
- f.* Harrison, b. 14 Jan. 1844. Killed Battle of Antietam, 17 Sept. 1862.
- g.* Sarah Frederica, b. 4 Oct. 1845. M. 1 Nov. 1861 Thomas Biddle, b. 2 Jan. 1827. She died 18 July 1870. He died 7 May 1875. Issue:
- aa.* Caldwell Keppele, b. 3 Jan. 1863. D. 2 June 1915.
- bb.* Harrison White, b. 16 May 1864. D. 30 March 1912.
- cc.* Sarah, b. 9 Jan. 1867. M. 19 May 1904 Francis Von A. Cabeen (his 2nd wife) who died 14 Dec. 1925. She died 4 Feb. 1920.
- dd.* James Cornell, b. 3 July 1868. M. 15 Dec. 1920 Mary Lena, b. 27 Sept. 1871, d. of Hon. William Henry and Mary Foster Gaines, of Warrenton, Va.
- ee.* Elizabeth Caldwell, b. 28 Jan. 1870.
- h.* Charlotte, b. 3 Nov. 1847. Died 30 April 1926. Buried at Paoli, Pa.
- i.* Thomas Harrison, b. 8 June 1849. M. Helen Theresa Brooke, b. 18 Oct. 1840. She died 27 Sept. 1918. He died 6 Dec. 1920. Both buried at Paoli, Pa.
- j.* Upton, b. 16 Dec. 1852.
4. George Harrison, b. 26 June, 1812. Died 18 Nov. 1867. M. 8 Nov. 1838 Margaret Wharton, d. of Jacob Ridgway Smith. She died 26 Dec. 1895. Buried West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Lot 486-8 Section X.
- a.* Isaac Wharton, b. 8 Sept. 1839. D. 5 June 1895. Buried West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

- b. William, b. 26 Feb. 1842. D. 27 Feb. 1913. Buried West Laurel Hill Cemetery.
- c. George Harrison, b. 4 March 1845. D. 16 May, 1900. M. 28 May 1896 Florence Estelle Westcott, b. 19 June 1874, d. 1 Mar. 1897. Both buried in Green Cemetery, Woodbury, N. J. Issue:
 - aa. Estelle, b. 18 Feb. 1897.
 - d. Alfred Henry, b. 11 Feb. 1847. D. 1 Sept. 1847.
 - e. Thomas Harrison, b. 21 May 1849. D. 7 June 1895. Buried West Laurel Hill Cemetery.
 - f. Charles Eugene, b. 31 July 1851. D. 17 April 1853.
- 5. Richard Heath, b. 30 Dec. 1813. D. 6 July 1814.
- V. Ann, b. 8 Feb. 1781. D. 23 Jan. 1787.
- VI. Henry Harrison, b. 3 March 1782. D. 26 May 1783.
- VII. William, b. 1 June 1784. D. 22 Jan. 1797.
- VIII. Henry Harrison, b. 17 June 1785. D. 17 July 1788.

In bringing the above record down to date, I am indebted to Mrs. Sharswood Brinton for most of the information in connection with the Wiltbank family, to Henry Reed Robins for the Bronson and Robins data, and to William White Montgomery for that in reference to the Montgomery family, as well as to several others for considerable assistance.

WM. WHITE
1528 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
June 10, 1932.



